By Senator Harrell

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact; creating s. 486.112, F.S.; creating the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact; providing a purpose and objectives of the compact; defining terms; specifying requirements for state participation in the compact; authorizing member states to obtain biometric-based information from and conduct criminal background checks on licensees applying for a compact privilege; requiring member states to grant the compact privilege to licensees if they meet specified criteria; specifying criteria licensees must meet to exercise the compact privilege under the compact; providing for the expiration of the compact privilege; requiring licensees practicing in a remote state under the compact privilege to comply with the laws and rules of that state; subjecting licensees to the regulatory authority of remote states where they practice under the compact privilege; providing for disciplinary action; specifying circumstances under which licensees are ineligible for a compact privilege; specifying conditions that a licensee must meet to regain his or her compact privilege after an adverse action; specifying locations active duty military personnel and their spouses may use to designate their home state for purposes of the compact; providing that only a home state may impose adverse action against a license issued by that state; authorizing home states to take adverse action based

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on investigative information of a remote state, subject to certain requirements; directing member states that use alternative programs in lieu of discipline to require the licensee to agree not to practice in other member states while participating in the program, unless authorized by the member state; authorizing member states to investigate violations by licensees in other member states; authorizing member states to take adverse action against compact privileges issued in their respective states; providing for joint investigations of licensees under the compact; establishing the Physical Therapy Compact Commission; providing for the venue and jurisdiction for court proceedings by or against the commission; providing construction; providing for commission membership, voting, and meetings; authorizing the commission to convene closed, nonpublic meetings under certain circumstances; specifying duties and powers of the commission; providing for membership and duties of the executive board of the commission; providing for financing of the commission; providing for qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification of the commission; requiring the commission to develop and maintain a coordinated database and reporting system for certain information about licensees under the compact; requiring member states to submit specified information to the system; requiring that information contained in the system be available only to member states; requiring the commission to promptly notify

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all member states of reported adverse action taken against licensees or applicants for licensure; authorizing member states to designate reported information as exempt from public disclosure; providing for the removal of submitted information from the system under certain circumstances; providing for commission rulemaking; providing construction; providing for state enforcement of the compact; providing for the default and termination of compact membership; providing for appeals and costs; providing procedures for the resolution of certain disputes; providing for enforcement against a defaulting state; providing construction; providing for implementation and administration of the compact and associated rules; providing that compact states that join after initial adoption of the commission's rules are subject to such rules; specifying procedures for compact states to withdraw from the compact; providing construction; providing for amendment of the compact; providing construction and severability; amending s. 456.073, F.S.; requiring the Department of Health to report certain investigative information to the data system; amending s. 456.076, F.S.; requiring monitoring contracts for certain impaired practitioners participating in treatment programs to contain specified terms; amending s. 486.023, F.S.; requiring the Board of Physical Therapy Practice to appoint an individual to serve as the state's delegate on the Physical Therapy Compact Commission; amending

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ss. 486.028, 486.031, 486.081, 486.102, and 486.107, F.S.; exempting physical therapists and physical therapist assistants from licensure requirements if they are practicing in this state pursuant to a compact privilege under the compact; amending s. 486.125, F.S.; authorizing the board to take adverse action against the compact privilege of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants for specified prohibited acts; amending s. 768.28, F.S.; designating the state delegate and other members or employees of the commission as state agents for the purpose of applying sovereign immunity and waivers of sovereign immunity; requiring the commission to pay certain claims or judgments; authorizing the commission to maintain insurance coverage to pay such claims or judgments; amending ss. 486.025, 486.0715, and 486.1065, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 486.112, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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486.112 Physical Therapy Licensure Compact.—The Physical
Therapy Licensure Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered
into by this state with all other jurisdictions legally joining
therein in the form substantially as follows:

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ARTICLE I

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

- (1) The purpose of the compact is to facilitate interstate practice of physical therapy with the goal of improving public access to physical therapy services. The compact preserves the regulatory authority of member states to protect public health and safety through their current systems of state licensure. For purposes of state regulation under the compact, the practice of physical therapy is deemed to have occurred in the state where the patient is located at the time physical therapy is provided to the patient.
- (2) The compact is designed to achieve all of the following objectives:
- (a) Increase public access to physical therapy services by providing for the mutual recognition of other member state licenses.
- (b) Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety.
- (c) Encourage the cooperation of member states in regulating multistate physical therapy practice.
 - (d) Support spouses of relocating military members.
- (e) Enhance the exchange of licensure, investigative, and disciplinary information between member states.
- (f) Allow a remote state to hold a provider of services with a compact privilege in that state accountable to that state's practice standards.

