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A bill to be entitled An act relating to professional regulation; amending s. 11.62, F.S.; adding criteria for evaluating new regulation; amending s. 455.201, F.S.; requiring the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to consider the impact on jobs when considering new regulation; creating s. 455.2035, F.S.; providing the department rulemaking authority; amending s. 455.213, F.S.; requiring payment of certain fees or fines prior to the board or department renewing or issuing an initial license or registration; amending ss. 455.209, 455.218, F.S.; conforming provisions to a previous administrative reorganization; creating s. 455.2237, F.S.; providing authority to inspect and investigate records, offices, and job sites; amending s. 455.225, F.S.; revising probable-cause provisions; prescribing authority of the department or a board in cases of failure to comply with continuing-education requirements; conforming provisions to a previous administrative reorganization; amending s. 455.2285, F.S.; conforming provisions to a previous administrative reorganization; amending s. 489.129, F.S.; providing procedures and responsibilities when the department undertakes an investigation of a contractor; deleting a ground for disciplinary action; amending s. 489.131, F.S.; requiring that bids for public projects be accompanied by

1 certain evidence; requiring local boards or 2 agencies that license contractors to transmit 3 quarterly reports; clarifying the department's 4 authority to initiate disciplinary actions; 5 providing that local boards that license and 6 discipline contractors must have at least 2 7 consumer representatives; amending s. 455.517, F.S.; requiring the Department of Health to 8 9 consider the impact on jobs when creating new regulation; creating section 481.222, relating 10 to architects providing building inspection 11 12 services; creating 471.029, relating to engineers providing building inspection 13 14 services; amending s. 465.003, F.S.; defining the term "data communication device"; revising 15 the definition of the term "practice of the 16 17 profession of pharmacy"; amending s. 465.016, 18 F.S.; authorizing the redispensing of unused or 19 returned unit-dose medication by correctional facilities under certain conditions; amending 20 21 s. 465.016, F.S.; providing a ground for which a pharmacist may be subject to discipline by 22 23 the Board of Pharmacy; amending s. 465.017, F.S.; providing additional persons and entities 24 to whom records relating to the filling of 25 26 prescriptions and the dispensing of medicinal 27 drugs that are maintained by a pharmacy may be 28 furnished; specifying authorized uses of 29 patient records by pharmacy owners; providing restrictions on such records when transmitted 30 through a data communication device; amending 31

1 s. 465.019, F.S.; providing for certain 2 dispensing of medicinal drugs to patients in 3 emergency departments of certain hospitals; amending ss. 465.014, 465.015, 465.0196, 4 5 468.812, and 499.003, F.S.; correcting cross 6 references, to conform; amending s. 499.012, 7 F.S.; redefining the term "wholesale distribution, " relating to the distribution of 8 9 prescription drugs, by providing for the exclusion of certain activities; creating s. 10 499.0722, F.S.; creating the Drug Regulation 11 12 Advisory Group; providing membership; providing terms of office; providing for meetings, for 13 14 reimbursement of expenses, and for purposes and 15 duties of the group; allowing the Department of 16 Health to publish compliance policy guidelines 17 that include recommendations of the group; 18 providing effective dates. 19 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 21 Section 1. Effective October 1, 1998, subsections (3) 22 23 and (4) of section 11.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to 24 read: 11.62 Legislative review of proposed regulation of 25 26 unregulated functions .--27 In determining whether to regulate a profession or occupation, the Legislature shall consider the following 28 29 factors: 30 Whether the unregulated practice of the profession or occupation will substantially harm or endanger the public 31

health, safety, or welfare and whether the potential for harm is recognizable and not remote;

- (b) Whether the practice of the profession or occupation requires specialized skill or training, and whether that skill or training is readily measurable or quantifiable so that examination or training requirements would reasonably assure initial and continuing professional or occupational ability;
- (c) Whether the regulation will have an unreasonable effect on the job creation or job retention in the state or will place unreasonable restrictions on the ability of individuals who seek to practice or who are practicing a given profession or occupation to find employment;
- $\underline{\text{(d)}(c)}$  Whether the public is or can be effectively protected by other means; and
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$  Whether the overall cost-effectiveness and economic impact of the proposed regulation, including the indirect costs to consumers, will be favorable.
- (4) The proponents of legislation that provides for the regulation of a profession or occupation not already expressly subject to state regulation shall provide, upon request, the following information in writing to the state agency that is proposed to have jurisdiction over the regulation and to the legislative committees to which the legislation is referred:
- (a) The number of individuals or businesses that would be subject to the regulation;
- (b) The name of each association that represents members of the profession or occupation, together with a copy of its codes of ethics or conduct;

- (c) Documentation of the nature and extent of the harm to the public caused by the unregulated practice of the profession or occupation, including a description of any complaints that have been lodged against persons who have practiced the profession or occupation in this state during the preceding 3 years;
- (d) A list of states that regulate the profession or occupation, and the dates of enactment of each law providing for such regulation and a copy of each law;
- (e) A list and description of state and federal laws that have been enacted to protect the public with respect to the profession or occupation and a statement of the reasons why these laws have not proven adequate to protect the public;
- (f) A description of the voluntary efforts made by members of the profession or occupation to protect the public and a statement of the reasons why these efforts are not adequate to protect the public;
- (g) A copy of any federal legislation mandating regulation;
- (h) An explanation of the reasons why other types of less restrictive regulation would not effectively protect the public;
- (i) The cost, availability, and appropriateness of training and examination requirements;
- $\underline{(j)}$  (i) The cost of regulation, including the indirect cost to consumers, and the method proposed to finance the regulation;
- (k) The cost imposed on applicants or practitioners or on employers of applicants or practitioners as a result of the regulation;

1 (1)(j) The details of any previous efforts in this
2 state to implement regulation of the profession or occupation;
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 $\underline{\text{(m)}}$  Any other information the agency or the committee considers relevant to the analysis of the proposed legislation.

