

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government

BILL: PCS/SB 1504 (803522)

INTRODUCER: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government and Senator Bean

SUBJECT: Credit for Relevant Military Service

DATE: February 26, 2016

REVISED: 03/02/16

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Rossitto-Van Winkle	Stovall	HP	Favorable
2.	Davis	DeLoach	AGG	Recommend: Fav/CS
3.			AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

PCS/SB 1504 requires the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), the Department of Health (DOH), and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) to extend credit for relevant military service across a broad range of professions and occupational fields. The bill also requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) and the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) to provide commercial drivers' license (CDL) testing opportunities to Florida National Guard members at certain military facilities in Florida. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires the DBPR to extend credit towards the requirements for construction and electrical contracting licensure for experience, training, or education received and completed during service in the United States Armed Forces, if the experience, training or education is substantially similar to the experience, training, or education required for licensure. The DBPR will submit a report to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor with specific data on, among other things, how many veterans have applied, been denied, been accepted, and recommendations on ways the agencies could meet the needs of the veterans.
- Provides alternative eligibility criteria for a military service member seeking licensure as a health care practitioner through the DOH in this state and extends the alternative eligibility criteria, and other current licensure eligibility criteria for military applicants, to the spouses of active duty military personnel who apply for a license as a health care practitioner.

- Exempts out-of-state or military-trained emergency medical technicians (EMTs) or paramedics from a certification examination requirement if the EMT or paramedic is already nationally certified or registered as recognized by the DOH.
- Allows military health care practitioners who are practicing under a military platform, which is a training agreement with a nonmilitary health care provider, to be issued a temporary certificate to practice in this state.
- Requires the DACS to extend credit towards the requirements for licensure for military training or education received and completed during service in the United States Armed Forces, if the training or education is substantially similar to the training or education required for private security, private investigative and recovery services licenses, and requires the DACS to submit a report to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor with specific statistics on, among other things, how many veterans have applied, been denied, and been accepted, and recommendations on ways the agencies could meet the needs of the veterans.
- Requires the DHSMV and the DMA to create a commercial drivers' license testing pilot program to provide testing opportunities to qualified members of the North Florida National Guard.

The bill has an insignificant fiscal impact; however existing resources are sufficient for the DOH, the DBPR, the DACS, the DHSMV, and the DMA to implement provisions of the bill.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

Health Care Practitioner Licensure

The Department of Health (DOH) is responsible for the regulation of health practitioners and health care facilities in Florida for the preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The Division of Medical Quality Assurance (MQA), working in conjunction with 22 boards and six councils, licenses and regulates seven types of health care facilities, and more than 200 license types, in over 40 health care professions.¹ Any person desiring to be a licensed health care professional in Florida must apply to the DOH, MQA in writing.² Most health care professions are regulated by a board or council in conjunction with the DOH and all professions have different requirements for initial licensure and licensure renewal.³

Military Health Care Practitioners

Section 456.024, F.S., provides that any member of the United States Armed Forces who has served on active duty in the military, reserves, National Guard, or in the United States Public Health Service, as a health care practitioner, is also eligible for licensure in Florida. The DOH is required to waive fees and issue these individuals a license if they submit a completed application and proof of the following:

¹ Florida Dep't of Health, Medical Quality Assurance, *Annual Report and Long Range Plan, 2014-2015*, p.6, available at http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/reports-and-publications/_documents/annual-report-1415.pdf

² Section 456.013, F.S.

³ See chs. 401, 456-468, 478, 480, 483, 484, 486, 490, and 491, F.S.

- An honorable discharge within six months before or after, the date of submission of the application;⁴
- An active, unencumbered license issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or a United States possession or territory, with no disciplinary action taken against it in the five years preceding the date of submission of the application;
- An affidavit that he or she is not, at the time of submission, the subject of a disciplinary proceeding in a jurisdiction in which he or she holds a license or by the United States Department of Defense for reasons related to the practice of the profession for which he or she is applying;
- Documentation of actively practicing his or her profession for the three years preceding the date of submission of the application; and
- A completed fingerprint card for a background screening, if required for the profession for which he or she is applying.⁵

Florida offers an expedited licensure process to facilitate veterans seeking licensure in a health care profession in Florida through its Veterans Application for Licensure Online Response System (VALOR).⁶ In order to qualify, a veteran must apply for the license within six months before, or six months after, he or she is honorably discharged from the Armed Forces; and there is no application fee, licensure fee, or unlicensed activity fee.⁷

A board, or the DOH if there is no board, may also issue a temporary health care professional license to the spouse of an active duty member of the Armed Forces upon submission of an application form and fees. The applicant must hold a valid license for the profession issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States and may not be the subject of any disciplinary proceeding in any jurisdiction relating to the practice of a regulated health care profession in Florida. A spouse who is issued a temporary professional license to practice as a dentist under this authority must practice under the indirect supervision of a Florida dentist.

