



Florida Health Mission:

To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, & community efforts.

BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGY

****Study Packet****
For the
Florida Laws and Rules Examination
Computer Based Test
For Psychologists

Effective:

May 2025
(Section 1 of 2)

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The Psychology Florida Laws & Rules Examination

- The examination consists of forty (40) scored objective questions which test knowledge of Florida Statutes and rules relevant to the practice of psychology in this State. The content of the examination is as follows:

SUBJECT	NO. OF QUESTIONS
1. Chapter 490, F.S. (Psychological Services Act)	9
2. Section 90.503, F.S. (Psychotherapist-patient privilege)	1
3. Chapter 394, Part I, F.S. (Florida Mental Health Act)	7
4. Chapter 415, F.S. (Protection From Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation)	1
5. Chapter 64B19, F.A.C. (Board of Psychology)	12
6. Chapter 456, F.S. (Health Professions and Occupations: General Provisions)	8
7. Chapter 39, F.S. (Proceeding Relating to Children)	2

A raw score of thirty-two (32) correct answers (80%) is necessary to pass the examination.

- For additional information regarding exam content, exam policies and procedures, please review the **Candidate Information Bulletin** at <https://home.pearsonvue.com/fl/doh>
- Please note that Board staff is unable to answer any questions or discuss the content of this confidential examination developed by the testing vendor. An optional post-examination survey will be offered after you complete the exam for any feedback you might like to provide.
- Rule 64B19-11.0075(1) F.A.C. states: "The Board shall close the application file of and issue a final order of denial to any applicant for licensure by examination who fails to pass the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology and the Florida laws and rules examination or who fails to submit evidence of completion of the postdoctoral, supervised experience within 24 months of the issuance of the Board's letter advising that the applicant has been approved for examination."
- **Please contact the Board office at mqa.psychology@flhealth.gov if you are uncertain of your scheduled file closure date or have any related questions.**

Examination Study Packet

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Note: Each section is a transcription of the Florida Statutes or the Florida Administrative Code. All attempts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the texts; if you have any concerns about the accuracy, please consult the Florida Statutes online at www.leg.state.fl.us and the Florida Administrative Code at www.flrules.org. Copies of the laws and rules may also be found in local university or law libraries.

This edition of the Study Packet supersedes all previous editions. Please save this document for future reference. Any Statute or Rule modifications between this edition and prior editions have been identified by highlighting the footnote of each Statute or Rule that had a textual change.

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PART A:

Chapter 490, Florida Statutes, Psychological Services Act

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CHAPTER 490
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

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490.001 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the “Psychological Services Act.”

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; ss. 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429.

490.002 Intent.

The Legislature finds that as society becomes increasingly complex, emotional survival is equal in importance to physical survival. Therefore, in order to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of the public, the Legislature must provide privileged communication for members of the public or those acting on their behalf to encourage needed or desired psychological services to be sought out. The Legislature further finds that, since such psychological services assist the public primarily with emotional survival, which in turn affects physical and psychophysical survival, the practice of psychology and school psychology by unqualified persons presents a danger to public health, safety, and welfare.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; ss. 1, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429.

490.003 Definitions.

Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) “Board” means the Board of Psychology.

(2) “Department” means the Department of Health.

(3)(a) “Doctoral degree from an American Psychological Association accredited program” means a Psy.D., an Ed.D. in psychology, or a Ph.D. in psychology from a psychology program at an educational institution that, at the time the applicant was enrolled and graduated:

1. Had institutional accreditation from an agency recognized and approved by the United States Department of Education or was recognized as a member in good standing with Universities Canada; and
2. Had programmatic accreditation from the American Psychological Association.

(b) “Doctoral degree in psychology” means a Psy.D., an Ed.D. in psychology, or a Ph.D. in psychology from a psychology program at an educational institution that, at the time the applicant was enrolled and graduated, had institutional accreditation from an agency recognized and approved by the United States Department of Education or was recognized as a member in good standing with Universities Canada.