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143 ARTICLE II

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As used in the compact, and except as otherwise provided,

DEFINITIONS

the term:

(1) "Active duty military" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. chapter 1209 or chapter 1211.

- (2) "Adverse action" means disciplinary action taken by a physical therapy licensing board based upon misconduct, unacceptable performance, or a combination of both.
- (3) "Alternative program" means a nondisciplinary monitoring or practice remediation process approved by a state's physical therapy licensing board. The term includes, but is not limited to, programs that address substance abuse issues.
- (4) "Compact privilege" means the authorization granted by a remote state to allow a licensee from another member state to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in the remote state under its laws and rules.
- (5) "Continuing competence" means a requirement, as a condition of license renewal, to provide evidence of participation in, and completion of, educational and professional activities relevant to the practice of physical therapy.
- (6) "Data system" means the coordinated database and reporting system created by the Physical Therapy Compact

 Commission for the exchange of information between member states relating to licensees or applicants under the compact, including identifying information, licensure data, investigative information, adverse actions, nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation, any denials of applications for licensure, and other information as specified

by commission rule.

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- (7) "Encumbered license" means a license that a physical therapy licensing board has limited in any way.
- (8) "Executive board" means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the commission.
- (9) "Home state" means the member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.
- (10) "Investigative information" means information, records, and documents received or generated by a physical therapy licensing board pursuant to an investigation.
- (11) "Jurisprudence requirement" means the assessment of an individual's knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of physical therapy in a specific state.
- (12) "Licensee" means an individual who currently holds an authorization from a state to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant.
- (13) "Member state" means a state that has enacted the compact.
- (14) "Physical therapist" means an individual licensed by a state to practice physical therapy.
- (15) "Physical therapist assistant" means an individual licensed by a state to assist a physical therapist in specified areas of physical therapy.
- (16) "Physical therapy" or "the practice of physical therapy" means the care and services provided by or under the direction and supervision of a licensed physical therapist.
- (17) "Physical Therapy Compact Commission" or "commission" means the national administrative body whose membership consists

of all states that have enacted the compact.

- (18) "Physical therapy licensing board" means the agency of a state which is responsible for the licensing and regulation of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants.
- (19) "Remote state" means a member state other than the home state where a licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise the compact privilege.
- (20) "Rule" means a regulation, principle, or directive adopted by the commission which has the force of law.
- (21) "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States of America which regulates the practice of physical therapy.

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ARTICLE III

STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT

- (1) To participate in the compact, a state must do all of the following:
- (a) Participate fully in the commission's data system, including using the commission's unique identifier, as defined by commission rule.
- (b) Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensees.
- (c) Notify the commission, in accordance with the terms of the compact and rules, of any adverse action or the availability of investigative information regarding a licensee.
- (d) Fully implement a criminal background check requirement, within a timeframe established by commission rule, which uses results from the Federal Bureau of Investigation record search on criminal background checks to make licensure

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233 decisions in accordance with subsection (2). 234 (e) Comply with the commission's rules. 235 (f) Use a recognized national examination as a requirement 236 for licensure pursuant to the commission's rules. 237 (g) Have continuing competence requirements as a condition 238 for license renewal. 239 (2) Upon adoption of the compact, a member state has the authority to obtain biometric-based information from each 240 241 licensee applying for a compact privilege and submit this 242 information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a 243 criminal background check in accordance with 28 U.S.C. s. 534 244 and 34 U.S.C. s. 40316. 245 (3) A member state must grant the compact privilege to a 246 licensee holding a valid unencumbered license in another member 247 state in accordance with the terms of the compact and rules. 248 249 ARTICLE IV 250 COMPACT PRIVILEGE 251 (1) To exercise the compact privilege under the compact, a 252 licensee must satisfy all of the following conditions: 253 (a) Hold a license in the home state. 254 (b) Not have an encumbrance on any state license. 255 (c) Be eligible for a compact privilege in all member 256 states in accordance with subsections (4), (7), and (8). 257 (d) Not have had an adverse action against any license or 258 compact privilege within the preceding 2 years. 259 (e) Notify the commission that the licensee is seeking the 260 compact privilege within a remote state. 261 (f) Meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the

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remote state in which the licensee is seeking a compact privilege.