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and Paramedics Certification Under Chapter 401, F.S.

EMTs and paramedics in Florida are certified by the DOH under ch. 401, F.S. Frequently, EMTs and paramedics work closely with police and firefighters during an emergency situation. EMTs and paramedics take care of sick or injured patients in an emergency medical setting.⁸ Any person seeking certification in Florida as an EMT or paramedic who was trained out of state must provide proof of the following:

⁴ A form DD-214 or an NGB-22 is required as proof of honorable discharge. Department of Health, *Veterans*, <http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/armed-forces/veterans/index.html> (last visited Dec. 15, 2015).

⁵ *Id.* The Military Veteran Fee Waiver Request Form, also must be submitted with the application for licensure to receive waiver of fees and is available on the DOH website.

⁶ Florida Dep't of Health, *Veterans*, <http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/armed-forces/veterans/index.html>, (last visited Dec. 15, 2015).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, EMTs and Paramedics, <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Healthcare/EMTs-and-paramedics.htm#tab-2> (last visited January 28, 2016).

- A current EMT or paramedic certification or registration based upon successful completion of a training program approved by the DOH as equivalent to the most recent EMT-Basic or EMT-Paramedic National Standard Curriculum or the National EMS Education Standards of the United States Department of Transportation;
- A current certificate in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or advanced cardiac life support; and
- Successful completion of the certification examination within two years.

Construction and Electrical Contractors

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the agency charged with licensing and regulating various businesses and professionals in the state. The Division of Professions is responsible for the licensing of 415,000 professions including construction contractors,⁹ electrical contractors and alarm system contractors. The Construction Industry Licensing Board licenses and regulates the construction industry and the Electrical Contractor's Licensing Board licenses and regulates alarm system and electrical contractors. Licenses for these professions may be either certified or registered licenses. Certified licenses are statewide and allow the contractor to work anywhere in Florida. Registered licenses are limited to certain local jurisdictions and only allow a contractor to work in the cities or counties where the contractor holds a certificate of competency.¹⁰

Section 489.111(2)(c), F.S., provides the experience and education requirements for all construction contractor applicants, without exception for military veterans. These requirements include four years of experience in the category applied for, with one year as a supervisor. Applicants may apply up to three years of college credit toward the experience requirements. The Construction Industry Licensing Board reviews applicant experience when necessary to determine if the experience is within the category applied for.

Section 489.511(1)(b)3.c., F.S., provides that an applicant for an electrical or alarm system contractor license may use technical experience in electrical or alarm system work with the military or a governmental entity to meet the minimum six years of experience requirement.

Section 489.511(1)(b)3.e., F.S., provides for technical education to be used in conjunction with experience to meet the six year experience requirements, and technical training received in the military is acceptable under this provision. The Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board reviews all applications to determine if the required training and experience has been met.

Ex-Military Construction and Electrical Contractors

Section 455.213, F.S., requires the DBPR to waive the initial licensing fee, the initial application fee, and the initial unlicensed activity fee for an honorably discharged military veteran, or his or

⁹ Section 489.105, F.S., divides contractors into Division I and Division II contractors. Division I contractors include general, building, and residential contractors. Division II contractors include sheet metal, roofing, 3 classes of air conditioning, mechanical, commercial and residential pool, 3 types of pool, plumbing, underground excavating, solar, pollutant storage, and specialty contractors.

¹⁰ Florida Dep't of Business and Professional Regulation, Construction Industry Licensing Board, *Definition of Occupation and Class Codes*, available at: <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/pro/cilb/codes.html>, (last visited Jan. 21, 2016).

her spouse at the time of discharge, if he or she applies for a license within five years after discharge.

Section 455.02, F.S., provides that any member of the military on active duty in the military, who at the time he or she became active was in good standing with any DBPR administrative board,¹¹ he or she will be kept in good standing, without registering, paying fees or dues, or performing any act required for continued licensure, as long as the service member remains on active duty and does not engage in his or her profession in the private sector for profit.

