



State Legislative Update

January 2025

This issue of the State Legislative Update includes select summaries of bills and regulations tracked by the AVMA Division of State Advocacy and introduced in January. For more information, please contact Madeline Brezin, Policy Analyst, AVMA Division of State Advocacy (mbrezin@avma.org).

Animal Advocate | Court

New York introduced NY S. 2296/NY A. 640, which would allow in any civil or criminal proceeding regarding the welfare of an animal, the court to appoint a separate advocate to represent the interests of such animal and to help ensure the well-being of any living animal victim.

The AVMA opposes bills that would allow a court to appoint an advocate to act in the interests of the animal. This standard—in the interests of the animal—is very different than the standard of in the interests of justice. In the interest of justice includes a variety of societal interests regarding the humane treatment of animals, notions of fairness, and the interest of the owner. While in the interest of the animal has often been seen and used as an attempt to require courts to apply the same types of standards as they would for a child.

Animal Disease | Vaccination

Connecticut introduced CT H.B. 5055, which would allow veterinarians to vary from vaccine dosage protocols when "in the best interests and health of an animal" and administer a rabies antibody titer to determine the need for a rabies booster vaccine.

Illinois introduced IL S.B. 128, which would allow a rabies inoculation exemption to be valid for one year, but it would need to be annually renewed thereafter by a licensed veterinarian.

Kentucky introduced KY H.B. 69, which would allow a Kentucky-licensed veterinary technician to administer the rabies vaccine to dogs, cats, and ferrets under the direct supervision of a veterinarian who is located on the premises of the facility.

South Carolina introduced SC H.B. 3168, which would allow, under the indirect supervision of a veterinarian, an employee, agent, or contractor of a county or municipal animal control authority to vaccinate against rabies in dogs, cats, and ferrets in the custody of an animal control authority that will be transferred, rescued, fostered, adopted, or reclaimed by its owner. The supervising veterinarian would be required to assume responsibility for any person vaccinating animals at their direction or under their direct or indirect supervision.

Education

Georgia introduced GA S.B. 20, which would create a State Veterinary Education Board for Shelter Medicine and Pet Sterilization and allow the Board to purchase educational loans made to resident veterinarians practicing shelter medicine full-time or practicing full-time at a nonprofit pet sterilization clinic who has also been in practice for less than ten years. It would set a cap on loan purchases at \$75,000 per person and direct the Board to enter loan agreements with up to four applicants per year, funds permitting.

Hawaii introduced HI S.B. 493, which would establish the veterinary workforce development special fund and the veterinary workforce development loan repayment and scholarship program to encourage veterinarians to work in shortage areas. It would also assess a \$60 fee from each licensee during license issuance/renewal for the veterinary workforce development special fund.

Kentucky introduced KY H.B. 153, which would authorize Murray State University to offer doctoral degrees required for professional practice and licensure in veterinary medicine.

Maryland introduced MD S.B. 318/MD H.B. 643, which would expand the existing Janet L. Hoffman Loan Assistance Repayment Program to include veterinarians and veterinary technicians. It would require participants to be employed for five years in the state or volunteer for a minimum of 100 hours per year for three years at a qualifying animal shelter.

New Mexico introduced two different bills relating to loan repayment. NM S.B. 8 would direct the New Mexico Higher Education Department to appoint an ongoing veterinarian selection committee to annually select ten individuals to participate in the veterinary medical loan repayment program and outline requirements for the program. NM H.B. 90 would create a loan repayment program for veterinarians providing food-animal veterinary medical services to underserved areas, with a maximum award of \$80,000 over four years. Both bills would direct the New Mexico Board of Veterinary Medicine to maintain a database of employment opportunities for veterinarians in designated underserved area.

Oklahoma introduced OK S.B. 1081, which would allow the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry to enter into any public or private partnerships to foster veterinary medicine business development in rural communities and other areas of the state with a shortage of local veterinary services.

Utah introduced UT H.B. 253, which would amend the state's veterinarian loan repayment program to include veterinarians whose practice is at least 20% livestock medicine if the veterinarian also practices at least 10% in any combination of areas of the state that is Indian country, at a qualifying animal shelter, or as an employee of the state department of agriculture.