Section 2. Effective October 1, 1998, subsection (4) of section 455.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

455.201 Professions and occupations regulated by department; legislative intent; requirements.--

- (4) (a) Neither No board, nor the department nor any board may, shall create unreasonably restrictive and extraordinary standards that deter qualified persons from entering the various professions. Neither No board, nor the department nor any board may, shall take any action that which tends to create or maintain an economic condition that unreasonably restricts competition, except as specifically provided by law.
- (b) Neither the department nor any board may create a regulation that has an unreasonable effect on job creation or job retention in the state or that places unreasonable restrictions on the ability of individuals who seek to practice or who are practicing a given profession or occupation to find employment.
- (c) The Legislature shall evaluate proposals to increase regulation of professions or occupations that are already regulated to determine their effect on job creation or retention and job opportunities.

Section 3. Section 455.2035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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members.--

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said section to read:

outside counsel.

authorized governing board.

Statutes, is amended to read:

455.213 General licensing provisions.--

(1) Any person desiring to be licensed shall apply to the department in writing. The application for licensure shall

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 455.213, Florida

455.2035 Rulemaking authority. -- The department may

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 455.209, Florida

adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.54 and 120.536(1) to implement

455.209 Accountability and liability of board

serving on a probable cause panel shall be exempt from civil

liability for any act or omission when acting in the member's

official capacity, and the department, or the Department of

against any board or member of a board arising from any such act or omission. In addition, the department or the Department

of Legal Affairs may defend the member's company or business

department or the Department of Legal Affairs determines that the actions from which the suit arises are actions taken by

the member in the member's official capacity and were not beyond the member's statutory authority. In providing such

defense, the department, the agency, or the Department of Legal Affairs may employ or utilize the legal services of

Statutes, is amended and a new subsection (10) is added to

Legal Affairs shall defend any such member in any action

in any action against the company or business if the

(2) Each board member and each former board member

the regulatory requirements of any profession within the department's jurisdiction which does not have a statutorily

be made on a form prepared and furnished by the department and include the applicant's social security number. application shall be supplemented as needed to reflect any material change in any circumstance or condition stated in the application which takes place between the initial filing of the application and the final grant or denial of the license and which might affect the decision of the department agency. In order to further the economic development goals of the state, and notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the department may enter into an agreement with the county tax collector for the purpose of appointing the county tax collector as the department's agent to accept applications for licenses and applications for renewals of licenses. The agreement must specify the time within which the tax collector must forward any applications and accompanying application fees to the department. In cases where a person applies or schedules directly with a national examination organization or examination vendor to take an examination required for licensure, any organization- or vendor-related fees associated with the examination may be paid directly to the organization or vendor.

(10) The board, or the department when there is no board, shall not issue or renew a license to any applicant or licensee that the board, or the department when there is no board, has assessed a fine, interest, or costs associated with investigation and prosecution until the applicant or licensee has paid in full such fine, interest, or costs associated with investigation and prosecution, or until the applicant or licensee complies with or satisfies all terms and conditions of the final order.

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Section 6. Subsection (6) of section 455.218, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

455.218 Foreign-trained professionals; special examination and license provisions.--

(6) The department, for its boards, shall not issue an initial license to, or renew a license of, any applicant or licensee who is under investigation or prosecution in any jurisdiction for an action which would constitute a violation of this part or the professional practice acts administered by the department or agency and the boards until such time as the investigation or prosecution is complete, at which time the provisions of the professional practice acts shall apply.

Section 7. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (9) of section 455.225, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

455.225 Disciplinary proceedings.--Disciplinary proceedings for each board shall be within the jurisdiction of the department.

(2) The department shall allocate sufficient and adequately trained staff to expeditiously and thoroughly determine legal sufficiency and investigate all legally sufficient complaints. For purposes of this section, it is the intent of the Legislature that the term "expeditiously" means that the agency, for disciplinary cases under its jurisdiction, shall complete the report of its initial investigative findings and recommendations concerning the existence of probable cause within 6 months after its receipt of the complaint. The failure of the agency, for disciplinary cases under its jurisdiction, to comply with the time limits of this section while investigating a complaint against a licensee constitutes harmless error in any subsequent disciplinary action unless a court finds that either the

fairness of the proceeding or the correctness of the action may have been impaired by a material error in procedure or a failure to follow prescribed procedure. When its investigation is complete and legally sufficient, the department shall prepare and submit to the probable cause panel of the appropriate regulatory board the investigative report of the department. The report shall contain the investigative findings and the recommendations of the department concerning the existence of probable cause. At any time after legal sufficiency is found, the department may dismiss any case, or any part thereof, if the department determines that there is insufficient evidence to support the prosecution of allegations contained therein. The department shall provide a detailed report to the appropriate probable cause panel prior to dismissal of any case or part thereof, and to the subject of the complaint after dismissal of any case or part thereof, under this section. For cases dismissed prior to a finding of probable cause, such report is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1). The probable cause panel shall have access, upon request, to the investigative files pertaining to a case prior to dismissal of such case. If the department dismisses a case, the probable cause panel may retain independent legal counsel, employ investigators, and continue the investigation and prosecution of the case as it deems necessary.

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(3)(a) As an alternative to the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), when a complaint is received, the department may provide a licensee with a notice of noncompliance for an initial offense of a minor violation. A violation is a minor violation if it does not demonstrate a serious inability to practice the profession, result in economic or physical harm to a person, or adversely affect the

public health, safety, or welfare or create a significant threat of such harm. Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall establish by rule those violations which are minor violations under this provision. Failure of a licensee to take action in correcting the violation within 15 days after notice may result in the institution of regular disciplinary proceedings.

