

**PROPOSED ORDER  
OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD  
ADOPTING RULES**

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- 1 The Wisconsin Veterinary Examining Board proposes the following permanent rule *to repeal* VE  
2 1 through 10; *to create* VE 1 through 3; *to renumber* VE 11; *relating to* veterinarians and  
3 veterinary technicians.
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***Analysis Prepared by the Veterinary Examining Board***

The proposed rule makes structural changes, minor language changes, and telehealth changes.

***Statutes Interpreted***

Statutes interpreted: Wis. Stat. ss. 89.03 and 89.063

***Statutory Authority***

Statutory authority: Wis. Stat. ss. 89.03 and 89.063

***Explanation of Statutory Authority***

Wis. Stat. s. 89.03 authorizes the Veterinary Examining Board (Board) to promulgate rules related to the practice of veterinary medicine.

Wis. Stat. s. 89.063 authorizes the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (Department) to determine by rule applicable fee amounts.

***Related Statutes and Rules***

Wis. Admin. Code chs. VE 1 through 11.

***Plain Language Analysis***

The proposed rule makes structural changes, minor language changes, and telehealth changes as described below.

***Structural Changes***

- Consolidates the eleven existing rule chapters into three chapters: one for veterinarians, one for veterinary technicians, and one for the professional assistance program. Consolidation makes the rules easier to access quickly.
- Adds a chapter for relevant complaint procedures that did not transfer in the previous rules from DSPS to DATCP.
- States the current fee amounts in rule. Fee amounts do not change.

### *Minor Language Changes*

- Makes changes regarding procedures and processes.
  - o Removes the word annual from references to the review of colleges and technical schools.
  - o Expands the temporary veterinary permit process to include applicants who are scheduled to take or are awaiting results from the examination on state laws and rules.
  - o Clarifies that applicants for licensure who have previously been licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction must apply by endorsement.
  - o Adds for clarity and consistency a section identifying common situations in which the board may require additional information from an applicant when reviewing an application.
  - o States more clearly that the board may reprimand the licensee or deny, suspend, limit or revoke a credential for cause, including filing an incomplete or fraudulent application, misrepresenting information on an application, or violating the rule chapter or Wis. Stat. ch. 89.
- Makes technical changes and updates.
  - o Adds the denial of a license to the list of reasons for a temporary veterinary permit to expire.
  - o Allows applicants to provide proof of graduation through the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB), which allows for electronic submissions using the AAVSB online system.
  - o Adds direction in the rules to assure the requirements for access to health care records required in Wis. Stat. s. 89.075 are clear and consistently applied.
  - o Removes an obsolete provision regarding continuing education auditing of journal articles read. The Board previously eliminated the ability to self-study journal articles and mistakenly did not also eliminate this provision regarding auditing.
  - o Clarifies the continuing education requirements for persons who have not been credentialed for more than 5 years.
  - o Adds language to clearly state license exemptions.
- Allows veterinarians to delegate additional veterinary medical acts to certified veterinary technicians and unlicensed assistants.

- Allows veterinarians to delegate the placement of intravenous catheters to unlicensed assistants under the direct supervision of the veterinarian present on the premises, per requests from stakeholders.
- Additional changes to the delegation of veterinary medical acts are included in the telehealth section of this summary.
- Makes changes for consistency and ease of use the places in which rule requirements repeat, or refer to requirements in statute.
  - Modifies language regarding unprofessional conduct so that it also refers to Wis. Stat. s. 89.07 (1).
  - Modifies language regarding prescribing and dispensing a veterinary drug to refer to Wis. Stat. s. 89.068 (1) (c) allows.
  - Makes a correction to the delegation of rabies vaccinations to reflect Wis. Stat. s. 95.21 (2) (a).
- Modifies terminology for clarity and consistency.
  - Adds additional definitions and updates existing definitions language for clarity.
  - Renames “temporary permit” to “temporary veterinary permit” and renamed “temporary consulting permit” to “veterinary consulting permit.”
  - Changes language to use the word “dispense” rather than “sell” to be more consistent with statutory language and definitions to make the language clearer and easier to understand.
  - Adds a note clarifying that the board accepts “veterinary nurse” as equivalent to “veterinary technology.”

### *Telehealth Changes*

- Adds definitions related to telehealth.
- Adds definitions related to veterinary consulting and clarifies that a consulting veterinarian or other consultant may not do any of the following:
  - Visit the patient or client or communicate directly with the client without the knowledge of the attending veterinarian.
  - Take charge of a case or problem without the consent of the attending veterinarian and the client.
- Clarifies that the practice of veterinary medicine takes place where the animal is located at the time of practice, in alignment with Wis. Stat. ss. 89.05 (1) and 89.02 (6).
- Clarifies that in order to practice veterinary medicine in Wisconsin a veterinarian must be licensed in Wisconsin and have an established veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR) with the client. A VCPR must be established via an in person physical exam, or timely medically appropriate visits to the premises on which the patient is kept. It may not be established by telehealth technologies.

- Clarifies that the VCPR, once established, extends to other veterinarians within the practice, or relief veterinarians within the practice, that have access to, and have reviewed, the medical history and records of the animal.
- Clarifies that records must be kept, regardless of the encounter type.
- Clarifies, in accordance with Wis. Stat. s. 89.02(8) (c), that an animal owner must be able to easily seek follow-up care or information from the veterinarian who conducts an encounter while using telehealth technologies.
- Expands the delegation of medical services to allow a veterinarian to delegate the following items to a certified veterinary technician (CVT) if the veterinarian is available to communicate via telehealth technologies within five minutes. Under current rules, these items may only be delegated to a CVT if the veterinarian is personally present on the premises.
  - o Performing diagnostic radiographic awake contrast studies not requiring general anesthesia.
  - o Sample collection via a cystocentesis procedure.
  - o Placement of intravenous catheters.
  - o Suturing of tubes and catheters.
  - o Fine needle aspirate of a mass.

***Summary of, and Comparison with, Existing or Proposed Federal Statutes and Regulations***

Pursuant to 9 CFR 160 to 162, a veterinarian must be specifically authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to perform animal disease eradication and control functions under federal animal health laws.

Licensure requirements to practice veterinary medicine are established by each state and should not be affected by federal requirements.

***Comparison with Rules in Adjacent States***

The structural changes and minor language changes in the proposed rule are unique to Wisconsin rules and make the rules clearer and easier to use. Veterinary telehealth regulations in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota are compared below. Regulatory recommendations by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association are also included for comparison.

**Wisconsin**

Under both the existing rule and the proposed rule, a veterinarian must be licensed in Wisconsin in order to practice veterinary medicine and have an established VCPR with the client. A VCPR must be established via an in-person physical exam, or timely medically appropriate visits to the premises on which the patient is kept. It may not be established by telehealth technologies.

The proposed rule clarifies items related to telehealth and also expands the delegation of medical services to allow a veterinarian to delegate the specific items to a CVT if the veterinarian is available to communicate via telehealth technologies within five minutes.

## **Illinois**

In Illinois, a valid VCPR cannot be established solely by telephonic or electronic communications. No further information was provided regarding whether Illinois would allow telehealth to be used if a VCPR was previously established.

## **Iowa**

In Iowa, a valid VCPR cannot be established solely by telephonic or electronic communications. No further information was provided regarding whether Illinois would allow telehealth to be used if a VCPR was previously established.

## **Michigan**

Michigan recently promulgated a new rule related to the practice of veterinary medicine using telehealth technologies, which became effective April 15, 2021. The Michigan rules now require:

- Disclosure of the identity and contact information of the veterinarian providing telehealth services. Licensing information shall be provided upon request.
- Ensure that the technology method and equipment used to provide telehealth services complies with all current privacy-protection laws.
- Employ sound professional judgement to determine whether using telehealth is an appropriate method for delivering medical advice or treatment to the animal patient.
- Have sufficient knowledge of the animal patient to render telehealth services demonstrating by satisfying one of the following:
  - o Have recently examined the animal patient in-person or have obtained current knowledge of the animal patient through the use of instrumentation and diagnostic equipment through which images and medical records may be transmitted electronically.
  - o Have conducted medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the group of animal patients is kept.
- Act within the scope of practice.
- Exercise the same standard of care applicable to traditional, in-person veterinary care service.
- Be readily available to the animal patient for follow-up veterinary services or ensure there is another suitable provider available for follow-up care.
- Consent for medical advice and treatment shall be obtained before providing a telehealth service.
- Evidence of consent for medical advice and treatment must be maintained in the animal patient's medical record.
- A veterinarian providing a telehealth service may prescribe a drug if the veterinarian is a prescriber acting within the scope of practice and in compliance.

## **Minnesota**

Minnesota only allows patient-specific telemedicine within a VCPR. A VCPR cannot be established without an in-person examination. A veterinarian licensed in another state can serve as a consultant to the Minnesota veterinarian that holds the VCPR for that patient. The same standards of care apply to services rendered via telemedicine as to in-person visits.

## **American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB)**

The AAVSB practice act model and AAVSB guidelines for telehealth are both available at <https://www.aavsb.org/board-services/member-board-resources/practice-act-model/>. Regarding the VCPR, the AAVSB practice model act and AAVSB guidelines for telehealth state that:

- Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) exists when:
  - o Both the Veterinarian and Client agree for the Veterinarian to assume responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the Animal(s); and
  - o The Veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the Animal(s) to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the Animal(s); and
  - o The Veterinarian has provided the client with information for obtaining timely follow up care.
  
- The AAVSB recommends that each jurisdiction promulgate appropriate regulations clarifying who may be included within the scope of a single VCPR such as a Veterinarian or another Veterinarian within the same practice group with access to medical records. The AAVSB recommends that each jurisdiction promulgate appropriate regulations defining how to establish sufficient knowledge of the Animal(s), including the following:
  - o A recent examination of the Animal or group of Animals, either physically or by the use of instrumentation and diagnostic equipment through which images and medical records may be transmitted electronically; or
  - o Through medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises at which the Animal or group of Animals are kept.
  
- The AAVSB recommends that each Jurisdiction promulgate appropriate regulations for the Veterinarian to provide instructions to the Client for obtaining follow up care that may include directing the Client to another Veterinarian or emergency clinic. It is essential for the VCPR to be easily established in order to require the Veterinarian to assume accountability for the Veterinary Medical Services rendered. Furthermore, as standards of practice and codes of conduct change over time, it is easier to promulgate new rules incorporating such changes rather than adopting legislative modifications.

## **American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)**

AVMA guidelines for the use of telehealth in veterinary practice are available at <https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/AVMA-Veterinary-Telehealth-Guidelines.pdf>. Regarding the VCPR, the AVMA guidelines state that:

- Having a VCPR in place is critical whenever practicing veterinary medicine, whether practicing in person or remotely using telemedicine. The AVMA Model Veterinary Practice Act, which many governmental bodies use as a guide when establishing or revising laws governing veterinary practice, includes the following definition of the VCPR: The veterinarian-client-patient relationship is the basis for veterinary care. To establish such a relationship the following conditions must be satisfied:
  - The licensed veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the patient(s) and the need for medical therapy and has instructed the client on a course of therapy appropriate to the circumstance.
  - There is sufficient knowledge of the patient(s) by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition(s) of the patient(s).
  - The client has agreed to follow the licensed veterinarian's recommendations.
  - The licensed veterinarian is readily available for follow up evaluation or has arranged for:
    - Emergency or urgent care coverage, or
    - Continuing care and treatment has been designated by the veterinarian with the prior relationship to a licensed veterinarian who has access to the patient's medical records and/or who can provide reasonable and appropriate medical care.
  - The veterinarian provides oversight of treatment.
  - Such a relationship can exist only when the veterinarian has performed a timely physical examination of the patient(s) or is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the patient(s) by virtue of medically appropriate and timely visits to the operation where the patient(s) is(are) kept, or both.
  - Patient records are maintained. Both the licensed veterinarian and the client have the right to establish or decline a veterinarian-client-patient relationship within the guidelines set forth in the AVMA Principles of Veterinary Medical Ethics. A licensed veterinarian who in good faith engages in the practice of veterinary medicine by rendering or attempting to render emergency or urgent care to a patient when a client cannot be identified, and a veterinarian-client-patient relationship is not established, should not be subject to penalty based solely on the veterinarian's inability to establish a veterinarian-client-patient relationship.
  
- Many states have adopted this definition of the VCPR, or a very similar one, as a component of their state veterinary practice act or regulations. In addition, federal law requires a veterinarian to establish a VCPR before undertaking any extra-label drug use in animals, issuing a Veterinary Feed Directive, or the creation and use of certain types of biologics. It is also important for veterinarians to understand that they must comply with the federal law requiring a VCPR under these circumstances, regardless of how a state may ultimately define a VCPR in state law or regulation.
  
- Given current technological capabilities, available research, and the existing state and federal regulatory landscape, the AVMA believes veterinary telemedicine should only be conducted within an existing VCPR. An exception may be made for advice given in an emergency until a patient can be seen by a veterinarian. Ultimately, how a state defines the VCPR, the congruence of that state VCPR with federal requirements, and whether or not a

VCPR exists in a given situation based on those definitions, determine what services can be offered.

- Within an established VCPR: A variety of telehealth and telemedicine service models are available to veterinarians and veterinary practices. Client-facing telemedicine services may include use of tools that allow the veterinarian to remotely and securely gather essential patient health information from the animal owner or another caretaker; access the patient's medical records; and conduct a virtual evaluation of the patient through real-time video or transmitted photographs or other data.
- Without an established VCPR: The veterinarian may provide non-patient-specific advice, but must stay clear of diagnosing, prognosis of, or treating patients. Two exceptions may apply: (1) if state law allows a VCPR to be established electronically, the veterinarian has met the requirements for doing so, and activities that would invoke a requirement for adherence to the federal VCPR are not conducted or (2) advice given in an emergency until a patient can be seen by a veterinarian. Non-client electronic communications that include the provision of non-patient-specific advice and general educational content are usually acceptable.

### **Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA)**

WVMA formed a Telehealth Task Force and submitted suggested guidelines to the Board on December 19, 2019. Regarding the VCPR, the WVMA suggested guidelines state that:

- VCPR Required: Veterinary services may only be provided using telehealth technologies where a VCPR is established. If an existing VCPR relationship is present, then telehealth technologies may be used as long as the VCPR is maintained in accordance with Wis. Stat. s. 89.02 (8) and the requirements in this Section. If an existing VCPR relationship is not present, then a veterinarian must take appropriate steps to establish a VCPR consistent with Wis. Stat. s. 89.02 (8) and the requirements in this Section.
- Establishing an Initial VCPR for Telehealth: For purposes of establishing an initial VCPR prior to engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine using telehealth technologies, the veterinarian must meet the requirements of Wis. Stat. s. 89.02 (8) and:
  - o For livestock, (food and fiber animals), the veterinarian must have either conducted an in-person physical examination of the patient or must have visited the premises on which the patient is kept at least once in the immediate six (6) months prior to engaging in any telehealth treatment or services.
  - o For companion animals and equine animals, the veterinarian must have conducted an in-person physical examination of the patient at least once in the immediate six (6) months prior to engaging in any telehealth treatment or services.
- Maintaining a VCPR for Telehealth: Once a VCPR is established, for purposes of maintaining that VCPR and engaging in the ongoing practice of veterinary medicine using telehealth technologies, the veterinarian must meet the requirements of Wis. Stat. s. 89.02 (8) and:



- For livestock (food and fiber animals), the veterinarian must either conduct an in-person physical examination of the patient or must visit the premises on which the patient is kept at least once every six (6) months.
- For companion animals and equine animals, the veterinarian must conduct an in-person physical examination of the patient at least once every twelve (12) months.

### ***Summary of Factual Data and Analytical Methodologies***

The proposed rule makes the rules clearer and easier to use. Restructuring the chapters makes the rules easier to read and reference quickly. Adding a chapter for relevant complaint procedures makes these procedures clearer and more accessible to credential holders and members of the public. The fee amounts remain the same, but are stated in the proposed rule to make them readily accessible. Minor language changes relating to procedures and processes, technical changes and updates, delegation of veterinary medical acts, references to statutory requirements, and terminology make the proposed rule more consistent and easier to understand. The proposed rule includes language changes to respond to public interest in the use of telehealth technologies in veterinary medicine. The proposed rule could reduce the burden to veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and consumers of veterinary services, as the proposed rule is easier to read and understand quickly.