(4) “Practice of psychology” means the observations, description, evaluation, interpretation, and modification of human behavior, by the use of scientific and applied psychological principles, methods, and procedures, for the purpose of describing, preventing, alleviating, or eliminating symptomatic, maladaptive, or undesired behavior and of enhancing interpersonal behavioral health and mental or psychological health. The ethical practice of psychology includes, but is not limited to, psychological testing and the evaluation or assessment of personal characteristics such as intelligence, personality, abilities, interests, aptitudes, and neuropsychological functioning, including evaluation of mental competency to manage one’s affairs and to participate in legal proceedings; counseling, psychoanalysis, all forms of psychotherapy, sex therapy, hypnosis, biofeedback, and behavioral analysis and therapy; psychoeducational evaluation, therapy, remediation, and consultation; and use of psychological methods to diagnose and treat

mental, nervous, psychological, marital, or emotional disorders, illness, or disability, alcoholism and substance abuse, and disorders of habit or conduct, as well as the psychological aspects of physical illness, accident, injury, or disability, including neuropsychological evaluation, diagnosis, prognosis, etiology, and treatment.

(a) Psychological services may be rendered to individuals, couples, families, groups, and the public without regard to place of service.

(b) The use of specific modalities within the practice of psychology is restricted to psychologists appropriately trained in the use of such modalities.

(c) The practice of psychology shall be construed within the meaning of this definition without regard to whether payment is requested or received for services rendered.

(5) "Practice of school psychology" means the rendering or offering to render to an individual, a group, an organization, a government agency, or the public any of the following services:

(a) Assessment, which includes psychoeducational, developmental, and vocational assessment; evaluation and interpretation of intelligence, aptitudes, interests, academic achievement, adjustment, and motivations, or any other attributes, in individuals or groups, that relate to learning, educational, or adjustment needs.

(b) Counseling, which includes short-term situation-oriented professional interaction with children, parents, or other adults for amelioration or prevention of learning and adjustment problems. Counseling services relative to the practice of school psychology include verbal interaction, interviewing, behavior techniques, developmental and vocational intervention, environmental management, and group processes.

(c) Consultation, which includes psychoeducational, developmental, and vocational assistance or direct educational services to schools, agencies, organizations, families, or individuals related to learning problems and adjustments to those problems.

(d) Development of programs, which includes designing, implementing, or evaluating educationally and psychologically sound learning environments; acting as a catalyst for teacher involvement in adaptations and innovations; and facilitating the psychoeducational development of individual families or groups.

(6) "Provisional psychologist licensee" means a person provisionally licensed under this chapter to provide psychological services under supervision.

(7) "Psychologist" means a person licensed pursuant to s. 490.005(1), s. 490.006, or the provision identified as s. 490.013(2) in s. 1, chapter 81-235, Laws of Florida.

(8) "School psychologist" means a person licensed pursuant to s. 490.005(2), s. 490.006, or the provision identified as s. 490.013(1) in s. 1, chapter 81-235, Laws of Florida.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; ss. 2, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 2, 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 190, ch. 94-218; s. 3, ch. 95-279; s. 2, ch. 97-198; s. 194, ch. 97-264; s. 40, ch. 2020-133; s. 19, ch. 2022-71.

490.004 Board of Psychology.

- (1) There is created within the department the Board of Psychology, composed of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.
- (2) Five members of the board must be psychologists licensed pursuant to this chapter in good standing in this state. The remaining two members must be citizens of the state who are not and have never been licensed psychologists and who are in no way connected with the practice of psychology. At least one member of the board must be 60 years of age or older.
- (3) Members shall be appointed for terms of 4 years and shall serve until their successors are appointed.
- (4) The board shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. [120.536](#)(1) and [120.54](#) to implement the provisions of this chapter.
- (5) All applicable provisions of chapter 456 relating to activities of regulatory boards shall apply to the board.
- (6) The board shall maintain its official headquarters in the City of Tallahassee.
- (7) The board shall appoint an individual to serve as the state's commissioner on the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission, as required under s. [490.0075](#).
History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; s. 25, ch. 87-172; ss. 3, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 191, ch. 94-218; s. 4, ch. 95-279; s. 148, ch. 98-166; s. 162, ch. 98-200; s. 207, ch. 2000-160; s. 4, ch. 2023-140.

