



Practicing Veterinary Medicine in LA with Expired License is LA Practice Act Violation

DVM licenses, RVT certificates and CAET certificates issued prior to May 1st, 2024 but not fully renewed – *with all Continuing Education hours completed and submitted along with all proper documentation and required fees paid in full* – before September 30th at 11:59pm (central) were expired beginning on October 1st. Expired licenses can still be renewed after September 30; however, late renewal fees are assessed. In accordance with rule §305, even if a renewal application has been submitted, it is still considered incomplete if any continuing education documentation is missing and/or does not include the necessary information. The late renewal fee must be paid and all required, completed CE documentation must be submitted prior to a renewal being considered completed and approved.

All Proof of Attendance Forms for continuing education activity MUST include all of the following details:

1) Licensee's Full Name, 2) Title of the Activity, 3) Name of Sponsor, 4) Specific Dates of Attendance, 5) Total Hours Earned, and 6) Delivery Method.

[Every year hundreds of CE certificates are submitted with much of the required details not included on the documents. From this point forward, if any of this information is not included on the Proof of Attendance, the CE activity will not be approved/accepted in accordance with the Rules of the LA Veterinary Practice Act.](#)

Licensees are limited to a maximum number of annual hours (DVM- 10 hrs; RVT- 5 hrs; CAET- 3 hrs) to be obtained online which includes interactive Zoom-style meetings, and hours cannot roll over from previous renewal cycles.

Practicing veterinary medicine in Louisiana with an expired LA license or certificate is a serious offense for which the Board can take administrative action. In accordance with La. R.S. 37:1531.A, the violation for practicing veterinary medicine without a “currently valid license” results in the exposures to both criminal and civil sanctions - i.e. a misdemeanor with a fine of “not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars . . . or imprisonment for no more than ninety days, or both, and each act of such unlawful practice shall constitute distinct and separate offense.” The law clearly distinguishes between the ability to renew an expired certificate and the prohibition against practicing veterinary medicine during that period of time after expiration and before renewal.

Additionally the Practice Act gives the Board the authority, upon vote by a majority, to subpoena any person who the Board has probable cause to believe has engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine without a currently valid license or temporary permit (La. R.S. 37:1531.B) and “levy a civil penalty of no more than one thousand dollars per offense upon any unlicensed person who, after a hearing . . . is found to have practiced veterinary medicine without benefit of a currently valid license . . .” (La. R.S. 37:1531.B.3).

In accordance with Rule 305.C, the board may publish and distribute the names of any veterinarians holding an expired license to agencies which may include, but is not limited to, the Louisiana state controlled dangerous substances program, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Food and Drug Administration, the United States Department of Agriculture, drug supply wholesalers, veterinary supply wholesalers, the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, the Louisiana Board of Wholesale Drug Distributors, the Louisiana Veterinary Medical Association, and any other entity that requests or is entitled to such information.

The failure to answer all renewal questions truthfully may be a violation of the provisions of La. R.S. 37:1526.A (1) should a license or certificate be renewed, and/or La. R.S. 37: 1526 A (15), subjecting one to further disciplinary action.

What are Allowable Duties for Graduates Who Have Not Yet Passed NAVLE

The Board has received several inquiries regarding what are the allowable duties for a DVM graduate who has not yet passed the NAVLE. The Louisiana Veterinary Practice Act prohibits “the practice of veterinary medicine” in Louisiana as broadly defined in the Practice Act by anyone other than a “...licensed veterinarian or the holder of a valid temporary permit issued by the board” (La. R.S. 1514). There are notable exceptions, of course, within the Practice Act (e.g. a regular student in a veterinary school performing duties or actions assigned by his instructor or working under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian during a school vacation period) but where inapplicable at least a temporary permit is required. The Practice Act allows the Board to issue a temporary permit only “pending examination”, which expires the day after notice of the results of the examination, and this is not allowed to an applicant who “has previously failed the examination...” (La. R.S. 1523).

The issue then becomes what duties otherwise constituting the practice of veterinary medicine can be delegated to a person not licensed by the Board by a licensed veterinarian. Board Rule §700 defines the status of “unlicensed veterinarians” as those persons “who have completed an approved, accredited program of instruction and who have received a degree as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine...but who have not been licensed by the board to practice veterinary medicine in the state of Louisiana”. Rule §702.E then provides, in pertinent part, “Unlicensed veterinarians...shall not practice veterinary medicine

until such time as they are licensed by the state of Louisiana. An unlicensed veterinarian may only function as a veterinary assistant under direct supervision...”.

