

STORAGE NAME: h2017s1.grr

DATE: April 19, 1999

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS
ANALYSIS**

BILL #: CS/HB 2017 (PCB BRCA 99-02)

RELATING TO: Regulation of Professions and Occupations

SPONSOR(S): The Committee on Governmental Rules and Regulations, the Committee on Business Regulation and Consumer Affairs, Representative Ogles and others

COMPANION BILL(S): Compare: SB 2448 and SB 190

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) BUSINESS REGULATION AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS YEAS 7 NAYS 0
- (2) GOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS YEAS 5 NAYS 0
- (3) GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
- (4) GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS
- (5)

I. SUMMARY:

CS/HB 2017 contains a variety of provisions, relating to criteria for evaluating new professional regulation, rulemaking, distance learning, proration of continuing education requirements, fingerprint cards/criminal history check authority, and disciplinary authority. One provision establishes regulation of the practice of body-wrapping, under the cosmetologist's practice act, requiring 12 hours of training, and establishing a \$25 registration fee. The bill also requires licensure as a cosmetologist for removal of body hair by wax treatments, and defines skin care services.

The committee substitute includes provisions for regulating professions under the Department of Health. The provisions affect the regulation of chiropractic medicine, registered chiropractic physician's assistants, and psychology. The bill also prohibits the inclusion of certain disciplinary actions in the practitioner profile, clarifies the number of continuing education hours attributable to risk management, and provides for the discipline of professional who use information found in accident reports made pursuant to s. 316.066, F.S., for commercial purposes.

Additionally, the committee substitute provides for the classification of violations by professional licensees of the state as minor or major, and the removal from the licensee's record upon meeting criteria as described in the committee substitute.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

1. Legislative Review of Proposed Regulation of an Activity or Profession

Section 11.62, F.S., establishes Florida's Sunrise Act. The Sunrise Act requires the collection of certain data and the consideration of certain questions prior to hearing legislation that would establish regulation of a previously unregulated activity or profession. Prior to the 1998 regular session of the Florida Legislature, Senate staff conducted an interim project on the effect of regulation on job creation, and recommended that a provision requiring the Legislature to consider the effect any proposal for new or expanded regulation would have on job markets or job retention.

2. Miscellaneous Issues Relating to the Regulation of Professions by the DBPR

A. Intent Language

Presently, the DBPR and the Department of Health (and any board under them) are prohibited from developing "unreasonably restrictive" standards that deter qualified persons from entering the profession.

B. Miscellaneous Rulemaking Authority

Some professional regulation is assigned to a board under the DBPR, with the board having the rulemaking authority to implement the regulation. In other instances, the regulation of the profession is directly under the DBPR. In such an instance, the DBPR needs to have rulemaking authority. The DBPR has indicated that it currently lacks necessary rulemaking authority for some of the regulation assigned to it.

C. Distance Learning

Both the department and the boards have broad discretion in selecting what types of training, activities, or classes can be accepted as fulfilling continuing education requirements. However, distance learning, e.g., the provision of instruction or education via telecommunication, is a relatively new phenomenon and some boards may not be aware that such provision could be acceptable.

D. Proation of CE Requirements

Licensed professionals are often required to complete a certain number of hours of continuing education (CE) credits before being allowed to renew their license. License renewals are generally required every two years, with renewal cycles often taking place at the same time for all licensees in that profession. This means that if, for example, all the licensees within a certain profession are required to renew their license on June 1, 1999, there will be some number of licensees that have only recently obtained their initial licensure (a licensee may have obtained his/her license in July of 1998, and have not had an entire two-year time period to complete his/her CE, prior to renewal in July of 1999.)

E. Fingerprinting of Applicants

The DBPR requests an amendment to Chapter 455, F.S., to address difficulties in obtaining the cooperation of the FBI to process fingerprint cards of professional license applicants. According to the department, the FBI requires very specific language in the enabling statutes in order to process the cards. The department has discovered two practice acts which do not meet the requirements of the FBI to initiate fingerprint card processing. There may be other practice acts which use similar language of which the department is not yet aware. The two the department with which it has a problem are the acts relating to Athlete Agents and Real Estate Appraisers. The department notes that although the FBI did not specifically mention these acts as having a similar problem, real estate brokers have similar fingerprint requirement language as the real estate appraisers. According to the FBI, the statutes need

to state that a background check is required, that fingerprints will be processed, and that the processing will be done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Currently, the statutes relating to real estate appraisers and real estate brokers state that fingerprints will be processed by an appropriate law enforcement agency, but do not specifically cite the FBI. The athlete agent statute cites the FBI, but doesn't say fingerprints.