- (b) The department may issue a notice of noncompliance for an initial offense of a minor violation, notwithstanding a board's failure to designate a particular minor violation by rule as provided in paragraph (a).
- (c) In any instance in which a licensee is charged with failure to comply with continuing-education requirements, the department's or board's, as appropriate, initial response may only be to issue a notice of noncompliance, including granting the licensee a reasonable time to comply. However, if the department finds that the licensee's failure to comply was done knowingly, the department or board, as appropriate, may levy any other penalty otherwise available to it under the circumstances. This paragraph does not apply to any licensee for which failure to comply with continuing-education requirements is not grounds for discipline but is instead only a prerequisite for renewal.
- (4) The determination as to whether probable cause exists shall be made by majority vote of a probable cause panel of the board, or the department, as appropriate. Each regulatory board shall provide by rule that the determination of probable cause shall be made by a panel of its members or by the department. Each board may provide by rule for multiple probable cause panels composed of at least two members. Each board may provide by rule that one or more members of the

panel or panels may be a former board member. The length of term or repetition of service of any such former board member 2 3 on a probable cause panel may vary according to the direction 4 of the board when authorized by board rule. Any probable cause 5 panel must include one of the board's former or present 6 consumer members, if one is available, willing to serve, and 7 is authorized to do so by the board chair. Any probable cause 8 panel must include a present board member. Any probable cause 9 panel must include a former or present professional board 10 member. However, any former professional board member serving on the probable cause panel must hold an active valid license 11 12 for that profession. All proceedings of the panel are exempt 13 from s. 286.011 until 10 days after probable cause has been 14 found to exist by the panel or until the subject of the 15 investigation waives his or her privilege of confidentiality. 16 The probable cause panel may make a reasonable request, and 17 upon such request the department shall provide such additional investigative information as is necessary to the determination 18 19 of probable cause. A request for additional investigative information shall be made within 15 days from the date of 20 receipt by the probable cause panel of the investigative 21 22 report of the department. The probable cause panel or the 23 department, as may be appropriate, shall make its determination of probable cause within 30 days after receipt 24 by it of the final investigative report of the department. The 25 26 secretary may grant extensions of the 15-day and the 30-day 27 time limits. In lieu of a finding of probable cause, the probable cause panel, or the department when there is no 28 29 board, may issue a letter of guidance to the subject. If, within the 30-day time limit, as may be extended, the probable 30 cause panel does not make a determination regarding the 31

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existence of probable cause or does not issue a letter of
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   guidance in lieu of a finding of probable cause, the
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   department agency, for disciplinary cases under its
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    jurisdiction, must make a determination regarding the
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   existence of probable cause within 10 days after the
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   expiration of the time limit. If the probable cause panel
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    finds no probable cause the department may petition within 10
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   days for a determination of the existence of probable cause
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   pursuant to s. 120.574. Such actions shall be held
   confidential as provided in s. 455.225(10).
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   administrative law judge's order shall constitute final action
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   with respect to the existence of probable cause. If the
   probable cause panel finds that probable cause exists, it
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   shall direct the department to file a formal complaint against
   the licensee. The department shall follow the directions of
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   the probable cause panel regarding the filing of a formal
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   complaint. If directed to do so, the department shall file a
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   formal complaint against the subject of the investigation and
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   prosecute that complaint pursuant to chapter 120. However, the
   department may decide not to prosecute the complaint if it
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   finds that probable cause had been improvidently found by the
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   panel. In such cases, the department shall refer the matter to
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   the board. The board may then file a formal complaint and
   prosecute the complaint pursuant to chapter 120. The
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   department shall also refer to the board any investigation or
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   disciplinary proceeding not before the Division of
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   Administrative Hearings pursuant to chapter 120 or otherwise
   completed by the department within 1 year after the filing of
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   a complaint. The department agency, for disciplinary cases
   under its jurisdiction, must establish a uniform reporting
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   system to quarterly refer to each board the status of any
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investigation or disciplinary proceeding that is not before the Division of Administrative Hearings or otherwise completed by the department or agency within 1 year after the filing of the complaint. Annually, the agency, for disciplinary cases under its jurisdiction if there is no board, or each board must establish a plan to reduce or otherwise close any investigation or disciplinary proceeding that is not before the Division of Administrative Hearings or otherwise completed by the agency within 1 year after the filing of the complaint. A probable cause panel or a board may retain independent legal counsel, employ investigators, and continue the investigation as it deems necessary; all costs thereof shall be paid from the Professional Regulation Trust Fund. All proceedings of the probable cause panel are exempt from s. 120.525.

- (9)(a) The department shall periodically notify the person who filed the complaint of the status of the investigation, whether probable cause has been found, and the status of any civil action or administrative proceeding or appeal.
- (b) In any disciplinary case under the jurisdiction of the Agency for Health Care Administration for which probable cause has been found, the Agency for Health Care

  Administration shall provide to the person who filed the complaint a copy of the administrative complaint, including:
- 1. A written explanation of how an administrative complaint is resolved by the disciplinary process.
- 2. A written explanation of how and when the person may participate in the disciplinary process.
- 3. A written notice of any hearing before the Division of Administrative Hearings or the regulatory board at which final agency action is taken.

1 (c) In any disciplinary case for which probable cause 2 is not found, the Agency for Health Care Administration shall 3 so inform the person who filed the complaint and notify that 4 person that he or she may, within 60 days, provide any additional information to the probable cause panel which may 5 be relevant to the decision. In any administrative proceeding 6 7 under s. 120.57, the person who filed the disciplinary 8 complaint shall have the right to present oral or written 9 communication relating to the alleged disciplinary violations 10 or to the appropriate penalty.

