



MEMORANDUM

DATE	April 4, 2023
TO	Veterinary Medical Board (Board)
FROM	Jessica Sieferman, Executive Officer
SUBJECT	Agenda Item 8. Update, Discussion, and Possible Action on 2023 Legislation Impacting the Board, DCA, and/or the Veterinary Profession

Legislation is amended, statuses are updated, and analyses are added frequently; thus, hyperlinks, identified in [blue, underlined text](#), are provided throughout this document to ensure Board members and the public have access to the most up-to-date information. The information below was based on legislation, statuses, and analyses (if any) publicly available on [April 4, 2023](#).

A. Priority Legislation for Board Consideration

1. **Assembly Bill (AB) [814](#) (Lowenthal, 2023) Veterinary medicine: animal physical rehabilitation**

Status: Assembly Business and Professions Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date:

Summary: California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 16, section [2038.5](#) provides regulation over the practice of animal physical rehabilitation (APR). Among other things, the regulation authorizes a veterinary assistant (VA) (an individual not licensed as a veterinarian or registered as a registered veterinary technician (RVT)), to perform APR under direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian.

This bill would authorize a physical therapist licensed by the Physical Therapy Board of California (PTBC) to be registered with the Veterinary Medical Board as an authorized animal physical therapist and to provide animal physical rehabilitation, as defined, to an animal if specified requirements are met, including that the authorized animal physical therapist performs all delegated animal rehabilitation tasks under the supervision of a veterinarian who has an established veterinarian-client-patient-relationship with the animal. The bill would authorize an animal physical rehabilitation assistant, as defined, to

assist with delegated animal rehabilitation tasks subject to specified conditions, including requiring the tasks to be performed under the direct supervision of an authorized animal physical therapist. The bill would require an animal physical rehabilitation facility, as defined, to be registered with the Veterinary Medical Board.

This bill would require the Veterinary Medical Board and the PTBC to determine qualifications to receive an authorization in animal physical rehabilitation, and would require the Veterinary Medical Board to create the registration form and determine the registration process. The bill would authorize the Veterinary Medical Board to discipline an authorized animal physical therapist, as specified, and would require the Veterinary Medical Board to report disciplinary actions against a physical therapist to the PTBC.

This bill would make a violation of the provisions by a licensee of the Physical Therapy Practice Act unprofessional conduct. The bill would establish fees for the issuance and renewal of an authorization in animal physical rehabilitation and initial and annual renewal fees for registration of an animal physical rehabilitation facility, which would be deposited in the Veterinary Medical Board Contingent Fund.

Staff Comments: Overall, Board staff is concerned with the significant impact this bill would have on the Board's fund and staff resources. If passed, this bill will take a considerable amount of time to implement. A delayed implementation date would be needed to fully implement this bill.

Board staff estimates implementation of this bill would cost the Board \$472,314 in year one, \$322,000 in year two and have an ongoing cost of \$156,000 including the costs associated with regulatory proposals, hiring limited term and new staff to implement the licensing, and conducting a fee audit. This would be a significant impact to the Board's fund.

In addition, if the Board decides to request amendments to the bill, Board staff recommend amendments to address the following technical concerns:

"Authorization" vs. "License"

This bill refers to an "authorized physical therapist," lays the broad foundation of how an authorization can be obtained, how it expires, how it renews, and that it can be disciplined. This "authorization" works exactly like a license. Therefore, the author's office may want to consider changing the term "authorized" to "licensed" throughout the bill.

New Premises Type – Unclear Expiration and Registration Requirements

This bill creates a new premises registration type for an animal physical rehabilitation facility with an initial and annual renewal fee. However, the bill does not specify when the premises registration would expire. As such, the author's office may want to consider specifying when the new premises

registration expires (e.g., one year from the date of issuance). Further, the Board would have to promulgate the initial and renewal premises registration fee in regulation. Until such regulation was made effective, the Board could not issue the proposed premises registration. In addition, while veterinary premises registered with the Board pursuant to BPC section [4853](#) are required to provide specified information in an application for premises registration and must identify a licensee manager responsible for the premises, the bill would not require any similar information be provided to the Board or establish any individual responsible for maintaining minimum standards at the facility. Board staff recommend the bill be amended to include information reporting requirements to ensure consumer and animal safety.

