A bill to be entitled An act relating to veterinary medicine; amending s. 474.202, F.S.; defining "complementary or alternative and integrative therapies, " "examination, " "veterinary dentistry" and "veterinary telemedicine"; revising the definitions of "veterinarian/client/patient relationship" and "veterinary medicine"; amending s. 474.203, F.S.; providing that licensure is not required for persons whose practice is confined solely to non-veterinary and non-therapeutic animal massage or acupressure or non-veterinary tooth polishing or brushing; amending s. 474.214, F.S.; revising a grounds for disciplinary action; amending s. 474.215, F.S.; providing that certain practitioners of veterinary telemedicine are not required to obtain a premises permit; amending s. 474.216, F.S.; requiring practitioners of veterinary telemedicine to display his or her license number on any means used to conduct veterinary telemedicine; amending s. 474.2165, F.S.; conforming a provision; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Subsections (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), Section 1. (11), (12), and (13) of section 474.202, Florida Statutes, are

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amended to read:

474.202 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

- therapies" means a heterogeneous group of preventive,
 diagnostic, and therapeutic philosophies and practices that are
 not considered part of conventional or Western medicine as
 practiced by most veterinarians. These therapies include, but
 are not limited to, veterinary acupuncture, acutherapy, and
 acupressure; veterinary homeopathy; veterinary manual or
 manipulative therapy, such as therapies based on techniques
 practiced in osteopathy, chiropractic medicine, or physical
 medicine and therapy; veterinary nutraceutical therapy; and
 veterinary physiotherapy. The term does not include nonveterinary and non-therapeutic animal massage or acupressure.
- (a) For purposes of this subsection, the term "acupressure" means the stimulation with finger pressure, rather than the insertion of needles, of the same points on an animal's body which are targeted in acupuncture. The term does not include the prescribing of drugs or the diagnosis of or prognosis for a medical condition of the animal.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "animal massage" means the use of fingers, hands, and machines to manipulate the animal's soft tissues. The term does not include the prescribing of drugs or the diagnosis of or prognosis for a medical condition of the animal.

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- $\underline{(5)}$ "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Immediate supervision" or words of similar purport mean a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine is on the premises whenever veterinary services are being provided.
- (7)(6) "Limited-service veterinary medical practice" means offering or providing veterinary services at any location that has a primary purpose other than that of providing veterinary medical service at a permanent or mobile establishment permitted by the board; provides veterinary medical services for privately owned animals that do not reside at that location; operates for a limited time; and provides limited types of veterinary medical services.
- (8) (7) "Mobile veterinary establishment" and "mobile clinic" mean a mobile unit which contains the same treatment facilities as are required of a permanent veterinary establishment or which has entered into a written agreement with another veterinary establishment to provide any required facilities not available in the mobile unit. The terms do not refer to the use of a car, truck, or other motor vehicle by a veterinarian making a house call.
- (9) (8) "Patient" means any animal, herd, collection, or group of animals for which the veterinarian practices veterinary medicine.
 - (10) "Examination" means the evaluation of a patient

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through means such as inspection, palpation, and auscultation.

An examination may be performed using veterinary telemedicine.

This definition does not apply to s. 474.2185.

(11) (9) "Practice of veterinary medicine" means diagnosing the medical condition of animals and prescribing, dispensing, or administering drugs, medicine, appliances, applications, or treatment of whatever nature for the prevention, cure, or relief of a wound, fracture, bodily injury, or disease thereof; performing any manual procedure for the diagnosis of or treatment for pregnancy or fertility or infertility of animals; or representing oneself by the use of titles or words, or undertaking, offering, or holding oneself out, as performing any of these functions. The term includes the determination of the health, fitness, or soundness of an animal.

(12) (10) "Responsible supervision" or words of similar purport mean the control, direction, and regulation by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine of the duties involving veterinary services which she or he delegates to unlicensed personnel.

 $\underline{(13)}$ "Veterinarian" means a health care practitioner who is licensed to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in Florida under the authority of this chapter.

(14) (12) "Veterinarian relationship," "client
relationship," "patient Veterinarian/client/patient
relationship," or "client/patient relationship" means a

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relationship where the veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the animal and its need for medical treatment.

"Veterinary dentistry" means a discipline within the scope of veterinary practice that involves the professional examination, evaluation, diagnosis, prevention, and nonsurgical and surgical treatment of conditions, diseases, and disorders of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area and their adjacent and associated structures. A veterinary dental cleaning refers to scaling, supragingival and subgingival plaque and calculus removal, and polishing of the teeth with power or hand instruments by a licensed veterinarian or under his or her immediate supervision. Periodontal therapy, which is also included within veterinary dentistry, refers to the treatment of diseased periodontal tissues which includes professional dental cleaning as defined in this subsection and one or more of the following treatments: root planing, gingival curettage, periodontal flaps, extractions, regenerative surgery, gingivectomy or gingivoplasty, and local administration of antiseptics or antibiotics. The term does not include nonveterinary tooth polishing or brushing on animals which uses animal toothpastes or whiteners and manual instruments which are readily available to the public.