490.005 Licensure by examination.

- [1](#)(1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a psychologist shall apply to the department to take the licensure examination. The department shall license each applicant whom the board certifies has met all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Completed the application form and remitted a nonrefundable application fee not to exceed \$500 and an examination fee set by the board sufficient to cover the actual per applicant cost to the department for development, purchase, and administration of the examination, but not to exceed \$500.
 - (b) Submitted proof satisfactory to the board that the applicant has received:
 1. A doctoral degree from an American Psychological Association accredited program; or
 2. The equivalent of a doctoral degree from an American Psychological Association accredited program from a school or university located outside the United States of America which was officially recognized by the government of the country in which it is located as an institution or program to train students to practice professional psychology. The applicant has the burden of establishing that this requirement has been met.
 - (c) Had at least 2 years or 4,000 hours of experience in the field of psychology in association with or under the supervision of a licensed psychologist meeting the academic and experience requirements of this chapter or the equivalent as determined by the board. The experience requirement may be met by work performed on or off the premises of the supervising psychologist if the off-premises work is not the independent, private practice rendering of psychological services that does not have a psychologist as a member of the group actually rendering psychological services on the premises.

(d) Passed the examination. However, an applicant who has obtained a passing score, as established by the board by rule, on the psychology licensure examination designated by the board as the national licensure examination need only pass the Florida law and rules portion of the examination.

¹(2) Any person desiring to be licensed as a school psychologist shall apply to the department to take the licensure examination. The department shall license each applicant who the department certifies has:

(a) Satisfactorily completed the application form and submitted a nonrefundable application fee not to exceed \$250 and an examination fee sufficient to cover the per applicant cost to the department for development, purchase, and administration of the examination, but not to exceed \$250 as set by department rule.

(b) Submitted satisfactory proof to the department that the applicant:

1. Has received a doctorate, specialist, or equivalent degree from a program primarily psychological in nature and has completed 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours of graduate study, in areas related to school psychology as defined by rule of the department, from a college or university which at the time the applicant was enrolled and graduated was accredited by an accrediting agency recognized and approved by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation or its successor organization or from an institution that is a member in good standing with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

2. Has had a minimum of 3 years of experience in school psychology, 2 years of which must be supervised by an individual who is a licensed school psychologist or who has otherwise qualified as a school psychologist supervisor, by education and experience, as set forth by rule of the department. A doctoral internship may be applied toward the supervision requirement.

3. Has passed an examination provided by the department.

(3)(a) The board shall close the application file of any applicant who fails to pass the psychology licensure examination and the Florida law and rules portion of the examination or who fails to submit evidence of completion of the postdoctoral, supervised experience within a timeframe no longer than 24 months.

(b) The board shall implement a procedure by which an applicant may apply for an extension beyond the required timeframe.

(c) An individual who completes the required postdoctoral training residency may continue to practice under supervision if she or he does so in a manner prescribed by the board by rule, has a current application on file, and no final order of denial has been issued.

(4) A person licensed as a psychologist in another state who is practicing pursuant to the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact under s. [490.0075](#), and only within the scope provided therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this section.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; s. 91, ch. 83-329; ss. 4, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-205; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 3, 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 109, ch. 92-149; s. 30, ch. 94-310; s. 5, ch. 95-279; s. 3, ch. 97-198; s. 195, ch. 97-264; s. 302, ch. 98-166; s. 162, ch. 99-397; s. 1, ch. 2008-125; s. 41, ch. 2020-133; s. 20, ch. 2022-71; s. 5, ch. 2023-140; s. 34, [ch. 2024-243](#).