Necessary Regulations for New Premises Minimum Standards

Many minimum standards in veterinary premises may not apply to an animal physical rehabilitation facility proposed in the bill. The Board would need to evaluate its existing minimum standards and likely propose regulatory amendments setting minimum standards for the new premises type.

Section 4828.5, Subdivision (b)

This subdivision contains definitions that are similar to but do not match existing regulations. It is unclear the necessity of many of the proposed definitions, as they would already fall under the existing regulations. If passed, the existing regulations would need to be amended.

Section 4828.5, Subdivision (d)

This subdivision appears unnecessary and may lead to confusion with licensees and Board staff. This subdivision includes a veterinary medicine activity list, including surgery, that an authorized animal physical therapist or animal physical rehabilitation assistant shall not perform “unless specifically authorized” by that section. However, those individuals are already prohibited from performing those services under existing law, and the bill does not authorize those activities

Section 4828.5, Subdivision (f)(1)

Since the necessary qualifications are not defined, this bill would require additional regulations in order to define them, as well as set the application and renewal fee. Until such regulations were promulgated and made effective, the Board would be unable to issue the “authorization” proposed in the bill. In addition, staff notes that the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act uses the term “registered” for other registrations issued by the Board. However, this subdivision uses conflicting terms, “register” and “authorization,” making it unclear whether the individual applying to the Board was “registered” with the Board or “authorized” by the Board. Board staff would recommend the bill be amended to clarify the document to be issued by the Board.

The bill also would require the qualifications established by the Board and PTBC to be consistent with the Board's Animal Rehabilitation Task Force (Task Force) findings and approved motions (see April 19-20, 2017 Board meeting, [Agenda Item 8.A.](#)). Board staff notes that the Task Force approved multiple motions, including the definition of APR and VCPR requirement which already were included in CCR, title 16, section [2038.5](#). Board staff recommends the bill be amended to either strike the language requiring the qualifications be consistent with the Task Force's findings and motions and/or clarify exactly what the actual standards the qualifications are supposed to satisfy.

Section 4828.5, Subdivision (i)

This subdivision would allow the Board to discipline an authorized animal physical therapist, but it does not say for what type of conduct. For consistency, Board staff recommends adding animal physical therapist to BPC section [4883](#), which provides the list of conduct that violates the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act and establishes grounds for discipline of a license or registration.

2. AB [1399](#) (Friedman, 2023) Veterinary medicine: veterinarian-client-patient relationship and veterinary telemedicine

Status: Assembly Business and Professions Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date: 4/18/23

Summary: Similar to existing regulation, this bill would prohibit the practice of veterinary medicine outside the context of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR), as defined, except as specified. However, unlike existing law, this bill would allow the VCPR to be established using real-time video communication instead of a physical, hands-on examination. Once the VCPR is established, this bill would authorize a licensee to practice veterinary telemedicine, as defined. The bill would require a veterinarian who practices veterinary telemedicine, among other things, to employ sound professional judgment to determine whether using veterinary telemedicine is an appropriate method for delivering medical advice or treatment to the patient, provide quality of care consistent with prevailing veterinary medical practice, and be able to refer the client to a veterinarian who may be able to see the patient in person upon the request of the client. The bill would also define the term "client" for purposes of the act and make other conforming changes.

In addition, similar to the COVID-19 waivers, the VCPR would not be tied to a specific condition.

Staff Comments: Since this bill differs from existing regulation, the Board would need to promulgate regulatory amendments to implement this bill, if passed. Therefore, a delayed implementation date may be necessary.

Board staff estimates this bill will cost the Board \$12,323 to implement this bill. This includes the costs associated with staff time to complete a regulatory proposal, Board and committee meetings, and outreach.

In addition, if the Board decides to request amendments to the bill, Board staff recommends amendments to address the following concerns:

Section 4825.1, Subdivision (a)

This section defines “client” as “an individual who represents to the veterinarian that they are the owner, or the agent of the owner, of an animal patient at the time that services are provided.”