F. Determination of Probable Cause for Disciplinary Action

Two years ago, legislation inadvertently removed the DBPR's long-standing (but rarely used) authority to overturn a probable cause panels' finding that no probable cause exists to proceed in a disciplinary case against a licensee.

G. Renewal of License which has Delinquent Fines

Currently, there is no prohibition against renewing a licensee's license, when the licensee has an unpaid delinquent fine, or has otherwise failed to comply with the terms of discipline imposed.

H. Classification of Disciplinary Actions

Once a professional licensee of the State is disciplined as a result of violating statutory requirements or administrative rules controlling that profession, the resulting violation permanently remains on the licensee's record. Further, there is no distinction made between minor violations which do not result in economic or physical harm or adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare or create a significant threat of such harm, and major violations that do result in economic or physical harm or adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare or create a significant threat of such harm.

3. Cosmetology

Cosmetology is currently defined to include mechanical or chemical treatment of the head, face, and scalp for aesthetic rather than medical purposes. The 1998 Legislature removed from the Massage Therapy Act the exemption for body wrapping, scrubbing and waxing. Some people interpreted that action to prohibit such activities without licensure.

4. Body Wrapping

Part I, Chapter 455, F.S., contains the general provisions which authorize the DBPR to oversee the regulation of the numerous professions which come under their regulatory purview. Part II of this chapter similarly addresses professions which come under the purview of the Department of Health.

Chapter 480, F.S., regulates the practice of massage therapy. The Board of Massage is the regulatory body for the profession. Massage is, basically, the manipulation of the superficial tissues of the human body. With exceptions, licensure is required for anyone conducting this activity or holding themselves out to be a massage therapist.

Current exemptions from licensure include athletic trainers for professional sports and government employed massage therapists. Prior to 1997, "treatments for the purpose of cleaning and beautifying the skin or in conjunction with a weight loss program, including herbal wraps, body scrubs, paraffin wax treatments, and seaweed wraps" were also specifically exempted. Chapter 97-264, Laws of Florida, among other provisions, repealed this body wrapping exemption. Subsequently, some interested professionals have questioned whether the repeal of the exemption would, in fact, subject this activity to professional regulation.

2. Issues Relating to the Regulation of Professions by the DoH

A. Chiropractic Medicine - Chapter 460, F.S.

Presently, a requirement exists for chiropractic licensure candidates to complete a post graduate internship. In the past, the Board of Chiropractic Medicine had established rules for the qualifications and procedures of a supervising physician. However, these rules were determined to exceed the board's authority. The board is of the opinion that the law should be changed to grant them the authority to establish rules for the qualifications and procedures of a supervising physician.

Also, the board may not fine a licensee more than \$2,000 per count in any disciplinary case, even in such cases as egregious fraud.

B. Psychology - Chapter 490, F.S.

To become licensed as a psychologist in Florida, an applicant must meet various requirements which include graduation from a school with a psychology program accredited by an agency recognized and approved by the United States Department of Education. It also the definition applied to education received prior to July 1, 1999. However, a provision was passed last year which provided that an applicant could submit to the board prior to July 1, 2001, that the applicant was enrolled and graduated from a school, not accredited, but with a standard of education and training comparable to programs accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education. The comparability was to be determined by the board.

Also, a psychologist licensed in another state may become licensed in Florida by endorsement provided the requirements in the other state were substantially equivalent to those of Florida, or the psychologist is a diplomate in good standing with the American Board of Professional Psychology, Inc.

C. Fiscal Intermediary Services - Sections 626.883 and 641.316, F. S.

Effective January 1, 1999, all fiscal intermediaries were required to meet certain bond requirements and register with the Department of Insurance. The current requirements for a fiscal intermediary do not include any provisions relating to an explanation of benefits for payments to a health care provider. These payments are usually the result of contracts with health maintenance organizations

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

1. Legislative Review of Proposed Regulation of an Activity or Profession

The bill adds a new criteria for legislative evaluation of new regulation during the sunrise process, requiring the Legislature to consider what effect any proposal for new or expanded regulation would have on job markets or job retention. It also requires the proponents of the proposed regulation to provide the Legislature certain information on any examination or required training elements of the proposal. It also requires the proponents to provide information on the projected costs to applicants, practitioners, and practitioners' employers imposed by the regulation.