(16) (13) "Veterinary medicine" includes, with respect to animals, surgery, acupuncture, obstetrics, veterinary dentistry,

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physical therapy, radiology, theriogenology, <u>complementary or</u> <u>alternative veterinary medicine</u>, <u>veterinary telemedicine</u>, and other branches or specialties of veterinary medicine.

- veterinary medicine by a licensed Florida veterinarian that includes a complete examination and the establishment of a valid patient relationship where patient care, treatment, or service is provided through the use of medical information exchanged from one site to another via electronic communications.

 Veterinary telemedicine shall be practiced within a patient relationship except for patient care, treatment, or service given in an emergency care situation until such patient can be seen by or transported to a veterinarian. A veterinarian is not prohibited from consulting on patient care with another veterinarian who has an ongoing patient relationship with the patient, including the use of any prescription medications, nor on-call or cross-coverage situations in which the veterinarian has access to patient records, via veterinary telemedicine.
- Section 2. Subsection (9) is added to section 474.203, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 474.203 Exemptions.—This chapter does not apply to:
- (9) Any person whose work is confined solely to nonveterinary and non-therapeutic animal massage or acupressure, or non-veterinary tooth polishing or brushing.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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For the purposes of chapters 465 and 893, persons exempt pursuant to subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (4) are deemed to be duly licensed practitioners authorized by the laws of this state to prescribe drugs or medicinal supplies.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 474.214, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.214 Disciplinary proceedings.-

- (1) The following acts shall constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions in subsection (2) may be taken:
- (a) Attempting to procure a license to practice veterinary medicine by bribery, by fraudulent representations, or through an error of the department or the board.
- (b) Having a license or the authority to practice veterinary medicine revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of licensure, by the licensing authority of any jurisdiction, including any agency or subdivision thereof. The licensing authority's acceptance of a veterinarian's relinquishment of a license, stipulation, consent order, or other settlement, offered in response to or in anticipation of the filing of administrative charges against the veterinarian's license or authority to practice, shall be construed as action against the veterinarian's license or authority to practice.
- (c) Being convicted or found guilty, regardless of adjudication, of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly

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relates to the practice of veterinary medicine or the ability to practice veterinary medicine. Any crime which demonstrates a lack of regard for animal life relates to the ability to practice veterinary medicine. In addition, crimes relating to the ability to practice veterinary medicine shall include, but not be limited to, crimes involving any violation of state or federal drug laws.

- (d) Making or filing a report or record which the licensee knows to be false, intentionally or negligently failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law, willfully impeding or obstructing such filing, or inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing. Such reports or records shall include only those which are signed in the capacity of a licensed veterinarian.
- (e) Advertising goods or services in a manner which is fraudulent, false, deceptive, or misleading in form or content.
- (f) Violating any provision of this chapter or chapter 455, a rule of the board or department, or a lawful order of the board or department previously entered in a disciplinary hearing, or failing to comply with a lawfully issued subpoena of the department.
- (g) Practicing with a revoked, suspended, inactive, or delinquent license.
- (h) Being unable to practice veterinary medicine with reasonable skill or safety to patients by reason of illness,

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drunkenness, use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other material or substance or as a result of any mental or physical condition. In enforcing this paragraph, upon a finding by the secretary, the secretary's designee, or the probable cause panel of the board that probable cause exists to believe that the licensee is unable to practice the profession because of the reasons stated in this paragraph, the department shall have the authority to compel a licensee to submit to a mental or physical examination by a physician designated by the department. If the licensee refuses to comply with the department's order, the department may file a petition for enforcement in the circuit court of the circuit in which the licensee resides or does business. The licensee shall not be named or identified by initials in any other public court records or documents and the enforcement proceedings shall be closed to the public. The department shall be entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011. A licensee affected under this paragraph shall be afforded an opportunity at reasonable intervals to demonstrate that she or he can resume the competent practice for which she or he is licensed with reasonable skill and safety to patients. Neither the record of proceedings nor the orders entered by the board in any proceedings under this paragraph shall be used against a licensee in any other proceedings.

(i) Judicially determined mental incompetency. However, a license suspended for this cause may be reinstated upon legal

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restoration of the competency of the individual whose license was so suspended.

- (j) Knowingly maintaining a professional connection or association with any person who is in violation of the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the board or department. However, if the licensee verifies that the person is actively participating in a board-approved program for the treatment of a physical or mental condition, the licensee is required only to report such person to the consultant.
- (k) Paying or receiving kickbacks, rebates, bonuses, or other remuneration for receiving a patient or client or for referring a patient or client to another provider of veterinary services or goods.
- (1) Performing or prescribing unnecessary or unauthorized treatment.
- (m) Fraud in the collection of fees from consumers or any person, agency, or organization paying fees to practitioners.
- (n) Attempting to restrict competition in the field of veterinary medicine other than for the protection of the public. However, this provision shall not apply to testimony made in good faith at a hearing or other proceeding in which the subject is the revocation of a license or a lesser penalty.
- (o) Fraud, deceit, negligence, incompetency, or misconduct, in or related to the practice of veterinary medicine.