During the Board’s January 2023 meeting, the Board reviewed and approved a proposed legislative recommendation to codify the VCPR in statute and include provisions to clarify existing law on telemedicine veterinary practice. The legislative proposal included a definition of “client” and separately provided for a client to authorize an agent to act on their behalf to create the VCPR with the veterinarian. The definition of client in the Board’s legislative proposal is intended to address concerns raised by the California Medical Veterinary Association in situations where an individual, such as a racehorse trainer, makes decisions about the animal patient’s care without the knowledge or consent of the animal owner. To highlight this problem to the Legislature, the Board may want to share its January 2023 legislative proposal addressing this concern.

3. Senate Bill (SB) [372](#) (Menjivar, 2023) Department of Consumer Affairs: licensee and registrant records: name and gender changes

Status: Senate Judiciary Committee

Analysis: 03/24/23 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

03/23/23 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

Hearing Date: 4/18/23

Summary: This bill would require a board to update a licensee’s or registrant’s records, including records contained within an online license verification system, to include the licensee’s or registrant’s updated legal name or gender if the board receives government-issued documentation, as described, from the licensee or registrant demonstrating that the licensee or registrant’s legal name or gender has been changed. The bill would require the board to remove the licensee’s or registrant’s former name or gender from its online license verification system and treat this information as confidential. The board would be required to establish a process to allow a person to request and obtain this information, as prescribed. The bill would require the board, if requested by a licensee or registrant, to reissue specified documents conferred upon, or issued to, the licensee or registrant with their updated

legal name or gender. The bill would prohibit a board from charging a higher fee for reissuing a document with a corrected or updated legal name or gender than the fee it charges for reissuing a document with other corrected or updated information.

Staff Comments: Currently, if a licensee changes their name, the Board updates the name in its system, but the previous name remains on DCA's License Search page. This allows consumers to easily find public information, including disciplinary history, related to the licensee, regardless of the current or previous name.

The March 23, 2023 Committee Analysis states, in part, the following:

Implementation Issues and Clarifications. While this bill outlines the requirement for certain action by DCA licensing entities that receive a request related to “a complaint” against the individual, it is not clear how members of the public would be able to automatically access information about enforcement actions taken against a licensee if any documentation including their prior name is no longer connected to the licensee in the public facing portion of the online licensing system.

The Legislature has passed numerous measures aimed at shining a light on the actions of licensees to ensure the public is able to be informed about not only the qualifications and licensure of an individual, but also any discipline that the individual has faced throughout the course of their licensure. For many DCA licensing entities, complaints are not public and members of the public are not aware of enforcement action until legal proceedings have commenced. A member of the public may not know to search for an individual by name, to ensure they are in fact licensed, but then separately engage the individual's licensing entity about prior disciplinary action taken against the same individual with an old name.

The Author should continue working with DCA, and the bill may need to be amended to ensure that any licensing entity's process to provide disciplinary action information to an inquiring member of the public is related to enforcement action, rather than just a complaint. The bill may need to be amended to specify that within the process, reference to the prior name may need to be redacted, in order to achieve the goal of preventing the individual's association with their prior name.

It may also be clearer for the individual to simply receive a new license number to ensure that their profile is publicly searchable and available only with their new name, and part of the licensing entity process that is developed for providing disciplinary action on the individual under an old name could include the entity's steps, if statutorily necessary to clarify, to connect the two licenses at the licensing entity's level.

Board staff shares similar concerns raised in this analysis and believes it is important for consumers to find all disciplinary history related to an individual. The Board may want to consider proposing amendments to the author that creates a way for consumers to access all disciplinary history on a licensee regardless of whether the consumer knows the licensee's current or prior name.

4. **SB 544 (Laird, 2023) Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing**

Status: Senate Governmental Organization Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date:

Summary: This bill would amend existing law that will remain operative after July 1, 2023, to remove indefinitely the teleconference requirements that a state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and that each teleconference location be accessible to the public. The bill would require a state body to provide a means by which the public may remotely hear audio of the meeting, remotely observe the meeting, or attend the meeting by providing on the posted agenda a teleconference telephone number, an internet website or other online platform, and a physical address for at least one site, including, if available, access equivalent to the access for a member of the state body participating remotely. The bill would require any notice required by the act to specify the applicable teleconference telephone number, internet website or other online platform, and physical address indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely and in person. The bill would revise existing law to no longer require that members of the public have the opportunity to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, but would continue to require that the agenda provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly. The bill would require a member or staff to be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

This bill would require a state body that holds a meeting through teleconferencing pursuant to the bill and allows members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically to implement and advertise, as prescribed, a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable modification or accommodation from individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Staff Comments: This bill would allow the Board to continue offering hybrid meetings without the need to post the physical location of each member. Since starting these hybrid meetings, the Board has saved roughly \$14,000 in travel costs. Public participation also grew significantly. As such, Board staff recommends the Board Support this bill.