Emergency | First Responders

Alaska introduced AK H.B. 70, which would allow, if a veterinarian is unavailable, an emergency medical technician or mobile intensive care paramedic to provide emergency medical services to an operational canine if they have received training on providing emergency medical services to operational canines, are trained to provide comparable medical services to a human, and are authorized to provide the comparable medical service to a human under the scope of their certification or license. They would also need to obtain informed consent from the owner, or a person authorized to make medical decisions, be employed by the governmental agency that owns or has authority to make medical decisions about the operational canine, and provide the emergency medical service in accordance with a written protocol developed and approved by a veterinarian. This measure would also allow a veterinarian practicing via telehealth to provide advice and recommendation to the person who owns or is authorized to make medical decisions about the operational canine even if the advice is outside their scope of practice.

Iowa introduced IA S.F. 31, which would allow a certified emergency medical care provider to diagnose and treat severely injured police service dogs on duty, prioritizing human patients.

Licensure

Kentucky introduced KY H.B. 133 to require Commonwealth Boards to issue an occupational license or government certification to a person or military spouse in Kentucky when they have equivalent credentials from another jurisdiction. It would also allow, during a declared emergency, the Governor to expand any license's scope of practice and authorize any licensee to provide services in this Commonwealth in person, telephonically, or by other means for the duration of the emergency.

New York introduced NY A. 1945, which would allow veterinarians to earn continuing education credits by providing free veterinary care to individuals receiving temporary housing assistance, which would include but not be limited to, a family shelter, a shelter for adults, a hotel providing temporary emergency shelter, an emergency apartment, a domestic violence shelter, a runaway and homeless youth shelter, or a safe house for refugees, provided that such services are administered at practices.

Livestock

Mississippi introduced MS H.B. 1365, which would prohibit any person from providing or administering a vaccine developed using messenger ribonucleic acid technology for use in any livestock, aquacultural specimen, poultry, produce or other food product intended for human consumption and direct the Mississippi Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint inspectors to order tests of animals, recommend vaccinations of livestock and non-livestock within Mississippi or imported into the state.

New York introduced NY A. 1859, which would prohibit any person from using antimicrobial agents for a non-therapeutic use in cattle, poultry, sheep, swine, or any animal raised for the purpose of providing food for human consumption, including animals that provide non-meat food products such as eggs and milk.

Non-Economic Damages | Malpractice | Liability

Arizona introduced AZ S.B. 1030, which would allow individuals who prevail in a veterinary malpractice lawsuit to recover reasonable damages, including the fair market value of the domestic animal that was harmed and the cost of necessary veterinary expenses resulting from the malpractice.

Maryland introduced MD S.B. 581/MD H.B. 438, which would increase cap for compensatory damages that may be awarded to an owner of a pet from a person who tortiously causes an injury to or death of the pet from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Massachusetts introduced MA S.D. 189, which would hold liable a person who by willful, wanton, reckless, or negligent act causes the unnecessary or unjustified death of a cat or dog in damages for the fair monetary value of the deceased animal to the owner of the animal, including, but not limited to, damages for the loss of comfort and cap non-economic damages at \$30,000.00. This measure would also limit bringing causes of action to within three years of the date of death or from the date when the aggrieved knew, or should have known, of the factual basis of their claim.

New Hampshire introduced NH H.B. 593, which would allow a person to recover damages for loss or impairment of right of consortium involving the death of that person's pet when caused intentionally or recklessly, but diminish the damages recoverable under this cause of action if there is fault found on the part of the claimant. It would also allow a person to bring an action against any governmental official, including any law enforcement officer, who intentionally or recklessly, and without legal justification, causes the death of that person's pet.

New York introduced two measures impacting liability for veterinarians. NY A. 1344 would establish a tort cause of action for the wrongful injury or death of a companion animal and allow for collection of damages based on loss of the reasonably expected society, companionship, comfort, protection and services of the animal to its owner. It would also allow for damages for injuries sustained by a companion animal to be recovered in an action in tort brought by a guardian ad litem or next friend appointed by the court, and would require damages awarded to the animal to be payable into a trust for the care of the animal, which would be enforceable for the life of the animal by a person appointed by the court and require any remainder of trust funds existing at the death of the companion animal to be distributed to a non-profit organization dedicated to the protection of companion animals.

NY A. 3115 would allow a person to recover damages from a person who negligently, recklessly, or intentionally causes unjustifiable physical injury or death of a companion animal; allow the court to consider evidence regarding the bond between the companion animal and the companion animal's owner in determining damages; and, allow the court to award punitive damages where physical injury or death to a companion animal was unjustifiable and intentionally or recklessly caused.