- (g) Report to the commission adverse action taken by any nonmember state within 30 days after the date the adverse action is taken.
- (2) The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home license. The licensee must continue to meet the requirements of subsection (1) to maintain the compact privilege in a remote state.
- (3) A licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state under the compact privilege must comply with the laws and rules of the remote state.
- is subject to that state's regulatory authority. A remote state may, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, remove a licensee's compact privilege in the remote state for a specific period of time, impose fines, and take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens. The licensee is not eligible for a compact privilege in any member state until the specific period of time for removal has ended and all fines are paid.
- (5) If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee loses the compact privilege in any remote state until the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The home state license is no longer encumbered.
- (b) Two years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.
- (6) Once an encumbered license in the home state is restored to good standing, the licensee must meet the

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investigative information of a remote state, so long as the home state follows its own procedures for imposing adverse action.

- (3) The compact does not override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation remain nonpublic if required by the member state's laws. Member states must require licensees who enter any alternative programs in lieu of discipline to agree not to practice in any other member state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other member state.
- (4) A member state may investigate actual or alleged violations of the laws and rules for the practice of physical therapy committed in any other member state by a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant practicing under the compact who holds a license or compact privilege in such other member state.
 - (5) A remote state may do any of the following:
- (a) Take adverse actions as set forth in subsection (4) of article IV against a licensee's compact privilege in the state.
- (b) Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations which require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a physical therapy licensing board in a member state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or for the production of evidence from another member state must be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage, and other fees

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required by the service laws of the state where the witnesses or evidence is located.

- (c) If otherwise permitted by state law, recover from the licensee the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that licensee.
- (6) (a) In addition to the authority granted to a member state by its respective physical therapy practice act or other applicable state law, a member state may participate with other member states in joint investigations of licensees.
- (b) Member states shall share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the compact.

ARTICLE VII

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PHYSICAL THERAPY COMPACT COMMISSION

- (1) COMMISSION CREATED.—The member states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Physical Therapy Compact Commission:
- (a) The commission is an instrumentality of the member states.
- (b) Venue is proper, and judicial proceedings by or against the commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.
- (c) The compact may not be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.
 - (2) MEMBERSHIP, VOTING, AND MEETINGS.-

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(a) Each member state has and is limited to one delegate selected by that member state's physical therapy licensing board to serve on the commission. The delegate must be a current member of the physical therapy licensing board who is a physical therapist, a physical therapist assistant, a public member, or the board administrator.

- (b) A delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the delegate is appointed. Any vacancy occurring on the commission must be filled by the physical therapy licensing board of the member state for which the vacancy exists.
- (c) Each delegate is entitled to one vote with regard to the adoption of rules and bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the commission.
- (d) A delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.
- (e) The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings may be held as set forth in the bylaws.
- (f) All meetings must be open to the public, and public notice of meetings must be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in article IX.
- (g) The commission or the executive board or other committees of the commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the commission or executive board or other committees of the commission must discuss any of the following:

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1. Noncompliance of a member state with its obligations under the compact.

- 2. The employment, compensation, or discipline of, or other matters, practices, or procedures related to, specific employees or other matters related to the commission's internal personnel practices and procedures.
- 3. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation against the commission, executive board, or other committees of the commission.
- 4. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real estate.
- 5. An accusation of any person of a crime or a formal censure of any person.
- <u>6. Information disclosing trade secrets or commercial or</u> financial information that is privileged or confidential.
- 7. Information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
- 8. Investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes.
- 9. Information related to any investigative reports
 prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the commission or
 other committee charged with responsibility for investigation or
 determination of compliance issues pursuant to the compact.
- 10. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute.
- (h) If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this subsection, the commission's legal counsel or designee must certify that the meeting may be closed and must reference each relevant exempting provision.

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(i) The commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action must be identified in the minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting must remain under seal, subject to release only by a majority vote of the commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

- (3) DUTIES.—The commission shall do all of the following:
- (a) Establish the fiscal year of the commission.
- (b) Establish bylaws.
- (c) Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws.
- (d) Meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of the compact and the bylaws.
 - (4) POWERS.—The commission may do any of the following:
- (a) Adopt uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of the compact. The rules have the force and effect of law and are binding in all member states.
- (b) Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the commission, provided that the standing of any state physical therapy licensing board to sue or be sued under applicable law is not affected.
 - (c) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
- (d) Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a member state.
 - (e) Hire employees and elect or appoint officers; fix

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compensation of, define duties of, and grant appropriate authority to such individuals to carry out the purposes of the compact; and establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters.