The duties an employee may perform under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian are set out generally in Rule §702, which reads in part: “...treatment is being performed on the order or prescription of a licensed supervising veterinarian, except that no unlicensed person may perform surgery, diagnosis, prognosis, or the prescribing of drugs, medicines, or appliances.”

In short, without being issued a license by the Board, a DVM graduate who has not yet passed the NAVLE would have the status of a lay veterinary assistant. Those duties that cannot be delegated to lay assistants include diagnoses, prognoses, the prescribing of drugs/appliances and surgery, among others that are specifically addressed by board rule - e.g. equine dental services. One would not be allowed to act as a "veterinarian in training" whose work is supervised (working under) by a licensee but could only act as a lay assistant, with duties that would not include those that could be delegated to an RVT. Louisiana law does not provide for "internships" outside those regulated within the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine, nor are preceptorships prior to licensure required or allowed anymore. There are no intermediate certifications following graduation and before full licensure that apply to a graduate who has not yet passed the NAVLE.

What are the penalties for practicing without a valid, active Louisiana license or aiding in the practice without a license? Consistent with Rule §301.E, the Board shall reject the application of an applicant who has practiced veterinary medicine in this state without a license, temporary permit, or exception from licensure as provided by La. R.S. 37:1514. The Board may also take civil action against any applicant who is engaged in the unlawful practice of veterinary medicine without a license.

Additionally, the Board may take administrative action against a licensed veterinarian who aids or encourages the practice of veterinary medicine by a DVM graduate who has not yet passed the NAVLE and has not yet been issued a license by the Board. Statute §1526 permits the Board to assess a fine not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), revoke or suspend for a specified time the license of, or otherwise discipline, any licensed veterinarian for having professional association with or employing any person practicing veterinary medicine unlawfully.

ICVA Expands NAVLE Testing Windows & Limits Number of Attempts Allowed

Applicants for NAVLE testing should visit the ICVA’s website at www.icva.net/navle for more eligibility details. Starting May 1st, 2024, candidates need only to apply online with ICVA to sit for the NAVLE. ICVA makes all NAVLE eligibility decisions (some exceptions apply).

NAVLE candidates who select the LBVM on their initial application will have scores sent directly to the Board; however, any candidate who needs to transfer their scores to the LBVM from a different board must utilize the AAVSB VAULT service. The ICVA does not transfer scores for candidates or approve a change of licensing boards after the initial application has been processed. All scores – passing OR failing – must be submitted to the LBVM upon exam completion! Please contact AAVSB or [visit the AAVSB website](http://www.aavsb.org) for more information.

Beginning with the 2025-2026 testing cycle, there will be three NAVLE testing windows each year, instead of two. The new testing cycle will contain three shorter administrations spaced throughout the year: October 15 to November 15, 2025; March 1 to March 21, 2026; and July 13 to August 8, 2026.

Additionally, ICVA has made a significant policy change with respect to NAVLE eligibility which limits a candidate to no more than five attempts to take the NAVLE. If a candidate has failed the NAVLE five times and wants to take the test a sixth time, they will need to file an appeal with the ICVA. Approval of appeals is not guaranteed, and candidates will be required to have a state licensing board support their appeal request as part of the process. Candidates who want further information on the appeal process should contact the ICVA.

'23 – '24 Completed Rulemaking Activity

Repeal of Preceptorship Requirement for DVM Licensure

The Final Rule was promulgated on April 20, 2023 & discontinued the preceptorship program requirement for DVM licensure.

Petition for Rule Modification

The Final Rule was promulgated on August 20, 2023 & provides clearer instructions on submitting petitions for the adoption of new rules or for amendments or repeal of existing rules. The rule change also delivers greater clarity on submitting petitions related to application decisions made by the Board.

Repeal of Recommendation Letter Requirement for Licensure

The Final Rule was promulgated on December 20, 2023 & removed the letters of recommendation requirement for all DVM, RVT, & CAET applicants.

Board Meetings via Electronic Means

The Final Rule was promulgated on May 20, 2024 & sets guidance for public participation for members of the public and the board who have ADA-recognized disabilities.

Continuing Education Definitions & Requirements

The Final Rule was promulgated on August 20, 2024 & better defines online participation for continuing education hours and provides greater uniformity and clarity to the continuing education language for licensees.