Pharmaceuticals | Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

California introduced CA S.B. 6, which would make xylazine a Schedule III substance and allow, if an animal drug containing xylazine that has been approved under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is not available for sale in California, the use of

prohibited xylazine to compound an animal drug pursuant to the federal Food and Drug Administration's industry for guidance on compounding animal drugs from bulk drug substances.

Connecticut introduced CT S.B. 749, which would require the Commissioner of Consumer Protection to classify xylazine as a Schedule IV controlled substance, without a veterinary use exemption.

Florida introduced FL H. 57, which would establish the crime of selling, manufacturing, or possessing with intent to sell or manufacture xylazine, as well as the offense of trafficking in xylazine, with no veterinary exemption.

Hawaii introduced HI S.B. 874, which would require a veterinarian, upon request of a client, to provide a written prescription for any medication prescribed for the client's animal patient without requiring the medication to be dispensed directly by the veterinarian. It would require a veterinarian to inform their client of the client's right to request a written prescription from the veterinarian and the option to have it filled at a pharmacy of the client's choice.

Illinois introduced IL H.B. 77, which would schedule xylazine as a Schedule III controlled substance, with a veterinary use exemption.

Maryland introduced MD S.B. 233, which would add veterinarians to the prescription drug monitoring program as a dispenser.

Massachusetts enacted MA H. 5143, which establishes a special commission to study and make recommendations on ways to address the public health and safety concerns posed by the proliferation of xylazine as an additive to illicit drugs and requires one member of the commission to be a representative of the Massachusetts Veterinary Medical Association. This new law directs the commission to consider best practices to regulate and oversee the production and distribution of xylazine and whether xylazine should be classified as a controlled substance.

Nebraska introduced NE L.B. 72, which would designate xylazine as a Schedule III drug, with an exemption for veterinary use.

New York introduced NY S. 2383, which would designate xylazine as a Schedule I controlled substance, without a veterinary use exemption.

Oregon introduced OR H.B. 2103, which would direct the State Board of Pharmacy to adopt rules to classify xylazine as a Schedule IV controlled substance.

Utah introduced UT S.B. 120, which would exempt veterinarians from the State's controlled substance requirements when prescribing, administering, or dispensing gabapentin.

Scope of Practice

Arizona (AZ H.B. 2186), **Connecticut** (CT H.B. 6267) and CT H.B. 6281; CT H.B. 6287), **Illinois** (IL S.B. 257), **Iowa** (IA S.F. 107), and **New Hampshire** (NH H.B. 201) all

introduced bills to prohibit declawing cats. **Massachusetts** enacted MA S. 2552 which prohibits declawing cats, except when performed by a veterinarian for therapeutic purposes. It also requires veterinarians to maintain records relating to declaw procedures for four years and report all declaw procedures to the Board of Veterinary Medicine and requires the Board of Veterinary Medicine to annually report performance of declaw procedures to the legislature.

Mississippi introduced MS S.B. 2017, which would remove the existing requirement that limits a chiropractor's ability to practice on animals only under the direct and immediate supervision of a Mississippi licensed veterinarian and allow a licensed chiropractor to perform chiropractic upon animals if the chiropractor has been certified by the American Veterinary Chiropractic Association (AVCA), or its equivalent, or if the chiropractor has completed a Mississippi Board of Veterinary Medicine approved animal chiropractic course.

New Hampshire introduced NH H.B. 267, which would exempt individuals with degrees in veterinary medicine or chiropractics who have completed a nationally recognized animal chiropractic program, as determined by the executive director of the office of professional licensure and certification in consultation with the board of veterinary medicine and the board of chiropractic examiners, from veterinary licensure requirements.

New York introduced NY S. 1802, which would prohibit ear clipping and tail docking of dogs unless deemed medically necessary to protect the life or health of the dog.

South Dakota introduced SD H.B. 1176, which would exempt those who provide equine dental maintenance, if certified to perform maintenance by the International Association of Equine Dentistry from the practice of veterinary medicine and define "equine dental maintenance" as the removal of enamel points, smoothing, contouring, and leveling of dental arcades and incisors, and the removal of deciduous and mobile teeth, with hand or motorized equipment.

Small Business

Supported by the **Idaho Veterinary Medical Association**, **Idaho** introduced ID H. 105, which would allow veterinary practices to be conducted as sole proprietorships, professional entities, or any other type of business entity defined under state law.

Taxes: Credits | Exemptions | Sale & Use

Nebraska introduced NE L.B. 169, which would add veterinary services, except on livestock, to the sales tax and include specialty services and veterinary services.

Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) | Telemedicine

In **Arkansas**, AR S.B. 61 was introduced in January and quickly enacted in the first week of February. This new law allows a licensed veterinarian to provide veterinary telemedicine to an animal patient located in the state and, in an emergency or urgent situation, allows a licensed veterinarian to provide veterinary telemedicine without previously establishing a VCPR if the veterinarian establishes a VCPR within seven calendar days after providing the veterinary telemedicine services for a small animal or twenty-one days after providing the veterinary telemedicine services for a large animal.

Massachusetts introduced [MA H.D. 4096](#), which would allow establishment of the VCPR when the veterinarian examines the animal patient in-person; examines the animal patient by use of synchronous audio-video communication; or, makes medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises on which the animal patient is kept. It would prohibit a veterinarian who established a VCPR via telehealth from: prescribing a drug for use for a period longer than six months from the date of examination or prescription and from prescribing another prescription for the same drug without another examination; prescribing an antimicrobial drug for a period longer than 14 days and from issuing any further antimicrobial drug prescription, including a refill, unless the veterinarian has conducted an in-person examination of the animal patient; and, ordering, prescribing, or making available a controlled substance, as defined by state law, or xylazine without an in-person examination or premises visit.

New York introduced [NY A. 1782](#), which would require a veterinarian to have sufficient knowledge of the animal patient to render telehealth services by: recently examining the animal patient in-person or obtaining current knowledge of the animal patient through the use of instrumentation and diagnostic equipment through which images and medical records may be transmitted electronically; or, conducting medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the group of animal patients is kept. It would also Allow a veterinarian providing a telehealth service to prescribe a drug if the veterinarian is a prescriber acting within the scope of their practice and in compliance with the requirements of state law.

North Dakota introduced [ND S.B. 2129](#), which would update various provisions of the state's Veterinary Practice Act, including requiring the veterinarian to be personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the patient by virtue of a medically appropriate and timely in-person examination of the patient by the veterinarian, or by a timely in-person visit to the premises where the patient is managed or resides to establish a VCPR.

Ohio introduced [OH S.B. 60](#), which would allow a VCPR to be established by examining the patient in real time via telehealth services and outline requirements for veterinarians practicing via telehealth. It would allow a veterinarian practicing via telehealth to issue an initial prescription for not more than fourteen days, require the patient to have another telehealth visit to issue a refill for not more than fourteen days, and then require an in-person visit for any additional refills. It would prohibit a veterinarian from ordering, prescribing, or making available a controlled substance without an in-person exam and prohibit a veterinarian whose client is engaged in any aspect of food production from using telehealth services unless the veterinarian has established a VCPR in-person prior to the use of telehealth services.

South Carolina introduced [SC H.B. 3223](#), which would require a veterinarian to have recently seen and be personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal through an in-person, physical examination of or visit to the premises where the animal is kept to establish a VCPR.

Veterinary Technicians | Veterinary Assistants

In **Arkansas**, AR S.B. 68 was introduced in January and quickly enacted in the first week of February. This new law allows a supervising veterinarian, utilizing indirect supervision, to authorize a veterinary technician or veterinary technologist to go to a different location to provide services based on an emergency call for an animal patient.

Massachusetts introduced MA S.D. 1105/MA H.D. 1939, which would create licensure for veterinary technicians and direct the Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine to promulgate rules and regulations by which veterinary technicians would be licensed and registered in the commonwealth. It would also direct the board of registration in veterinary medicine to issue temporary licenses for all current certified veterinary technicians through the Massachusetts Veterinary Technician Association and promulgate regulations for temporary licensure and require all individuals practicing veterinary medicine technology to be licensed by July 1, 2030.

Montana introduced MT L.C. 420, which would require a board or program to grant certain licenses, including veterinary technician licenses, to individuals who complete an approved apprenticeship program in the relevant occupation or profession.

Other Bills and Regulations of Note:**Enacted/Finalized**

- NM 16.25.9.9 pertaining to emergency services.

Filed/Introduced/ Proposed**Animal Abuse | Cruelty**

- CT H.B. 6824 pertaining to animal neglect.
- MA S.D. 1450 pertaining to animal cruelty.
- MA H.D. 1192 pertaining to animal abuse registry.
- NV A.B. 136 pertaining to animal cruelty posted notices.
- TX H.B. 285 pertaining to animal cruelty.