Section 8. Section 455.2285, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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455.2285 Annual report concerning finances, administrative complaints, disciplinary actions, and recommendations.—The department is directed to prepare and submit a report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1 of each year. In addition to finances and any other information the Legislature may require, the report shall include statistics and relevant information, profession by profession, detailing:

- (1) The revenues, expenditures, and cash balances for the prior year, and a review of the adequacy of existing fees.
- (2) The number of complaints received and investigated.
  - (3) The number of findings of probable cause made.
  - (4) The number of findings of no probable cause made.
  - (5) The number of administrative complaints filed.
  - (6) The disposition of all administrative complaints.
  - (7) A description of disciplinary actions taken.
- (8) A description of any effort by the <u>department</u> agency, for any disciplinary cases under its jurisdiction, to

reduce or otherwise close any investigation or disciplinary proceeding not before the Division of Administrative Hearings under chapter 120 or otherwise not completed within 1 year after the initial filing of a complaint under this chapter.

- (9) The status of the development and implementation of rules providing for disciplinary guidelines pursuant to s. 455.2273.
- (10) Such recommendations for administrative and statutory changes necessary to facilitate efficient and cost-effective operation of the department and the various boards.

Section 9. Effective October 1, 1998, paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 489.129, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (12) is added to that section to read:

489.129 Disciplinary proceedings.--

(1) The board may take any of the following actions against any certificateholder or registrant: place on probation or reprimand the licensee, revoke, suspend, or deny the issuance or renewal of the certificate, registration, or certificate of authority, require financial restitution to a consumer for financial harm directly related to a violation of a provision of this part, impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 per violation, require continuing education, or assess costs associated with investigation and prosecution, if the contractor, financially responsible officer, or business organization for which the contractor is a primary qualifying agent, a financially responsible officer, or a secondary qualifying agent responsible under s. 489.1195 is found guilty of any of the following acts:

1 (d) Knowingly violating the applicable building codes 2 or laws of the state or of any municipalities or counties 3 thereof. 4 (12) When an investigation of a contractor is undertaken, the department shall promptly furnish to the 5 6 contractor or the contractor's attorney a copy of the 7 complaint or document that resulted in the initiation of the 8 investigation. The department shall make the complaint and 9 supporting documents available to the contractor. The complaint or supporting documents shall contain information 10 regarding the specific facts that serve as the basis for the 11 12 complaint. The contractor may submit a written response to the information contained in such complaint or document within 20 13 14 days after service to the contractor of the complaint or 15 document. The contractor's written response shall be considered by the probable cause panel. The right to respond 16 17 does not prohibit the issuance of a summary emergency order if necessary to protect the public. However, if the secretary, or 18 19 the secretary's designee, and the chair of the board or the 20 chair of the probable cause panel agree in writing that such 21 notification would be detrimental to the investigation, the department may withhold notification. The department may 22 23 conduct an investigation without notification to a contractor if the act under investigation is a criminal offense. 24 25 Section 10. Effective October 1, 1998, subsections 26 (2), (7) and (10) and paragraphs (c) of subsection (6) of 27 section 489.131, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 28 489.131 Applicability.--29 (2) The state or any county or municipality shall 30 require that bids submitted for construction, improvement, remodeling, or repair on of public projects buildings be 31

accompanied by evidence that the bidder holds an appropriate certificate or registration, unless the work to be performed is exempt under s. 489.103.

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- (c) Each local board or agency that licenses contractors must transmit <u>quarterly</u> monthly to the board a report of any disciplinary action taken against contractors and of any administrative or disciplinary action taken against unlicensed persons for engaging in the business or acting in the capacity of a contractor including any cease and desist orders issued pursuant to s. 489.113(2)(b) and any fine issued pursuant to s. 489.127(5).
- (7)(a) It is the policy of the state that the purpose of regulation is to protect the public by attaining compliance with the policies established in law. Fines and other penalties are provided in order to ensure compliance; however, the collection of fines and the imposition of penalties are intended to be secondary to the primary goal of attaining compliance with state laws and local jurisdiction ordinances. It is the intent of the Legislature that a local jurisdiction agency charged with enforcing regulatory laws shall issue a notice of noncompliance as its first response to a minor violation of a regulatory law in any instance in which it is reasonable to assume that the violator was unaware of such a law or unclear as to how to comply with it. A violation of a regulatory law is a "minor violation" if it does not result in economic or physical harm to a person or adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare or create a significant threat of such harm. A "notice of noncompliance" is a notification by the local jurisdiction agency charged with enforcing the ordinance, which is issued to the licensee that

is subject to the ordinance. A notice of noncompliance should not be accompanied with a fine or other disciplinary penalty. It should identify the specific ordinance that is being violated, provide information on how to comply with the ordinance, and specify a reasonable time for the violator to comply with the ordinance. Failure of a licensee to take action correcting the violation within a set period of time would then result in the institution of further disciplinary proceedings.

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- (b) The local governing body of a county or municipality, or its local enforcement body, is authorized to enforce the provisions of this part as well as its local ordinances against locally licensed or registered contractors, as appropriate. The local jurisdiction enforcement body may conduct disciplinary proceedings against a locally licensed or registered contractor and may require restitution, impose a suspension or revocation of his or her local license, or a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or a combination thereof, against the locally licensed or registered contractor, according to ordinances which a local jurisdiction may enact. In addition, the local jurisdiction may assess reasonable investigative and legal costs for the prosecution of the violation against the violator, according to such ordinances as the local jurisdiction may enact.
- (c) In addition to any action the local jurisdiction enforcement body may take against the individual's local license, and any fine the local jurisdiction may impose, the local jurisdiction enforcement body shall issue a recommended penalty for board action. This recommended penalty may include a recommendation for no further action, or a recommendation for suspension, revocation, or restriction of

the registration, or a fine to be levied by the board, or a combination thereof. The local jurisdiction enforcement body shall inform the disciplined contractor and the complainant of the local license penalty imposed, the board penalty recommended, his or her rights to appeal, and the consequences should he or she decide not to appeal. The local jurisdiction enforcement body shall, upon having reached adjudication or having accepted a plea of nolo contendere, immediately inform the board of its action and the recommended board penalty.