Section 455.02, F.S., also provides that the DBPR may issue a temporary license to the spouse of an active duty member of the military if the spouse provides the following:

- Application fee;
- Proof of his or her marriage to an active duty military member;
- Proof of a valid professional license in another state, the District of Columbia, any United States possession or territory, or any foreign jurisdiction;
- Proof of active duty military orders that the applicant and his or her spouse are both assigned to duty in Florida; and
- A complete set of the applicant's fingerprints to be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for state and federal criminal background check, at the applicant's expense.

The temporary license expires six months after the date of issuance and is not renewable.

Licensing of Private Investigators, Private Security Officers and Recovery Agents

Private investigators, private security officers, and recovery agents are regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) under, ch. 493, F.S., and Rule 5N-1, F.A.C., which sets out the requirements for a person or business to obtain and renew the various types of licenses. In 2015, the DACS' Division of Licensing regulated 26 different licenses under ch. 493, F.S.: six private investigator, seven private security officer, seven recovery agent, and six firearm; for a total of 1,668,339 licensees in Florida.¹²

Section 493.6106, F.S., provides that applicants for licenses as a private investigator, security officer or recovery agent must:

- Be 18 years of age;
- Be a United States citizen, legal resident or have authority to work by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS);
- Have no disqualifying criminal history;
- Be of good moral character; and

¹¹ See s. 20,165(4)(a), F.S., for a complete list of all boards and programs established within the Division of Professions.

¹² Florida DACS, Division of Licensing, *Number of Licensees by Type As of December 31, 2015*, available at http://www.freshfromflorida.com/content/download/7471/118627/Number_of_Licensees_By_Type.pdf, (last visited Jan. 22, 2016).

- Have no history of incompetency, mental illness, or history of use of illegal drugs or alcoholism, unless evidence is presented showing successful completion of a rehabilitation program, or current mental competency, as appropriate.

Those applicants must provide to the DACS, among other things, an application with the following:

- Name;
- Date of birth;
- Social Security number;¹³
- Place of Birth;
- A statement of all criminal convictions, including dispositions, and adjudications withheld;
- A statement of whether he or she has been adjudicated incapacitated or committed to a mental institution;
- A statement regarding any history of illegal drug use or alcohol abuse;
- One full-face, color photograph; and
- A full set of prints on the division's fingerprint card or submitted electronically via a personal inquiry waiver and the appropriate fees.¹⁴

The DACS currently requires returning veterans and their spouses to pay application fees, fingerprint fees, and all other applicable fees when applying for licenses under ch. 493, F.S., as private investigators, security officers or recovery agents.

Commercial Drivers' License Examination Process

The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) administers all driving tests. All applicants for a commercial driver license are required to have an operator's license and pass the vision and hearing tests. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age. If they are under 21, they will be restricted to intrastate operation only. Oral exams may be given in English or Spanish with the exception of skills test or Hazmat exams. Interpreters may not be used.¹⁵

There are three types of Commercial Driver License (CDL) licenses in Florida: Class A, Class B, and Class C. Which license is required is dependent upon the weight and type of the vehicle to be operated, and the materials being transported.¹⁶

¹³ The DACS will not disclose an applicant's social security number without consent of the applicant to anyone outside the DACS unless required by law. See Chapter 119, F. S., 15 U.S.C., ss. 1681 et seq., 15 U.S.C. ss. 6801 et seq., 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 et seq., Pub. L. No. 107-56 (USA Patriot Act of 2001), and Presidential Executive Order 13224.

¹⁴ See also Fla. Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, *Private Investigator Handbook*, p. 11, available at https://licensing.freshfromflorida.com/forms/P-00093_PrivateInvestigatorHandbook.pdf; *Security Officer Handbook*, p. 16, available at https://licensing.freshfromflorida.com/forms/P-00092_SecurityOfficerHandbook.pdf; *Recovery Agent Handbook*, at p. 9, https://licensing.freshfromflorida.com/forms/P-00094_RecoveryAgentHandbook.pdf, (last visited Jan. 22, 2016).

¹⁵ Florida Dep't of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *How do I obtain my Commercial Driver License (CDL)?*, available at <http://www.flhsmv.gov/ddl/cdl.html>, (last visited Jan. 22, 2016).