Animal Advocate | Court

- MA S.D. 133/MA H.D. 797 pertaining to animal custody.
- NY A. 1689 pertaining to prosecution of animal crimes.
- PA H.B. 97 pertaining to animal custody.

Animal Disease | Vaccination

- CT H.B. 5109 pertaining to quarantine.
- CT H.B. 5482 & CT H.B. 6242 pertaining to vaccines.
- MA H.D. 959 pertaining to out-of-state dogs.
- MA H.D. 2234 pertaining to avian influenza.
- SC H.B. 3848 pertaining to certified vaccine technicians.

Animal Shelters

- IL H.B. 2410 pertaining to euthanasia.
- MO H.B. 586 pertaining to microshelters.
- NY A. 2143 pertaining to microchipping.

- [OR S.B. 328](#) pertaining to euthanasia.
- [TX H.B. 471](#) pertaining to animal shelter recordkeeping.

Cannabis | Marijuana | Hemp

- [NY A.B. 1132](#) pertaining to medical marijuana.
- [SD H.B. 1116](#) pertaining to industrial hemp.

Education

- [CO HB25-1131](#) pertaining to Colorado State University.
- [GA H.B. 88](#) pertaining to loan repayment for biomedical technicians.
- [GA H.B. 172](#) pertaining to loan repayment.
- [KY H.B. 153](#) pertaining to Murray State University.
- [MO S.B. 11/MO H.B. 90](#) pertaining to University of Missouri.
- [OR H.B. 2167](#) pertaining to Carlson College of Veterinary Medicine at Oregon State University.

Emergency | First Responders

- [CT S.B. 272](#) pertaining to emergency medical services personnel.
- [NY S. 3970/NY A. 1612](#) pertaining to emergency medical services personnel.
- [VA H.B. 1387](#) pertaining to first responders.

Equine

- [IN H.B. 1490](#) pertaining to equine.

Euthanasia

- [CT H.B. 6231](#) pertaining to euthanasia feral cats.
- [MN S.F. 248](#) pertaining to euthanasia methods.
- [MO H.B. 902](#) pertaining to euthanasia methods.
- [WY H.B. 216](#) pertaining to euthanasia methods.

Licensure

- [GA H.B. 34](#) pertaining to continuing education.
- [GA H.B. 91](#) pertaining to foreign veterinary school graduates.
- [IL H.B. 1338](#) pertaining to licensure.
- [IA H.F. 143](#) pertaining to rural veterinary practice innovation and revitalization.
- [KY H.B. 133](#) pertaining to licensure.
- [MT L.C. 214](#) pertaining to licensure.
- [S.C. H. 3479](#) pertaining to licensure.
- [TX H.B. 710](#) pertaining to licensure.
- [TX S.B. 716](#) pertaining to licensure.
- [VA H.B. 1861](#) pertaining to licensure.

Livestock

- [MO H.B. 422](#) pertaining to commercial feed.
- [NY S. 558](#) pertaining to non-ambulatory animal.
- [NY A.B. 1121](#) pertaining to vaccines.
- [WY S.F. 64](#) pertaining to electronic identification devices.

- WY H.B. 90 pertaining to anthrax.

Non-Economic Damages | Malpractice | Liability

- AZ S.B. 1032 pertaining to unprofessional or dishonorable conduct.
- CT H.B. 5295 pertaining to investigations.
- CT H.B. 5904 pertaining to investigations.
- IL S.B. 1192 pertaining to emergency treatment.
- NY A. 107 pertaining to animals as sentient beings

Pet Insurance

- HI S.B. 1026 & HI H.B. 544 pertaining to pet insurance.
- MA H.D. 1171 pertaining to pet insurance discrimination.
- MA H.D. 2910 pertaining to pet insurance.
- MT L.C. 107 pertaining to pet insurance.
- NY A. 724 & NY A. 1433 pertaining to pet insurance.
- NY A. 3052 pertaining to pre-existing conditions in animal insurance policies.
- OR H.B. 2744 pertaining to pre-existing conditions in animal insurance policies.

Pharmaceuticals | Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

- MA S.D. 1683/MA H.D. 1840 pertaining to administration of certain controlled substance.
- MO S.B. 17 pertaining to Schedule II controlled substances.
- NMAC 16.19.36.16 pertaining to compounding.
- NY S. 13 pertaining to dispensing drugs.
- NY S. 493/NY A. 3116 pertaining to pain medications.
- NY A. 1248 pertaining to xylazine.
- OAR 333-023-0810 pertaining to the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.
- RCW 34.05.360 pertaining to prescription drug label accessibility.