- (d) The department, the disciplined contractor, or the complainant may challenge the local jurisdiction enforcement body's recommended penalty for board action to the Construction Industry Licensing Board. A challenge shall be filed within 60 days after the issuance of the recommended penalty to the board. If challenged, there is a presumptive finding of probable cause and the case may proceed without the need for a probable cause hearing.
- (e) Failure of the department, the disciplined contractor, or the complainant to challenge the local jurisdiction's recommended penalty within the time period set forth in this subsection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing before the board. A waiver of the right to a hearing before the board shall be deemed an admission of the violation, and the penalty recommended shall become a final order according to procedures developed by board rule without further board action. The disciplined contractor may appeal this board action to the district court.
- (f)1. The department may investigate any complaint which is made with the department. However, the department may not initiate or pursue any if the department determines that the complaint against a registered contractor who is not

also a certified contractor where a local jurisdiction enforcement body has jurisdiction over the complaint, unless summary procedures are initiated by the secretary pursuant to s. 455.225(8), or unless the local jurisdiction enforcement body has failed to investigate and prosecute a complaint, or make a finding of no violation, within 6 months of receiving the complaint. The department shall refer the complaint to the local jurisdiction enforcement body for investigation, and if appropriate, prosecution. However, the department may investigate such complaints to the extent necessary to determine whether summary procedures should be initiated is for an action which a local jurisdiction enforcement body has investigated and reached adjudication or accepted a plea of nolo contendere, including a recommended penalty to the board, the department shall not initiate prosecution for that action, unless the secretary has initiated summary procedures pursuant to s. 455.225(8).

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- 2. Upon a recommendation by the department, the board may make conditional, suspend, or rescind its determination of the adequacy of the local government enforcement body's disciplinary procedures granted under s. 489.117(2).
- (g) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow local jurisdictions to exercise disciplinary authority over certified contractors.
- (10) No municipal or county government may issue any certificate of competency or license for any contractor defined in s. 489.105(3)(a)-(o) after July 1, 1993, unless such local government exercises disciplinary control and oversight over such locally licensed contractors, including forwarding a recommended order in each action to the board as provided in subsection (7). Each local board that licenses and

disciplines contractors must have at least two consumer representatives on that board. If the board has seven or more 2 3 members, at least three of those members must be consumer 4 representatives. The consumer representative may be any 5 resident of the local jurisdiction that is not, and has never 6 been, a member or practitioner of a profession regulated by 7 the board or a member of any closely related profession. 8 Section 11. The amendments to paragraph (f) of 9 subsection (7) of section 489.131 of this act shall not affect any investigative activities or administrative actions 10 commenced by the department as a result of complaints filed 11 12 prior to the effective date of this legislation. Section 12. Effective October 1, 1998, subsection (4) 13 14 of section 455.517, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 15 455.517 Professions and occupations regulated by 16 department; legislative intent; requirements. --(4)(a) Neither No board, nor the department nor any 17 board may, shall create unreasonably restrictive and 18 19 extraordinary standards that deter qualified persons from 20 entering the various professions. Neither No board, nor the department nor any board may, shall take any action that which 21 tends to create or maintain an economic condition that 22 23 unreasonably restricts competition, except as specifically provided by law. 24 25 (b) Neither the department nor any board may create a 26 regulation that has an unreasonable effect on job creation or job retention in the state or that places unreasonable 27 28 restrictions on the ability of individuals who seek to

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find employment.

practice or who are practicing a profession or occupation to

(c) The Legislature shall evaluate proposals to 1 2 increase regulation of professions or occupations to determine 3 their effect on job creation or retention and employment 4 opportunities. 5 Section 13. Section 481.222, Florida Statutes, is 6 created to read: 7 481.222 Architects performing building code inspector 8 duties .-- Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, a 9 person currently licensed to practice as an architect under this part may provide building inspection services described 10 in s. 468.603(6) and (7) to a local government or state agency 11 12 upon its request, without being certified by the Board of 13 Building Code Administrators and Inspectors under part XIII of 14 chapter 468. When performing these building inspection 15 services, the architect is subject to the disciplinary guidelines of this part and s. 468.621(1)(c)-(g). The 16 17 complaint processing, investigation, and discipline shall be conducted by the Board of Architecture and Interior Design 18 19 rather than the Board of Building Code Administrators and 20 Inspectors. An architect may not perform plans review as an employee of a local government upon any job that the architect 21 or the architect's company designed. 22 23 Section 14. Section 471.029, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 24 471.029 Professional engineers performing building 25 26 code inspector duties .-- Notwithstanding any other provision of 27 this part, a person currently licensed to practice as a 28 professional engineer under this part may provide building 29 inspection services described in s. 468.603(6) and (7) to a local government or state agency upon its request, without 30 being certified by the Board of Building Code Administrators 31