The Board held a preliminary public hearing on SS 125-19 on February 17, 2020, with a written comment period through February 24, 2020. The Board received three comments. All three comments requested that the statement of scope be expanded to address the use of telehealth technologies in the practice of veterinary medicine. One comment also requested that the statement of scope address the circumstances under which a veterinarian may dispense a drug for a patient of another veterinarian. This statement of scope for this rule proposal (SS 064-20) includes both of these topics.

The Board held a preliminary hearing on SS 064-20 on August 19, 2020, with a written comment period through August 26, 2020. The Board received three comments. One comment was for information. Two comments expressed support of the scope, both expressed support of including telehealth in the scope, and one also expressed support of including addressing the circumstances under which a veterinarian may dispense a drug for a patient of another veterinarian in the scope.

The Board convened a Telehealth Advisory Committee (Committee) to advise the Board in relation to the veterinary telehealth. The Committee was comprised of 13 representatives: 10 veterinarians and 3 certified veterinary technicians. Of the veterinarians, 1 works in large and small animal practice, 3 work in large animal practice, 1 works in equine and small animal practice, and 5 work in small animal practice. The veterinarians included representatives from the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, Sexing Technologies, and the Dairy Business Association. The Department submitted a notice to JCRAR with the names of the Committee members on February 9, 2021.

The Committee met on March 4, March 25, and April 8, 2021, to discuss potential veterinary telehealth options. The following is a summary of proposals that the Telehealth Advisory Committee discussed, as well as the responses of the Committee members:

## A. Definitions

Attending Veterinarian: means the veterinarian who holds the Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship and is responsible for the medical care and treatment of the animal.

Consulting Veterinarian: means the veterinarian who gives advice or assistance, whether in-person or by any method of communication, to the attending veterinarian, for the benefit of an animal patient.

Consultant: means a person whose subject matter expertise, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian, will benefit an animal patient, and who gives the attending veterinarian advice or assistance, whether in-person or by any method of communication.

Consultation: means the advice or assistance given by a consulting veterinarian or other consultant to the attending veterinarian where the responsibility for patient treatment, prescriptions, and welfare remain with the attending veterinarian.

A consulting veterinarian or other consultant may not do any of the following:

- a. Visit the patient or client or communicate directly with the client without the knowledge of the attending veterinarian.
- b. Take charge of a case or problem without the consent of the attending veterinarian and the client.

Informed Consent: means the veterinarian has informed the client or the client's authorized representative, in a manner understood by the client or representative, of the diagnostic and treatment options, risk assessment, and prognosis, and the client has consented to the recommended treatment.

General Advice: means any advice provided by a veterinarian or certified veterinary technician, via any method of communication within or outside of an established VCPR, which is given in general terms and is not specific to an individual animal or group of animals, diagnosis, or treatment.

Telehealth: is the collection of technology tools used to remotely deliver virtual veterinary medical, health, and education services, allowing a veterinarian to deliver enhance care and education.

Telemedicine: is the remote delivery of veterinary healthcare services, such as health assessments or consultations, over the telecommunications infrastructure, allowing a veterinarian to evaluate, diagnose and treat patients without the need for an in-person visit.

Tele-triage: means emergency animal care, including animal poison control services, for immediate, potentially life-threatening animal health situations, including poison exposure mitigation, animal CPR instructions, and other critical lifesaving treatment or advice that may be performed within or outside of a VCPR.

Members asked for clarification about the consulting veterinarian, consultant, and consultation definitions but no member expressed opposition to these definitions. No member expressed concerns about any of the other definitions.

## **B. Location of Practice**

The practice of veterinary medicine takes place where the animal is located at time of practice, in alignment with Wis. Stat. ss. 89.05 (1) and 89.02 (6).

No member expressed concerns.

## **C. Establishing Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR)**

- Option 1: In order to practice veterinary medicine in WI a veterinarian must be licensed in WI and have an established VCPR with the client. A VCPR must be established via an in person physical exam, or timely medically appropriate visits to the premises on which the patient is kept. It may not be established by telehealth technologies.
- Option 2: In order to practice veterinary medicine in WI a veterinarian must be licensed in WI and have an established VCPR with the client prior to treating a patient. A VCPR may be established by utilizing telehealth technologies to examine the patient as medically appropriate to the circumstance.
- Option 3: In order to practice veterinary medicine in WI a veterinarian must be licensed in WI and have an established VCPR with the client prior to treating a patient. To establish a VCPR the veterinarian must meet the requirements of Wis. Stat. § 89.02 (8). A licensed veterinarian may satisfy the exam requirement under Wis. Stat. § 89.02 (8) (b) for the establishment of the VCPR via telehealth technologies through the use of instrumentation and diagnostic equipment where images and medical records are able to be transmitted electronically or a physical in person exam.

Six members expressed support of option 1. One member expressed support of either option 1 or 3, as long as the veterinarian physically touches the animal at some point. One member expressed support of option 2. Two members expressed support of either option 2 or 3. One member expressed support of either option 2 or 3, as long as a VCPR is established in person at some point during the life of the patient.

Seven members expressed support of keeping the current timeframe requirements as timely and medically appropriate. One member expressed support of a one-year minimum requirement. One member expressed support of a 12 or 18-month minimum requirement. One member expressed support of a one or two-year minimum requirement.

## **D. Extending VCPR**

The VCPR, once established, extends to other veterinarians within the practice, or relief veterinarians within the practice, that have access to, and have reviewed, the medical history and records of the animal.

All members expressed support.

#### **E. Prescribing**

Medication may not be prescribed without either a physical examination or medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal or group of animals is kept.

Nine members expressed that the language is not necessary or is redundant to the VCPR language. One member expressed no opinion.

#### **F. Record Keeping**

Records must be kept, regardless of encounter type, in accordance with the current Wis. Admin. Code ch. VE 7.

All members agreed.

#### **G. Continuity of Care**

In accordance with Wis. Stat. s. 89.02 (8) (c), an animal owner must be able to easily seek follow-up care or information from the veterinarian who conducts an encounter while using telehealth technologies. The veterinarian must ensure that the client is aware of the veterinarian's identity and location.

Seven members expressed support of including identity and location. Of those, two specified that at least to the level of the state. One member expressed no need for the language. Two members expressed no opinion.

#### **H. Permit and/or Continuing Education (CE)**

Require a permit and/or telehealth-specific continuing education (CE) to practice telehealth.

Eight members expressed that a permit and/or specific CE should not be required to practice telehealth. One member expressed that CE on telehealth should be required, similar to what is required to practice telehealth in human medicine. One member expressed support of requiring both a permit and CE, but also expressed concerns about the logistics of it.

#### **I. Delegated Medical Services – CVTs**

Based on the discussion, staff highlighted items the following items to consider with regards to CVTs and telehealth:

- (b) Performing diagnostic radiographic contrast studies: Only awake contrast studies not requiring general anesthesia
- (d) Sample collection via a cystocentesis procedure.
- (e) Placement of intravenous catheters (not arterial catheters)
- (f) Suturing of tubes and catheters.
- (g) Fine needle aspirate of a mass.
- (h) Performing amniocentesis, embryo collection and transfer, follicular aspiration, and transvaginal oocyte collection and recovery on livestock.

Eleven members expressed support of allowing b (only awake contrast studies not requiring general anesthesia), d, e (not arterial catheters), f, and g as shown above to be performed by a CVT with the ability to communicate with the veterinarian via telehealth.

Ten members expressed opposition to allowing h to be performed by a CVT without the veterinarian present on the premises. One member expressed support of allowing h to be performed by a CVT without the veterinarian present on the premises with the ability to communicate with the veterinarian via telehealth.

Eleven members expressed support of requiring a shorter than 15 minute timespan for communicating with the veterinarian via telehealth regarding the specified medical services. Of those, five members expressed support of five minutes, one member expressed support of ten minutes, and two members expressed support of five or ten minutes.

#### **J. Delegated Medical Services – Unlicensed Assistants**

Staff highlighted items currently delegable to unlicensed assistants to discuss with regards to telehealth.

Eleven members expressed that the medical services currently delegable to unlicensed assistants with the veterinarian present on the premises should continue to require the veterinarian to be present on the premises.

#### ***Analysis and Supporting Documents Used to Determine Effect on Small Business and in Preparation of an Economic Impact Analysis***

The proposed rule will directly affect Wisconsin licensed veterinarians and certified veterinary technicians. Most veterinary practices are small businesses. Current fee amounts would not change. Adjustments to make rule language and structure clearer, and to simplify processes where possible, may reduce the burden to each of these affected entities, by making the rules easier to access and understand quickly.

The Board convened a Telehealth Advisory Committee (Committee) to advise the Board in relation to the veterinary telehealth. The Committee was comprised of 13 representatives: 10

veterinarians and 3 certified veterinary technicians. Of the veterinarians, 1 works in large and small animal practice, 3 work in large animal practice, 1 works in equine and small animal practice, and 5 work in small animal practice. The veterinarians included representatives from the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, Sexing Technologies, and the Dairy Business Association.

### ***Effect on Small Business***

The Board expects the proposed rule to have minimal to no economic impact. No fee amounts will be changed in the proposed rule.

Most veterinary practices are small businesses. The proposed rule's structural changes and minor language changes may reduce the burden to veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and consumers of veterinary services, as the rules may become easier to access and understand quickly.

The proposed rule also allows for more use of telehealth technologies than the existing rule. New language regarding telehealth may reduce the economic burden to veterinarians and animal owners, especially in rural areas. The proposed rule expands the delegation of medical services to allow a veterinarian to delegate the following items to a CVT if the veterinarian is available to communicate via telehealth technologies within five minutes. Under current rules, these items may only be delegated to a CVT if the veterinarian is personally present on the premises.

- Performing diagnostic radiographic awake contrast studies not requiring general anesthesia.
- Sample collection via a cystocentesis procedure.
- Placement of intravenous catheters.
- Suturing of tubes and catheters.
- Fine needle aspirate of a mass.

### ***Environmental Impact***

This rule does not have an environmental impact.

### ***Standards Incorporated by Reference***

This rule does not create standards incorporated by reference.

### ***DATCP Contact***

Angela Fisher, Program and Policy Analyst  
Division of Animal Health  
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection  
P.O. Box 8911  
Madison, WI 53708-8911  
Telephone: (608) 224-4890  
Email: Angela.Fisher1@Wisconsin.gov

### ***Where and When Comments May Be Submitted***

Questions and comments related to this this rule may be directed to:

Angela Fisher, Program and Policy Analyst  
Division of Animal Health  
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection  
P.O. Box 8911  
Madison, WI 53708-8911  
Telephone: (608) 224-4890  
Email: Angela.Fisher1@Wisconsin.gov

Comments will be accepted up to two weeks after the last public hearing is held on this rule.  
Hearing dates will be scheduled after this hearing draft rule is approved by the Board.

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1 **SECTION 1.** Ch. VE 1 through Ch. VE 10 are repealed.

2 **SECTION 2.** Ch. VE 1 is created to read:

3 **Chapter VE 1 Veterinarians**

4 Subchapter I – Authority and Definitions

5 VE 1.01 Authority

6 VE 1.02 Definitions

7 Subchapter II – Examinations

8 VE 1.04 Administration

9 VE 1.06 Competency tested

10 VE 1.08 Passing scores

11 VE 1.10 Claim of examination error

12 Subchapter III – Licensure

13 VE 1.12 Qualifications for licensure, all applicants

14 VE 1.14 Qualifications for licensure by examination

15 VE 1.16 Qualifications for licensure by endorsement

16 VE 1.18 Licensure review by board

17	VE 1.20 Fees for service members, former service members, their spouses
18	VE 1.22 License exemptions
19	VE 1.24 Issuing a license
20	VE 1.26 Administrative fees
21	VE 1.28 Renewal of license
22	VE 1.30 Continuing education; requirements
23	VE 1.32 Continuing education; programs and courses
24	Subchapter IV – Permits
25	VE 1.34 Temporary veterinary permits
26	VE 1.36 Veterinary consulting permits
27	Subchapter V – Practice Related to Veterinary Schools
28	VE 1.38 Faculty license
29	VE 1.40 Post graduate training permit
30	VE 1.42 Veterinary students
31	Subchapter VI – Standards of Practice and Unprofessional Conduct
32	VE 1.44 Delegation of veterinary medical acts
33	VE 1.46 Veterinary consulting
34	VE 1.48 Veterinary referral to a license holder in another profession
35	VE 1.50 Veterinary telehealth
36	VE 1.52 Records
37	VE 1.53 Change of name and address
38	VE 1.56 Display of license
39	VE 1.58 Unprofessional conduct



40 VE 1.60 Board action

41 **Subchapter I – Authority and Definitions**

42 **VE 1.01 Authority.** The rules in this chapter are adopted by the veterinary examining  
43 board pursuant to the authority delegated by ss. 15.08 (5), 89.03 (1), 89.03 (2), and 227.11 (2),  
44 Stats.

45 **VE 1.02 Definitions.**

46 (1) “Accredited college or university” means an educational institution that is accredited  
47 by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

48 (2) “Advertising” means to give notice by any means, including but not limited to any  
49 circular, card, notice, telephone book listing, magazine, newspaper or other printed material or any  
50 electronic medium.

51 (3) “Approved veterinary college” means a veterinary college which is AVMA accredited  
52 or approved.

53 (4) “Attending veterinarian” means the veterinarian who holds the VCPR and is  
54 responsible for the medical care and treatment of the animal.

55 (5) “AVMA” means the American veterinary medical association.

56 (6) “Board” means the veterinary examining board.

57 Note: The board office is located at 2811 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison,  
58 Wisconsin 53708–8911.

59 (7) “Client” means the person who owns or who has primary responsibility for the care of  
60 a patient.

61 (8) “Complementary, alternative, and integrative therapies” includes a heterogeneous  
62 group of preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic philosophies and practices. These therapies  
63 include:

64 (a) Veterinary acupuncture, acutherapy, and acupressure.

65 (b) Veterinary homeopathy.

66 (c) Veterinary manual or manipulative therapy, i.e., therapies based on techniques  
67 practiced in osteopathy, chiropractic medicine, or physical medicine and therapy.

68 (d) Veterinary nutraceutical therapy.

69 (e) Veterinary phytotherapy.

70 (9) “Consulting veterinarian” means the veterinarian who gives advice or assistance,  
71 whether in-person or by any method of communication, to the attending veterinarian, for the  
72 benefit of an animal patient.

73 (10) “Consultant” means a person whose subject matter expertise, in the opinion of the  
74 attending veterinarian, will benefit an animal patient, and who gives the attending veterinarian  
75 advice or assistance, whether in-person or by any method of communication.

76 (11) “Consultation” means the advice or assistance given by a consulting veterinarian or  
77 other consultant to the attending veterinarian where the responsibility for patient treatment,  
78 prescriptions, and welfare remain with the attending veterinarian.

79 (12) “Deception” means:

80 (a) Claiming to have performed an act or given a treatment which has not in fact been  
81 performed or given.

82 (b) Giving needless treatment.

83 (c) Using a different treatment than stated.

84 (13) “Department” means the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.

85 (15) “Faculty license” means a credential issued to a person by the board after the person  
86 has met the requirements of s. 89.06 (2m) (a), Stats., signifying that the person may practice  
87 veterinary medicine on privately owned animals only within the scope of the person’s employment  
88 at a school of veterinary medicine in this state.

89 (16) “Fraud” means:

90 (a) The making of false claims regarding knowledge, ability, skills or facilities for use in  
91 treatment or diagnosis of a disease.

92 (b) The making of false claims regarding testing, inspecting, reporting or issuing of  
93 inter-state, intra-state or export health certificates.

94 (17) “General advice” means any advice provided by a veterinarian or certified veterinary  
95 technician, via any method of communication within or outside of an established VCPR, which is  
96 given in general terms and is not specific to an individual animal or group of animals, diagnosis,  
97 or treatment.

98 (18) “Gross negligence” means a gross, serious or grave degree of negligence as compared  
99 to less serious or more ordinary acts of negligence.

100 (19) “Informed consent” means the veterinarian has informed the client or the client’s  
101 authorized representative, in a manner understood by the client or representative, of the diagnostic  
102 and treatment options, risk assessment, and prognosis, and the client has consented to the  
103 recommended treatment.

104 (20) “License” means a credential issued to a person by the board signifying the person has  
105 met the requirements of s. 89.06 (1), 89.06 (2m) (a), or 89.072, Stats., to practice veterinary  
106 medicine in this state.

107 (21) “NAVLE” means the north American veterinary licensing examination.

108 (22) “Patient” means an animal that is examined or treated by a veterinarian.