¹⁶ Florida Dep't of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, "How do I obtain my Commercial Driver License (CDL)?" available at: <http://www.flhsmv.gov/ddl/cdl.html>, (last visited Jan. 22, 2016).

Active duty military or veterans requesting to be issued a CDL due to qualifications of experience while serving on military duty must:

- Pass all required knowledge¹⁷ and endorsement exams for the CDL license class and endorsements they are applying to obtain; and
- Present the Certification for Waiver of Skill Test for Military Personnel form (certification form) completed by their commanding officer or designee while on active duty or within 90 days of separation from service.¹⁸

Military are only exempt from taking the skills exams. The process must be completed, and the CDL issued, within 120 days of separation from service. The certification form can be provided to the candidate.¹⁹

The portion of the examination which tests an applicant's safe driving ability is to be administered by the DHSMV or by an entity authorized by the DHSMV to administer such examination, pursuant to s. 322.56, F.S. Such examination is to be administered at a location approved by the DHSMV. A person who seeks to retain a hazardous-materials endorsement must, upon renewal, pass the test for such endorsement as specified in s. 322.57(1)(e), F.S., if the person has not taken and passed the hazardous-materials test within two years preceding his or her application for a commercial driver license in this state.²⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Initial Licensure Requirements

Military Health Care Practitioners

The bill amends s. 456.024, F.S., to delineate that the following military personnel and military-connected persons are eligible for health care practitioner licenses in Florida:

- A person who serves, or has served, in the United States Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard;
- A person who serves, or has served, on active duty as a health care practitioner²¹ in the United States Armed Forces as a health care practitioner in the United States Public Health Service; or
- A health care practitioner, other than a dentist, in another state or United States jurisdiction whose spouse serves on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

The bill authorizes the Department of Health (DOH) to waive fees and issue licenses to a person who:

- Submits a complete application form;
- Is a member of the United States Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard and submits proof that he or she will receive an honorable discharge either six months before, or six months after the date of the application; and

¹⁷ See s. 322.12(4), F.S.

¹⁸ See supra note 15.

¹⁹ See supra note 15.

²⁰ See supra note 16.

²¹ The bill defines the term "health care practitioner" as those defined in 456.001, F.S. and Part IV of Ch. 468.

- Holds an active, unencumbered license in another state or United States jurisdiction with no disciplinary action in the preceding five years;
- Is a military health care practitioner in a profession that does not require licensure in other states, if the applicant can provide evidence to the DOH of training or experience substantially equivalent to that required in Florida and evidence of a passing score on a regional or national standards organization exam, if one is required in Florida; or
- Is the spouse of an active duty person serving in the United States Armed Forces and is health care practitioner in profession, excluding dentistry, that does not require licensure in other states, if the applicant can provide evidence to the DOH of training or experience substantially equivalent to that required in Florida and evidence of a passing score on a regional or national standards organization exam, if one is required in Florida; and
- Attests that he or she is not under licensure disciplinary preceding anywhere;
- Actively practiced the profession for which licensure is sought for three years preceding the date of the application; and
- Submits a set of fingerprints for a background screening.

The bill also makes military-trained Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) or paramedics eligible for certification in Florida under ch. 401, F.S.,²² if they provide proof of:

- A current EMT or paramedic certification or registration that is considered by the DOH to be nationally recognized;
- Successful completion of a DOH-approved training program as equivalent to the most recent EMT-Basic or EMT-Paramedic National Standard Curriculum or the National EMS Education Standards of the United States Department of Transportation; and
- A current certificate of successful course completion in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or advanced cardiac life support.

The bill creates s.456.0241, F.S.,²³ which authorizes the DOH to issue temporary certificates to active duty military health care practitioners to practice, if the applicant meets all of the following requirements:

- Submits proof that he or she will be practicing pursuant to a military platform²⁴;
- Submits a complete application and nonrefundable application fee;
- Provides proof of:
 - Having an active, unencumbered license to practice as a health care professional in another state or United States jurisdiction; or
 - Being a military health care practitioner in a profession for which licensure in a state or jurisdiction is not required for practice in the United States Armed Services; and
 - Provides evidence of military training and experience substantially equivalent to the requirements for licensure in this state to practice in that profession;

²² See section 1 of the bill.

²³ See section 3 of the bill.