2. Miscellaneous Issues Regarding the Regulation of Profession by the DBPR

A. Intent Language

The bill prohibits the DBPR (in s. 455.201, F.S.) and the Department of Health (in s. 455.517, F.S.), or any board under them, from developing regulation that has an unreasonable effect on job creation or job retention. It also requires the Legislature to evaluate the effect on job creation or job retention of any proposal to increase existing regulation.

B. Miscellaneous Rulemaking Authority

This bill provides the DBPR rulemaking authority in any instance where the regulation is directly within its jurisdiction, and no board exists.

C. Distance Learning

The bill provides that a board or the department, where there is no board, may provide by rule that distance learning may be used to satisfy any continuing education requirement.

D. Proation of CE Requirements

The bill allows proration of CE requirements, or no CE requirements at all, for the initial renewal cycle of licensees who do not have the full biennial time period to complete the CE requirements.

E. Fingerprinting of Applicants

The bill provides the DBPR general authority to obtain, and send for processing, fingerprint cards in any instance where separate authority for obtaining fingerprints or running a criminal history check exists. It would also correct the existing language as it relates to real estate brokers, real estate appraisers, and athlete agents.

F. Determination of Probable Cause for Disciplinary Action

The bill provides that the DBPR is allowed to petition for a determination of the existence of probable cause in an instance in which a board determines that no probable cause exists.

G. Renewal of License which has Delinquent Fines

The bill provides that the department shall not issue or renew a license if the applicant has not complied with all terms of any previously imposed discipline, including payments of any outstanding fine. A similar provision was passed last year regarding cosmetologists, and this provision will make the principle applicable to all professions.

H. Classification of Disciplinary Actions

The bill provides for the classification of certain disciplinary actions as inactive upon the determination that the underlying violation is a minor violation and that certain other criteria have been met. Once the violation has been determined inactive, then the licensee may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the violation as disciplinary action. The bill also directs agencies to establish a schedule for classifying violations according to the severity of the violations.

3. Cosmetology

The bill requires wax treatments for removal of body hair to be done by a licensed cosmetologist. It also defines "skin care services." See Comments section.

4. Body Wrapping

The bill creates regulatory guidelines under the cosmetology statutes for body wrapping. Body wrapping is defined to mean treatments using herbal wraps for the purpose of cleansing and beautifying the skin, or of weight loss.

A person who conducts the activity of body wrapping would be required to register with the department, pay a registration fee not to exceed \$25 and participate in training classes to be conducted as a two-day course totaling 12 hours.

The bill also provides that it is unlawful to advertise or imply that skin care services have any relationship to the practice of massage, except for those explicitly provided in the definition.

2. Issues Relating to the Regulation of Professions by the DoH

A. Chiropractic Medicine - Chapter 460, F.S.

Authorizes the board to establish by rule, qualifications for serving as a supervising chiropractic physician and procedures for approving a supervisor.

Increases the board's administrative fine cap for practice act violations from a maximum of \$2,000 per violation to \$10,000.

Deletes the requirement for a post graduate internship for chiropractic licensure candidate, and allows for an undergraduate, "community-based" internship

B. Psychology - Chapter 490, F.S.

Amends a provision passed last year which provided that the date an applicant could submit to the board from prior to July 1, 2001, to August 31, 2001, and that the applicant was enrolled and graduated from a school, not accredited, but with a standard of education and training comparable to programs accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education. The comparability is changed from a determined by the board, to providing a certificate of comparability provided by the program director of an accredited doctoral-level psychology program.

Also, it provides that a psychologist with a doctoral degree in psychology and has at least 20 years of experience as a licensee in any jurisdiction of the United States within 25 years preceding the date of application may be licensed in Florida.

Provides that a patient's psychological report may be released to an employer or insurance carrier.

C. Fiscal Intermediary Services - Sections 626.883 and 641.316, F. S.

Provides that all fiscal intermediaries are required to include a detailed explanation of benefits for payments to a health care provider.

Finally, the bill provides for an effective date of July 1, 1999.

C. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

Yes. It provides the DBPR needed rulemaking authority for professions regulated directly under the department.

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

Yes. The bill establishes a regulatory program for body wrappers, with required training and a registration fee.

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

No.

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

No.

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

Yes. The bill establishes a \$25 registration fee for body wrappers.

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

No.

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

No.

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

No.