1Note.—[Section 34, ch. 2024-243](#), redesignated paragraphs (1)(b)-(d) as paragraphs (1)(c)-(e), respectively, added a new paragraph (1)(b), and amended subsection (2), effective July 1, 2025, to read:

(b) Submitted to background screening in accordance with s. 456.0135.

* * * * *

(2) Any person desiring to be licensed as a school psychologist shall apply to the department to take the licensure examination. The department shall license each applicant who the department certifies has met all of the following requirements:

(a) Satisfactorily completed the application form and submitted a nonrefundable application fee not to exceed \$250 and an examination fee sufficient to cover the per applicant cost to the department for development, purchase, and administration of the examination, but not to exceed \$250 as set by department rule.

(b) Submitted to background screening in accordance with s. 456.0135.

(c) Submitted satisfactory proof to the department that the applicant:

1. Has received a doctorate, specialist, or equivalent degree from a program primarily psychological in nature and has completed 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours of graduate study, in areas related to school psychology as defined by rule of the department, from a college or university which at the time the applicant was enrolled and graduated was accredited by an accrediting agency recognized and approved by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation or its successor organization or from an institution that is a member in good standing with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

2. Has had a minimum of 3 years of experience in school psychology, 2 years of which must be supervised by an individual who is a licensed school psychologist or who has otherwise qualified as a school psychologist supervisor, by education and experience, as set forth by rule of the department. A doctoral internship may be applied toward the supervision requirement.

3. Has passed an examination provided by the department.

490.0051 Provisional licensure; requirements.

(1) The department shall issue a provisional psychology license to each applicant whom the board certifies has met all of the following criteria:

(a) Completed the application form and remitted a nonrefundable application fee not to exceed \$250, as set by board rule.

(b) Earned a doctoral degree from an American Psychological Association accredited program.

(c) Met any additional requirements established by board rule.

(2) A provisional licensee must work under the supervision of a licensed psychologist until the provisional licensee is in receipt of a license or a letter from the department stating that he or she is licensed as a psychologist.

(3) A provisional license expires 24 months after the date it is issued and may not be renewed or reissued.

History.—s. 4, ch. 97-198; s. 196, ch. 97-264; s. 21, ch. 2022-71; [s. 35, ch. 2024-243](#).

1Note.—[Section 35, ch. 2024-243](#), redesignated paragraphs (1)(b) and (c) as paragraphs (1)(c) and (d), respectively, and added a new paragraph (1)(b), effective July 1, 2025, to read:

(b) Submitted to background screening in accordance with s. 456.0135.

490.006 Licensure by endorsement.

(1) The department shall license a person as a psychologist or school psychologist who, upon applying to the department and remitting the appropriate fee, demonstrates to the department or, in the case of psychologists, to the board that the applicant meets the requirements for licensure by endorsement under s. 456.0145.

(2) A person licensed as a psychologist in another state who is practicing pursuant to the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact under s. [490.0075](#), and only within the scope provided therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this section.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; ss. 5, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 4, 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 6, ch. 95-279; s. 163, ch. 99-397; s. 42, ch. 2020-133; s. 6, ch. 2023-140; **s. 36, ch. 2024-243; s. 20, ch. 2024-274.**

1Note.—**Section 36, ch. 2024-243**, amended subsection (1), as amended by s. 20, ch. 2024-274, effective July 1, 2025, to read:

(1) The department shall license a person as a psychologist or school psychologist who, upon applying to the department, submitting to background screening in accordance with s. 456.0135, and remitting the appropriate fee, demonstrates to the department or, in the case of psychologists, to the board that the applicant meets the requirements for licensure by endorsement under s. 456.0145.

490.007 Renewal of license.

(1) The department or, in the case of psychologists, the board shall prescribe by rule a method for the biennial renewal of a license at a fee set by rule, not to exceed \$500.