109 (23) “Post graduate training permit” means a credential issued to a person by the board  
110 allowing the permit holder to practice veterinary medicine on privately owned animals only within  
111 the scope of the permittee’s internship or residency program at a school of veterinary medicine in  
112 this state.

113 (24) “Preceptor” means a veterinarian who agrees to supervise a holder of a temporary  
114 veterinary permit.

115 (25) “Standard of care” means diagnostic procedures and modes of treatment considered  
116 by the veterinary profession to be within the scope of current, acceptable veterinary medical  
117 practice.

118 (26) “Supervision” means available at all times for consultation, either in person or within  
119 15 minutes of contact by telephone, by video conference or by electronic communications device,  
120 except where other provisions are specified in rule.

121 (27) “Surgery” means any procedure in which the skin or tissue of the patient is penetrated  
122 or severed but does not include any of the following:

123 (a) Activities not considered the practice of veterinary medicine, as follows:

124 1. Activities identified in s. 89.05 (2) (a) and (b), Stats.

125 2. Subcutaneous insertion of a microchip for identifying an animal.

126 3. Ear tag or tattoo placement for identifying an animal.

127 4. Euthanasia by injection.

128 (b) Activities considered the practice of veterinary medicine, but which a veterinarian may  
129 delegate to a certified veterinary technician, as specified in s. VE 1.44 (5) and (6), as follows:

- 130 1. Simple dental extractions that require minor manipulation and minimal elevation.
- 131 2. Administration of injections, including local and general anesthesia.
- 132 3. Sample collection via a cystocentesis procedure.
- 133 4. Placement of intravenous and arterial catheters.
- 134 5. Suturing of tubes and catheters.
- 135 6. Fine needle aspirate of a mass.
- 136 7. Performing amniocentesis, embryo collection and transfer, follicular aspiration, and
- 137 transvaginal oocyte collection and recovery on livestock.

138 (28) “Telehealth” means the collection of technology tools used to remotely deliver virtual  
139 veterinary medical, health, and education services, allowing a veterinarian to deliver enhanced  
140 care and education.

141 (29) “Telemedicine” means the remote delivery of veterinary healthcare services, such as  
142 health assessments or consultations, over the telecommunications infrastructure, allowing a  
143 veterinarian to evaluate, diagnose and treat patients without the need for an in-person visit.

144 (30) “Tele-triage” means emergency animal care, including animal poison control services,  
145 for immediate, potentially life-threatening animal health situations, including poison exposure  
146 mitigation, animal CPR instructions, and other critical lifesaving treatment or advice that may be  
147 performed within or outside of a VCPR.

148 (31) “Temporary veterinary permit” means a credential issued to a person who has  
149 qualified to take the NAVLE, is enrolled to take the next examination, and who shall be employed  
150 to practice veterinary medicine under the supervision of a preceptor.

151 (32) “Unlicensed assistant” means a person working under the supervision of a  
152 veterinarian, but not holding a license, permit, or certificate issued by the board.

153 (33) “VCPR” means a veterinarian–client–patient relationship and has the meaning set  
154 forth at s. 89.02 (8), Stats.

155 (34) “Veterinary consulting permit” means a credential issued by the board to a  
156 veterinarian, licensed to practice veterinary medicine in another jurisdiction, allowing the  
157 veterinarian to practice veterinary medicine in a consulting capacity in Wisconsin for up to 60 days  
158 in a calendar year.

159 (35) “Veterinary prescription drug” has the meaning set forth at s. 89.02 (11), Stats.

160 (36) “Veterinary student” means a person enrolled in an approved veterinary college in a  
161 curriculum leading to a doctor of veterinary medicine degree.

## 162 **Subchapter II – Examinations**

163 **VE 1.04 Administration.** (1) The board or its designee shall administer the examinations  
164 required of applicants for licensure as a veterinarian by s. VE 1.12 and of applicants for  
165 certification as a veterinary technician by s. VE 2.04 at least once each year.

166 (2) Prior to November 1, 2000, the board shall accept as its licensure examinations the  
167 national board examination and the clinical competency test. On and after November 1, 2000, the  
168 board shall accept as its licensure examination the NAVLE.

169 (3) The board or its designee shall provide an examination admission document to the  
170 applicant. The applicant shall present the admission document with any required identification at  
171 the examination.

172 (4) The board or its designee shall provide rules of conduct at the beginning of the  
173 examination. Time limits may be placed on each portion of the examination.

174 (5) The board may deny release of grades or issuance of a license or certificate if the board  
175 determines that the applicant violated rules of conduct or otherwise acted dishonestly.

176 Note: Qualified applicants with disabilities shall be provided with reasonable  
177 accommodations.

178 **VE 1.06 Competency tested.** (1) Examinations administered under this chapter test entry  
179 level competency and seek to determine that an applicant's knowledge of animals and their  
180 treatment is sufficient to protect public health and safety.

181 (2) The board shall furnish to individuals, upon request, general information describing  
182 the competencies upon which the examination is based.

183 **VE 1.08 Passing scores.** (1) Passing scores for veterinary applicants for the national board  
184 examination and the clinical competency test, and for the NAVLE, shall be based on the board's  
185 determination of the level of examination performance required for minimum acceptable  
186 competence in the profession. The board shall make the determination, after consulting with  
187 subject matter experts who have reviewed a representative sample of the examination questions  
188 and available candidate performance statistics, and set the passing score for the examination at the  
189 point representing the minimum acceptable competence in the profession. The board may accept  
190 any recommendation of the national examination provider.

191 (2) The passing score for an examination on state laws and rules related to the practice of  
192 veterinary medicine shall be based on the board's determination of the level of examination  
193 performance required for minimum acceptable competence in the profession. The board shall make  
194 the determination, after consulting with subject matter experts who have reviewed a representative  
195 sample of the examination questions and available candidate performance statistics, and set the  
196 passing score for the examination at the point representing the minimum acceptable competence  
197 in the profession.

198           **VE 1.10 Claim of examination error.** (1) An applicant wishing to claim examination  
199 error shall file a written request for board review in the board office within 30 days of the date the  
200 examination was reviewed. The request shall include all of the following:

201           (a) The applicant's name and address.

202           (b) The type of license for which the applicant applied.

203           (c) A description of the mistakes the applicant believes were made in the examination  
204 content, procedures, or scoring, including the specific questions or procedures claimed to be in  
205 error.

206           (d) The facts which the applicant intends to prove, including reference text citations or  
207 other supporting evidence for the applicant's claim.

208           (2) The board shall review the claim, make a determination of the validity of the objections  
209 and notify the applicant in writing of the board's decision and any resulting grade changes.

210           (3) If the board confirms the failing status following its review, the application shall be  
211 deemed incomplete, and the applicant may be reexamined under s. VE 1.04.

### 212                                   **Subchapter III – Licensure**

213           **VE 1.12 Qualifications for licensure; all applicants.** The board may issue a license to  
214 practice veterinary medicine to an applicant who satisfies all of the following:

215           (1) Submits an application form provided by the board which includes the applicant's  
216 notarized signature.

217           Note: Applications are available upon request to the board office located at 2811  
218 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911 or at the website at  
219 [www.datcp.wi.gov](http://www.datcp.wi.gov).



220 (2) Successfully completes an examination on state laws and rules related to the practice  
221 of veterinary medicine.

222 (3) Provides proof of graduation through one of the following means:

223 (a) A certificate of graduation from a veterinary college which shall be signed and sealed  
224 by the dean of the school and submitted directly to the board by the school. The certificate may be  
225 sent by electronic means if the seal is visible.

226 (b) Certification of graduation provided by the American Association of Veterinary State  
227 Boards.

228 (4) Does not have a conviction record or pending criminal charge relating to an offense the  
229 circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of veterinary medicine. An applicant  
230 who has a conviction record or pending criminal charge shall request appropriate authorities to  
231 provide information about the record or charge directly to the board in sufficient specificity to  
232 enable the board to make a determination whether the record or charge substantially relates to the  
233 practice of veterinary medicine.

234 (5) Provides all documents in English.

235 (6) Satisfies the requirements for either licensure by examination or licensure by  
236 endorsement. Applicants who have never previously been licensed in any jurisdiction must apply  
237 by examination. Applicants who have previously been licensed in Wisconsin or any other  
238 jurisdiction must apply by endorsement.

239 **VE 1.14 Qualifications for licensure by examination.** Applicants for licensure by  
240 examination shall satisfy all of the following:

241 (1) Prior to November 1, 2000, passes the national board examination and clinical  
242 competency test. On or after November 1, 2000, passes the NAVLE.

243 (2) For applicants who graduated from a veterinary college which is not board approved,  
244 provide proof of graduation required under sub (4), and evidence of successful completion of either  
245 the educational commission for foreign veterinary graduates certification program or the program  
246 for the assessment of veterinary education equivalence offered by the American Association of  
247 Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) which shall be submitted directly to the board by the AVMA  
248 or the AAVSB.

249 (3) Pay the application fee of \$115.

250 **VE 1.16 Qualifications for licensure by endorsement.** Applicants for licensure by  
251 endorsement shall satisfy all of the following:

252 (1) The applicant has not previously failed, and then not subsequently passed, the  
253 examinations required under s. VE 1.14 (1).

254 (2) The applicant holds a current license to practice veterinary medicine in another state or  
255 U.S. territory or province of Canada.

256 (3) The applicant has satisfied the qualifications for licensure, in s. VE 1.14 (1), within the  
257 last 5 years or has actively practiced for 4000 hours during the 5 years preceding application.

258 (4) For an applicant holding a current unrestricted license to practice veterinary medicine  
259 in a country other than the United States or Canada, who is not a graduate of an approved veterinary  
260 college, in addition to the requirements of subsections (2) – (4), submit evidence that the applicant  
261 has successfully completed either the certification program of the educational commission for  
262 foreign veterinary graduates of the AVMA or the program for the assessment of veterinary  
263 education equivalence offered by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards.

264 (5) For an applicant holding a current unrestricted license to practice veterinary medicine  
265 in a country other than the United States or Canada, who is a graduate of a school of veterinary

266 medicine approved by the board, in addition to the requirements of subsections (2) – (4), submit  
267 the following:

268 (a) Evidence satisfactory to the board that the requirements for initial licensure in the  
269 country where the applicant was originally licensed, including examination requirements, are  
270 substantially equivalent to the requirements for graduates of schools of veterinary medicine  
271 approved by the board who are seeking initial licensure in this state; or

272 (b) Before November 1, 2000, evidence that the applicant has successfully completed the  
273 national board examination and the clinical competency test. On or after November 1, 2000,  
274 evidence that the applicant has successfully completed the NAVLE.

275 (6) Provides verification of licensure records and status which has been sent directly to the  
276 board by every state or country in which the applicant has ever held a license or certificate to  
277 practice veterinary medicine.

278 (7) Pays the application fee of \$185.

279 **VE 1.18 Licensure review by board.** The board shall review the application and  
280 determine eligibility for licensure if any of the following apply:

281 (1) The applicant has a conviction record or pending criminal charge relating to an offense  
282 the circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of veterinary medicine.

283 (2) The applicant has been disciplined by the veterinary licensing authority in any other  
284 state, territory or country.

285 (3) The applicant is a party in pending litigation in which it is alleged that the applicant is  
286 liable for acts committed in the course of practice which evidence a lack of ability or fitness to  
287 practice, as determined by the board.

288 (4) The applicant is currently under investigation by another veterinary licensing authority,  
289 for acts, related to the license to practice veterinary medicine, which may provide a basis for  
290 disciplinary action in this state, as determined by the board.

291 (5) The applicant has been found liable for damages for acts committed in the course of  
292 practice of veterinary medicine which evidenced a lack of ability or fitness to practice, as  
293 determined by the board.

294 (6) The applicant has had United States drug enforcement administration privileges  
295 restricted or revoked.

296 (7) The applicant has had physical or mental impairment, including impairment related to  
297 drugs or alcohol, which is reasonably related to the applicant's ability to adequately undertake the  
298 practice of veterinary medicine in a manner consistent with the safety of a patient or the public.

299 **VE 1.20 Fees for service members, former services members, their spouses.** A person  
300 applying for a reciprocal credential under s. 89.073, Stats., shall pay one of the following fees as  
301 applicable:

302 (1) \$40 for a service member or former service member.

303 (2) \$141 for a spouse as defined by s. 89.073 (1) (c), Stats.

304 **VE 1.22 License exemptions.** No veterinary license or permit is required for the following  
305 veterinarians:

306 (1) Employees of the federal government while engaged in their official duties.

307 (2) Employees of an educational or research institution while engaged in teaching or  
308 research, except if employed by a school of veterinary medicine in this state and the employee  
309 practices veterinary medicine on privately owned animals.

310 (3) Graduates of schools outside the United States and Canada who are enrolled in the  
311 educational commission for foreign veterinary graduates certification program of the AVMA or  
312 the program for the assessment of veterinary education equivalence offered by the American  
313 Association of Veterinary State Boards while completing the required year of clinical assessment  
314 under the supervision of a veterinarian.

315 **VE 1.24 Issuing a license.** (1) The board shall review its records to determine eligibility  
316 of the applicant for licensure. Within 30 business days of determining an applicant is eligible for  
317 licensure, the board shall issue a license to the applicant.

318 (2) The board shall inquire as to whether the applicant is competent to practice as a  
319 veterinarian in this state and shall impose any reasonable conditions in issuing the license,  
320 including reexamination, as the board deems appropriate, if any of the following apply:

321 (a) The applicant has not previously been licensed in any jurisdiction and passed the  
322 NAVLE more than 5 years ago.

323 (b) The applicant was previously licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction and has not  
324 been licensed in any jurisdiction for more than 5 years.

325 (c) The board has reviewed the application under any provision in s. VE 1.18.

326 **VE 1.26 Administrative fees.** (1) A person requesting a printed license shall pay a fee of  
327 \$10.

328 (2) A person requesting verification of licensure to other states shall pay a fee of \$10.

329 **VE 1.28 Renewal of license.** A license expires if not renewed by January 1 of even-  
330 numbered years. A licensee who allows the license to expire may apply to the board for renewal  
331 of the license as follows:

332 (1) If the licensee applies for renewal of the license less than 5 years after its expiration,  
333 the license shall be renewed upon payment of the renewal fee and fulfillment of 30 hours of  
334 continuing education required under s. VE 1.30.

335 (2) If the licensee applies for renewal of the license 5 or more years after its expiration, in  
336 addition to requiring the licensee to pay the renewal fee, and to fulfill the continuing education  
337 hours required under s. VE 1.30, the board shall inquire as to whether the applicant is competent  
338 to practice as a veterinarian in this state and shall impose any reasonable conditions on  
339 reinstatement of the license, including reexamination, as the board deems appropriate. An  
340 applicant under this subsection is presumed to be competent to practice as a veterinarian in this  
341 state if at the time of application for renewal the applicant holds a full unexpired license issued by  
342 a similar licensing board of another state or territory of the United States or of a foreign country  
343 or province whose standards, in the opinion of the board, are equivalent to or higher than the  
344 requirements for licensure in this state. Notwithstanding any presumption of competency under  
345 this subsection, the board shall require each applicant under this subsection to pass the examination  
346 specified under s. VE 1.12 (2).

347 (3) The licensee shall pay a renewal fee of \$160.

348 (4) A licensee who submits a license renewal after January 1 of even numbered years shall  
349 pay, in addition to the renewal fee under sub. (3), a late fee of \$25.

350 **VE 1.30 Continuing education; requirements.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subs. (2) and  
351 (3), a veterinarian shall complete at least 30 hours of continuing education pertinent to veterinary  
352 medicine in each biennial renewal period. The 30 hours of continuing education shall include at  
353 least 25 hours of continuing education that relates to scientific topics pertinent to veterinary  
354 medicine.

355 (b) All 30 continuing education hours in this subsection shall be documented. A minimum  
356 of 25 hours of continuing education shall be documented by an approved continuing education  
357 provider.

358 (c) A continuing education hour shall consist of 50 minutes of contact time.

359 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an applicant who applies to renew a license that expires  
360 on the first expiration date after the initial issuance of the license.

361 (3) The board may waive the requirements, under sub. (1), if it finds that exceptional  
362 circumstances, such as prolonged illness, disability, or other similar circumstances, have prevented  
363 an applicant from meeting the requirements.

364 (4) Continuing education hours shall be completed during the preceding 2-year licensure  
365 period.