'24 Rulemaking in Progress

Ch. 7 - Veterinary Practice

The rulemaking process started on February 1, 2024 as the Board voted on amendments to the VCPR definition relative to in-person, physical exams, the definition of an unlicensed veterinarian, & changes to the allowable drugs prescribed & dispensed to deer farmers. The Notice of Intent was published in the *LA Register* in August '24.

Ch. 10 - Rules of Prof. Conduct

The rulemaking process started on April 4, 2024 as the Board voted on Chapter 10 amendments, including how a DVM can obtain client consent in non-emergency situations, the display of degrees, the conduct of one’s practice, & means of advertising. The Notice of Intent was published the *Louisiana Register* in July '24.

Licensees are encouraged to monitor www.lsbvm.org/rulemaking for details & progress regarding all rulemaking activity.

While ICVA allows for an appeal of their NAVLE retake policy, Rule §303.B.7 of the Louisiana Veterinary Practice Act states “An applicant for licensure may only sit for the national examinations a maximum of five times. Thereafter, the applicant will no longer be eligible for licensure in Louisiana and any application submitted will be rejected.” The LBVM will enforce its maximum number of attempts in accordance with Rule §303.B of the Louisiana Veterinary Practice Act and not accept any ICVA appeals.

DVMs are Exempt From New DEA Requirement

A new opioid-related training requirement for DEA-registered practitioners does not apply to veterinarians, despite appearing as a required checkbox on the DEA’s online registration application, according to U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officials. Veterinarians who are registering or renewing their DEA registration should simply check the box on the DEA application, in order to continue on in the registration process, the DEA has advised the AVMA.

The requirement – to complete a one-time, eight-hour training on treating and managing patients with opioid or other substance use disorders – took effect June 27 and applies to all DEA-registered prescribers except veterinarians. [Veterinarians were specifically exempted](#) in the federal law that created the requirement, the [Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023](#).

However, because veterinarians and other medical professionals use the same DEA registration form, veterinarians registering or renewing their registration must check a box on the application that affirms they’ve “read and understood” the information about the training requirement. For more details, visit www.avma.org/blog/veterinarians-exempt-new-dea-education-requirement.

Repromulgated Rules

These rules have been reviewed in accordance with the Administrative Review from 2022 & have been repromulgated by the Board.

Chapter 7 - Veterinary Practice

Chapter 9 - Peer Assistance Program for Impaired Licensees

Chapter 10 - Rules of Professional Conduct

Chapter 13 - Zoo Personnel

Visit www.lsbvm.org/rulemaking for more details on all repromulgated rules.

Disciplinary Cases / Final Judgements in 2023-2024



Reporting of Disciplinary Actions – The Board has began reporting all past disciplinary actions taken against licensees on its website at www.lsbvm.org/disciplinary-actions, which can be linked to from the “For Consumers” menu option.

What is a Consent Order? An order involving a type of disciplinary action may be made to the board by the investigating board member with the consent of the person. To be accepted, a consent order requires formal consent of a majority of the quorum of the board. Such a quorum does not include the investigating board member. It is not the result of the board’s deliberation; it is the board’s acceptance of an agreement reached between the board and the person. A proposed consent order may be rejected by the board in which event a formal

hearing will occur. The consent order, if accepted by the board, is issued by the board to carry out the parties’ agreement. (Rule §1411 of the LA Veterinary Practice Act)

Case #24-0206, Consent Order (Meeting Date – June 6, 2024) – A complaint was filed against a Louisiana licensee by an out of state resident who had consulted with the licensee via the internet with a “immediate advice” service. Communications were by text messages and concerned whether the complainant’s dog was in need of emergency services after ingesting a large amount of pizza dough. No VCPR was established as there was no physical examination of the patient. The licensee prescribed the use of an over-the-counter medication, then advised of the propriety of the use of an old prescription medication to assist the patient. When the patient’s condition changed, the licensee was not available for follow up consultation, which prompted the complainant to seek emergency care for the patient. She was advised that the patient did indeed have a condition requiring emergency care, that the advice given by the licensee was at best incomplete and at worst erroneous, and that the prescribed medication inhibited the care required at the emergency facility. The investigating board member found probable cause to proceed with a formal hearing based on unethical conduct (treatment/prescribing without a valid VCPR) and malpractice. A consent order was approved whereby the licensee was fined \$2000 (four violations, \$500 each), required to reimburse the board for the costs of its investigation (\$2000) and required to obtain an additional two hours of CE.