(2) Each applicant for renewal shall present satisfactory evidence that, in the period since the license was issued, the applicant has completed continuing education requirements set by rule of the department or, in the case of psychologists, by rule of the board. Not more than 25 hours of continuing education per year shall be required.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; s. 102, ch. 83-218; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; s. 116, ch. 83-329; ss. 6, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 110, ch. 92-149; s. 286, ch. 94-119.

490.0075 Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact.

The Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact is hereby enacted and entered into by this state with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE

This compact is designed to achieve the following purposes and objectives:

(1) Increase public access to professional psychological services by allowing for telepsychological practice across state lines as well as temporary in-person, face-to-face services in a state where the psychologist is not licensed to practice psychology;

(2) Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety, especially client or patient safety;

(3) Encourage the cooperation of compact states in the areas of psychologist licensure and regulation;

(4) Facilitate the exchange of information between compact states regarding psychologist licensure, adverse actions, and disciplinary history;

(5) Promote compliance with the laws governing the practice of psychology in each compact state; and

(6) Invest all compact states with the authority to hold licensed psychologists accountable through the mutual recognition of compact state licenses.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, the term:

(1) “Adverse action” means any disciplinary action that is a matter of public record which is taken by a state’s psychology regulatory authority against an individual’s license to practice psychology in that state.

(2) “Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards” means the membership organization composed of state and provincial psychology regulatory authorities that are responsible for the licensure and registration of psychologists throughout the United States and Canada.

(3) “Authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology” means a licensed psychologist’s authority to practice telepsychology, within the limits authorized under this compact, in a compact state other than the one in which he or she is licensed.

(4) “Bylaws” means those rules established by the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission pursuant to Article X for its governance, or for directing and controlling its actions and conduct.

(5) “Client or patient” means the recipient of psychological services, whether psychological services are delivered in the context of health care, corporate, supervision, or consulting services.

(6) “Commissioner” means the voting representative appointed by each state psychology regulatory authority pursuant to Article X.

(7) “Compact state” means a state, the District of Columbia, or a United States territory that has enacted this compact legislation and that has not withdrawn pursuant to subsection (3) of Article XIII or been terminated pursuant to subsection (2) of Article XII.

(8) “Confidentiality” means the principle that data or information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized persons or processes.

(9) “Coordinated licensure information system,” also referred to as “coordinated database,” means an integrated process that is administered by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards for collecting, storing, and sharing information on psychologists’ licensure and enforcement activities related to psychology licensure laws and the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact.

(10) “Day” means any part of a day in which the psychologist practices psychology.

(11) “Distant state” means the compact state where a psychologist is physically present, not through the use of telecommunication technologies, to provide temporary in-person, face-to-face psychological services.

(12) “E-passport” means a certificate issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards which allows a licensed psychologist to provide telepsychological services across state lines.

(13) “Executive board” means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the commission.

(14) “Home state” means a compact state where a psychologist is licensed to practice psychology, as provided in Article III.

(15) “Identity history summary” means a summary of information retained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or other designee with similar authority, in connection with arrests and, in some instances, federal employment or military service.

(16) “In-person, face-to-face” means interactions in which the psychologist and the client or patient are in the same physical space and does not include interactions that may occur through the use of telecommunication technologies.

(17) “Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC)” means the certificate issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards which grants temporary authority to practice based on notification to the state psychology regulatory authority of one’s intention to practice temporarily, and verification of one’s qualifications for such practice.

(18) “License” means authorization by a state psychology regulatory authority to engage in the independent practice of psychology, which would be unlawful without the authorization.

(19) “Noncompact state” means a state that is not a compact state.

(20) “Psychologist” means an individual who is licensed by a state psychology regulatory authority to independently practice psychology in that state.

(21) “Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission,” also referred to as “commission,” means the national administration of which all compact states are members.

(22) “Receiving state” means a compact state where the client or patient is physically located when the telepsychological services are delivered.