- (f) Accept any appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services and receive, use, and dispose of the same, provided that at all times the commission avoids any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest.
- (g) Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed, provided that at all times the commission avoids any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest.
- (h) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.
 - (i) Establish a budget and make expenditures.
 - (j) Borrow money.
- (k) Appoint committees, including standing committees
 composed of members, state regulators, state legislators or
 their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such
 other interested persons as may be designated in the compact and
 the bylaws.
- (1) Provide information to, receive information from, and cooperate with law enforcement agencies.
 - (m) Establish and elect an executive board.
- (n) Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the compact consistent

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4. Maintain financial records on behalf of the commission.

5. Monitor compact compliance of member states and provide

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compliance reports to the commission.

- 6. Establish additional committees as necessary.
- 7. Perform other duties as provided in the rules or bylaws.
- (6) FINANCING OF THE COMMISSION.
- (a) The commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.
- (b) The commission may accept any appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services.
- (c) The commission may levy and collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission and its staff. Such assessments and fees must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount must be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the commission, which shall adopt a rule binding upon all member states.
- (d) The commission may not incur obligations of any kind before securing the funds adequate to meet such obligations; nor may the commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.
- (e) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission are subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission must be

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audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit must be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

- (7) QUALIFIED IMMUNITY, DEFENSE, AND INDEMNIFICATION.-
- (a) The members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives of the commission are immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities. However, this paragraph may not be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct of that person.
- (b) The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities. However, this subsection may not be construed to prohibit any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission from retaining his or her own counsel or to require the commission to defend such person if the actual or alleged act, error, or omission resulted from that person's

intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct.

(c) The commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct of that person.

ARTICLE VIII

DATA SYSTEM

- (1) The commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and use of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensees in member states.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a member state shall submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom the compact is applicable as required by the rules of the commission, including all of the following:
 - (a) Identifying information.
 - (b) Licensure data.
 - (c) Investigative information.
 - (d) Adverse actions against a license or compact privilege.
 - (e) Nonconfidential information related to alternative

program participation.

- (f) Any denial of application for licensure and the reason for such denial.
- (g) Other information that may facilitate the administration of the compact, as determined by the rules of the commission.
- (3) Investigative information in the system pertaining to a licensee in any member state must be available only to other member states.
- (4) The commission shall promptly notify all member states of any adverse action taken against a licensee or an individual applying for a license in a member state. Adverse action information pertaining to a licensee in any member state must be available to all other member states.
- (5) Member states contributing information to the data system may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state.
- (6) Any information submitted to the data system which is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the member state contributing the information must be removed from the data system.

ARTICLE IX

RULEMAKING

- (1) The commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.
 - (2) If a majority of the legislatures of the member states

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rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact within 4 years after the date of adoption of the rule, such rule does not have further force and effect in any member state.

- (3) Rules or amendments to the rules must be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the commission.
- (4) Before adoption of a final rule or rules by the commission, and at least 30 days before the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the commission must file a notice of proposed rulemaking on all of the following:
- (a) The website of the commission or another publicly accessible platform.
- (b) The website of each member state physical therapy licensing board or another publicly accessible platform or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.
- (5) The notice of proposed rulemaking must include all of the following:
- (a) The proposed date, time, and location of the meeting in which the rule will be considered and voted upon.
- (b) The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule.
- (c) A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person.
- (d) The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.
- (6) Before adoption of a proposed rule, the commission must allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and

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arguments, which must be made available to the public.

- (7) The commission must grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or an amendment if a hearing is requested by any of the following:
 - (a) At least 25 persons.
 - (b) A state or federal governmental subdivision or agency.
 - (c) An association having at least 25 members.
- (8) If a scheduled public hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the commission must publish the date, time, and location of the hearing. If the hearing is held through electronic means, the commission must publish the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing.
- (a) All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing must notify the executive director of the commission or another designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing at least 5 business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.
- (b) Hearings must be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.
- (c) All hearings must be recorded. A copy of the recording must be made available on request.
- (d) This article may not be construed to require a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the commission at hearings required by this section.
- (9) Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.

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(10) If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the commission may proceed with adoption of the proposed rule without a public hearing.

- (11) The commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.
- (12) Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the compact and in this article are retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than 90 days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this subsection, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to do any of the following:
- (a) Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare.
 - (b) Prevent a loss of commission or member state funds.
- (c) Meet a deadline for the adoption of an administrative rule established by federal law or rule.
 - (d) Protect public health and safety.
- (13) The commission or an authorized committee of the commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions must be posted on the website of the commission. The revision is subject to challenge by any

person for a period of 30 days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge must be made in writing and delivered to the chair of the commission before the end of the notice period. If a challenge is not made, the revision takes effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the commission.