Case #24-1130, Consent Order (Meeting Date – June 6, 2024) – A licensee on renewal failed to disclose recent disciplinary action taken against her in another state. The basis for the disciplinary action in the neighboring state was the failure to disclose disciplinary action in a third state. The respondent’s explanation for the failure to disclose these matters to the board was unconvincing and supportive of a finding the falsifications were intentional and designed to avoid scrutiny of the board of the qualifications for renewal of a license. The board had accepted a similar explanation given by the Respondent upon initial licensure in Louisiana without taking action against Respondent. The investigating board member found probable cause to believe the Respondent engaged in a pattern of conduct that was deliberate and unethical. Rather than accept the terms of a Consent Order, the Respondent requested that her license be revoked in Louisiana.

Case 21-1006-I, Indefinite License Suspension (Meeting Date – June 6, 2024) – A licensee practicing under a suspended license, with the suspension stayed while successfully participating in an approved drug treatment program, breached the terms of the program and took from a clinic prohibited drugs, diverting them to her own use. The stay of the suspension was lifted upon a showing of surveillance film and verbal testimony. The license is suspended indefinitely, effective June 6, 2024.

Case #24-0725, Consent Order (Meeting Date – April 4, 2024) – A complaint was filed against a licensee after a client presented the patient for testing to determine when a C-Section would be needed to deliver the pups. It was alleged the “normal time” of gestation had not passed. During the examination the licensee determined that the client was in labor and

sought authorization for, and obtained, permission for an emergency C-Section. The pups were not viable and the client alleged malpractice. Following the procedure, the patient was presented elsewhere for examination when exhibiting signs of going into labor. A fully developed but dead pup was discovered and the subsequent attending veterinarian noted the pup had died of deformities. The investigating board member determined that the C-Section was necessary and did not constitute behavior below the standard of care but that the failure to discover all pups was malpractice. The licensee agreed to a Consent Order and fine of \$1000 and to reimburse the board the costs of investigation. The board approved the consent order with the investigating member being recused from deliberations.

Case #24-1018, Consent Order (Meeting Date – April 4, 2024) – A licensee failed to remove a portion of the patient’s uterus pursuant to a routine spay, requiring subsequent surgical intervention. The investigating board member found conduct below the standard of care. The licensee agreed to, and the board approved, a consent order imposing a \$500 fine and the recoupment of costs expended by the board in the investigation of the allegations of the complaint. The investigating board member was recused from deliberations.

Case #24-0912.1, Consent Order (Meeting Date – February 1, 2024) – A Consent Order was presented by the investigating board member for approval arising from a complaint involving the following circumstances: following a routine spay preceded by an examination and determination the patient was healthy and without evidence of any ongoing pathology, the patient, 2 days later, began convulsing and vomiting. The patient was immediately presented to another facility for emergency care running a temperature and exhibiting signs (loss of serosal detail in the abdomen and dramatic decrease in neutrophils) of septic peritonitis. The patient was euthanized shortly after presentation based on a poor prognosis. The client was emotionally distressed and did not authorize a necropsy but the subsequent attending veterinarian performed a “belly tap” and noted a discharge consistent with his diagnosis. The investigating board member determined the most likely cause of the peritonitis was the failure of the Respondent to meet the regulatory standard of care in performing the spay. The Consent Order imposed a fine of \$500, required Respondent to reimburse the board for the costs of investigation (\$2000) and required Respondent to obtain additional CE of 3 hours in RACE approved study of septic surgical/spay technique. The board approved the terms of the Consent Order unanimously, with the investigating board member recused from deliberations.

Case #23-0501, Consent Order (Meeting Date – October 5, 2023) – The Board approved a consent order emanating from a complaint filed by the client of the licensee. Gist: following surgery (C-section) performed by the licensee the patient presented a month later with symptoms of incontinence with the presence of blood and mucus. The licensee diagnosed the patient was suffering from a urinary tract infection and prescribed anti-biotics. However, the patient’s symptoms persisted for almost one year post-surgery and treatment was provided based on the same diagnosis until the Respondent suspected the patient may have pyometra. A referral was then made to an emergency facility where radiographs were taken. A foreign object (surgical sponge) was found in the patient, who exhibited no signs of any pathology of the uterus. The sponge had migrated to the bladder. It, along with a substantial portion of the bladder, was removed. A spay was necessary. For the failure to remove all surgical sponges and the misdiagnosis made over the course of approximately one year, without adequate diagnostics during that term, the Respondent was fined \$1500 and made to reimburse the Board for the costs of the investigation (\$500). No action was taken on Respondent’s license.