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and Inspectors under part XIII of chapter 468. When 1 2 performing these building inspection services, the 3 professional engineer is subject to the disciplinary guidelines of this chapter and s. 468.621(1)(c)-(g). The 4 5 complaint processing, investigation, and discipline shall be 6 conducted by the Board of Professional Engineers rather than 7 the Board of Building code Administrators and Inspectors. A 8 professional engineer may not perform plans review as an 9 employee of a local government upon any job that the professional engineer or the professional engineer's company 10 designed. 11 12 Section 15. Effective July 1, 1998, subsection (12) of section 465.003, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (4) 13 14 through (14) are renumbered as subsections (5) through (15), 15 respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to said section, to read: 16 17 465.003 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the 18 term: 19 (4) "Data communication device" means an electronic 20 device that receives electronic information from one source 21 and transmits or routes it to another, including, but not 22 limited to, any such bridge, router, switch, or gateway. 23 (13)<del>(12)</del> "Practice of the profession of pharmacy" includes compounding, dispensing, and consulting concerning 24 contents, therapeutic values, and uses of any medicinal drug; 25 26 and consulting concerning therapeutic values and interactions 27 of patent or proprietary preparations, whether pursuant to prescriptions or in the absence and entirely independent of 28 29 such prescriptions or orders; and other pharmaceutical

pharmaceutical services" means the evaluation and monitoring

services. For purposes of this subsection, "other

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of the patient's health as it relates to drug therapy and
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    assisting the patient in the management of his or her drug
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    therapy, and includes the review of the patient's drug therapy
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    and communication with the patient and the patient's
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    prescribing health care provider as licensed under chapter
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    458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter 466, or similar
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    statutory provision in another jurisdiction, or such
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    provider's agent or such other persons as specifically
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    authorized by the patient, regarding the drug therapy. Nothing
   herein shall be interpreted to permit an alteration of a
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    prescriber's directions, unless otherwise permitted by law.
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   "Practice of the profession of pharmacy" The phrase also
    includes any other act, service, operation, research, or
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    transaction incidental to, or forming a part of, any of the
    foregoing acts, requiring, involving, or employing the science
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    or art of any branch of the pharmaceutical profession, study,
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    or training, and shall expressly permit a pharmacist to
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    transmit information from persons authorized to prescribe
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   medicinal drugs to their patients. A pharmacist may also
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    administer immunizations within the framework of an
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    established protocol under a supervisory practitioner who is a
    physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or by
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    written agreement with a county health department. Each
    protocol must contain specific procedures to address any
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    unforeseen allergic reaction to an immunization. A pharmacist
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    may not enter into a protocol unless he or she maintains at
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    least $200,000 of professional liability insurance, and not
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    until the pharmacist has completed training in immunizations
    as may be required by the board. The decision by a supervisory
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    practitioner to enter into such a protocol is a professional
    decision of the practitioner, and no person may interfere with
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a supervisory practitioner's decision as to whether to enter into such a protocol. A pharmacist may not enter into a protocol that is to be performed while acting as an employee without the written approval of the owner of the pharmacy.

Section 16. Paragraph (1) of subsection (1) of section 465.016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.016 Disciplinary actions.--

- (1) The following acts shall be grounds for disciplinary action set forth in this section:
- (1) Placing in the stock of any pharmacy any part of any prescription compounded or dispensed which is returned by a patient; however, in a hospital, nursing home, correctional facility, or extended care facility in which unit-dose medication is dispensed to inpatients, each dose being individually sealed and the individual unit dose or unit-dose system labeled with the name of the drug, dosage strength, manufacturer's control number, and expiration date, if any, the unused unit dose of medication may be returned to the pharmacy for redispensing. Each pharmacist shall maintain appropriate records for any unused or returned medicinal drugs.

Section 17. Effective July 1, 1998, a new paragraph (q) is added to subsection (1) of section 465.016, Florida Statutes, to read:

465.016 Disciplinary actions.--

- (1) The following acts shall be grounds for disciplinary action set forth in this section:
- (q) Using or releasing a patient's records except as authorized by this chapter and chapter 455.

Section 18. Effective July 1, 1998, subsection (2) of section 465.017, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.017 Authority to inspect.--

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(2) Except as permitted by this chapter, and chapters 406, 409, 455, 499, and 893, records maintained by  $\frac{1}{100}$  a pharmacy relating to the filling of prescriptions and the dispensing of medicinal drugs shall not be furnished, except upon the written authorization of the patient, to any person other than to the patient for whom the drugs were dispensed, or her or his legal representative, or to the department pursuant to existing law, or, in the event that the patient is incapacitated or unable to request said records, her or his spouse; to the department pursuant to existing law; to health care practitioners and pharmacists consulting or dispensing to the patient; or to insurance carriers or other payors authorized by the patient to receive such records. For purposes of this section, records held in a pharmacy shall be considered owned by the owner of the pharmacy. The pharmacy owner may use such records in the aggregate without patient identification data, regardless of where such records are held, for purposes reasonably related to the business and practice of pharmacy except upon the written authorization of such patient. Such records may be furnished in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the issuance of a subpoena from a court of competent jurisdiction and proper notice to the patient or her or his legal representative by the party seeking such records. Such records or any part thereof, if transmitted through a data communication device and not directly between a pharmacy and a treating practitioner, may not be accessed, used, or maintained by the operator or owner of the data communication device unless specifically authorized by this section. It is the intent of this subsection to allow the use and sharing of such records to

improve patient care, provided the pharmacist acts in the best 1 2 interests of their patient. Nothing herein shall be construed 3 to authorize or expand solicitation or marketing to patients 4 or potential patients in any manner not otherwise specifically 5 authorized by law. 6 Section 19. Effective July 1, 1998, subsection (4) of 7 section 465.019, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 465.019 Institutional pharmacies; permits.--8 9 (4) Medicinal drugs shall be dispensed in an institutional pharmacy to outpatients only when that 10 institution has secured a community pharmacy permit from the 11 12 department. However, an individual licensed to prescribe medicinal drugs in this state may dispense up to a 24-hour 13 14 supply of a medicinal drug to any patient of an emergency 15 department of a hospital that operates a Class II institutional pharmacy, provided the physician treating the 16 17 patient in such hospital's emergency department determines 18 that the medicinal drug is warranted and that community 19 pharmacy services are not readily accessible, geographically 20 or otherwise, to the patient. Such dispensing from the 21 emergency department shall be in accordance with the procedures of the hospital. For any such patient for whom a 22 23 medicinal drug is warranted for a period to exceed 24 hours, an individual licensed to prescribe such drug shall dispense a 24 25 24-hour supply of such drug to the patient and shall provide 26 the patient a prescription for such drug for use after the initial 24-hour period. The board may adopt rules necessary to 27 carry out the provisions of this subsection. 28 29 Section 20. Effective July 1, 1998, section 465.014, 30 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 31