(23) “Rule” means a written statement by the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission promulgated pursuant to Article XI of the compact which is of general applicability; implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact; or is an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the commission; and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compact state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

(24) “Significant investigatory information” means:

(a) Investigative information that a state psychology regulatory authority, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity to respond if required by state law, has reason to believe, if proven true, would indicate a violation of state statute or rule that would be considered more substantial than a minor infraction; or

(b) Investigative information that indicates that the psychologist represents an immediate threat to public health and safety regardless of whether the psychologist has been notified or had an opportunity to respond.

(25) "State" means a state, commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia.

(26) "State psychology regulatory authority" means the board, office, or other agency with the legislative mandate to license and regulate the practice of psychology in that state.

(27) "Telepsychology" means the provision of psychological services using telecommunication technologies.

(28) "Temporary authorization to practice" means a licensed psychologist's authority to conduct temporary in-person, face-to-face practice, within the limits authorized under this compact, in another compact state.

(29) "Temporary in-person, face-to-face practice" means when a psychologist is physically present, not through the use of telecommunication technologies, in the distant state to provide psychological services for up to 30 days within a calendar year and based on notification to the distant state.

ARTICLE III

HOME STATE LICENSURE

(1) The home state is a compact state where a psychologist is licensed to practice psychology.

(2) A psychologist may hold one or more compact state licenses at a time. If the psychologist is licensed in more than one compact state, the home state is the compact state where the psychologist is physically present when the services are delivered as authorized by the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology under the terms of this compact.

(3) A compact state may require a psychologist who is not previously licensed in a compact state to obtain and retain a license to be authorized to practice in the compact state under circumstances that are not authorized by the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology under the terms of this compact.

(4) A compact state may require a psychologist to obtain and retain a license to be authorized to practice in a compact state under circumstances that are not authorized by a temporary authorization to practice under the terms of this compact.

(5) A home state's license authorizes a psychologist to practice in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology only if the compact state:

(a) Currently requires the psychologist to hold an active e-passport;

(b) Has a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensed individuals;

- (c) Notifies the commission, in compliance with the terms herein, of any adverse action or significant investigatory information regarding a licensed individual;
 - (d) Requires an identity history summary of all applicants at initial licensure, including the use of the results of fingerprints or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or other designee with similar authority, no later than 10 years after activation of the compact; and
 - (e) Complies with the bylaws and rules of the commission.
- (6) A home state's license grants a psychologist temporary authorization to practice in a distant state only if the compact state:
- (a) Currently requires the psychologist to hold an active IPC;
 - (b) Has a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensed individuals;
 - (c) Notifies the commission, in compliance with the terms herein, of any adverse action or significant investigatory information regarding a licensed individual;
 - (d) Requires an identity history summary of all applicants at initial licensure, including the use of the results of fingerprints or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or other designee with similar authority, no later than 10 years after activation of the compact; and
 - (e) Complies with the bylaws and rules of the commission.

ARTICLE IV

COMPACT PRIVILEGE TO PRACTICE TELEPSYCHOLOGY

- 1) Compact states shall recognize the right of a psychologist, licensed in a compact state in conformance with Article III, to practice telepsychology in other compact states, or receiving states, in which the psychologist is not licensed, under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology as provided in the compact.
- (2) To exercise the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology in a receiving state under the terms and provisions of this compact, a psychologist licensed to practice in a compact state must:
 - (a) Hold a graduate degree in psychology from an institution of higher education that was, at the time the degree was awarded:
 1. Regionally accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the United States Department of Education to grant graduate degrees, or authorized by Provincial Statute or Royal Charter to grant doctoral degrees; or

2. A foreign college or university deemed to be equivalent to subparagraph 1. by a foreign credential evaluation service that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services or by a recognized foreign credential evaluation service;

(b) Hold a graduate degree in psychology which meets the following criteria:

1. The program, wherever it may be administratively housed, is clearly identified and labeled as a psychology program. Such program must specify in pertinent institutional catalogs and brochures its intent to educate and train professional psychologists;

2. The psychology program stands as a recognizable and coherent organizational entity within the institution;

3. There is a clear authority and primary responsibility for the core and specialty areas regardless of whether the program overlaps across administrative lines;

4. The program consists of an integrated, organized sequence of study;

5. There is an identifiable psychology faculty sufficient in size and breadth to carry out its responsibilities;

6. The designated director of the program is a psychologist and a member of the core faculty;

7. The program has an identifiable body of students who are matriculated in that program for a degree;

8. The program includes supervised practicum, internship, or field training appropriate to the practice of psychology;

9. The curriculum encompasses a minimum of 3 academic years of full-time graduate study for doctoral degrees and a minimum of 1 academic year of full-time graduate study for master's degrees; and

10. The program includes an acceptable residency as defined by the rules of the commission;

(c) Possess a current, full, and unrestricted license to practice psychology in a home state that is a compact state;

(d) Have no history of adverse actions that violate the rules of the commission;

(e) Have no criminal history reported on an identity history summary which violates the rules of the commission;

(f) Possess a current, active e-passport;

(g) Provide attestations in regard to areas of intended practice, conformity with standards of practice, competence in telepsychology technology, criminal background, and knowledge and adherence to legal requirements in the home and receiving states, and provide a release of information to allow for primary source verification in a manner specified by the commission; and

(h) Meet other criteria as defined by the rules of the commission.

(3) The home state maintains authority over the license of any psychologist practicing in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology.

(4) A psychologist practicing in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology will be subject to the receiving state's scope of practice. A receiving state may, in accordance with that state's due process law, limit or revoke a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology in the receiving state and may take any other necessary actions under the receiving state's applicable law to protect the health and safety of the receiving state's citizens. If a receiving state takes action, the state shall promptly notify the home state and the commission.

(5) If a psychologist's license in any home state or another compact state or any authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology in any receiving state is restricted, suspended, or otherwise limited, the e-passport must be revoked and the psychologist is not eligible to practice telepsychology in a compact state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology.

ARTICLE V

COMPACT TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION TO PRACTICE

(1) Compact states shall recognize the right of a psychologist licensed in a compact state in conformance with Article III to practice temporarily in other compact states, or distant states, in which the psychologist is not licensed, as provided in the compact.

(2) To exercise the temporary authorization to practice in distant states under the terms and provisions of this compact, a psychologist licensed to practice in a compact state must:

(a) Hold a graduate degree in psychology from an institution of higher education that was, at the time the degree was awarded:

1. Regionally accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education to grant graduate degrees, or authorized by Provincial Statute or Royal Charter to grant doctoral degrees; or

2. A foreign college or university deemed to be equivalent to subparagraph 1. above by a foreign credential evaluation service that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services or by a recognized foreign credential evaluation service;

(b) Hold a graduate degree in psychology that meets the following criteria:

1. The program, wherever it may be administratively housed, is clearly identified and labeled as a psychology program. Such program must specify in pertinent institutional catalogs and brochures its intent to educate and train professional psychologists;

2. The psychology program stands as a recognizable and coherent organizational entity within the institution;

3. There is a clear authority and primary responsibility for the core and specialty areas regardless of whether the program overlaps across administrative lines;

4. The program consists of an integrated, organized sequence of study;
5. There is an identifiable psychology faculty sufficient in size and breadth to carry out its responsibilities;
6. The designated director of the program is a psychologist and a member of the core faculty;
7. The program has an identifiable body of students who are matriculated in that program for a degree;
8. The program includes supervised practicum, internship, or field training appropriate to the practice of psychology;
9. The curriculum encompasses a minimum of 3 academic years of full-time graduate study for doctoral degrees and a minimum of 1 academic year of full-time graduate study for master's degrees; and
10. The program includes an acceptable residency as defined by the rules of the commission;

(c) Possess a current, full, and unrestricted license to practice psychology in a home state that is a compact state;

(d) Have no history of adverse actions that violate the rules of the commission;

(e) Have no criminal history that violates the rules of the commission;

(f) Possess a current, active IPC;

(g) Provide attestations in regard to areas of intended practice and work experience, and provide a release of information to allow for primary source verification in a manner specified by the commission; and

(h) Meet other criteria as defined by the rules of the commission.