Case #23-1207, Consent Order (Meeting Date – October 5, 2023) – A complaint was filed by the client of a licensed veterinarian for veterinary malpractice in the treatment of a snake bite sustained by a canine patient. The patient was administered Banamine 1.36 ml, Ketoprofen 1.36 ml for pain; Tripelennamine 1.36 ml; Geneticin 1.36 ml, Excenel .68 ml and Baytril 3.5 ml 100mg/ml in four injections. The patient was also sent home with a ten-day supply of Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim. The patient began vomiting blood the next day and was seen at an emergency facility and diagnosed to have sustained gastrointestinal ulceration caused by acute diarrheal syndrome/hemorrhagic diarrhea v. adverse reaction to medications. The investigating board member determined the medication regimen to be inappropriate and the board approved a consent order. The Respondent was fined \$1000 for malpractice, ordered to reimburse the board for the costs of investigation (\$1000) and was issued a public reprimand.

21-1006 I, Consent Order (Meeting Date – May 23, 2023) – A licensee practicing under the terms of a Consent Order, which had been modified by the Board during the term of treatment and a maintenance contract with HPFL to ease restrictions, breached the terms of the maintenance contract for the treatment of addiction with HPFL and the eased terms of the current CO with the Board. A hearing was scheduled under the confidential provisions of the Practice Act to determine what sanctions the Board would impose on the license. The licensee offered testimony at the hearing, as did the licensee’s employer at the time of the breach, along with representatives of HPFL. After much discussion and debate and considering the unusual circumstances presented to the Board, the license to practice veterinary medicine was suspended by the Board anew under a five-year consent order, with the suspension stayed as long as the licensee successfully and without exception participated in a peer assistance program administered by HPFL, which includes enhanced drug screening qualitatively and quantitatively, restricted employment and enhanced supervision, the impositions of fines and reimbursement to the Board of investigative costs, and other restrictions.

Case #19-0405, Petition for Consent Order Modification (Meeting Date – February 2, 2023) – A practitioner petitioned the board for modification of a consent order still in effect which required continuous individual therapy to practice veterinary medicine. The licensee was well within a period of compliance with the other terms of the consent order, and the counsellor had given the board a report stating she was moving from the area and the licensee no longer needed the support. Motion was made to accept the licensee’s request at the recommendation of the counsellor and the request granted. All other terms of the consent order continue until its expiration.

Healthcare Professionals’ Foundation of LA

In partnership with the Healthcare Professionals’ Foundation of Louisiana (HPFLA), the Board enters into a consent agreement with a licensee/certificate holder regarding impairment issues whereby the participant will maintain licensure/certification status and is allowed to


COMPLAINTS / INVESTIGATIONS	Total
From 01/01/23 to 08/29/24	
Complaints Received	75
Complaints Closed	53
Consent Orders Issued	8
Consent Orders Closed	6
Other Negative Actions *	4
Still On-Going / Active	
Pending Cases (licensees)	17
Pending Cases (non-licensees)	6
Consent Orders	1
Other Negative Actions *	4

* Other negative actions include, formal reprimands, informal reprimands, cease & desist notices, etc.


practice under certain conditions. There have been recent successful completions of the program and the Board thanks these particular persons for their cooperation and wishes them much success in their continued recovery. The identities of these professionals/paraprofessionals and specifics with regards to these matters, as well as any other prior or pending cases with the same subject matter, are confidential and will remain so as required by law.

HPFLA is non-profit organization that provides confidential services to various licensing boards and licensees in the healthcare industry. They offer a voluntary advocacy and monitoring program that allows licensees with impairments or in need of medical treatment to possibly avoid formal disciplinary actions by their licensing boards and obtain remediation in order to practice with skill and safety. The primary role of the HPFL Professionals' Health Program (PHP) is to offer assistance to health care professionals and paraprofessionals who may be suffering from difficulties such as substance use issues, depression, anxiety, etc., in addition to a host of physical ailments and disruptive behavioral patterns.