465.014 Pharmacy technician. -- No person other than a 1 2 licensed pharmacist or pharmacy intern may engage in the 3 practice of the profession of pharmacy, except that a licensed 4 pharmacist may delegate to nonlicensed pharmacy technicians 5 those duties, tasks, and functions which do not fall within 6 the purview of s.  $465.003(13)\frac{(12)}{(12)}$ . All such delegated acts 7 shall be performed under the direct supervision of a licensed 8 pharmacist who shall be responsible for all such acts 9 performed by persons under his or her supervision. A pharmacy technician, under the supervision of a pharmacist, may 10 initiate or receive communications with a practitioner or his 11 12 or her agent, on behalf of a patient, regarding refill authorization requests. No licensed pharmacist shall supervise 13 14 more than one pharmacy technician unless otherwise permitted 15 by the guidelines adopted by the board. The board shall establish guidelines to be followed by licensees or permittees 16 17 in determining the circumstances under which a licensed pharmacist may supervise more than one but not more than three 18 19 pharmacy technicians. 20 Section 21. Effective July 1, 1998, paragraph (c) of 21 subsection (2) of section 465.015, Florida Statutes, is 22 amended to read: 23 465.015 Violations and penalties. --(2) It is unlawful for any person: 24 25

(c) To sell or dispense drugs as defined in s.  $465.003\underline{(8)}(7)$  without first being furnished with a prescription.

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Section 22. Effective July 1, 1998, section 465.0196, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.0196 Special pharmacy permits.--Any person desiring a permit to operate a pharmacy which does not fall

within the definitions set forth in s. 465.003(11)(10)(a)1., 2., and 3. shall apply to the department for a special pharmacy permit. If the board certifies that the application complies with the applicable laws and rules of the board governing the practice of the profession of pharmacy, the department shall issue the permit. No permit shall be issued unless a licensed pharmacist is designated to undertake the professional supervision of the compounding and dispensing of all drugs dispensed by the pharmacy. The licensed pharmacist shall be responsible for maintaining all drug records and for providing for the security of the area in the facility in which the compounding, storing, and dispensing of medicinal drugs occurs. The permittee shall notify the department within 10 days of any change of the licensed pharmacist responsible for such duties.

Section 23. Effective July 1, 1998, subsection (3) of section 468.812, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.812 Exemptions from licensure. --

or pedorthics do not apply to any licensed pharmacist or to any person acting under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist. The practice of orthotics or pedorthics by a pharmacist or any of the pharmacist's employees acting under the supervision of a pharmacist shall be construed to be within the meaning of the term "practice of the profession of pharmacy" as set forth in s. 465.003(13)(12), and shall be subject to regulation in the same manner as any other pharmacy practice. The Board of Pharmacy shall develop rules regarding the practice of orthotics and pedorthics by a pharmacist. Any pharmacist or person under the supervision of a pharmacist engaged in the practice of orthotics or pedorthics shall not

be precluded from continuing that practice pending adoption of these rules.

Section 24. Effective July 1, 1998, subsection (19) of section 499.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

499.003 Definitions of terms used in ss. 499.001-499.081.--As used in ss. 499.001-499.081, the term:

(19) "Legend drug," "prescription drug," or "medicinal drug" means any drug, including, but not limited to, finished dosage forms, or active ingredients subject to, defined by, or described by s. 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or s. 465.003(8)(7), s. 499.007(12), or s. 499.0122(1)(b) or (c).

Section 25. Effective July 1, 1998, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 499.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

499.012 Wholesale distribution; definitions; permits; general requirements.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Wholesale distribution" means distribution of prescription drugs to persons other than a consumer or patient, but does not include <u>lawful dispensing of a</u> prescription drug in accordance with chapter 465; however:
- 1. As used in s. 499.005(21), the term "wholesale distribution" does not include any of the following activities if the activity is conducted in accordance with s. 499.014:
- $\underline{a.1.}$  The purchase or other acquisition by a hospital or other health care entity that is a member of a group purchasing organization of a prescription drug for its own use from the group purchasing organization or from other hospitals or health care entities that are members of that organization;

 $\underline{b.2.}$  The sale, purchase, or trade of a prescription drug or an offer to sell, purchase, or trade a prescription drug by a charitable organization described in s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and revised, to a nonprofit affiliate of the organization to the extent otherwise permitted by law;

- c.3. The sale, purchase, or trade of a prescription drug or an offer to sell, purchase, or trade a prescription drug among hospitals or other health care entities that are under common control. For purposes of this section, "common control" means the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person or an organization, whether by ownership of stock, by voting rights, by contract, or otherwise.
- 2. As used in s. 499.005(21), the term "wholesale distribution" also does not include any of the following activities if the activity is done in accordance with rules established by the department:
- $\underline{a.4.}$  The sale, purchase, or trade of a prescription drug among federal, state, or local government health care entities that are under common control and are authorized to purchase such prescription drug.
- b. The sale, purchase, trade, or other transfer of a prescription drug from or for any of the following entities: a federal, state, or local government agency or any entity eligible to purchase prescription drugs at public health services prices pursuant to s. 602 of Pub. L. No. 102-585 to a contract provider or its subcontractor for eligible patients of the entity if:
- (I) The entity obtains written authorization for the sale, purchase, trade, or other transfer of a prescription

drug under this paragraph from the Secretary of Health. This written authorization must be based on a favorable recommendation by the Drug Regulation Advisory Group after the group has reviewed the entity's submission to the department of a detailed plan and justification for the sale, purchase, trade, or other transfer of a prescription drug under this paragraph and must enhance the public's health by improving needed access, quality, or safety because current patient drug delivery systems are inadequate;