366 (5) To obtain credit for completion of continuing education hours, a licensee shall, at the  
367 time of each renewal, sign a statement saying that he or she has completed, during the preceding  
368 2-year licensure period, the continuing education programs required under sub. (1).

369 (6) A veterinarian who fails to complete the continuing education requirements by the  
370 renewal date shall not practice as a veterinarian until his or her certificate is renewed.

371 (7) For auditing purposes, every veterinarian shall maintain records of continuing  
372 education hours for at least 5 years from the date the certification statement required under sub (5)  
373 is signed. The board may audit for compliance by requiring a veterinarian to submit evidence of  
374 compliance to the board for the biennium immediately preceding the biennium in which the audit  
375 is performed. Documentation of completion of continuing education hours shall include one of the  
376 following:

377 (a) A certificate of attendance from an approved course provider.

- 378 (b) A grade report or transcript from an accredited college or university.
- 379 (c) A copy of a published work authored or co-authored by the licensee.
- 380 (d) A copy of a meeting syllabus, announcement, abstract or proceeding for a presentation.
- 381 (e) A signed document from an internship or residency institution certifying enrollment in
- 382 a program.

383 **VE 1.32 Continuing education; programs and courses. (1) CRITERIA FOR**

384 **PROGRAMS AND COURSE APPROVAL.** To be approved, a continuing education program or

385 course shall meet the following criteria:

- 386 (a) The subject matter of the program or course shall be pertinent to veterinary medicine.
- 387 (b) The program or course sponsor agrees to record registration and furnish a certificate of
- 388 attendance to each participant.

389 (2) UNRELATED SUBJECT MATTER. If a continuing education course includes subject

390 matter that is not pertinent to veterinary medicine, only those portions of the course that relate to

391 veterinary medicine will qualify as continuing education under this chapter.

392 (3) MODALITIES AND METHODS OF DELIVERY. Modalities and methods of delivery

393 of continuing education programs acceptable to the board include one or more of the following:

- 394 (a) Attendance at a scientific workshop, seminar, or laboratory demonstration pertinent to
- 395 veterinary medicine.
- 396 (b) Enrollment in graduate or other college level courses pertinent to veterinary medicine.
- 397 Credit for qualified courses will be approved on the basis of multiplying each college credit hour
- 398 by 10.

399 (c) Enrollment in an internship, residency or certification program approved by a veterinary

400 specialty organization recognized by the AVMA or in an AVMA accredited veterinary school.



401 (d) Authorship or co-authorship of a published work, such as review articles, abstracts,  
402 presentations, proceedings, book chapters, and web-based continuing education materials shall be  
403 approved for 5 hours each.

404 (e) A peer reviewed publication shall be approved for 5 hours.

405 (f) Development and presentation of research findings, scientific workshops, seminars or  
406 laboratory demonstrations pertinent to veterinary medicine shall be approved for 5 contact hours  
407 each.

408 (g) Up to 15 hours per biennium shall be granted for a combination of continuing education  
409 hours completed under pars. (d) to (f), provided the continuing education is published or presented  
410 under the auspices of a provider approved under sub. (4).

411 (h) On-line, video, audio, correspondence courses, or other interactive distance learning  
412 courses pertinent to veterinary medicine, or to employment as a veterinarian.

413 (4) APPROVED PROGRAM PROVIDERS. Subject to compliance with the requirements  
414 set forth in subs. (1) to (3), the board shall approve attendance at and completion of one or more  
415 continuing education programs approved by any one of the following approved program providers  
416 as fulfilling the continuing education hours required under this chapter:

417 (a) A national, regional, state, or local veterinary medical or veterinary technician  
418 association.

419 (b) A federal or state agency.

420 (c) An accredited college or university.

421 (d) An association listed in the AVMA or the National Association of Veterinary  
422 Technicians in America directory.

423 (e) An AVMA accredited veterinary school or veterinary technician program.

424 (f) A program approved by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards through  
425 its Registry of Approved Continuing Education approval program.

426 (g) A foreign veterinary medical or veterinary technician association, an accredited college  
427 or university, or a governmental agency that is, as determined by the board comparable to a  
428 program provider listed under pars. (a) to (f).

#### 429 **Subchapter IV – Permits**

430 **VE 1.34 Temporary veterinary permits.** (1) An applicant may be granted a temporary  
431 veterinary permit before the board receives notice of successful completion of the NAVLE or the  
432 examination on state laws and rules related to the practice of veterinary medicine, if the applicant  
433 provides evidence that the applicant is either scheduled to take the examination(s) for the first time,  
434 or is awaiting results of the examination(s).

435 (2) An applicant shall complete an application for temporary veterinary permit and submit  
436 the fee of \$10.

437 (3) The board shall receive written verification of employment signed and sent directly to  
438 the board by the preceptor.

439 (4) The application and verification required by subs. (2) and (3) shall be received by the  
440 board office at least 2 weeks prior to the date the applicant intends to begin work.

441 (5) In order to provide supervision for a holder of a temporary veterinary permit, a  
442 preceptor shall do all of the following:

443 (a) Delegate only those tasks commensurate with demonstrated abilities of the temporary  
444 veterinary permit holder.

445 (b) Be available for direct communication with the temporary veterinary permit holder  
446 when the temporary veterinary permit holder is providing veterinary services. Direct

447 communication shall be in person, by telephone, video conference, or electronic communication  
448 device.

449 (6) A temporary veterinary permit shall expire upon any of the following:

450 (a) Notification of failure of any examination.

451 (b) Failure to take the next scheduled examination.

452 (c) Issuance of a license.

453 (d) Denial of a license.

454 (7) An applicant may be granted a temporary veterinary permit only once.

455 (8) Any change or addition of preceptor shall be reported to the board by filing a new  
456 verification as specified in sub. (3).

457 (9) Within 30 business days of determining an applicant is eligible for a temporary permit,  
458 the board shall issue a permit to the applicant. Notification of issuance shall also be sent to the  
459 preceptor.

460 **VE 1.36 Veterinary consulting permits.** (1) The board may issue a veterinary consulting  
461 permit to practice veterinary medicine in this state to a person holding a license to practice  
462 veterinary medicine in another state or territory of the U.S. or in another country, provided the  
463 license is in good standing in the other jurisdiction, and a veterinarian has requested a consultation.

464 (2) A veterinary consulting permit may be used up to 60 total days per calendar year.

465 (3) The veterinary consulting permit shall expire on December 31 of each year or on the  
466 60th day of use in a calendar year. The holder of a consulting permit may apply for a new permit  
467 for a subsequent year by completing the application procedure specified in s. VE 1.36.

468 (4) An applicant for a veterinary consulting permit shall file a completed application with  
469 the board. All supporting documents shall be provided in English. An application is not complete  
470 until the board receives all of the following:

471 (a) An application form provided by the board and completed by the applicant which  
472 includes the applicant's notarized signature.

473 Note: Applications are available upon request to the board office located 2811 Agriculture  
474 Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911.

475 (b) The required fee of \$160.

476 (c) Verification of licensure records and status which has been sent directly to the board by  
477 every state or country in which the applicant has ever held a license or certificate to practice  
478 veterinary medicine.

479 (d) Written verification from a veterinarian that a consultation is being sought.

480 (5) A veterinary consulting permit shall automatically expire upon notice to the board that  
481 the consultation has been completed.

482 (6) After hearing, a veterinary consulting permit may be denied, suspended, limited or  
483 revoked, or the permittee may be reprimanded, for any of the following reasons:

484 (a) Revisiting the patient or client or communicating directly with the client without the  
485 knowledge of the attending veterinarian.

486 (b) Taking charge of a case or problem without the consent of the attending veterinarian  
487 and the client.

488 (c) Violating any law or rule related to the practice of veterinary medicine.

489 **Subchapter V – Practice Related to Veterinary Schools**

490           **VE 1.38 Faculty license. (1) APPLICATION.** An applicant for a faculty license shall file a  
491 completed application with the board. All supporting documents shall be submitted in English. An  
492 application is not complete until the board receives all of the following:

493           (a) An application form provided by the board and completed by the applicant, which  
494 includes the applicant's notarized signature.

495           Note: Applications are available upon request to the board office located at 2811  
496 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8911.

497           (b) The required fee of \$185.

498           (c) Verification of employment by a school of veterinary medicine in this state which has  
499 been submitted directly to the board by the dean of the school.

500           (d) Proof of graduation through one of the following means:

501           1. A certificate of graduation from an approved veterinary college signed and sealed by the  
502 dean of the school submitted directly to the board by the school, or evidence of substantially  
503 equivalent qualifications.

504           2. Certification of graduation provided by the American Association of Veterinary State  
505 Boards.

506           (e) Successful completion of an examination on state laws and rules related to the practice  
507 of veterinary medicine.

508           **(2) DISCIPLINARY ACTION.** A faculty license may be denied, suspended, limited or revoked,  
509 or the licensee may be reprimanded, for the following reasons:

510           (a) Violation of any law or regulation substantially related to the practice of veterinary  
511 medicine; or

512 (b) Engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine in this state outside the scope of  
513 employment unless licensed to do so.

514 (3) EXPIRATION. The faculty license expires upon termination of the faculty employee's  
515 employment with the school of veterinary medicine, as reported by the dean of the school of  
516 veterinary medicine.

517 **VE 1.40 Post graduate training permit.** (1) An applicant for a post graduate training  
518 permit under s. 89.06 (2m) (b), Stats., shall file a completed application with the board. All  
519 supporting documents shall be provided in English. An application shall not be considered  
520 complete until the board receives all of the following:

521 (a) An application form provided by the board and completed by the applicant, including  
522 the applicant's notarized signature.

523 Note: Applications are available upon request to the board office located at 2811  
524 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8911.

525 (b) Evidence that the applicant has received a degree from a school of veterinary medicine  
526 or an equivalent degree.

527 (c) The required fee of \$100.

528 (d) Verification that the applicant is undertaking intern or resident training at a school of  
529 veterinary medicine in this state. Verification shall consist of certification signed and sealed by the  
530 dean of the school and submitted directly to the board by the school.

531 (2) An applicant for a post graduate training permit shall successfully complete an  
532 examination on state laws and rules related to the practice of veterinary medicine before a permit  
533 may be issued.

534 (3) A post graduate training permit may be denied, suspended, limited or revoked, or the  
535 licensee may be reprimanded, for the following reasons:

536 (a) Violation of any law or regulation substantially related to the practice of veterinary  
537 medicine; or

538 (b) Engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine in the State of Wisconsin outside the  
539 scope of the training program unless licensed to do so.

540 (4) The post graduate training permit expires upon termination of the permittee's  
541 internship or residency program, as reported by the dean of the school of veterinary medicine.

542 **VE 1.42 Veterinary students.** (1) A veterinary student may practice veterinary medicine  
543 within the school of veterinary medicine pursuant to standards and supervisory protocols  
544 established by the school.

545 (2) A veterinary student may perform delegated veterinary acts outside of the school  
546 setting as set forth under s. VE 1.44 (1), (3), and (9).

547 **Subchapter VI – Standards of Practice and Unprofessional Conduct**

548 **VE 1.44 Delegation of veterinary medical acts.** (1) In delegating the provision of  
549 veterinary medical acts to veterinary students, certified veterinary technicians and others, the  
550 veterinarian shall do all of the following:

551 (a) Delegate only those tasks commensurate with the education, training, experience and  
552 demonstrated abilities of the person supervised.

553 (b) Provide the supervision required under subs. (2) to (8).

554 (c) Where the veterinarian is not required to be personally present on the premises where  
555 the delegated services are provided, be available at all times for consultation either in person or

556 within 15 minutes of contact by telephone, by video conference or by electronic communication  
557 device.

558 (d) Observe and monitor the activities of those supervised on a daily basis.

559 (e) Evaluate the effectiveness of delegated acts performed under supervision on a daily  
560 basis.

561 (f) Establish and maintain a daily log of each delegated patient service which has been  
562 provided off the premises of the supervising veterinarian.

563 (g) Notify the client that some services may be provided by a veterinary student, certified  
564 veterinary technician or an unlicensed assistant.

565 (2) The following acts are limited to those holding a license under s. 89.06 (1), 89.06 (2m)  
566 (a), or 89.072, Stats.; a permit under s. VE 1.36, 1.38, or 1.40; or active status as a student at a  
567 college of veterinary medicine approved by the board, and may not be delegated to or performed  
568 by veterinary technicians or other persons not holding such license or permit:

569 (a) Diagnosis and prognosis of animal diseases and conditions.

570 (b) Prescribing of drugs, medicines, treatments and appliances.

571 (c) Performing surgery.

572 (3) Except as provided under s. 95.21 (2), Stats., veterinarians may delegate to veterinary  
573 students the provision of veterinary medical services under the supervision of the veterinarian  
574 when the veterinarian is personally present on the premises where the services are provided.

575 (4) Except as provided under s. 95.21 (2), Stats., veterinarians may delegate to certified  
576 veterinary technicians the provision of the following veterinary medical services under the  
577 supervision of the veterinarian:



578 (a) Nonsurgical veterinary treatment of animal diseases and conditions, including  
579 administration of vaccines.

580 Note: See s. 95.21 (2) (a), Stats., for the delegation of rabies vaccinations.

581 (b) Observations and findings related to animal diseases and conditions to be utilized by a  
582 veterinarian in establishing a diagnosis or prognosis, including routine radiographs, nonsurgical  
583 specimen collection, drawing of blood for diagnostic purposes, and laboratory testing procedures.

584 (c) Administration of sedatives and presurgical medications.

585 (d) Nutritional evaluation and counseling.

586 (e) Except to certified veterinary technicians who are also licensed professionals governed  
587 by the provisions in s. VE 1.48, the provision of any complementary, alternative, or integrative  
588 therapy, as defined in s. VE 1.02 (8).

589 (5) Veterinarians may delegate to certified veterinary technicians the provision of the  
590 following veterinary medical services under the supervision of the veterinarian when the  
591 veterinarian is available to communicate via telehealth technologies within 5 minutes or the  
592 veterinarian is personally present on the premises where the services are provided:

593 (a) Performing diagnostic radiographic awake contrast studies not requiring general  
594 anesthesia.

595 (b) Sample collection via cystocentesis procedure.

596 (c) Placement of intravenous catheters.

597 (d) Suturing of tubes and catheters.

598 (f) Fine needle aspirate of a mass.

599 (6) Veterinarians may delegate to certified veterinary technicians the provision of the  
600 following veterinary medical services under the supervision of the veterinarian when the  
601 veterinarian is personally present on the premises where the services are provided:

602 (a) Administration of local or general anesthesia, including induction and monitoring.

603 (b) Performing diagnostic radiographic contrast studies, including those requiring general  
604 anesthesia.

605 (c) Dental prophylaxis and simple extractions that require minor manipulation and minimal  
606 elevation.

607 (d) Placement of arterial catheters.

608 (e) Performing amniocentesis, embryo collection and transfer, follicular aspiration, and  
609 transvaginal oocyte collection and recovery on livestock.

610 (7) Veterinarians may delegate to unlicensed assistants the provision of the following  
611 veterinary medical services under the supervision of the veterinarian:

612 (a) Basic diagnostic studies, including routine radiographs, nonsurgical specimen  
613 collection, and laboratory testing procedures.

614 (b) Monitoring and reporting to the veterinarian changes in the condition of a hospitalized  
615 animal patient.

616 (c) Dispensing prescription drugs pursuant to the written order of the veterinarian.

617 (8) Except as provided under s. 95.21, Stats., veterinarians may delegate to unlicensed  
618 assistants the provision of the following veterinary medical services under the supervision of the  
619 veterinarian when the veterinarian is personally present on the premises where the services are  
620 provided:

621 (a) Nonsurgical veterinary treatment of animal diseases and conditions, including  
622 administration of vaccines, and administration of sedatives and presurgical medications.

623 (b) Observations and findings related to animal diseases and conditions to be utilized by a  
624 veterinarian in establishing a diagnosis or prognosis, including the drawing of blood for diagnostic  
625 purposes.

626 (c) Dental prophylaxis.

627 (d) Nutritional evaluation and counseling.

628 (e) Placement of intravenous catheters.

629 (9) Notwithstanding subs. (1) to (8), a veterinary student, certified veterinary technician  
630 or unlicensed assistant employed by a veterinarian may, under the supervision of the veterinarian  
631 and pursuant to mutually acceptable written protocols, perform evaluative and treatment  
632 procedures necessary to provide an appropriate response to life-threatening emergency situations  
633 for the purpose of stabilizing the patient pending further treatment.