²⁴ Section 456.0241, F.S., defines a “Military platform” as a military training agreement with a non-military health care provider which is designed to develop and support medical, surgical, or other health care treatment opportunities in a nonmilitary health care provider setting to authorize a military health care practitioners to develop and maintain the technical proficiency necessary to meet the present and future health care needs of the United States Armed Forces. Such agreements may include Training Affiliation Agreements and External Resource Sharing Agreements.

- Attests that he or she is not subject to any disciplinary proceeding where he or she holds a license or by the United States Department of Defense;
- Has been determined to be competent in the profession for which he or she is applying for a temporary certificate; and
- Submits a set of fingerprints for a background if required by the profession for which he or she is applying for a temporary certificate.

The temporary certificates expire six months after issuance but may be renewed upon proof of the certificate holder receiving continuing orders in this state and that he or she continues to be a military platform participant. All provisions of ch. 456, F.S., apply to these licensees except the practitioner profile requirements of ss. 456.039-456.046, F.S.

Ex-Military Construction and Electrical Contractors

The bill creates ss. 489.1131 and 489.5161, F.S., and requires the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to provide a method by which honorably discharged veterans may apply for licensure. The method must include a veteran specific application and provide the following:

- Extension of credit to the fullest extent possible toward the requirements for licensure for military experience, training, or education received and completed during service in the United States Armed Forces if the experience, training, or education is substantially similar to the experience, training, or education required for licensure.
- For a Construction Contracting License: Up to three years of active duty service in the United States Armed Forces, regardless of duty or training, must be accepted to meet the four year experience requirement. A minimum of one additional year of active experience as a foreman in the trade, either civilian or military, is required to fulfill the experience requirement.
- For Electrical or Alarm System Contracting Licenses: At least four years of experience as a supervisor or contractor in the military equivalent to the trade for which he or she is making application must be accepted to meet the four year experience requirement.

Beginning October 1, 2017, the DBPR, in conjunction with the boards, is to provide an annual report titled, "Construction and Electrical Contracting Veteran Application Statistics", to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor detailing the following for both ss. 489.1131, and 489.5161, F.S.:

- The number of applicants who identified themselves as veterans;
- The number of veterans whose application for a license was approved;
- The number of veterans whose application for a license was denied, including the reasons for denial;
- Data on the application processing times for veterans; and
- Recommendations on ways to improve the DBPR's ability to meet the needs of veterans which would effectively address the challenges that veterans face when separating from military service and seeking a license regulated by the department pursuant to ch. 489, part I and part II, F.S.

Lastly, the bill amends s. 489.511, F.S., to permit applicants to qualify for licensure by establishing at least four years of supervisory experience in electrical or alarm system

contracting obtained with the United States Armed Forces within the previous eight years or six years of technical education or training in electrical or alarm system training with the United States Armed Forces or a governmental entity within the last 12 years. Each applicant is required to take and pass the appropriate examination in the category of licensure sought.

Ex-Military Private Investigators, Private Security Officers and Recovery Agents

The bill creates s. 493.61035, F.S., and requires the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) to provide a method for honorably discharged veterans to satisfy the licensure requirements for licenses as private investigators, private security officers, and recovery agents by receiving credit to the fullest extent possible toward the requirements for licensure for their substantially similar military training and education. The DACS is to identify the overlaps, and the gaps, between the license requirements and the veteran's military training and education. The DACS is to assist in identifying training programs to fill the gaps.

Beginning October 1, 2017, the DACS is to provide an annual report to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor detailing the following for s. 493.61035, F.S.:

- The number of applicants who identified themselves as veterans;
- The number of veterans whose application for a license was approved;
- The number of veterans whose application for a license was denied, including the reasons for denial;
- Data on the application processing times for veterans;
- The DACS's efforts to assist veterans in identifying programs that offer training and education needed to meet the requirements for licensure;
- The DACS's identification of the most common overlaps and gaps between requirements for licensure and the military training and education received and completed by the veteran applicants; and
- Recommendations on ways to improve the DACS's ability to meet the needs of veterans which would effectively address the challenges that veterans face when separating from military service and seeking a license regulated by the DACS pursuant to ch. 493, F.S.

Commercial Drivers' License Testing Pilot Program for North Florida National Guard

The bill requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) and the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) to jointly conduct a pilot program to provide onsite commercial driver license testing opportunities to qualified members of the Florida National Guard pursuant to the DHSMV commercial driver license skills test waiver under s. 322.12, F.S., described previously.²⁵ Testing must be held at a Florida National Guard Armory, an Armed Forces Reserve Center, or the Camp Blanding Joint Training Center. The pilot program shall be accomplished using existing funds appropriated to the departments.