- (II) The contract provider or subcontractor is authorized by law to administer or dispense prescription drugs;
- (III) In the case of a subcontractor, the entity is a party to and executes the subcontract;
- (IV) A contract provider or subcontractor maintains separate and apart any prescription drugs of the entity in its possession from other prescription drug inventory;
- (V) The contract provider and subcontractor maintains and produces immediately for inspection all records of movement or transfer of all the prescription drugs belonging to the entity, including, but not limited to, the records of receipt and disposition of prescription drugs. Each contractor and subcontractor dispensing or administering these drugs must maintain and produce records documenting the dispensing or administration. Records that are required to be maintained include, but are not limited to, a perpetual inventory itemizing drugs received and drugs dispensed by prescription number or administered by patient identifier, which must be submitted to the entity monthly;
- (VI) The contract provider or subcontractor either administers or dispenses the prescription drugs only to the

eligible patients of the entity or returns the prescription drug for or to the entity. The contract provider or subcontractor must require proof from each person seeking to fill a prescription or obtain treatment that the person is an eligible patient of the entity and must, at a minimum, maintain a copy of this proof as part of the records of the contractor or subcontractor required under sub-subparagraph (V);

(VII) The prescription drugs transferred pursuant to this paragraph may not be billed to Medicaid; and

authority set forth in s. 499.051, the establishment of the contract provider and subcontractor and all records pertaining to prescription drugs subject to this sub-subparagraph are subject to inspection by the entity. All records relating to prescription drugs of a manufacturer under this sub-subparagraph are subject to audit by the manufacturer of those drugs, without identifying individual patient information.

<u>c.5.</u> The sale, purchase, or trade of a prescription drug or an offer to sell, purchase, or trade a prescription drug for emergency medical reasons; for purposes of this <u>sub-subparagraph</u> subparagraph, the term "emergency medical reasons" includes transfers of prescription drugs by a retail pharmacy to another retail pharmacy to alleviate a temporary shortage.

<u>d.6.</u> The <u>transfer</u> <u>purchase or acquisition</u> of a prescription drug <u>acquired</u> by <u>a medical director on behalf of a licensed <del>an</del> emergency medical services <u>provider to that medical director for use by emergency medical services provider and its transport vehicles for use in accordance with</u></u>

1	the provider's license under providers acting within the scope
2	of their professional practice pursuant to chapter 401.
3	7. The dispensing of a prescription drug pursuant to a
4	prescription;
5	$\underline{\text{e.8}}$ . The distribution of prescription drug samples by
6	manufacturers' representatives or distributors'
7	representatives conducted in accordance with s. 499.028. + or
8	f.9. The sale, purchase, or trade of blood and blood
9	components intended for transfusion. As used in this section,
10	the term "blood" means whole blood collected from a single
11	donor and processed either for transfusion or further
12	manufacturing, and the term "blood components" means that part
13	of the blood separated by physical or mechanical means.
14	Section 26. Effective July 1, 1998, section 499.0722,
15	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
16	499.0722 Drug Regulation Advisory Group; exemptions
17	(1) There is created the Drug Regulation Advisory
18	Group, which is an independent advisory group composed of at
19	<u>least 11 members appointed by the Secretary of Health and</u>
20	including:
21	(a) One member representing the prescription drug
22	wholesale industry in this state;
23	(b) One member representing pharmaceutical
24	manufacturers, who may represent pharmaceutical manufacturers
25	<pre>nationwide;</pre>
26	(c) One member who is a practicing pharmacist;
27	(d) One member representing the Agency for Health Care
28	Administration;
29	(e) One member who is a physician licensed under
30	chapter 458 or chapter 459;
31	(f) One consumer representative;
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1	(g) One member representing the cosmetic industry;
2	(h) One member representing the compressed medical gas
3	industry;
4	(i) One member representing the medical device
5	manufacturing industry;
6	(j) The Executive Director of the Board of Pharmacy,
7	who shall be an ex officio member; and
8	(k) One member representing the department, who shall
9	chair group meetings.
LO	(1) One member representing hospitals.
L1	(m) One member representing the long-term care
L2	industry.
L3	(2) Members shall be appointed for terms of 4 years,
L4	except for the Executive Director of the Board of Pharmacy and
L5	the departmental representative, who may serve indefinitely.
L6	Members of the group may be reappointed. A vacancy in
L7	membership which occurs before the expiration of a term shall
L8	be filled by a member appointed by the Secretary of Health for
L9	a full term.
20	(3) The group shall meet upon request of the
21	department, but no more than four times a year. Members of the
22	group shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed
23	for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.
24	(4) The purposes and duties of the Drug Regulation
25	Advisory Group include, but are not limited to:
26	(a) Making recommendations to the Secretary of Health
27	regarding authorizations for the sale, purchase, trade, or
28	other transfer of a prescription drug under s. 499.012(1)(b)2.
29	(b) Making recommendations to the department regarding
30	enforcement priorities under this chapter.
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1	(c) Briefing the department on industry trends that
2	affect this chapter.
3	(d) Providing information and guidance on issues
4	submitted by the department to the group.
5	(e) Facilitating the dissemination of relevant
6	information concerning current issues affecting the public
7	health within the scope and responsibility of this chapter.
8	(5) The department may publish compliance policy
9	guidelines that set forth enforcement priorities or other
10	recommendations of the Drug Regulation Advisory Group when
11	that is in the best interest of the public health.
12	Section 27. Except as otherwise provided in this act,
13	this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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