3. Personal Responsibility:

a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

No.

b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

Yes. Body wrappers pay \$25 to cover registration.

4. Individual Freedom:

a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

No.

b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

Yes. The bill requires registration in order to practice body wrapping.

5. Family Empowerment:

a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

(1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

N/A

(2) Who makes the decisions?

N/A

(3) Are private alternatives permitted?

N/A

(4) Are families required to participate in a program?

N/A

(5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

N/A

b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

No.

c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

(1) parents and guardians?

N/A

(2) service providers?

N/A

(3) government employees/agencies?

N/A

D. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:

Amends s. 11.62, and various sections of chapters 455, 460, 468, 475, and 477, F.S.

E. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1. Amends s. 11.62, F.S., to include new legislative considerations under the Sunrise Act.

Sections 2 and 3.

Amend ss. 455.201 and 455.517, F.S., to prohibit the DBPR or any board from developing unreasonable standards for entry into a profession.

Section 4. Amends s. 455.2035, F.S., to provide the DBPR rulemaking authority where there are no boards.

Section 5. Amends s. 455.2123, F.S., to encourage acceptance of distance learning as a CE modality.

Section 6. Amends s. 455.2124, F.S., to allow proration of CE requirements.

Sections 7- 10.

Amend ss. 455.213, F.S. (1998 Supp.), 468.453, F.S. (1998 Supp.), 475.175, F.S., and 475.615, F.S. (1998 Supp.). Section 7 amends s. 455.213, F.S., to establish a provision which applies to all of the professions regulated under the DBPR, giving them proper authority to allow processing of fingerprint cards by the FBI. Sections 8-10 amend ss. 468.453, 475.175, and 475.615, F.S., to provide corrected language for three specific professions which require fingerprints and criminal history background checks.

Section 11. Amends s. 120.695, F.S., to provide for a definition of a minor violation.

Section 12. Creates s. 120.696, F.S. to provide for a classification of disciplinary actions against professional licensees for the purpose of scheduling such disciplinary actions to become inactive. When a disciplinary action is deemed inactive under the schedule, the licensee may then lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge such disciplinary action.

Section 13. Amends s. 455.225, F.S. (1998 Supp.), to provide that the department may deem a disciplinary action inactive provided certain criteria are met.

Section 14. Amends s. 455.227, F.S., to provide that the DBPR shall not renew any license if the licensee has an unpaid delinquent fine or has otherwise failed to comply with the terms of a final order.

Section 15. Amends s. 455.564, F.S. to clarify amendments relating to continuing education credits.

Section 16. Amends s. 455.5651, F.S. (1998 Supp.), to remove information on hospital discipline of a practitioner from a practitioner profile prepared by the Department of Health.

Section 17. Amends s. 455.624, F.S., to provide as a grounds for discipline where a professional licensed regulated under the department uses information obtained from an accident report made pursuant to s. 316.066, F.S., or information published from a news publication that includes such information gained from those reports, for commercial purposes.

Section 18. Amends s. 460.402, F.S., to exempt from chiropractic licensure requirements chiropractic students enrolled in a community based internship.

Section 19. Amends s. 460.403, F.S., to provide a definition for a “community-based internship.”

Section 20. Amends s. 460.406, F.S., to remove the requirement for a post-graduate chiropractic internship program.

Section 21. Amends s. 460.413, F.S., to increase the administrative fine cap from \$2,000 to \$10,000 for Chiropractic physicians.

Section 22. Amends s. 460.4165, F.S., to address issues related to the certification of certified chiropractic physician’s assistants.

Section 23. Provides that persons holding certification as a certified chiropractic physician’s assistant need not reapply for certification pursuant tot e amendments found in this bill but must comply with biennial renewal requirements as provided for in s. 460.4165, F.S.

Section 24. Amends s. 460.4166, F.S. (1998 Supp.), to include reference to certified chiropractic physician’s assistant

Section 25. Amends s. 477.013, F.S., to add definitions, and elements to the job scope of cosmetologists.

Section 26. Amends 477.0132, F.S. (1998 Supp.), to provide regulatory guidelines under the cosmetology statutes for body wrapping.

Section 27. Amends s. ,477.019, (1998 Supp.), to provide regulatory guidelines under the cosmetology statutes for body wrapping.

Section 28. Amends s. 477.026, (1998 Supp.), to provide regulatory guidelines under the cosmetology statutes for body wrapping.