5. **SB 669 (Cortese, 2023) Veterinarians: veterinarian-client-patient relationship**

[Status:](#) Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee
[Analysis:](#)
Hearing Date: 4/24/23

Summary: This bill would codify the board’s existing regulations by providing that it is unprofessional conduct for a veterinarian to administer, prescribe, dispense or furnish a drug, medicine, appliance, or treatment of whatever nature for the prevention, cure, or relief of a wound, fracture or bodily injury, or disease of an animal without having first established a veterinarian-client-patient relationship with the animal patient and the client, except as specified. The bill would authorize a veterinarian-client-patient relationship to be established if specified conditions are satisfied.

This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, authorize a veterinarian, for the purpose of permitting a registered veterinary technician to administer to an animal patient preventive or prophylactic vaccines or medications for the control or eradication of an apparent or anticipated internal or external parasite, to establish a veterinarian-client-patient relationship by satisfying other specified criteria.

In addition, this bill would codify the board’s regulation prohibiting a veterinarian from prescribing a drug for a duration that is inconsistent with the medical condition of the animal or type of drug prescribed and from prescribing a drug for a duration longer than one year from the date that the veterinarian examined the animal and prescribed the drug.

Staff Comments: This bill is very similar to the [proposed regulatory amendments](#) approved by the Board at its January 2023 Board meeting. The substantive difference is the Board’s approved language allowed RVTs to administer preventive or prophylactic vaccines or medications for the control or eradication of apparent or anticipated internal or external parasites in an animal hospital setting under the **direct** supervision of the licensed veterinarian. This bill would allow the RVT to perform those services under **indirect** supervision of a licensed veterinarian.

Since this bill would codify the Board’s regulation, a rulemaking package would need to be completed to either repeal or amend the existing regulation (CCR, tit. 16, § [2032.1](#)).

Board staff estimates this bill will cost the Board \$12,323 to implement this bill. The includes the costs associated with staff time to complete a regulatory proposal, Board and committee meetings, and outreach.

6. [SB 887](#) (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, 2023) Consumer affairs

[Status:](#) Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee
[Analysis:](#)
Hearing Date: 4/24/23

Summary: This bill, among other things, includes Board requested legislative amendments to authorize license verification be confirmed through electronic means, revises the Board's Wellness Evaluation Committee composition to require at least one licensed veterinarian, at least 2 public members, and at least one registered veterinary technician, and deletes the provision related to the criteria for a subject matter expert in citation cases.

Staff Comments: Since these amendments were requested by the Board, Board staff recommend the Board Support this bill.

7. Potential Legislative Proposal to Amend BPC Section [4853](#) Regarding Veterinary Premises Registration

During the MDC's Alternate Premises Subcommittee meetings, a concern was raised that mobile units or vehicles are not required by statute or regulation to provide the Board with identifying information such as the vehicle identification number (VIN) and license plate number of the mobile unit or vehicle. However, it appears the Board has required this information on the premises application for a very long time. This information is vital to identifying and inspecting mobile units and vehicles.

To codify this in existing law, Board staff recommends the Board approve the attached legislative proposal, which would require the VIN, license plate number and the year, make, and model of the mobile unit or vehicle to be reported to the Board on the premise registration application and within 30 days of any changes thereto. Board staff also recommend restructuring, without substantive change, the existing provisions for providing information on the premises registration application and reporting changes to the veterinary corporation and other legal entity to make the statute easier to understand. The proposed amendments also would clarify the premises registration holder is required to report changes, as specified, to the veterinary premises, and that the premises registration is non-transferrable to another owner or operator of the veterinary premises.

If the Board agrees with the legislative proposal, Board staff request the Board approve a motion to recommend to the California State Legislature amendments to BPC section 4853 regarding veterinary premises registration.