Research | Research Animals

- CO SB25-085 pertaining to research animals.
- CT H.B. 6277 pertaining to research animals.
- CT H.B. 6278 pertaining to research.
- IN H.B. 1458 pertaining to research animals.
- IA H.S.B. 58 pertaining to research animals.
- MD S.B. 535 pertaining to research animals.
- MD S.B. 536 pertaining to research animals.
- MD S.B. 537 pertaining to research.
- MA S.D. 1898 pertaining to research animals.
- MO S.B. 402 pertaining to research.
- MO H.B. 1054 pertaining to research.
- NH H.B. 401 pertaining to research animals.
- NY S. 3457 pertaining to research.
- NY A. 1645 pertaining to research animals.
- NY A. 1939 pertaining to research animals.
- PA H.B. 296 pertaining to research animals.
- TX H.B. 662 pertaining to research animals.

- [VT H. 14](#) pertaining to research animals.
- [VA S.B. 907](#) pertaining to research animals.
- [VA S.B. 1127](#) pertaining to research.
- [VA S.B. 1481](#) pertaining to research.

Scope of Practice

- [KY S.B. 69](#) pertaining to Allied Animal Health Professionals.
- [NV A.B. 71](#) pertaining to microchipping.
- [NY S. 3026](#) pertaining to surgical devocalization.
- [NY A. 796](#) pertaining declawing and descenting of ferrets.

Small Business

- [FL S.B. 210](#) pertaining to animal cremation providers.
- [MD S.B. 658](#) pertaining to non-compete agreements.
- [MA S.D. 1954](#) pertaining to non-compete agreements.
- [OR S.B. 327](#) pertaining to unpaid animal treatment.
- [TX SB 613](#) pertaining to private equity firms.

Spaying | Neutering

- [CO HB25-1137](#) pertaining to community cats.
- [HI S.B. 394](#) & [HI S.B. 566](#) pertaining to Spay and Neuter Special Fund.
- [HI S.B. 1023](#) & [HI H.B. 547](#) pertaining to Spay and Neuter Special Fund.
- [HI H.B. 364](#) pertaining to cats.
- [MS S.B. 2879](#) pertaining to dogs and cats released for adoption.
- [NY S. 3297/NY A. 3184](#) pertaining to rescued animals spay and neuter fund.
- [ND H.B. 1538](#) pertaining to spay and neuter awareness grant program.
- [RI H.B. 5025](#) pertaining to feral cats.

State Programs | Board of Veterinary Medicine

- [IL S.B. 291/IL H.B. 1863](#) pertaining to One Health Framework Task Force.
- [IN H.B. 1445](#) pertaining to animal blood banks.
- [NM H.B. 113](#) pertaining to animal welfare program.
- [NY S. 3220/NY A.B. 1667](#) pertaining to Office of Antibiotic-Resistance Control.
- [NY A. 181](#) pertaining to Task Force on Animal Laws.
- [NY A. 1108](#) pertaining to pet grooming.
- [216-RICR-40-05-14](#) pertaining to continuing education and donation of veterinary medications.
- [TN S.B. 128/TN H.B. 164](#) pertaining to application for initial licensure.
- [TX H.B. 794](#) pertaining to review of each occupational regulation.
- [VA S.B. 921/VA H.B. 2303](#) pertaining to large animal veterinary grant program.
- [WA H.B. 1705](#) pertaining to large animal veterinarians.

Taxes: Credits | Exemptions | Sale & Use

- [MA H.D. 569](#) pertaining to tax exemption for animal medication.
- [MS S.B. 2106](#) pertaining to tax exemption for veterinary services to nonprofit animal shelters.
- [NY S. 473/NY A. 138](#) pertaining to tax credit for the cost of spay or neuter.

- NY S. 832/NY A 631 pertaining to tax credit for veterinary services.
- NY S. 833/NY A. 858 pertaining to tax exemption for drugs and medicines.
- TX H.B. 1632 pertaining to tax exemption for animal food.
- VA S.B. 1369 & VA H.B. 1698 pertaining to tax exemption for prescription medicines and drugs.
- VA H.B. 1969 pertaining to tax exemption for prescription medicines and drugs.

Veterinary Technicians | Veterinary Assistants

- IN H.B. 1354 pertaining to veterinary technicians.

Wildlife | Zoo Animals

- MA H.D. 2015 pertaining to wildlife rehabilitators.