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- (p) Conviction on a charge of cruelty to animals.
- (q) Permitting or allowing another to use a veterinarian's license for the purpose of treating or offering to treat animals.
- (r) Being guilty of incompetence or negligence by failing to practice medicine with that level of care, skill, and treatment which is recognized by a reasonably prudent veterinarian as being acceptable under similar conditions and circumstances.
- (s) Willfully making any misrepresentations in connection with the inspection of food for human consumption.
- (t) Fraudulently issuing or using any false health certificate, vaccination certificate, test chart, or other blank form used in the practice of veterinary medicine relating to the presence or absence of animal disease or transporting animals or issuing any false certificate relating to the sale of products of animal origin for human consumption.
- (u) Fraud or dishonesty in applying, treating, or reporting on tuberculin, diagnostic, or other biological tests.
- (v) Failing to keep the equipment and premises of the business establishment in a clean and sanitary condition, having a premises permit suspended or revoked pursuant to s. 474.215, or operating or managing premises that do not comply with requirements established by rule of the board.
 - (w) Practicing veterinary medicine at a location for which

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a valid premises permit has not been issued when required under s. 474.215.

- (x) Refusing to permit the department to inspect the business premises of the licensee during regular business hours.
- (y) Using the privilege of ordering, prescribing, or making available medicinal drugs or drugs as defined in chapter 465, or controlled substances as defined in chapter 893, for use other than for the specific treatment of animal patients for which there is a documented veterinarian/client/patient relationship. Pursuant thereto, the veterinarian shall:
- 1. Have sufficient knowledge of the animal to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal, which means that the veterinarian is personally acquainted with the keeping and caring of the animal and has recently seen the animal, or has made medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal is kept, or has recently seen the animal via a veterinary telemedicine appointment.
- 2. Be available or provide for followup care and treatment in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy.
- 3. Maintain records which document patient visits, diagnosis, treatment, and other relevant information required under this chapter.
 - (z) Providing, prescribing, ordering, or making available

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for human use medicinal drugs or drugs as defined in chapter 465, controlled substances as defined in chapter 893, or any material, chemical, or substance used exclusively for animal treatment.

- (aa) Failing to report to the department any person the licensee knows to be in violation of this chapter or of the rules of the department or board. However, if the licensee verifies that the person is actively participating in a board-approved program for the treatment of a physical or mental condition, the licensee is required only to report such person to the consultant.
- (bb) Violating any of the requirements of chapter 499, the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, more commonly known as the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or chapter 893.
 - (cc) Failing to provide adequate radiation safeguards.
- (dd) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a licensee.
- (ee) Failing to keep contemporaneously written medical records as required by rule of the board.
- (ff) Prescribing or dispensing a legend drug as defined in chapter 499, including any controlled substance, inappropriately or in excessive or inappropriate quantities.

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- (gg) Practicing or offering to practice beyond the scope permitted by law.
- (hh) Delegating professional responsibilities to a person when the licensee delegating such responsibilities knows or has reason to know that such person is not qualified by training, experience, or licensure to perform them.
 - (ii) Presigning blank prescription forms.
- (jj) Failing to report to the board within 30 days, in writing, any action set forth in paragraph (b) that has been taken against the practitioner's license to practice veterinary medicine by any jurisdiction, including any agency or subdivision thereof.
- (kk) Aiding or assisting another person in violating any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted pursuant thereto.
- (11) Failing to respond within 60 days after receipt of a request to provide satisfactory proof of having participated in approved continuing education programs.
- (mm) Failing to maintain accurate records or reports as required by this chapter or by federal or state laws or rules pertaining to the storing, labeling, selling, dispensing, prescribing, and administering of controlled substances.
- (nn) Failing to report a change of address to the board within 60 days thereof.
- (oo) Failure of the responsible veterinarian to report a change of premises ownership or responsible veterinarian within

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351 60 days thereof

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- (pp) Failing to give the owner of a patient, before dispensing any drug, a written prescription when requested.
- Section 4. Subsection (10) is added to section 474.215,

 Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 474.215 Premises permits.—
 - (10) Any practitioner who provides veterinary services solely via veterinary telemedicine shall not be required to obtain a premises permit.
 - Section 5. Section 474.216, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 474.216 License and premises permit to be displayed.—Each person to whom a license or premises permit is issued shall keep such document conspicuously displayed in her or his office, place of business, or place of employment, whether a permanent or mobile veterinary establishment or clinic, and shall, whenever required, exhibit said document to any member or authorized representative of the board. A practitioner who performs veterinary telemedicine must conspicuously display his or her license number on any website or any other means by which he or she advertises or conducts the practice of veterinary telemedicine.
- 373 Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 474.2165, Florida 374 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 474.2165 Ownership and control of veterinary medical

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patient records; report or copies of records to be furnished.-

(1) As used in this section, the term "records owner" means any veterinarian who generates a medical record after making an physical examination of, or administering treatment or dispensing legend drugs to, any patient; any veterinarian to whom records are transferred by a previous records owner; or any veterinarian's employer, provided the employment contract or agreement between the employer and the veterinarian designates the employer as the records owner.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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