Section 29. Amends s. 477.0265, F.S., to provide that it is unlawful for any person to advertise or imply that skin care services as performed under Chapter 455, F.S., has any relationship to massage therapy as defined in sl 480.033(3), F.S., excepted for those practices defined in s. 477.013, F.S.

Section 30. Amends 477.029, F.S. (1998 Supp.),

Section 19. Provides an effective date of July 1, 1999.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

The department has indicated that it will cost them approximately \$50,000 to establish a system to track unpaid fines, in support of the provision in section 8 of the bill.

2. Recurring Effects:

Indeterminate. The DBPR will receive a biennial \$25 registration fee from an unknown number of persons wanting to practice as body wrappers.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None.

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

See above.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None.

2. Recurring Effects:

None.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

Persons wishing to practice body wrapping will incur a biennial \$25 biennial registration fee, and have to pay for a two-day, 12 hour training course.

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

The provisions in section 1 of the bill, requiring the Legislature to consider whether new or expanded regulation will hurt job creation or job retention, may serve to protect private industry from the costs of such new or expanded regulation.

The regulation of body wrapping, in sections 14-18 of the bill, is predicated in the assumption that such regulation will protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

See above.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

Comments of the Committee on Business Regulation and Consumer Affairs:

In order to clarify the intent of the bill that skin care services be provided only by cosmetologists, the definition of cosmetology should be amended to add the terms "skin care services." Such an amendment will ensure that these services are authorized activities of licensed cosmetologists and only they can perform the activity in a licensed cosmetology salon. The amended would be as follows: on page 15, line 1, after the word "hair", insert: skin care services.

Comments of the Committee on Governmental Rules and Regulations:

Section 11 of the bill amends s. 455.225, F.S., to provide that where a probable cause panel finds no probable cause, the department may petition for a determination of probable cause pursuant to s. 120.574, F.S. The amendment further states that the administrative law judge's order in determining the existence of probable cause shall constitute final agency action with respect to that issue. The problem with this process is that appeal of the final order begins in DOAH, the originator of the final order. It is suggested that either this amendment be removed or if it is to remain, that it be structured in a manner to ensure that a petition based on a disputed final order is not filed in the DOAH when the basis of the petition is a final order entered by the DOAH.

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

At its March 11, 1999, meeting, the Business Regulation and Consumer Affairs (BRCA) Committee adopted four amendments and one amendment-to-the-amendment. The first three amendments made changes in three specific practice acts regarding their authority to process fingerprints for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information. The fourth amendment struck proposed language providing that body wrapping is an activity which is not regulated, and substituted language that provided that body wrapping is regulated under chapter 477 (cosmetologists). An amendment-to-the-amendment changed the required training for body wrappers from 6 hours to 12 hours.

Amendments adopted at the March 17, 1999, Business Regulation and Consumer Affairs Committee meeting removed the disciplinary provision relating to noncompliance with continuing education requirements because it conflicted with provisions in PCB BRCA 99-05. Other amendments added provisions defining skin treatment and making wax treatment from removal of body hair an activity requiring licensure as a cosmetologist.

At it March 8, 1999, meeting, the Committee on Governmental Rules and Regulations adopted ten amendments to the bill. These amendments were incorporated into the committee substitute. These amendments include:

1. Removal of amendatory language to s. 455.225, F.S., that would allowed the department to petition the Division of Administrative Hearings for a determination of the existence of probable cause after a probable cause panel found no probable cause in its investigations.
2. Revising of the definitions of cosmetology, body wrapping, and skin care services.
3. Technical amendment to new paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of s. 477.0265, F.S.
4. Providing for a community-based internship for a chiropractic medicine student and revising regulations relating to certified chiropractic physician's assistants.
5. Providing that all fiscal intermediaries are required to include a detailed explanation of benefits for payments to a health care provider.
6. Prohibiting the inclusion of disciplinary action taken by a licensed hospital or an ambulatory surgical center in the practitioner profile.
7. Clarifying that continuing education hours may include more than one hour devoted to risk management
8. Directing agencies to classify violations as minor or major and providing for the clearing of minor violations from the license of a professional licensee of the State.
9. Providing that the use of information found in accident reports made pursuant to s. 316.066, F.S., is grounds for discipline under the general provisions for regulation of professionals in Ch. 455, F.S.
10. Providing that a person holding a doctoral degree in psychology and has at least 20 years experience as a licensed psychologist in any United States jurisdiction within the preceding 25 years may be licensed by endorsement.

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS REGULATION AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS:

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