B. Other Board-Monitored Legislation

1. [AB 557](#) (Hart, 2023) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences

Status: Assembly Local Government Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date:

Summary: This bill would extend abbreviated teleconferencing provisions within the Ralph M. Brown Act when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified, indefinitely. The bill also would extend the period for a legislative body to make the above-described findings related to a continuing state of emergency and social distancing to not later than 45 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and every 45 days thereafter, in order to continue to meet under the abbreviated teleconferencing procedures.

2. **AB 883 (Mathis, 2023) Business licenses: United States Department of Defense SkillBridge program.**

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee

Analysis: 03/24/23 - Assembly Business and Professions Committee
Hearing Date:

Summary: This bill would require a board to expedite, and authorize a board to assist, in the initial licensure process for an applicant who supplies satisfactory evidence to the board that the applicant is an active duty member of a regular component of the Armed Forces of the United States enrolled in the United States Department of Defense SkillBridge program, as specified, and would provide that regulations to administer those provisions be adopted in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

3. **AB 996 (Low, 2023) Department of Consumer Affairs: continuing education: conflict-of-interest policy**

Status: Assembly Business and Professions Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date:

Summary: This bill would require entities within the Department of Consumer Affairs that are responsible for approving continuing education providers to develop and maintain a conflict-of-interest policy that, at minimum, discourages the qualification of any continuing education course if the provider of that course has an economic interest in a commercial product or enterprise directly or indirectly promoted in that course and requires conflicts to be disclosed at the beginning of each continuing education course.

Staff Comments: Business and Professions Code Section [4846.5](#) provides a list of statutorily approved continuing education providers. In addition, the Board recognizes the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) as a continuing education approval body. The Board is not responsible for approving providers specifically listed in BPC section 4846.5 or approved by AAVSB. Therefore, none of those providers would be impacted by this bill.

The statute does provide the Board authorization to approve continuing education providers, but it is not required to approve providers. In addition, staff is unaware of any time when the Board approved providers. If the Board began approving providers, it would need to create regulations to comply with this bill.

4. **AB [1237](#) (Petrie-Norris, 2023) Student financial aid: California Public Interest Veterinary Debt Relief Program**

Status: Assembly Higher Education Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date:

Summary: This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would establish the California Public Interest Veterinary Debt Relief Program under the administration of the Student Aid Commission (Commission) to award funds to California-licensed veterinarians, in relief of their educational loan debt, as defined, who enter into a contract with the Commission to provide veterinary services in eligible premises settings, as defined, on a full-time basis, as specified. The bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would establish the California Public Interest Veterinary Debt Relief Program Fund as the initial depository of all moneys appropriated, donated, or otherwise received for the program and would require the Commission to disburse moneys in the fund for purposes of the program, as provided. The bill would require the Commission, on or before March 31, 2026, and each year thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature that includes specified information on the program, including the number of applicants and program participants and the amount of funds expended for the program.

5. **SB [259](#) (Seyarto, 2023) Reports submitted to legislative committees**

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee

Analysis: 03/09/23 - Senate Governmental Organization

Hearing Date: 4/10/23

Summary: Existing law requires a state agency that is required or requested by law to submit a report to the Members of either house of the Legislature generally to submit the report in a specified manner and to post the report on the state agency's internet website.

This bill would additionally require a state agency to post on its internet website any report, as defined, that the state agency submits to a committee of the Legislature.

6. **Senate Bill (SB) [279](#) (Niello, 2023) Administrative regulations: public participation: comment process**

Status: Senate Governmental Organization Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date:

Summary: This bill would require a state agency to provide a minimum 21-day public comment period for purposes of determining whether the proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation would be a “major regulation” that requires a standardized regulatory impact analysis. A “major regulation” under existing law is any proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation that has an economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000, as estimated by the agency.

7. **SB 373 (Menjivar, 2023) Board of Behavioral Sciences, Board of Psychology, and Medical Board of California: licensees’ and registrants’ addresses**

Status: Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

Analysis:

Hearing Date: 4/10/23

Summary: Existing law requires the Board of Behavioral Sciences and Board of Psychology, among other boards (including the Veterinary Medical Board), to post information regarding the status and address of record of every license issued by those boards on the board’s internet website.