634 **VE 1.46 Veterinary consulting.** (1) A consulting veterinarian or other consultant may not  
635 do any of the following:

636 (a) Visit the patient or client or communicate directly with the client without the knowledge  
637 of the attending veterinarian.

638 (b) Take charge of a case or problem without the consent of the attending veterinarian and  
639 the client.

640 Note: The veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as defined in s. 89.02 (8), Stats., remains  
641 with the attending veterinarian.

642 (2) Subs. (1) does not apply to other veterinarians or relief veterinarians licensed by the  
643 board, practicing with the attending veterinarian, who have access to, and have reviewed, the  
644 medical history and records of the animal.

645 **VE 1.48 Veterinary referral to a license holder in another profession.** (1) A veterinarian  
646 may make a referral to a client, for treatment of a patient by a license holder in another profession,  
647 using complimentary, alternative, or integrative therapies, as defined in s. VE 1.02 (8), if the  
648 license holder, to whom the client and patient are referred, provides all of the following evidence  
649 to the veterinarian for performing the type of therapy for which the referral is being made:

650 (a) The license holder's current licensing in good standing, with the applicable board  
651 through the department of safety and professional services.

652 (b) The license holder's education, training, and experience in performing the therapy on  
653 an animal.

654 (2) The veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as defined in s. 89.02 (8), Stats., does not  
655 extend to the provision of any complementary, alternative, or integrative therapy performed on a  
656 veterinarian's patient, under either of the following circumstances:

657 (a) The therapy is performed by a license holder in another profession, where the  
658 veterinarian demonstrates meeting the requirements, in sub (1), for making the referral to the  
659 license holder.

660 (b) The veterinarian's client obtains any complementary, alternative, or integrative therapy  
661 services for a veterinarian's patient without a referral by the veterinarian.

662 **VE 1.50 Veterinary telehealth.**

663 (1) The practice of veterinary medicine takes place where the animal is located at the time  
664 of practice, in accordance with ss. 89.05 (1) and 89.02 (6), Stats.

665 (2) In order to practice veterinary telemedicine in Wisconsin, a veterinarian must be  
666 licensed in Wisconsin and have an established VCPR with the client. A VCPR must be established  
667 via an in-person physical exam, or timely medically appropriate visits to the premises on which  
668 the patient is kept. The VCPR may not be established by telehealth technologies.

669 (3) The VCPR, once established, extends to other veterinarians or relief veterinarians  
670 licensed by the board, who are practicing with the attending veterinarian, and who have access to,  
671 and have reviewed, the medical history and records of the animal.

672 (4) Telehealth records must be kept in accordance with this chapter.

673 (5) In accordance with s. 89.02 (8) (c), Stats., an animal owner must be able to easily seek  
674 follow-up care or information from the veterinarian who conducts an encounter while using  
675 telehealth technologies.

676 (6) A veterinarian using telehealth technologies is required to follow all applicable  
677 requirements of this chapter.

678 **VE 1.52 Records.** (1) A veterinarian shall maintain individual patient records on every  
679 patient administered to by the veterinarian other than food and fiber patients and equine patients  
680 for a period of not less than 3 years after the date of the last entry. The veterinarian shall keep  
681 individual client records for equine and food and fiber patients for 3 years after the date of the last  
682 entry. A computerized system may be used for maintaining a record, as required under this section,  
683 if the system is capable of producing a printout of records contained in such system within 48  
684 hours of a request.

685 (2) The individual patient record shall contain clinical information pertaining to patients  
686 other than food and fiber patients and equine patients with sufficient information to justify the

687 diagnosis and warrant treatment, including information regarding each of the following matters  
688 which apply:

689 (a) Date.

690 (b) Client name.

691 (c) Patient identification.

692 (d) History.

693 (e) Complaint.

694 (f) Present illness.

695 (g) Provisional diagnosis.

696 (h) Physical examination findings.

697 (i) Record of client's informed consent by signature and date or other specified means.

698 (j) Treatment — medical, surgical.

699 (k) Vaccinations administered.

700 (L) Drugs prescribed, dispensed or administered, including strength or concentration, route  
701 of administration, dosing schedule, number dispensed and number of refills allowed.

702 (m) Final diagnosis.

703 (n) Consultation, if any.

704 (o) Clinical laboratory reports.

705 (p) Radiographic reports.

706 (q) Necropsy findings.

707 (r) Identification of the veterinarian providing the care.

708 (3) The client record for food and fiber patients shall contain at least the following  
709 information which apply:

- 710 (a) Date.
- 711 (b) Client name.
- 712 (c) Type of call.
- 713 (d) Individual or herd diagnosis.
- 714 (e) Record of client's informed consent by signature and date or other specified means.
- 715 (f) Treatment and drugs used including amounts of drugs administered and method of  
716 administration.
- 717 (g) Drugs dispensed including dosing schedule and number dispensed.
- 718 (h) Meat or milk withholdings.
- 719 (i) Clinical laboratory reports.
- 720 (j) Identification of the veterinarian providing the care.
- 721 (4) The client record for equine patients shall contain at least the following information  
722 which applies:
- 723 (a) Date.
- 724 (b) Client name.
- 725 (c) Patient identification.
- 726 (d) History.
- 727 (e) Physical examination findings.
- 728 (f) Diagnosis.
- 729 (g) Record of client's informed consent by signature and date or other specified means.
- 730 (h) Treatment-medical, surgical.
- 731 (i) Treatment and drugs used including amount of drugs administered and method of  
732 administration.

733 (j) Drugs dispensed including dosing schedule and number dispensed.

734 (k) Clinical laboratory reports.

735 (L) Radiographic reports.

736 (m) Necropsy findings.

737 (n) Identification of the veterinarian providing the care.

738 (5) A veterinarian shall provide access to health care records in accordance with s. 89.075,  
739 Stats.

740 **VE 1.54 Change of name and address.** Every veterinarian shall notify the board of a  
741 change of name or address within 30 days.

742 **VE 1.56 Display of license.** Each veterinarian shall display a current license in a manner  
743 conspicuous to the public view, and shall at all times have evidence of licensure available for  
744 inspection when practicing at a remote location.

745 **VE 1.58 Unprofessional conduct.** Unprofessional conduct by a veterinarian is prohibited.

746 Unprofessional conduct includes:

747 (1) Unprofessional conduct under s. 89.07 (1), Stats.

748 (2) Conduct in the practice of veterinary medicine which evidences a lack of knowledge  
749 or ability to apply professional principles or skills.

750 (3) Fraud, gross negligence or deception in the practice of veterinary medicine.

751 (4) Being convicted of a crime the circumstances of which substantially relate to the  
752 practice of veterinary medicine.

753 (5) Violating or aiding and abetting the violation of any law or administrative rule or  
754 regulation substantially related to the practice of veterinary medicine.



755 (6) Advertising in a manner which is false, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive, or  
756 knowingly maintaining a professional association with another veterinarian or veterinary firm that  
757 advertises in a manner which is false, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive.

758 (7) Having a veterinary license or federal veterinary accreditation limited, suspended or  
759 revoked, or having been subject to any other discipline or restriction.

760 (8) Practicing or attempting to practice, while the veterinarian has a physical or mental  
761 impairment, including impairment related to drugs or alcohol which is reasonably related to the  
762 applicant's ability to adequately undertake the practice of veterinary medicine in a manner  
763 consistent with the safety of a patient or the public.

764 (9) The personal use, misuse, or sale, other than for medical treatment of patients, of the  
765 drugs listed in the U.S. Controlled Substances Act of 1979, as amended, or ch. 961, Stats., except  
766 personal use of drugs prescribed by a physician for individual use by the veterinarian.

767 (10) Prescribing, ordering, dispensing, administering, supplying or giving of any  
768 amphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of its isomers or related sympathomimetic amine drug  
769 designated as a Schedule II drug in ch. 961, Stats., except for the treatment of narcolepsy or  
770 hyperkinesis in animals who do not respond to other methods of treatment, or for clinical research  
771 of these compounds as approved by the board. A written description of the intended research  
772 project proposed shall be filed with the board prior to conducting the research.

773 (11) Prescribing or dispensing veterinary prescription drugs to a client without following  
774 the requirements in s. 89.068 (1) (c), Stats.

775 (12) Dispensing any veterinary prescription drugs to a person unless the person requests  
776 fulfillment of a prescription meeting the requirements of s. 89.068(1) (b), Stats.

777           (13) Failure to include on the label of a prescription drug the generic or brand name of the  
778 drug dispensed, the name and address of the clinic or veterinarian dispensing the drug, the  
779 directions for use and caution statements required by law. In case of companion animals, the  
780 prescription shall bear the name or identification of the patient.

781           (14) Prescribing, ordering, dispensing, administering, supplying or giving any controlled  
782 substance solely for training or racing purposes and not for a medically sound reason.

783           (15) Allowing a veterinary student to treat a patient without the veterinarian giving  
784 supervision.

785           (16) Failure of the veterinarian to advise the client that the person assisting is a veterinary  
786 student or unlicensed assistant.

787           (17) Failure to maintain records as required by s. VE 1.52.

788           (18) Refusal, upon request, to cooperate in a timely manner with the board's investigation  
789 of complaints lodged against the veterinarian. Persons taking longer than 30 days to provide  
790 requested information shall have the burden of demonstrating that they have acted in a "timely  
791 manner."

792           (19) Failure to keep the veterinary facility and all equipment, including mobile units, in a  
793 clean and sanitary condition while practicing as a veterinarian.

794           (20) Failure of a veterinarian to permit the board or its agents to enter and inspect the  
795 veterinarian's practice facilities, vehicle, equipment and records during office hours and other  
796 reasonable hours.

797           (21) Engaging in unsolicited communications to members of the board regarding a matter  
798 under investigation by the board other than to the investigative member of the board.

799           (22) Practicing under an expired license.

800 (23) Exceeding the scope of veterinary practice, as defined in s. 89.02 (6), Stats., by  
801 providing medical treatment to humans or distributing, prescribing or dispensing for human use  
802 prescription drugs, as defined in s. 450.01 (20), Stats., or any drug labelled for veterinary or animal  
803 use only.

804 (24) Falsely certifying to the board under s. VE 1.30 (5) that the veterinarian:

805 (a) Has completed the 30 hours of continuing education required under s. VE 1.30 (1).

806 (b) Is exempt under s. VE 1.30 (2) from having to complete the 30 hours of continuing  
807 education required under s. VE 1.30 (1).

808 (25) Failure to inform a client prior to treatment of the diagnostic and treatment options  
809 consistent with the veterinary profession's standard of care and the associated benefits and risks of  
810 those options.

811 (26) Failure to release a patient's medical records as required by s. 89.075, Stats.

812 (27) Advertising a specialty or claiming to be a specialist when not a diplomate of a  
813 veterinary specialty organization recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association  
814 American Board of Veterinary Specialties (AVMA ABVS) or by a foreign veterinary specialty  
815 organization which, in the opinion of the board, is equivalent to an AVMA ABVS recognized  
816 veterinary specialty organization.

817 (28) Failure to provide copies of or information from veterinary records, with or without  
818 the client's consent, to the board or to public health, animal health, animal welfare, wildlife or  
819 agriculture authorities, employed by federal, state, or local governmental agencies who have a  
820 legal or regulatory interest in the contents of said records for the protection of animal or public  
821 health.

822 **VE 1.60 Board action.** The board may reprimand the licensee or deny, suspend, limit or  
823 revoke a veterinary license or permit under this chapter for cause, including any of the following:

824 (1) Filing an incomplete or fraudulent application, or misrepresenting any information on  
825 an application.

826 (2) Violating this chapter or ch. 89, Stats.

827 **SECTION 3.** Ch. VE 2 is created to read:

828 **Chapter VE 2 Veterinary Technicians**

829 Subchapter I – Authority and Definitions

830 VE 2.01 Authority

831 VE 2.02 Definitions

832 Subchapter II – Certification

833 VE 2.04 Certification

834 VE 2.06 Fees for service members, former service members, their spouses

835 VE 2.08 Passing scores

836 VE 2.10 Administrative fees

837 VE 2.12 Renewal of certification

838 VE 2.14 Continuing education; requirements

839 VE 2.16 Continuing education; programs and courses

840 Subchapter III – Standards of Practice and Unprofessional Conduct

841 VE 2.18 Prohibited acts

842 VE 2.20 Change of name and address

843 VE 2.22 Display of certificate

844 VE 2.24 Standards of practice

845 VE 2.26 Unprofessional conduct

846 VE 2.28 Board action

847 **Subchapter I – Authority and Definitions**

848 **VE 2.01 Authority.** The rules in this chapter are adopted by the veterinary examining  
849 board pursuant to the authority delegated by ss. 15.08 (5), 89.03 (1), 89.03 (2), and 227.11 (2),  
850 Stats.

851 **VE 2.02 Definitions.**

852 (1) “Accredited college or university” means an educational institution that is accredited  
853 by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

854 (2) “Advertising” means to give notice by any means, including but not limited to any  
855 circular, card, notice, telephone book listing, magazine, newspaper or other printed material or any  
856 electronic medium.

857 (3) “AVMA” means the American veterinary medical association.

858 (4) “Board” means the veterinary examining board.

859 Note: The board office is located at 2811 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison,  
860 Wisconsin 53708–8911.

861 (5) “Board approved technical school or college” means a technical school or college which  
862 the board approves.

863 Note: The board shall consider for approval all schools which are accredited or approved  
864 by the American veterinary medical association.

865 (6) “Certificate” means a document issued to a person by the board, after the person has  
866 met the requirements of s. 89.06 (3), Stats., signifying that the person has met the statutory  
867 requirements to practice veterinary technology in Wisconsin.

868 (7) "Client" means the person who owns or who has primary responsibility for the care of  
869 a patient.

870 (8) "Department" means the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.

871 (9) "Gross negligence" has the meaning set forth at s. VE 1.02 (18).

872 (10) "Patient" means an animal that is examined or treated by a veterinarian.

873 (11) "Surgery" has the meaning set forth at s. VE 1.02 (27).

874 (12) "VTNE" means the veterinary technician national exam.

## 875 **Subchapter II – Certification**

876 **VE 2.04 Certification.** (1) The board may issue a certificate to practice as a veterinary  
877 technician to an applicant who does all of the following:

878 (a) Submits an application form provided by the board which includes the applicant's  
879 notarized signature.

880 Note: Applications are available upon request to the board office located at 2811  
881 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911 or at the website at  
882 [www.datcp.wi.gov](http://www.datcp.wi.gov).

883 (b) Meets the age and training requirements of s. 89.06 (3), Stats.

884 (c) Pays one of the following fees as applicable:

885 1. \$115 for an applicant who has never been credentialed in Wisconsin or another  
886 jurisdiction.

887 2. \$185 for an applicant who has previously been credentialed in Wisconsin or another  
888 jurisdiction.

889 (d) Has successfully completed both the VTNE and an examination on state laws and rules  
890 related to the practice of veterinary technology, the results of which shall be submitted directly to  
891 the board by the department's office of examinations or the interstate reporting services.

892 (e) Provides verification of licensure records and status which has been sent directly to the  
893 board by every state or country in which the applicant has ever held a license or certificate to  
894 practice veterinary technology.

895 Note: The board accepts “veterinary nurse” as equivalent to “veterinary technician.”

896 (f) Does not have a conviction record or pending criminal charge relating to an offense the  
897 circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of veterinary technology. An applicant  
898 who has a conviction record or pending criminal charge shall request appropriate authorities to  
899 provide information about the record or charge directly to the board in sufficient specificity to  
900 enable the board to make a determination.

901 (g) Provides all supporting documents in English.

902 (2) The board shall review its records to determine eligibility of the applicant. Within 30  
903 business days of determining an applicant is eligible for certification, the board shall issue a  
904 certificate to the applicant.

905 (3) The board the board shall inquire as to whether the applicant is competent to practice  
906 as a veterinary technician in this state and shall impose any reasonable conditions on instatement  
907 of the certificate, including reexamination, as the board deems appropriate, if any of the following  
908 apply:

909 (a) The applicant has not previously been certified in any jurisdiction and passed the VTNE  
910 more than 5 years ago.

911 (b) The applicant was previously certified in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction and has not  
912 been certified in any jurisdiction for more than 5 years.

913 (c) The applicant has prior discipline or litigation in another jurisdiction.

914 (d) The applicant has pending discipline or litigation in any jurisdiction.