ARTICLE X

OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

- (1) OVERSIGHT.—
- (a) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce the compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to carry out the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of the compact and the rules adopted pursuant thereto shall have standing as statutory law.
- (b) All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of the compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the commission.
- (c) The commission is entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding and has standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the commission renders a judgment or an order void as to the commission, the compact, or the adopted rules.
 - (2) DEFAULT, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND TERMINATION.-

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(a) If the commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the compact or the adopted rules, the commission must do all of the following:

- 1. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default, and any other action to be taken by the commission.
- 2. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- (b) If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states, and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by the compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.
- (c) Termination of membership in the compact may be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. The commission shall give notice of intent to suspend or terminate a defaulting member state to the governor and majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and to each of the member states.
- (d) A state that has been terminated from the compact is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.
 - (e) The commission does not bear any costs related to a

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state that is found to be in default or that has been terminated from the compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the commission and the defaulting state.

- (f) The defaulting state may appeal the action of the commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.
 - (3) DISPUTE RESOLUTION. -
- (a) Upon request by a member state, the commission must attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact which arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.
- (b) The commission shall adopt a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.
 - (4) ENFORCEMENT.-
- (a) The commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the compact and the commission's rules.
- (b) By majority vote, the commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices against a member state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its adopted rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.

(c) The remedies under this article are not the exclusive remedies of the commission. The commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law.

ARTICLE XI

DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PHYSICAL THERAPY COMPACT AND ASSOCIATED RULES; WITHDRAWAL; AND AMENDMENTS

- (1) The compact becomes effective on the date that the compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth member state.

 The provisions that become effective at that time are limited to the powers granted to the commission relating to assembly and the adoption of rules. Thereafter, the commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary for the implementation and administration of the compact.
- (2) Any state that joins the compact subsequent to the commission's initial adoption of the rules is subject to the rules as they exist on the date that the compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the commission has the full force and effect of law on the day the compact becomes law in that state.
- (3) Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.
- (a) A member state's withdrawal does not take effect until 6 months after enactment of the repealing statute.
- (b) Withdrawal does not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's physical therapy licensing board to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act before the effective date of withdrawal.

(4) The compact may not be construed to invalidate or prevent any physical therapy licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a nonmember state which does not conflict with the provisions of the compact.

(5) The compact may be amended by the member states. An amendment to the compact does not become effective and binding upon any member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states.

ARTICLE XII

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

The compact must be liberally construed so as to carry out the purposes thereof. The provisions of the compact are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of the compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any member state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is not affected thereby. If the compact is held contrary to the constitution of any member state, the compact remains in full force and effect as to the remaining member states and in full force and effect as to the member state affected as to all severable matters.

Section 2. Subsection (10) of section 456.073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.073 Disciplinary proceedings.—Disciplinary proceedings for each board shall be within the jurisdiction of the

department.

(10) (a) The complaint and all information obtained pursuant to the investigation by the department are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) until 10 days after probable cause has been found to exist by the probable cause panel or by the department, or until the regulated professional or subject of the investigation waives his or her privilege of confidentiality, whichever occurs first.

- (b) The department shall report any significant investigation information relating to a nurse holding a multistate license to the coordinated licensure information system pursuant to s. 464.0095; any investigative information relating to a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant holding a compact privilege under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact to the data system pursuant to s. 486.112; and any significant investigatory information relating to a health care practitioner practicing under the Professional Counselors Licensure Compact to the data system pursuant to s. 491.017.
- (c) Upon completion of the investigation and a recommendation by the department to find probable cause, and pursuant to a written request by the subject or the subject's attorney, the department shall provide the subject an opportunity to inspect the investigative file or, at the subject's expense, forward to the subject a copy of the investigative file. Notwithstanding s. 456.057, the subject may inspect or receive a copy of any expert witness report or patient record connected with the investigation if the subject agrees in writing to maintain the confidentiality of any information received under this subsection until 10 days after

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probable cause is found and to maintain the confidentiality of patient records pursuant to s. 456.057. The subject may file a written response to the information contained in the investigative file. Such response must be filed within 20 days of mailing by the department, unless an extension of time has been granted by the department.

(d) This subsection does not prohibit the department from providing the complaint and any information obtained pursuant to the department's investigation such information to any law enforcement agency or to any other regulatory agency.

Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 456.076, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.076 Impaired practitioner programs.-

(5) A consultant shall enter into a participant contract with an impaired practitioner and shall establish the terms of monitoring and shall include the terms in a participant contract. In establishing the terms of monitoring, the consultant may consider the recommendations of one or more approved evaluators, treatment programs, or treatment providers. A consultant may modify the terms of monitoring if the consultant concludes, through the course of monitoring, that extended, additional, or amended terms of monitoring are required for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. If the impaired practitioner is a health care practitioner practicing under the Professional Counselors Licensure Compact pursuant to s. 491.017, the terms of the monitoring contract must include the impaired practitioner's withdrawal from all practice under the compact. If the impaired practitioner is a physical therapist or physical therapist

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2023156 929 assistant practicing under the Physical Therapy Licensure 930 Compact pursuant to s. 486.112, the terms of the monitoring 931 contract must include the impaired practitioner's withdrawal 932 from all practice under the compact unless authorized by a 933 member state. 934 Section 4. Subsection (5) is added to section 486.023, 935 Florida Statutes, to read: 936 486.023 Board of Physical Therapy Practice. -937 (5) The board shall appoint an individual to serve as the 938 state's delegate on the Physical Therapy Compact Commission, as 939 required under s. 486.112. 940 Section 5. Section 486.028, Florida Statutes, is amended to 941 read: 942 486.028 License to practice physical therapy required.—A No 943 person may not shall practice, or hold herself or himself out as 944 being able to practice, physical therapy in this state unless 945 she or he is licensed under in accordance with the provisions of 946 this chapter or holds a compact privilege in this state under 947 the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact as specified in s. 948 486.112.; however, Nothing in This chapter does not shall 949 prohibit any person licensed in this state under any other law 950 from engaging in the practice for which she or he is licensed. 951 Section 6. Section 486.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to 952 read: 953 486.031 Physical therapist; licensing requirements; 954 exemption.-955 (1) To be eliqible for licensing as a physical therapist, 956 an applicant must: 957 (a) $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ Be at least 18 years old;

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(b) (2) Be of good moral character; and

- (c)1.(3)(a) Have been graduated from a school of physical therapy which has been approved for the educational preparation of physical therapists by the appropriate accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation or its successor Commission on Recognition of Postsecondary Accreditation or the United States Department of Education at the time of her or his graduation and have passed, to the satisfaction of the board, the American Registry Examination before prior to 1971 or a national examination approved by the board to determine her or his fitness for practice as a physical therapist under this chapter as hereinafter provided;
- 2.(b) Have received a diploma from a program in physical therapy in a foreign country and have educational credentials deemed equivalent to those required for the educational preparation of physical therapists in this country, as recognized by the appropriate agency as identified by the board, and have passed to the satisfaction of the board an examination to determine her or his fitness for practice as a physical therapist under this chapter as hereinafter provided; or
- 3.(c) Be entitled to licensure without examination as provided in s. 486.081.
- (2) A person licensed as a physical therapist in another state who is practicing under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact pursuant to s. 486.112, and only within the scope provided therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this section.

Section 7. Section 486.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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486.081 Physical therapist; issuance of license without examination to person passing examination of another authorized examining board; fee; exemption.—

- (1) The board may grant cause a license without examination, to be issued by through the department, without examination to any applicant who presents evidence satisfactory to the board of having passed the American Registry Examination before prior to 1971 or an examination in physical therapy before a similar lawfully authorized examining board of another state, the District of Columbia, a territory, or a foreign country, if the standards for licensure in physical therapy in such other state, district, territory, or foreign country are determined by the board to be as high as those of this state, as established by rules adopted under pursuant to this chapter. Any person who holds a license pursuant to this section may use the words "physical therapist" or "physiotherapist" or the letters "P.T." in connection with her or his name or place of business to denote her or his licensure hereunder. A person who holds a license pursuant to this section and obtains a doctoral degree in physical therapy may use the letters "D.P.T." and "P.T." A physical therapist who holds a degree of Doctor of Physical Therapy may not use the title "doctor" without also clearly informing the public of his or her profession as a physical therapist.
- (2) At the time of <u>filing an making</u> application for licensure without examination <u>under pursuant to the terms of</u> this section, the applicant shall pay to the department a <u>nonrefundable</u> fee not to exceed \$175, as <u>determined</u> fixed by the board, no part of which will be returned.