This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit the Board of Behavioral Sciences and the Board of Psychology from disclosing on the internet the full address of record of certain licensees and registrants, but would authorize the disclosure of the city, state, county, and ZIP Code of the address of record of those licensees and registrants. The bill also would, with certain exceptions, prohibit the Medical Board of California from disclosing on its director or internet website the full address of record of licensees who practice psychiatry, but would authorize the disclosure of the city, state, county, and ZIP Code of those licensees.

**VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL TO AMEND
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE SECTION 4875.3
REGARDING VETERINARY PREMISES REGISTRATION**

Additions are indicated in single underline.

Deletions are indicated in ~~single strikethrough~~.

Amend Business and Professions Code section 4853 as follows:

4853. (a) All veterinary premises shall be registered with the board. The certificate of registration shall be on a form prescribed in accordance with Section 164.

(b) "Premises" for the purpose of this chapter shall mean the location of operation where veterinary medicine, veterinary dentistry, veterinary surgery, and the various branches thereof is being practiced and shall include a building, kennel, mobile unit, or vehicle. Mobile units and vehicles shall be exempted from independent registration with the board when they are operated from a building or facility which is the licensee manager's principal place of business and the building is registered with the board, and the registration identifies and declares the use of the mobile unit or vehicle.

(c) The owner or operator of a veterinary premises shall submit a premises registration application to the board and include all of the following: ~~The application shall set forth~~

(1) ~~†~~The name of each owner or operator of the veterinary premises, including the type of corporate entity, if applicable.

(2) ~~†~~The name of the veterinary premises, ~~and~~

(3) ~~†~~The name of the responsible licensee manager who is to act for and on behalf of the registered veterinary premises.

(4) The vehicle identification number, license plate, and the year, make, and model of a mobile unit or vehicle being registered as or operated from a veterinary premises.

(5) If the owner or operator of a veterinary premises is a veterinary corporation practicing pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 4910), the names and titles of each officer, director, or shareholder.

(6) If the owner or operator of a veterinary premises is a corporation or other artificial legal entity other than a veterinary corporation as provided under paragraph (5), the names and titles of all owners, officers, general partners, if any, and the agent for service of process.

(d) Substitution of the responsible licensee manager may be accomplished by application to the board if the following conditions are met:

(1) The person substituted qualifies by presenting satisfactory evidence that the person possesses a valid, unexpired, and unrevoked license as provided by this chapter and that the license is not currently under suspension.

(2) No circumvention of the law is contemplated by the substitution.

~~(ed) If the owner or operator of a veterinary premises is a veterinary corporation practicing pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 4910), the application shall set forth the names and titles of each officer, director, or shareholder. Any changes in the officers, directors, or shareholders. The premises registration holder shall report changes to any of the following shall be reported to the board within 30 days of any such change:-~~

(1) The owner or operator of the veterinary premises.

(2) The officers, directors, or shareholders of the veterinary corporation.

~~(3e) If the owner or operator of a veterinary premises is a corporation or other artificial legal entity other than a veterinary corporation as provided under subdivision (d), the application shall set forth the names and titles of all owners, officers, general partners, if any, and the agent for service of process. Any changes in t~~The owners, officers, general partners, or agent for service of process of the corporation or other artificial legal entity other than a veterinary corporation shall be reported to the board within 30 days.

(4) The vehicle identification number, license plate, or the year, make, and model of a mobile unit or vehicle registered as or operated from a registered veterinary premises.

~~(f) The premises registration is nontransferable to another owner or operator of the veterinary premises. In the event of change of an owner or operator of the premises, the premises registration holder shall notify the board of the change within 30 days after any such change.~~

(g) This section does not authorize any person, corporation, or artificial legal entity, other than a California-licensed veterinarian or a veterinary corporation practicing pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 4910) and the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act (Part 4 (commencing with Section 13400) of Division 3 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code), to furnish to any person or animal patient any veterinary services, diagnosis, or treatment within the scope of California veterinarian licensure under this chapter. This section does not authorize any person, other than a California-licensed veterinarian within the scope of their license, to engage directly or indirectly in the practice of veterinary medicine, veterinary surgery, veterinary dentistry, and the various branches thereof in accordance with Section 4826. This section does not regulate, govern, or affect in any manner the practice of veterinary medicine,

veterinary surgery, or veterinary dentistry by any person duly licensed to engage in such practice.