915 **VE 2.06 Fees for service members, former services members, their spouses.** A person  
916 applying for a reciprocal credential under s. 89.073, Stats., shall pay one of the following fees as  
917 applicable:

918 (1) \$40 for a service member or former service member.

919 (2) \$141 for a spouse as defined by s. 89.073 (1) (c), Stats.

920 **VE 2.08 Passing scores.** (1) The passing score for veterinary technician applicants on the  
921 written national examination shall be based on the board's determination of the level of  
922 examination performance required for minimum acceptable competence in the profession. The  
923 board shall make the determination after consultation with subject matter experts who have  
924 reviewed a representative sample of the examination questions and available candidate  
925 performance statistics, and shall set the passing score for the examination at that point that  
926 represents minimum acceptable competence in the profession. The board may accept the  
927 recommendation of the national examination provider.

928 (2) The passing score for an examination on state laws and rules related to the practice of  
929 veterinary technology shall be based on the board's determination of the level of examination  
930 performance required for minimum acceptable competence in the profession. The board shall make  
931 the determination after consultation with subject matter experts who have reviewed a  
932 representative sample of the examination questions and available candidate performance statistics,



933 and shall set the passing score for the examination at that point that represents minimum acceptable  
934 competence in the profession.

935 **VE 2.10 Administrative fees.** (1) A person requesting a printed license shall pay a fee of  
936 \$10.

937 (2) A person requesting verification of licensure to other states shall pay a fee of \$10.

938 **VE 2.12 Renewal of certification.** A certificate expires if not renewed by January 1 of  
939 even-numbered years. A certificate holder who allows the certificate to expire may apply to the  
940 board for renewal of the certificate as follows:

941 (1) If the certificate holder applies for renewal of the certificate less than 5 years after its  
942 expiration, the certificate shall be renewed upon payment of the renewal fee and fulfillment of 15  
943 hours of continuing education required under s. VE 2.14.

944 (2) If the certificate holder applies for renewal of the certificate 5 or more years after its  
945 expiration, in addition to requiring the certificate holder to pay the renewal fees, and to fulfill the  
946 continuing education hours required under s. VE 2.14, the board shall inquire as to whether the  
947 applicant is competent to practice as a veterinary technician in this state and shall impose any  
948 reasonable conditions on renewal of the certificate including reexamination, as the board deems  
949 appropriate. An applicant under this subsection is presumed to be competent to practice as a  
950 veterinary technician in this state if at the time of application for renewal the applicant holds a full  
951 unexpired certificate issued by a similar licensing board of another state or territory of the United  
952 States or of a foreign country or province whose standards, in the opinion of the board, are  
953 equivalent to or higher than the requirements for certification in this state. Notwithstanding any  
954 presumptions of competency under this subsection, the board shall require each applicant under  
955 this subsection to pass the examination specified under s. VE 2.04 (2).

956 (3) The certificate holder shall pay a renewal fee of \$160.

957 (4) A certificate holder who submits a certificate renewal after January 1 of even numbered  
958 years shall pay, in addition to the renewal fee under sub. (3), a late fee of \$25.

959 **VE 2.14 Continuing education; requirements.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subs. (2) and  
960 (3), a veterinary technician shall complete at least 15 hours of continuing education pertinent to  
961 veterinary medicine or veterinary technology in each biennial renewal period. The 15 hours of  
962 continuing education shall include all of the following:

963 1. At least 10 hours of continuing education that relates to scientific topics pertinent to  
964 veterinary medicine.

965 (b) All 15 continuing education hours required in this subsection shall be documented. A  
966 minimum of 12 hours of continuing education shall be documented by an approved continuing  
967 education provider.

968 (c) A continuing education hour shall consist of 50 minutes of contact time.

969 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an applicant who applies to renew a certificate that  
970 expires on the first expiration date after the initial issuance of the certificate.

971 (3) The board may waive the requirements under sub. (1) if it finds that exceptional  
972 circumstances, such as prolonged illness, disability, or other similar circumstances, have prevented  
973 an applicant from meeting the requirements.

974 (4) Continuing education hours shall be completed during the preceding 2-year certification  
975 period.

976 (5) To obtain credit for completion of continuing education hours, a certificate holder shall,  
977 at the time of each renewal, sign a statement saying that he or she has completed, during the  
978 preceding 2-year certification period, the continuing education programs required under sub. (1).

979 (6) A veterinary technician who fails to complete the continuing education requirements  
980 by the renewal date shall not practice as a veterinary technician until his or her certificate is  
981 renewed.

982 (7) For auditing purposes, every veterinary technician shall maintain records of continuing  
983 education hours for at least 5 years from the date the certification statement required under sub (5)  
984 is signed. The board may audit for compliance by requiring a veterinary technician to submit  
985 evidence of compliance to the board for the biennium immediately preceding the biennium in  
986 which the audit is performed. Documentation of completion of continuing education hours shall  
987 include one of the following:

- 988 (a) A certificate of attendance from an approved course provider.
- 989 (b) A grade report or transcript from an accredited college or university.
- 990 (c) A copy of a published work authored or co-authored by the licensee.
- 991 (d) A copy of a meeting syllabus, announcement, abstract or proceeding for a presentation.
- 992 (f) A signed document from an internship or residency institution certifying enrollment in  
993 a program.

994 **VE 2.16 Continuing education; programs and courses.** (1) CRITERIA FOR  
995 PROGRAMS AND COURSE APPROVAL. To be approved, a continuing education program or  
996 course shall meet the following criteria:

- 997 (a) The subject matter of the program or course shall be pertinent to veterinary technology.
- 998 (b) The program or course sponsor agrees to record registration and furnish a certificate of  
999 attendance to each participant.

1000 (2) UNRELATED SUBJECT MATTER. If a continuing education course includes subject  
1001 matter that is not pertinent to veterinary technology, only those portions of the course that relate  
1002 to veterinary technology will qualify as continuing education under this chapter.

1003 (3) MODALITIES AND METHODS OF DELIVERY. Modalities and methods of delivery  
1004 of continuing education programs acceptable to the board include one or more of the following:

1005 (a) Attendance at a scientific workshop, seminar, or laboratory demonstration pertinent to  
1006 veterinary technology.

1007 (b) Enrollment in graduate or other college level courses pertinent to veterinary technology.  
1008 Credit for qualified courses will be approved on the basis of multiplying each college credit hour  
1009 by 10.

1010 (c) Enrollment in an internship, residency or certification program approved by a veterinary  
1011 specialty organization recognized by the AVMA or in an AVMA accredited veterinary school.

1012 (d) Authorship or co-authorship of a published work, such as review articles, abstracts,  
1013 presentations, proceedings, book chapters, and web-based continuing education materials shall be  
1014 approved for 5 hours each.

1015 (e) A peer reviewed publication shall be approved for 5 hours.

1016 (f) Development and presentation of research findings, scientific workshops, seminars or  
1017 laboratory demonstrations pertinent to veterinary technology shall be approved for 5 contact hours  
1018 each.

1019 (g) Up to 8 hours per biennium shall be granted for a combination of continuing education  
1020 hours completed under pars. (d) to (f), provided the continuing education is published or presented  
1021 under the auspices of a provider approved under sub. (4).

1022 (h) On-line, video, audio, correspondence courses, or other interactive distance learning  
1023 courses pertinent to veterinary technology, or to employment as a veterinary technician.

1024 (4) APPROVED PROGRAM PROVIDERS. Subject to compliance with the requirements  
1025 set forth in subs. (1) to (3), the board shall approve attendance at and completion of one or more  
1026 continuing education programs approved by any one of the following approved program providers  
1027 as fulfilling the continuing education hours required under this chapter:

1028 (a) A national, regional, state, or local veterinary medical or veterinary technician  
1029 association.

1030 (b) A federal or state agency.

1031 (c) An accredited college or university.

1032 (d) An association listed in the AVMA or the National Association of Veterinary  
1033 Technicians in America directory.

1034 (e) An AVMA accredited veterinary school or veterinary technician program.

1035 (f) A program approved by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards through  
1036 its Registry of Approved Continuing Education approval program.

1037 (g) A foreign veterinary medical or veterinary technician association, an accredited college  
1038 or university, or a governmental agency that is, as determined by the board comparable to a  
1039 program provider listed under pars. (a) to (f).

1040 **Subchapter III – Standards of Practice and Unprofessional Conduct**

1041 **VE 2.18 Prohibited acts.** The following acts are limited to veterinarians and therefore  
1042 prohibited for veterinary technicians:

1043 (1) Diagnosis and prognosis of animal diseases and conditions.

1044 (2) Prescribing of drugs, medicines, treatments and appliances.

1045 (3) Performing surgery.

1046 **VE 2.20 Change of name and address.** Every veterinary technician shall notify the board  
1047 of a change of name or address within 30 days.

1048 **VE 2.22 Display of certificate.** Each veterinary technician shall display a current  
1049 certificate in a manner conspicuous to the public view.

1050 **VE 2.24 Standards of practice.** (1) Veterinary technicians may perform delegated  
1051 veterinary acts as set forth under s. VE 1.44 (4), (5), (6), and (9).

1052 (2) In the performance of delegated veterinary acts a veterinary technician shall:

1053 (a) Accept only those delegated veterinary acts for which there are mutually approved  
1054 protocols, written standing orders or verbal directions.

1055 (b) Accept only those delegated veterinary acts for which the veterinary technician is  
1056 competent to perform based on education, training or experience.

1057 (c) Consult with a veterinarian in cases where the veterinary technician knows or should  
1058 know a delegated veterinary act may harm a patient.

1059 **VE 2.26 Unprofessional conduct.** The following acts constitute unprofessional conduct  
1060 by a veterinary technician and are prohibited:

1061 (1) Unprofessional conduct under s. 89.07 (1), Stats.

1062 (2) Performing as a veterinary technician unless supervised as specified under s. VE 1.44  
1063 (4), (5), (6), and (9).

1064 (3) Misrepresentation in obtaining a veterinary technician certificate or in performing as a  
1065 veterinary technician.

1066 (4) Conduct in the practice of veterinary technology which evidences a lack of knowledge  
1067 or ability to apply professional principles or skills.

- 1068 (5) Gross negligence while performing as a veterinary technician.
- 1069 (6) The personal use, misuse or sale other than for medical treatment of patients, of drugs  
1070 listed in the U.S. controlled substances act of 1970, as amended, or ch. 961, Stats., other than drugs  
1071 prescribed by a physician for use by the veterinary technician.
- 1072 (7) Practicing or attempting to practice while the veterinary technician has a physical or  
1073 mental impairment, including impairment related to drugs or alcohol, which is reasonably related  
1074 to the applicant's ability to adequately undertake the practice of veterinary technology in a manner  
1075 consistent with the safety of a patient or the public.
- 1076 (8) Being convicted of a crime the circumstances of which substantially relate to the  
1077 practice of veterinary technology.
- 1078 (9) Violating or aiding and abetting the violation of any law or administrative rule  
1079 substantially related to the practice of veterinary technology.
- 1080 (10) Having a veterinary technician certificate limited, suspended or revoked or subject to  
1081 any other disciplinary action in another state or U.S. jurisdiction.
- 1082 (11) Accepting fees for animal health care services from a client.
- 1083 (12) Practicing under an expired certificate.
- 1084 (13) Falsely certifying to the board under s. VE 2.14 (5) that the veterinary technician:
- 1085 (a) Has completed the 15 hours of continuing education required under s. VE 2.14 (1).
- 1086 (b) Is exempt under s. VE 2.14 (2) from having to complete the 15 hours of continuing  
1087 education required under s. VE 2.14 (1).
- 1088 (14) Advertising a specialty or claiming to be a specialist when not recognized as such by  
1089 a veterinary technician specialty academy recognized by the National Association of Veterinary  
1090 Technicians in America (NAVTA) or by a foreign veterinary technician specialty academy which,

1091 in the opinion of the board, is equivalent to a NAVTA recognized veterinary technician specialty  
1092 academy.

1093 **VE 2.28 Board action.** The board may reprimand the certificate holder or deny, suspend,  
1094 limit or revoke a certification under this chapter for cause, including any of the following:

1095 (1) Filing an incomplete or fraudulent application, or misrepresenting any information on  
1096 an application.

1097 (2) Violating this chapter or ch. 89, Stats.

1098 **SECTION 4.** Ch. VE 3 is created to read:

### 1099 **Chapter VE 3 Complaint Procedures**

1100 Subchapter I – Authority and Definitions

1101 3.01 Authority

1102 3.02 Definitions

1103 Subchapter II – Procedures for Informal Complaints

1104 3.04 Scope; kinds of proceedings

1105 3.06 Receiving informal complaints

1106 3.08 Screening

1107 3.10 Unlicensed persons

1108 3.12 Negotiated settlement

1109 3.14 Issuing an administrative warning

1110 3.16 Contents of an administrative warning

1111 3.18 Review of an administrative warning

1112 3.20 Administrative warning review procedures

1113 3.22 Review record



1114	Subchapter III – Procedures for Disciplinary Proceedings
1115	3.24 Scope
1116	3.26 Commencement of disciplinary proceedings
1117	3.28 Pleadings to be captioned
1118	3.30 Complaint
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1147	3.84 Settlements
1148	3.86 Conduct of public hearing
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1150	3.90 Record of proceedings, transcripts
1151	3.92 Decision
1152	3.94 Service of decision
1153	3.96 Final decision and order

**Subchapter I – Authority and Definitions**

1155           **3.01 Authority.** The rules in this chapter are adopted by the veterinary examining board  
1156 pursuant to the authority in ss. 89.03(1), 227.11 (2) (a) and 227.51 (3), Stats.

1157           **3.02 Definitions.** In this chapter:

1158           (1) “Administrative injunction” means a special order enjoining a person from the  
1159 continuation of a practice or use of a title without a credential required under ch. 89, Stats.

1160 (2) "Administrative law judge" means the administrative law judge assigned by the  
1161 division to hear a disciplinary proceeding or summary suspension or limitation appeal, on behalf  
1162 of the board, or an administrative injunction proceeding on behalf of the department.

1163 (3) "Board" means the veterinary examining board.

1164 (4) "Case advisor" means a member of the board assigned to assist disciplinary counsel in  
1165 an investigation of an informal complaint about a credential holder.

1166 (5) "Complainant" means the person who signs a complaint.

1167 (6) "Complaint" means the formal charging of violations against a credential holder in a  
1168 disciplinary proceeding.

1169 (7) "Court-ordered injunction" means a judgment and order by a court of competent  
1170 jurisdiction enjoining a person from the continuation of a practice or use of a title without a  
1171 credential required under ch. 89, Stats.

1172 (8) "Credential" means a license, certification, or permit that is issued under ch. 89, Stats.

1173 (9) "Credential holder" means an individual holding any license, permit, or certificate  
1174 granted by the board, or having any right to renew a license, permit, or certificate granted by the  
1175 board.

1176 (10) "Department" means the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.

1177 (11) "Department counsel" means the department attorney assigned an informal complaint  
1178 against any person who may be continuing a practice or use of a title without a credential required  
1179 under ch. 89, Stats.

1180 (12) "DHA" means the division of hearings and appeals in the department of  
1181 administration.

1182 (13) "Division" means the division of animal health in the department.

1183 (14) "Disciplinary counsel" means the department attorney assigned an informal complaint  
1184 against a credential holder.

1185 (15) "Disciplinary proceeding" means an administrative proceeding against a credential  
1186 holder for any alleged violations of law constituting misconduct.

1187 (16) "Informal complaint" means any written information submitted to the board or  
1188 department by any person, which alleges facts that, if true, warrant action including an  
1189 administrative warning, discipline, or an injunction.

1190 (17) "Minor violation" means all of the following:

1191 (a) No significant harm was caused by misconduct of the credential holder.

1192 (b) Continued practice by the credential holder presents no immediate danger to  
1193 the public.

1194 (c) If prosecuted, the likely result of prosecution would be a reprimand or a  
1195 limitation requiring the credential holder to obtain additional education.

1196 (d) The complaint does not warrant use of prosecutorial resources.

1197 (18) "Misconduct" means a violation of a statute, rule, or regulation related to the  
1198 profession or other conduct for which discipline may be imposed under ch. 89, Stats.

1199 (19) "Office" means the office of legal counsel in the department.

1200 (20) "Petition" means a petition for summary license suspension or limitation or a special  
1201 order for an administrative injunction.

1202 (21) "Petitioner" means the disciplinary or department counsel.

1203 (22) "Respondent" means a credential holder who is charged in a disciplinary proceeding  
1204 or a person who is charged in an administrative injunction proceeding.