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(3) A person licensed as a physical therapist in another state who is practicing under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact pursuant to s. 486.112, and only within the scope provided therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this section.

Section 8. Section 486.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

486.102 Physical therapist assistant; licensing requirements; exemption.—

- (1) To be eligible for licensing by the board as a physical therapist assistant, an applicant must:
 - (a) (1) Be at least 18 years old;
 - (b) (2) Be of good moral character; and
- (c)1.(3)(a) Have been graduated from a school providing giving a course of at least not less than 2 years for physical therapist assistants, which has been approved for the educational preparation of physical therapist assistants by the appropriate accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation or its successor Commission on Recognition of Postsecondary Accreditation or the United States Department of Education, at the time of her or his graduation and have passed to the satisfaction of the board an examination to determine her or his fitness for practice as a physical therapist assistant under this chapter as hereinafter provided;
- 2.(b) Have been graduated from a school providing giving a course for physical therapist assistants in a foreign country and have educational credentials deemed equivalent to those required for the educational preparation of physical therapist assistants in this country, as recognized by the appropriate

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agency as identified by the board, and passed to the satisfaction of the board an examination to determine her or his fitness for practice as a physical therapist assistant <u>under</u> this chapter as hereinafter provided;

- 3.(e) Be entitled to licensure without examination as provided in s. 486.107; or
- $\underline{4.(d)}$ Have been enrolled between July 1, 2014, and July 1, 2016, in a physical therapist assistant school in this state which was accredited at the time of enrollment; and
- $\underline{\text{a.1.}}$ Have been graduated or be eligible to graduate from such school no later than July 1, 2018; and
- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$ Have passed to the satisfaction of the board an examination to determine his or her fitness for practice as a physical therapist assistant as provided in s. 486.104.
- (2) A person licensed as a physical therapist assistant in another state who is practicing under the Physical Therapy

 Licensure Compact pursuant to s. 486.112, and only within the scope provided therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this section.

Section 9. Section 486.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 486.107 Physical therapist assistant; issuance of license without examination to person licensed in another jurisdiction; fee; exemption.—
- (1) The board may grant cause a license without examination, to be issued by through the department, without examination to any applicant who presents evidence to the board, under oath, of licensure in another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory, if the standards for registering as a

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physical therapist assistant or licensing of a physical therapist assistant, as <u>applicable</u> the case may be, in such other state are determined by the board to be as high as those of this state, as established by rules adopted <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter. Any person who holds a license pursuant to this section may use the words "physical therapist assistant," or the letters "P.T.A.," in connection with her or his name to denote licensure hereunder.

- (2) At the time of <u>filing an making</u> application for licensing without examination <u>under pursuant to the terms of</u> this section, the applicant shall pay to the department a <u>nonrefundable</u> fee not to exceed \$175, as <u>determined</u> fixed by the board, no part of which will be returned.
- (3) A person licensed as a physical therapist assistant in another state who is practicing under the Physical Therapy
 Licensure Compact pursuant to s. 486.112, and only within the scope provided therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this section.

Section 10. Section 486.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

486.125 Refusal, revocation, or suspension of license; administrative fines and other disciplinary measures.—

- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2) or s. 486.112:
- (a) Being unable to practice physical therapy with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of illness or use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material or as a result of any mental or physical condition.

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1. In enforcing this paragraph, upon a finding of the State Surgeon General or the State Surgeon General's designee that probable cause exists to believe that the licensee is unable to practice physical therapy due to the reasons stated in this paragraph, the department shall have the authority to compel a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant to submit to a mental or physical examination by a physician designated by the department. If the licensee refuses to comply with such order, the department's order directing such examination may be enforced by filing a petition for enforcement in the circuit court where the licensee resides or serves as a physical therapy practitioner. The licensee against whom the petition is filed may shall not be named or identified by initials in any public court records or documents, and the proceedings must shall be closed to the public. The department shall be entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011.

- 2. A physical therapist or physical therapist assistant whose license is suspended or revoked pursuant to this subsection shall, at reasonable intervals, be given an opportunity to demonstrate that she or he can resume the competent practice of physical therapy with reasonable skill and safety to patients.
- 3. Neither the record of proceeding nor the orders entered by the board in any proceeding under this subsection may be used against a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in any other proceeding.
- (b) Having committed fraud in the practice of physical therapy or deceit in obtaining a license as a physical therapist or as a physical therapist assistant.

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(c) Being convicted or found guilty regardless of adjudication, of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of physical therapy or to the ability to practice physical therapy. The entry of any plea of nolo contendere <u>is shall be</u> considered a conviction for purpose of this chapter.