The DHSMV and the DMA shall submit, by June 30, 2017, a report on the pilot program to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

²⁵ See supra note 15.

This undesignated section is repealed October 1, 2017, and will not be codified in the Florida Statutes.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

PCS/SB 1504 may increase the number of veterans and their spouses receiving health care licenses and increase the number of veterans receiving contractor, private investigator, private security, and recovery agent licenses.

C. Government Sector Impact:

According to the agencies impacted by the bill, the fiscal impacts are as follows:

Department of Health (DOH)

The DOH may experience a recurring increase in workload associated with the expanded eligibility criteria of the military fee waiver for health care professional licensure. The number of qualified applicants who will apply for licensure is indeterminate; however, the DOH anticipates that current resources are adequate to absorb the impact.²⁶

The DOH provisions are also included in CS/CS/SB 918.

The revenues from health care practitioner licensure fees may be reduced due to the expansion of fee waivers for military spouses applying for licensure. The bill also allows the DOH to assess up to a \$50 application fee and renewal fee for temporary certificates

²⁶ See 2016 Florida Department of Health Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 1504, January 11, 2016 (on file with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government).

for active duty military health care professionals. The DOH has the authority to waive the fee; yet if assessed, the fee revenues generated would support the regulatory expenses of the licenses.²⁷

Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (DACS)

According to the DACS, the cost to implement the bill will be minimal and “can be accomplished within existing resources.”²⁸ There may be an insignificant negative fiscal impact related to the review of current licensure requirements. This will be absorbed within existing agency resources.

Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR)

According to the DBPR, there is no fiscal impact anticipated.²⁹

Information technology programming modifications will be necessary to identify military veteran applicants of affected license types. These costs can be handled with existing resources.³⁰

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) and Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

There is estimated to be no additional costs to DHSMV for the commercial drivers’ license pilot program. Currently, the DHSMV operates a program titled ‘Florida Licensing on Wheels (FLOW),³¹ which provides a convenient method to renew a driver license, obtain a replacement driver license, change a name or address on a driver license, get an identification card, etc. This requirement may be incorporated into the DHSMV’s existing FLOW program within existing resources.

There is estimated to be no additional costs to the DMA, and existing resources is sufficient.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

Not all professions have national standards examinations. An amendment may be advisable to recognize that some professions use regional standards examinations.

²⁷ See 2016 Florida Department of Health Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 941, December 15, 2015 (on file with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government).

²⁸ See 2016 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Bill Analysis for SB 1504, January 25, 2016 (on file with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government).

²⁹ See 2016 Department of Business and Professional Regulation Bill Analysis for HB 7105, February 12, 2016 (on file with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government).

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Information on the FLOW program is available at the DHMSV FLOW website here: <http://www.flhsmv.gov/offices/FLOW.htm> (last visited February 18, 2016).

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 401.27, 456.024, and 489.511 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 456.0241, 489.1131, 489.5161, and 493.61035.

This bill creates an undesignated section of Florida law.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

Recommended CS by Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government on February 24, 2016:

The committee substitute:

- Revises the eligibility criteria for military health care practitioners to receive a license in this state by allowing those who meet equivalent training and education requirements and who have taken a national or regional examination to be qualified;
- Authorizes spouses of active duty military members who are health care practitioners, excluding dentistry, to become eligible for expedited licensure and waiver of fees, if he or she meets certain criteria;
- Allows military health care practitioners who are practicing under a military platform (training agreement with a nonmilitary health care provider) to be issued a temporary certificate to practice in Florida;
- Exempts out of out-of-state or military-trained emergency medical technicians (EMTs) or paramedics from the certification examination required by the DOH, if the EMT or paramedic is nationally certified or registered;
- Reinstates back to current law the requirement that a military spouse who has been issued a temporary dental license practice under the indirect supervision of a Florida dentist;
- Modifies methods by which honorably discharged veterans may apply for licensure with the DBPR for construction contractor, electrical and alarm system contractor licenses;
- Changes the submission date of the report required by the DHSMV and the DMA to June 30, 2017 instead of June 30, 2018; and
- Repeals the joint pilot program provided by the DHSMV and DMA effective October 1, 2017.

B. Amendments:

None.