1205 (23) “Screening” means preliminary review of complaints to determine the disposition of  
1206 any informal complaints.

1207 (24) “Screening committee” means the committee of the board that meets with disciplinary  
1208 counsel to determine the disposition of any informal complaints.

1209 (25) “Special order” means an administrative order issued by the department enforced  
1210 against a named or identified person.

1211 **Subchapter II – Procedures for Informal Complaints**

1212 **3.04 Scope; kinds of proceedings.** This subchapter governs procedures for investigating  
1213 and disposing of informal complaints against credential holders and unlicensed entities before the  
1214 board and persons before the department.

1215 **3.06 Receiving informal complaints.** All informal complaints received shall be referred  
1216 to the office for filing, screening and, if necessary, investigation.

1217 **3.08 Screening.** Screening for complaints against license holders shall be done by the  
1218 board’s screening committee, in consultation with the disciplinary counsel. Considerations in  
1219 screening include, but are not limited to:

1220 (1) Whether the person complained against is licensed.

1221 (2) Whether the matter alleged is a violation of any statute, rule, regulation, or standard  
1222 of practice.

1223 (3) Whether the matter alleged, if taken as a whole, is either:

1224 (a) Not a violation, so that the matter may be closed;

1225 (b) A minor violation, so that the matter may be disposed of with an administrative  
1226 warning; or

1227 (c) Requires further investigation by disciplinary counsel, with assistance by a case advisor  
1228 and department staff as assigned.

1229 **3.10 Unlicensed persons.** Department staff shall investigate complaints, and may consult  
1230 with the board, concerning any complaint against a person who may be engaged in the practice of  
1231 veterinary medicine without holding a credential.

1232 **3.12 Negotiated settlement.** (1) WHEN INITIATED. At the discretion of the disciplinary  
1233 counsel, in consultation with the case advisor in assigned matters, negotiations for settlement may  
1234 be held prior to the commencement of a disciplinary or unlicensed practice proceeding. Where  
1235 the informal complaint investigation reveals undisputed or clearly ascertainable facts, from  
1236 documents received, resolution through negotiations is encouraged.

1237 (2) LIMITATION. Negotiations for settlement shall not be held without the consent of the  
1238 credential holder or unlicensed person. No agreement reached between the parties through  
1239 negotiations, which imposes discipline upon a credential holder, shall be effective or binding until  
1240 the parties stipulate to the agreement in writing, signed by the credential holder and any  
1241 representative and disciplinary counsel, for approval by the board in a signed final order.

1242 (3) ORAL STATEMENTS IN NEGOTIATIONS. Oral statements made during negotiations shall  
1243 not be introduced into or made part of the record in a disciplinary proceeding.

1244 **3.14 Issuing an administrative warning.** In lieu of commencing disciplinary proceedings  
1245 under subch. III or injunction proceedings under subch. IV, the board or department may issue an  
1246 administrative warning, after making all of the following findings:

1247 (1) That there is specific evidence of misconduct by the credential holder or unlicensed  
1248 person.

1249 (2) That the misconduct is a minor violation of a statute or rule related to the profession  
1250 or other conduct for which discipline or an administrative injunction may be imposed.

1251 (3) That issuance of an administrative warning will adequately protect the public.

1252 **3.16 Contents of an administrative warning.**

1253 (1) An administrative warning shall be issued in writing, shall state the findings required  
1254 by s. VE 3.12, and include a notice of appeal rights under s. VE 3.16.

1255 (2) An administrative warning may be issued to a credential holder or unlicensed person  
1256 by mailing the administrative warning to the last address provided to the department. Service by  
1257 mail is complete on the date of mailing. The warning may also be issued by email, if the credential  
1258 holder or unlicensed person has given permission to send all notices to a specified email address.  
1259 Service by email is complete upon sending.

1260 **3.18 Review of an administrative warning.** A credential holder who has been issued an  
1261 administrative warning may make a request in writing for the board to review its issuance within  
1262 20 days after the date of mailing or emailing. The request shall be in writing and set forth:

1263 (1) The credential holder's name and address.

1264 (2) The reason for requesting a review.

1265 **3.20 Administrative warning review procedures.** The procedures for an administrative  
1266 warning review are:

1267 (1) Within 45 calendar days of receipt of a request for review, the board shall notify the  
1268 credential holder of the time and place of the review.

1269 (2) No discovery is permitted. A credential holder may inspect records under s. 19.35,  
1270 Stats., the public records law.

1271 (3) The board shall preside over the appeal and the review shall be electronically recorded.

1272 (4) The board shall provide the credential holder with an opportunity to make a personal  
1273 appearance before it and present a statement. The board may request the disciplinary counsel to  
1274 appear and present a statement on issues raised by the credential holder. The board may establish  
1275 a time limit for making a presentation. Unless otherwise determined by the disciplinary authority,  
1276 the time for making a personal appearance shall be 20 minutes.

1277 (5) If the credential holder fails to appear for a review, or withdraws the request for a  
1278 review, the disciplinary authority may note the failure to appear in the minutes and leave the  
1279 administrative warning in effect without further action.

1280 (6) The board may adjourn into closed session to deliberate on the request for review. Any  
1281 action taken by the board following deliberation shall be made in open session. The board shall  
1282 send the final decision of its review to the credential holder.

1283 **3.22 Review record.** The credential holder may request a copy of the recorded review at  
1284 no cost.

1285 **Subchapter III – Procedures for Disciplinary Proceedings**

1286 **3.24 Scope.** This subchapter governs procedures in all disciplinary proceedings against  
1287 credential holders before the board.

1288 **3.26 Commencement of disciplinary proceedings.** Disciplinary proceedings commence  
1289 when a complaint is served upon the respondent.

1290 **3.28 Pleadings to be captioned.** All pleadings, notices, orders, and other papers filed in  
1291 disciplinary proceedings shall be captioned: "BEFORE THE WISCONSIN VETERINARY  
1292 EXAMINING BOARD" and shall be entitled: "IN THE MATTER OF DISCIPLINARY  
1293 PROCEEDINGS AGAINST \_\_\_\_\_, RESPONDENT."



1294           **3.30 Complaint.** The disciplinary counsel may make a complaint upon information and  
1295 belief and it shall contain:

1296           (1) The name and address of the licensee complained against and the name and address of  
1297 the complainant.

1298           (2) A short statement in plain language of the cause for disciplinary action identifying with  
1299 reasonable particularity the transaction, occurrence or event out of which the cause arises and  
1300 specifying the statute, rule or other standard alleged to have been violated.

1301           (3) A request in essentially the following form: "Wherefore, the complainant demands that  
1302 the board hear evidence relevant to matters alleged in this complaint, determine and impose the  
1303 discipline warranted, and assess the costs of the proceeding against the respondent."

1304           (4) The signature of the complainant.

1305           **3.32 Service and filing of complaint.**

1306           (1) The complaint and other papers may be served on a respondent by mailing a copy of  
1307 the paper to the respondent at the last known address of the respondent, by any procedure described  
1308 in s. 801.14 (2), Stats., or by electronic transmission if agreed to by the respondent or respondent's  
1309 authorized representative. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

1310           (2) Any paper required to be filed with the board may be mailed to the board's office and,  
1311 if an administrative law judge has been designated to preside in the matter, to the administrative  
1312 law judge and shall be deemed filed on the date of the postmark. Materials submitted by personal  
1313 service or by inter-departmental mail shall be considered filed on the date they are received at the  
1314 board's office or by the administrative law judge. Papers required to be filed may instead be filed  
1315 and served by electronic mail or facsimile transmission. For materials transmitted by electronic

1316 mail, the filing date shall be the date that the electronic mail was sent. For materials transmitted  
1317 by facsimile, the date received shall determine the date of filing.

1318 **3.34 Answer.**

1319 (1) An answer to a complaint shall state in short and plain terms the defenses to each cause  
1320 asserted and shall admit or deny the allegations upon which the complainant relies. If the  
1321 respondent is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the  
1322 allegation, the respondent shall so state and this has the effect of a denial. Denials shall fairly meet  
1323 the substance of the allegations denied. The respondent shall make denials as specific denials of  
1324 designated allegations or paragraphs but if the respondent intends in good faith to deny only a part  
1325 or a qualification of an allegation, the respondent shall specify so much of it as true and material  
1326 and shall deny only the remainder.

1327 (2) The respondent shall set forth affirmatively in the answer any matter constituting an  
1328 affirmative defense.

1329 (3) Allegations in a complaint are admitted when not denied in the answer.

1330 (4) An answer to a complaint shall be filed within 20 days from the date of service of the  
1331 complaint.

1332 **3.36 Administrative law judge.**

1333 (1) DESIGNATION. The board may request DHA assign an administrative law judge to  
1334 preside over any disciplinary proceeding.

1335 (2) AUTHORITY AND DUTIES. An administrative law judge may, on behalf of the board, do  
1336 all of the following:

1337 (a) Gain permission from parties for service of all documents to be via electronic  
1338 transmission, or other means if necessary.

- 1339 (b) Require parties to clarify positions or issues.
- 1340 (c) Hold prehearing conferences and issue memoranda for the record, summarizing all  
1341 actions taken and agreements reached.
- 1342 (d) Make procedural rulings and issue scheduling orders, including for motions, date, time  
1343 and location of hearing, discovery, identification of witnesses and evidence for hearing,  
1344 stipulations by the parties for hearing and other matters aiding in the orderly disposition of the  
1345 proceedings.
- 1346 (e) Hold motion hearings and make rulings on said motions.
- 1347 (f) Adjourn or postpone proceedings.
- 1348 (g) Grant continuances or extensions of time.
- 1349 (h) Issue subpoenas to compel witness attendance and document production.
- 1350 (i) Regulate discovery proceedings, and issue orders to compel or limit discovery.
- 1351 (j) Select the location of the hearing.
- 1352 (k) Preside over hearings and regulate the course of hearings.
- 1353 (L) Administer oaths and affirmations.
- 1354 (m) Make evidentiary rulings and receive relevant evidence.
- 1355 (n) Impose sanctions on disobedient parties.
- 1356 (o) Require or permit the parties to file written briefs and arguments.
- 1357 (p) Supervise the required creation of a stenographic or electronic record of the portion of  
1358 the proceedings conducted under the auspices of the administrative law judge.
- 1359 (q) If required, order and supervise the preparation of a written transcript of proceedings  
1360 conducted before the administrative law judge.
- 1361 (r) Issue proposed decisions.

1362 (2) Limits on authority. The administrative law judge may not exercise any authority  
1363 reserved to the board.

1364 (3) Impartiality.

1365 (a) An administrative law judge shall withdraw from a contested case if the administrative  
1366 law judge determines that there is a conflict of interest or other circumstance which prevents the  
1367 administrative law judge from acting impartially, or which creates an undue appearance of bias.

1368 (b) If an administrative law judge receives an ex parte communication which violates s.  
1369 227.50 (1), Stats., the administrative law judge shall deal with the ex parte communication as  
1370 provided in s. 227.50 (2), Stats.

1371 **3.38 Settlements.** At any point in a proceeding, the parties may agree to settle the case.  
1372 Parties wishing to settle a case shall file both a written stipulation, signed by the respondent and  
1373 any representative and disciplinary counsel, setting forth the agreed terms of settlement, and a  
1374 proposed final order disposing of the case, for approval by the board. No stipulation disposing of  
1375 a complaint shall be effective or binding in any respect until approved by the board in a signed  
1376 final order.

1377 **3.40 Conduct of hearing.**

1378 (1) RECORD. An electronic or stenographic recording shall be made of all hearings in  
1379 which the testimony of a witness is offered as evidence.

1380 (2) EVIDENCE. The respondent shall have the right to appear in person or by counsel, and  
1381 both parties have the right to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses and to introduce evidence  
1382 into the record.

1383 (3) A hearing, or any portion of a hearing, may be held by telephone or video-conference if the  
1384 administrative law judge determines that this method is justified for the convenience of any party or witness,  
1385 and that no party is unfairly prejudiced by this method. The party calling a witness to testify by telephone

1386 or video-conference shall notify the administrative law judge before the hearing to allow for making the  
1387 necessary arrangements and is responsible for providing the witness with a complete set of numbered copies  
1388 of all exhibits.

1389 (3) BRIEFS. The administrative law judge may require or permit the filing of briefs.

1390 (4) MOTIONS. All motions, except those made at hearing, shall be in writing, filed by the  
1391 date set by the administrative law judge, and a copy served upon the opposing party. If no date is  
1392 set by the administrative law judge all motions shall be filed 10 business days before hearing.

1393 (5) SUMMARY JUDGMENT. The parties may use the summary judgment procedure provided  
1394 in s. 802.08, Stats.

1395 (6) ADJOURNMENTS. The administrative law judge may, for good cause, grant  
1396 continuances, adjournments and extensions of time.

1397 (7) SUBPOENAS.

1398 (a) Subpoenas for the attendance of any witness at a hearing in the proceeding may be  
1399 issued in accordance with s. 885.01, Stats. Service shall be made in the manner provided in  
1400 s. 805.07 (5), Stats. A subpoena may command the person to whom it is directed to produce the  
1401 books, papers, documents, or tangible things designated therein.

1402 (b) An administrative law judge may issue protective orders according to the provision the  
1403 provisions of s. 805.07, Stats.

1404 **3.42 Witness fees and costs.** Witnesses subpoenaed at the request of the disciplinary  
1405 counsel shall be entitled to compensation from the state for attendance and travel as provided  
1406 in ch. 885, Stats.

1407 **3.44 Record of proceedings, transcripts.**

1408           **(1) RECORD OF ORAL PROCEEDINGS.** Oral proceedings in a disciplinary proceeding shall  
1409 be electronically recorded unless the administrative law judge determines that a stenographic  
1410 record is required.

1411           **(2) ELECTRONIC RECORDING; COPIES.** If an oral proceeding in a contested case is  
1412 electronically recorded, a copy of the recording shall be furnished at cost to any party who requests  
1413 a copy.

1414           **(3) STENOGRAPHIC RECORDING; COPIES.** (a) If a stenographic recording is made, the  
1415 reporting service who records the proceeding may charge a fee for an original transcription and  
1416 for copies. Fees are identified in the state operational purchasing bulletin for reporting services  
1417 and fees allowed to be charged.

1418           **NOTE:** Purchasing bulletins may be obtained through the State Bureau of Procurement,  
1419 PO Box 7867, Madison WI 53707-7867, call (800) 482-7813 or email  
1420 doawispro@wisconsin.gov.

1421           (b) A person who is without means and who requires a transcript for appeal or other  
1422 reasonable purposes shall be furnished with a transcript without charge upon the filing of a petition  
1423 of indigency signed under oath.

1424           **3.46 Proposed decision.** The administrative law judge shall prepare a proposed decision  
1425 for consideration by the board. The proposed decision shall include proposed findings of fact,  
1426 conclusions of law, and a final order, with a signed opinion explaining the proposed decision.

1427           **3.48 Assessment of costs.**

1428           (1) The proposed decision shall include a recommendation whether all or part of the costs  
1429 of the proceeding shall be assessed against the respondent.

1430 (2) If a respondent objects to the recommendation that costs be assessed, objections to the  
1431 assessment of costs shall be filed at the same time as other objections to the proposed decision.

1432 (3) When costs are imposed, the administrative law judge shall file a supporting affidavit  
1433 with the proposed decision, listing costs incurred to be paid by the respondent. Within 20 days, the  
1434 disciplinary counsel shall file a supporting affidavit showing costs incurred. The respondent shall  
1435 file any objection to the affidavits within 15 days after service of the disciplinary counsel's  
1436 affidavit.

1437 **3.50 Service of proposed decision.** The administrative law judge shall deliver the  
1438 proposed decision, with a copy of the record including the electronic recording of the proceedings,  
1439 to the board. The administrative law judge shall serve the proposed decision on the parties, in the  
1440 manner agreed to by the parties. Each proposed decision shall contain a notice providing each  
1441 party, adversely affected by the proposed decision, with an opportunity to file objections and  
1442 written argument with the board. A party adversely affected by a proposed decision shall have 20  
1443 days from the date of service of the proposed decision to file objections and argument.

1444 **NOTE:** Objections may be electronically filed at [datcpveb@wisconsin.gov](mailto:datcpveb@wisconsin.gov) or mailed to  
1445 the Wisconsin Veterinary Examining Board, PO Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911.