- (d) Having treated or undertaken to treat human ailments by means other than by physical therapy, as defined in this chapter.
- (e) Failing to maintain acceptable standards of physical therapy practice as set forth by the board in rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.
- (f) Engaging directly or indirectly in the dividing, transferring, assigning, rebating, or refunding of fees received for professional services, or having been found to profit by means of a credit or other valuable consideration, such as an unearned commission, discount, or gratuity, with any person referring a patient or with any relative or business associate of the referring person. Nothing in This chapter may not shall be construed to prohibit the members of any regularly and properly organized business entity which is comprised of physical therapists and which is recognized under the laws of this state from making any division of their total fees among themselves as they determine necessary.
- (g) Having a license revoked or suspended; having had other disciplinary action taken against her or him; or having had her or his application for a license refused, revoked, or suspended by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or country.

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(h) Violating a lawful order of the board or department previously entered in a disciplinary hearing.

- (i) Making or filing a report or record which the licensee knows to be false. Such reports or records shall include only those which are signed in the capacity of a physical therapist.
- (j) Practicing or offering to practice beyond the scope permitted by law or accepting and performing professional responsibilities which the licensee knows or has reason to know that she or he is not competent to perform, including, but not limited to, specific spinal manipulation.
- (k) Violating any provision of this chapter or chapter 456, or any rules adopted pursuant thereto.
- (2) (a) The board may enter an order denying licensure or imposing any of the penalties in s. 456.072(2) against any applicant for licensure or licensee who is found guilty of violating any provision of subsection (1) of this section or who is found guilty of violating any provision of s. 456.072(1).
- (b) The board may take adverse action against a physical therapist's or a physical therapist assistant's compact privilege under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact pursuant to s. 486.112, and may impose any of the penalties in s. 456.072(2), if a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant commits an act specified in subsection (1) or s. 456.072(1).
- (3) The board <u>may shall</u> not reinstate the license of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant or <u>approve</u> cause a license to be issued to a person it has deemed unqualified until such time as it is satisfied that she or he has complied with all the terms and conditions set forth in the

final order and that such person is capable of safely engaging in the practice of physical therapy.

Section 11. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (10) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, to read:

768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; civil liability for damages caused during a riot; limitation on attorney fees; statute of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs.—

(10)

(i) For purposes of this section, the individual appointed under s. 486.023(5) as the state's delegate on the Physical Therapy Compact Commission, when serving in that capacity pursuant to s. 486.112, and any administrator, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the Physical Therapy Compact Commission, when acting within the scope of his or her employment, duties, or responsibilities in this state, is considered an agent of the state. The commission shall pay any claims or judgments pursuant to this section and may maintain insurance coverage to pay any such claims or judgments.

Section 12. Section 486.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

486.025 Powers and duties of the Board of Physical Therapy Practice.—The board may administer oaths, summon witnesses, take testimony in all matters relating to its duties under this chapter, establish or modify minimum standards of practice of physical therapy as defined in s. 486.021, including, but not limited to, standards of practice for the performance of dry needling by physical therapists, and adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this chapter. The board may

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also review the standing and reputability of any school or college offering courses in physical therapy and whether the courses of such school or college in physical therapy meet the standards established by the appropriate accrediting agency referred to in $\underline{s.}$ 486.031(1)(c) $\underline{s.}$ 486.031(3)(a). In determining the standing and reputability of any such school and whether the school and courses meet such standards, the board may investigate and personally inspect the school and courses.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 486.0715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

486.0715 Physical therapist; issuance of temporary permit.-

- (1) The board shall issue a temporary physical therapist permit to an applicant who meets the following requirements:
- (b) Is a graduate of an approved United States physical therapy educational program and meets all the eligibility requirements for licensure under ch. 456, s. 486.031(1)(a)-(c)1. s. 486.031(1)-(3)(a), and related rules, except passage of a national examination approved by the board is not required.

Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 486.1065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

486.1065 Physical therapist assistant; issuance of temporary permit.—

- (1) The board shall issue a temporary physical therapist assistant permit to an applicant who meets the following requirements:
- (b) Is a graduate of an approved United States physical therapy assistant educational program and meets all the eligibility requirements for licensure under ch. 456, \underline{s} . 486.102(1)(a)-(c)1. \underline{s} . 486.102(1)-(3)(a), and related rules,

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1248	except passage of a national examination approved by the board	
1249	is not required.	
1250	Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.	