There are a few different avenues for one to gain access to HPFLA's services, the first of which is through self-reporting. If a licensee feels they are impaired and need assistance, help is available. Simply call the HPFLA. A referral can also be made by an outside party if someone knows or suspects that a licensee is impaired. LBVM Board members are not notified of self-referrals or third-party referrals. Lastly, if a formal complaint is submitted to the Board in which a licensee is alleged to be impaired, rather than immediately disciplinary proceedings going forward, the Board has the option of first referring the alleged impaired licensee to HPFLA for an evaluation and assistance.



Upcoming Board Meeting Dates



The LBVM will meet at 8:30am on the following dates:

2024 - December 7; **2025** - February 6, April 3, June 5, August 7, October 2, and December 4

Location: LA Dept of Ag & Forestry Building, 5825 Florida Blvd, BR, LA 70806

Agendas are published at www.lsbvm.org/meetingdates at least one week prior to the meeting date.

Board Member Appointments, Officer Elections, & New Office Staff

- ❑ At the Board's June '24 meeting, Dr. Larry Findley, Sr. from Vinton, Louisiana was elected President of the Board for the '24-'25 fiscal year.
- ❑ The Board would also like to welcome its three newest members: Dr. Jesse Brandon, Dr. Christine McHughes, and Dr. Christopher Morris. Drs. Brandon and McHughes started their appointment with the Board on August 11, 2023 and their terms will run until July 30, 2028. Dr. Morris was recently appointed to the Board beginning on August 30, 2024, with his term running until July 30, 2029.
- ❑ **Dr. Jesse Brandon** is originally from Leesville, Louisiana where he joined his father, Dr. Doug Brandon and his wife, Dr. Amanda Brandon, at their family-owned mixed animal practice. Dr. Brandon earned a Bachelor's degree from LSU and earned his Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine from St. George's University School of Veterinary Medicine in 2013. His areas of special interest include equine lameness, large/small animal surgery, and advocacy for the veterinary profession. Dr. Brandon recently served as the LVMA President from 2020 to 2022 as well as District 3 Representative from 2017 to 2023.
- ❑ **Dr. Christine McHughes** was raised in Amite, Louisiana and very active in the 4-H and FFA programs, showing livestock and competing in rodeo events throughout high school and college. She graduated with a Bachelor's degree from SLU and earned her Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine from the Louisiana State University School of Veterinary Medicine in 2004. Dr. McHughes opened her small animal practice, Crosspoint Veterinary Hospital, in 2015 and has stayed involved in the local, state and national VMAs. Dr. McHughes is a past president of the LVMA and is the current president of the Walter J. Ernst, Jr. Veterinary Memorial Foundation. She also serves as a LA Representative on the Southwest Veterinary Symposium Board as well as its Treasurer.
- ❑ **Dr. Christopher Morris** grew up in a cotton farming family in northeast Louisiana. He earned his Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine from the Louisiana State University School of Veterinary Medicine in 1991. His family of six enjoyed many days of the small-town way of life in Rayville, Louisiana. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, rabbits, doves, turkeys, chickens, cats, and dogs have been the constant companions around the family home. Dr. Morris has practiced as a solo to two-doctor practice since July of 1993 in his hometown of Rayville, and he has no desire to stop practicing any time soon.
- ❑ The Board thanks its departed members: **Dr. Keri Cataldo-Rogers** (whose term ended on August 29, 2024) and **Dr. Alfred Stevens** and **Dr. Joseph Bondurant, Jr.** (whose terms ended on August 10, 2023). All three of these amazing board members continued to advance the Board forward with pivotal rulemaking efforts while sharing their invaluable insight and experience in veterinary medicine and regulatory efforts with the Board. The Board greatly appreciated their service, and their knowledge of and dedication to the veterinary medicine profession will be missed.
- ❑ The Board also welcomed **Ms. Mackenzie Mayers** to the office staff as its new Administrative Assistant. Ms. Mayers started with the Board in September '23 and over the past year she has transitioned to being the office's point of contact while managing all applications for licensure, continuing education reviews, license renewal reviews, and much more. Ms. Mayers has brought to the Board office a great deal of enthusiasm and customer service experience and she is happy to continue assisting applicants, licensees, and the public in any way she can.

The Board office staff is always pleased to assist anyone with questions concerning the Board and its role in regulating veterinary medicine in the State, and we extend continued best wishes for our administrative staff, Board members, and all of our licensees.


**Louisiana Board of
Veterinary Medicine**

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