1446 **3.52 Final decision and order.** After the time expires for filing all objections to the  
1447 proposed decision and order, including assessment of costs, the board shall meet to make a final  
1448 decision and order in a disciplinary proceeding. The final decision and order shall include a  
1449 determination whether all or part of the costs of the proceeding shall be assessed against the  
1450 respondent. If the final decision varies from the administrative law judge's proposed decision, the  
1451 final decision shall explain the reasons for all variations.

1452 **Subchapter IV – Summary Suspensions and Limitations**

1453           **3.54 Scope.** This subchapter governs procedures in all summary suspension or limitation  
1454 proceedings against credential holders before the board.

1455           **3.56 Petition for summary suspension or limitation.**

1456           (1) The disciplinary counsel shall petition the board for a summary suspension or  
1457 limitation. The petition shall state the name and credential status of the respondent, and an assertion  
1458 of the facts establishing that the respondent has engaged in or is likely to engage in conduct such  
1459 that the public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires summary suspension or limitation of  
1460 the respondent's credential.

1461           (2) The petitioner shall sign the petition upon oath and make the petition upon information  
1462 and belief or by affidavit of another person with knowledge of the necessary facts to sustain the  
1463 petition.

1464           **3.58 Notice of petition to respondent.** Prior to presenting the petition, the petitioner shall  
1465 give notice to the respondent and respondent's authorized representative of the time and place when  
1466 the petition will be presented to the board. Notice may be given by mailing a copy of the petition  
1467 and notice to the last-known address of the respondent as indicated in the records of the board,  
1468 pursuant to s. 227.44 (1), Stats. Notice by mail is complete upon mailing. Notice may also be given  
1469 by electronic transmission if agreed to by the respondent or authorized representative.

1470           **3.60 Issuance of summary suspension or limitation order.**

1471           (1) If the board finds that notice has been given under s. VE 3.58 and finds probable cause  
1472 to believe that the respondent has engaged in or is likely to engage in conduct such that the public  
1473 health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency suspension or limitation of the  
1474 respondent's license, the board may issue an order for summary suspension or limitation. The order



1475 may be issued at any time prior to or subsequent to the commencement of a disciplinary proceeding  
1476 under s. VE 3.26.

1477 (2) The petitioner may establish probable cause under sub. (1), by affidavit or other  
1478 evidence.

1479 (3) The summary suspension or limitation order shall be effective upon service, under s.  
1480 VE 3.62, or upon actual notice of the summary suspension or limitation order to the respondent or  
1481 respondent's attorney, whichever is sooner. The order shall continue through the effective date of  
1482 the final decision and order made in the disciplinary proceeding against the respondent, unless the  
1483 credential is restored or the limitation is lifted under s. VE 3.64 or the disciplinary proceeding is  
1484 otherwise terminated.

1485 **3.62 Contents of summary suspension or limitation order.** The summary suspension or  
1486 limitation order shall include all of the following:

1487 (1) The manner in which the respondent or the respondent's attorney was notified of the  
1488 petition for summary suspension or limitation.

1489 (2) The identification of all witnesses providing evidence at the time the petition for  
1490 summary suspension or limitation was presented and identification of the evidence used as a basis  
1491 for the decision to issue the summary suspension or limitation order.

1492 (3) A finding that the public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency  
1493 suspension or limitation of the respondent's credential.

1494 (4) A statement that the suspension or limitation order is in effect and continues until the  
1495 effective date of a final order and decision in the disciplinary proceeding against the respondent,  
1496 unless otherwise ordered by the board.

1497 (5) A statement of the respondent's right to request a hearing at any time to show cause  
1498 why the summary suspension or limitation order should not be continued, with the board's office  
1499 mailing address or email address where a request for hearing may be filed.

1500 (6) A statement that the hearing to show cause shall be scheduled for hearing on a date  
1501 within 20 days of receipt by the board of respondent's request for hearing, unless a later time is  
1502 requested by or agreed to by the respondent.

1503 **3.64 Service of summary suspension or limitation order.** An order of summary  
1504 suspension or limitation shall be served upon the respondent by mail or by email if agreed to by  
1505 respondent or respondent's attorney.

1506 **3.66 Hearing to show cause.**

1507 (1) A hearing to show cause shall be scheduled for a date no later than 20 days after the  
1508 filing of the request for hearing with the board, unless a later time is requested by or agreed to by  
1509 the respondent.

1510 (2) Unless the parties otherwise agree, no discovery is permitted, except for the taking and  
1511 preservation of evidence as provided in ch. 804, Stats., with respect to witnesses described in  
1512 s. 227.45 (7) (a) to (d), Stats. A respondent may inspect records under s. 19.35, Stats., the public  
1513 records law.

1514 (3) At the hearing to show cause, the disciplinary counsel may call, examine and cross-  
1515 examine witnesses, or present other evidence in order sustain its burden to show, by a  
1516 preponderance of the evidence, why the summary suspension or limitation order should be  
1517 continued. The respondent may testify, call, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and offer other  
1518 evidence to rebut disciplinary counsel's showing.

1519 (4) Immediately upon conclusion of the hearing to show cause the board shall make  
1520 findings and an order on the record. If it is determined that the summary suspension or limitation  
1521 order should not be continued, the suspended credential shall be immediately restored, and any  
1522 limitation shall be lifted.

1523 **3.68 Delegation.**

1524 (1) The board may delegate authority to preside over and rule in a hearing to show cause  
1525 to an administrative law judge employed by the division.

1526 (2) A delegation of authority under subs. (1) may be continuing.

1527 **3.70 Commencement of disciplinary proceeding.**

1528 (1) A complaint, under s. VE 3.26, commencing a disciplinary proceeding against the  
1529 respondent shall be issued no later than 20 days following the issuance of the summary suspension  
1530 or limitation order or the suspension or limitation shall lapse at the end of the tenth day. The formal  
1531 disciplinary proceeding shall be determined promptly.

1532 (2) If at any time the disciplinary proceeding is not advancing with reasonable promptness,  
1533 the respondent may make a motion to the administrative law judge for an order granting relief.

1534 (3) If it is found that the disciplinary proceeding is not advancing with reasonable  
1535 promptness, and the delay is not as a result of the conduct of respondent or respondent's counsel,  
1536 a remedy, as would be just, shall be granted including:

1537 (a) An order immediately terminating the summary suspension or limitation.

1538 (b) An order compelling that the disciplinary proceeding be held and determined by a  
1539 specific date.

1540 **Subchapter V – Administrative Injunctions**

1541           **3.72 Scope; kinds of proceedings.** This subchapter governs procedures for public hearings  
1542 before the department to determine whether a person has engaged in a practice or used a title  
1543 without a credential required under ch. 89, Stats., and issue a special order for an administrative  
1544 injunction

1545           **3.74 Pleadings to be captioned.** All pleadings, notices, orders, and other papers filed in  
1546 an administrative injunction proceeding shall be captioned: "BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF  
1547 AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION" and shall be entitled: "IN THE  
1548 MATTER OF A PETITION FOR A SPECIAL ORDER TO ENJOIN \_\_\_\_\_,  
1549 RESPONDENT."

1550           **3.76 Petition for administrative injunction.** Department counsel, on behalf of the  
1551 division, may petition for a special order from the department to issue an administrative injunction,  
1552 which shall allege that a person has engaged in a practice or used a title without a credential  
1553 required under ch. 89, Stats. A petition may be made on information and belief and shall contain:

1554           (1) The name and address of the respondent and the name and address of the department  
1555 attorney who is prosecuting the petition.

1556           (2) A short statement in plain language of the basis for the belief that the respondent has  
1557 engaged in a practice or used a title without a credential required under ch. 89, Stats., and  
1558 specifying the statute or rule alleged to have been violated.

1559           (3) A request in essentially the following form: "Wherefore, the petitioner requests that a  
1560 public hearing be held and that the department issue a special order enjoining the person from the  
1561 continuation of the practice or use of the title."

1562           (4) The signature of the petitioner.

1563           **3.78 Service and filing of petition.**

1564           (1) The petition and other papers required to be served on a respondent may be served by  
1565 mailing a copy of the paper to the respondent at the last known address of the respondent, by any  
1566 procedure described in s. 801.14 (2), Stats., or by electronic transmission if agreed to by the  
1567 respondent or respondent’s attorney. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

1568           (2) Any paper required to be filed with the department may be mailed to the department  
1569 secretary’s office and, if an administrative law judge has been designated to preside in the matter,  
1570 to the administrative law judge and shall be deemed filed on the date of the postmark. Materials  
1571 submitted by personal service or by inter-departmental mail shall be considered filed on the date  
1572 they are received at the department secretary’s office or by the administrative law judge. Papers  
1573 required to be filed may instead be filed and served by facsimile transmission or by electronic  
1574 mail. For materials transmitted by facsimile, the date received shall determine the date of filing.  
1575 For materials transmitted by electronic mail, the filing date shall be the date that the electronic  
1576 mail was sent.

1577           **3.80 Answer.**

1578           (1) An answer to a petition shall state in short and plain terms the defenses to each cause  
1579 asserted and shall admit or deny the allegations upon which the complainant relies. If the  
1580 respondent is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the  
1581 allegation, the respondent shall so state and this has the effect of a denial. Denials shall fairly meet  
1582 the substance of the allegations denied. The respondent shall make denials as specific denials of  
1583 designated allegations or paragraphs but if the respondent intends in good faith to deny only a part  
1584 or a qualification of an allegation, the respondent shall specify so much of it as true and material  
1585 and shall deny only the remainder.

1586 (2) The respondent shall set forth affirmatively in the answer any matter constituting an  
1587 affirmative defense.

1588 (3) Allegations in a petition are admitted when not denied in the answer.

1589 (4) An answer to a petition shall be filed within 20 days from the date of service of the  
1590 petition.

1591 **3.82 Administrative law judge.**

1592 (1) DESIGNATION. The department may request DHA assign an administrative law judge  
1593 to preside over any administrative injunction proceeding.

1594 (2) AUTHORITY AND DUTIES. An administrative law judge may, on behalf of the  
1595 department, do all of the following:

1596 (a) Gain permission from parties for service of all documents to be via electronic  
1597 transmission, or other means if necessary.

1598 (b) Require parties to clarify positions or issues.

1599 (c) Hold prehearing conferences and issue memoranda for the record, summarizing all  
1600 actions taken and agreements reached.

1601 (d) Make procedural rulings and issue scheduling orders, including for motions, date, time  
1602 and location of hearing, discovery, identification of witnesses and evidence for hearing,  
1603 stipulations by the parties for hearing and other matters aiding in the orderly disposition of the  
1604 proceedings.

1605 (e) Hold motion hearings.

1606 (f) Adjourn or postpone proceedings.

1607 (g) Grant continuances or extensions of time.

1608 (h) Issue subpoenas to compel the witness attendance and document production.

- 1609 (i) Regulate discovery proceedings, and issue orders to compel or limit discovery.
- 1610 (j) Select the location of the hearing.
- 1611 (k) Preside over hearings and regulate the course of hearings.
- 1612 (L) Administer oaths and affirmations.
- 1613 (m) Make evidentiary rulings and receive relevant evidence.
- 1614 (n) Impose sanctions on disobedient parties.
- 1615 (o) Require or permit the parties to file written briefs and arguments.
- 1616 (p) Supervise the required creation of a stenographic or electronic record of the portion of
- 1617 the proceedings conducted under the auspices of the administrative law judge.
- 1618 (q) If required, order and supervise the preparation of a written transcript of proceedings
- 1619 conducted before the administrative law judge.
- 1620 (r) Issue proposed decisions.
- 1621 (s) Issue final decisions and orders, if requested by the department.
- 1622 (2) Limits on authority. The administrative law judge may not exercise any authority
- 1623 which is reserved to the department, except as delegated in writing under (1) (s).
- 1624 (3) Impartiality.
- 1625 (a) An administrative law judge shall withdraw from a contested case if the administrative
- 1626 law judge determines that there is a conflict of interest or other circumstance which prevents the
- 1627 administrative law judge from acting impartially, or which creates an undue appearance of bias.
- 1628 (b) If an administrative law judge receives an ex parte communication which violates s.
- 1629 227.50 (1), Stats., the administrative law judge shall deal with the ex parte communication as
- 1630 provided in s. 227.50 (2), Stats.

1631           **3.84 Settlements.** At any point in a proceeding, the parties may agree to settle the case.  
1632 Parties wishing to settle a case shall file both a written stipulation, signed by the respondent and  
1633 any representative, and the division representative and department counsel, setting forth the agreed  
1634 terms of settlement, and a proposed final order disposing of the case, for approval by the  
1635 department. No stipulation disposing of a petition filed under this subchapter shall be effective or  
1636 binding in any respect until the final order is approved and signed by the department.

1637           **3.86 Conduct of public hearing.**

1638           (1) RECORD. A stenographic, electronic or other record shall be made of all hearings in  
1639 which the testimony of witnesses is offered as evidence.

1640           (2) EVIDENCE. The respondent shall have the right to appear in person or by counsel, and  
1641 both parties have the right to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses and to introduce evidence  
1642 into the record.

1643           (3) BRIEFS. The administrative law judge may require or permit the filing of briefs.

1644           (4) MOTIONS. All motions, except those made at hearing, shall be in writing, filed by the  
1645 date set by the administrative law judge, with a copy served upon the opposing party.

1646           (5) SUMMARY JUDGMENT. The parties may use the summary judgment procedure provided  
1647 in s. 802.08, Stats.

1648           (6) ADJOURNMENTS. The administrative law judge may, for good cause, grant  
1649 continuances, adjournments and extensions of time.

1650           (7) SUBPOENAS.

1651           (a) Subpoenas for the attendance of any witness at a hearing in the proceeding may be  
1652 issued in accordance with s. 885.01, Stats. Service shall be made in the manner provided in



1653 s. 805.07 (5), Stats. A subpoena may command the person to whom it is directed to produce the  
1654 books, papers, documents, or tangible things designated therein.

1655 (b) An administrative law judge may issue protective orders according to the provision the  
1656 provisions of s. 805.07, Stats.

1657 **3.88 Witness fees and costs.** Witnesses subpoenaed at the request of the department shall  
1658 be entitled to compensation from the state for attendance and travel as provided in ch. 885, Stats.

1659 **3.90 Record of proceedings, transcripts.**

1660 (1) RECORD OF ORAL PROCEEDINGS. Oral proceedings in an administrative injunction  
1661 case shall be electronically recorded unless the administrative law judge determines that a  
1662 stenographic record is necessary.

1663 (2) ELECTRONIC RECORDING; COPIES. If an oral proceeding in an administrative injunction  
1664 case is electronically recorded, a copy of the recording shall be furnished at cost to any party who  
1665 requests a copy.

1666 (3) STENOGRAPHIC RECORDING; COPIES. (a) If a stenographic recording is made, the  
1667 reporting service who recorded the proceeding may charge a fee for an original transcription and  
1668 for copies. Fees are identified in the state operational purchasing bulletin for reporting services  
1669 and fees allowed to be charged.

1670 (b) A person who is without means and who requires a transcript for appeal or other  
1671 reasonable purposes shall be furnished with a transcript without charge upon the filing of a petition  
1672 of indigency signed under oath.

1673 **3.92 Decision.** The administrative law judge shall prepare a proposed decision for  
1674 consideration by the department or a final decision, if designated as final decision maker. The

1675 decision, whether proposed or final, shall include findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an  
1676 order, with a signed opinion explaining the decision.

1677 **3.94 Service of decision.** The administrative law judge shall deliver the proposed or final  
1678 decision, with a copy of the record including the electronic recording of the proceedings, to the  
1679 department. The proposed or final decision shall be served by the administrative law judge on the  
1680 parties with a notice providing each party adversely affected by the proposed decision with an  
1681 opportunity to file objections and written argument with respect to the objections to the department  
1682 or to the administrator of DHA, depending on who is the final decision maker. A party adversely  
1683 affected by a decision shall have 20 days from the date of service of the proposed decision to file  
1684 objections and argument.

1685 **3.96 Final decision and order.** After the time expires for filing all objections to the  
1686 proposed decision and order, the department or the administrator of DHA shall make a final  
1687 decision and order in the administrative injunction proceeding. If the final decision varies from  
1688 the administrative law judge's decision, the final decision shall explain the reasons for all  
1689 variations.

1690 **SECTION 5.** Ch. VE 11 is renumbered Ch. VE 4.

1691 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This rule is effective on the first day of the month commencing after the  
1692 date of publication, as provided under Wis. Stat. s. 227.22 (2) (intro.).

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.

WISCONSIN VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Hunter Lang, DVM  
Chair

## Veterinary Examining Board