(3) A psychologist practicing in a distant state under a temporary authorization to practice shall practice within the scope of practice authorized by the distant state.

(4) A psychologist practicing in a distant state under a temporary authorization to practice will be subject to the distant state's authority and law. A distant state may, in accordance with that state's due process law, limit or revoke a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice in the distant state and may take any other necessary actions under the distant state's applicable law to protect the health and safety of the distant state's citizens. If a distant state takes action, the state shall promptly notify the home state and the commission.

(5) If a psychologist's license in any home state or another compact state or temporary authorization to practice in any distant state is restricted, suspended, or otherwise limited, the IPC shall be revoked and the psychologist is not eligible to practice in a compact state under the temporary authorization to practice.

ARTICLE VI

CONDITIONS OF TELEPSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE IN A RECEIVING STATE

A psychologist may practice in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology only in the performance of the scope of practice for psychology as defined by an appropriate state psychology regulatory authority, as defined in the rules of the commission, and under the following circumstances:

- (1) The psychologist initiates a client or patient contact in a home state via telecommunication technologies with a client or patient in a receiving state; and
- (2) Other conditions regarding telepsychology as determined by rules promulgated by the commission.

ARTICLE VII

ADVERSE ACTIONS

- (1) A home state may take adverse action against a psychologist's license issued by the home state. A distant state shall have the power to take adverse action on a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice within that distant state.
- (2) A receiving state may take adverse action on a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology within that receiving state. A home state may take adverse action against a psychologist based on an adverse action taken by a distant state regarding temporary in-person, face-to-face practice.
- (3) If a home state takes adverse action against a psychologist's license, that psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology is terminated and the e-passport is revoked. Furthermore, that psychologist's temporary authorization to practice is terminated and the IPC is revoked.
 - (a) All home state disciplinary orders that take adverse action shall be reported to the commission in accordance with the rules promulgated by the commission. A compact state shall report adverse actions in accordance with the rules of the commission.
 - (b) In the event that discipline is reported on a psychologist, the psychologist will not be eligible for telepsychology or temporary in-person, face-to-face practice in accordance with the rules of the commission.
 - (c) Other actions may be imposed as determined by the rules promulgated by the commission.
- (4) A home state's psychology regulatory authority shall investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported inappropriate conduct engaged in by a licensee which occurred in a receiving state in the same manner as it would if such conduct had occurred by a licensee within the home state. In such cases, the home state's law shall control in determining any adverse action against a psychologist's license.
- (5) A distant state's psychology regulatory authority shall investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported inappropriate conduct engaged in by a psychologist practicing under temporary authorization to practice which occurred in that distant state in the same manner as it

would if such conduct had occurred by a licensee within the home state. In such cases, the distant state's law shall control in determining any adverse action against a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice.

(6) Nothing in this compact shall override a compact state's decision that a psychologist's participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation shall remain nonpublic if required by the compact state's law. Compact states must require psychologists who enter any alternative programs to not provide telepsychology services under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary psychological services under the temporary authorization to practice in any other compact state during the term of the alternative program.

(7) Other judicial or administrative remedies will not be available to a psychologist in the event a compact state takes adverse action pursuant to subsection (3).

ARTICLE VIII

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES INVESTED IN A COMPACT STATE'S PSYCHOLOGY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

(1) In addition to any other powers granted under state law, a compact state's psychology regulatory authority shall have the authority under this compact to:

(a) Issue subpoenas, for both hearings and investigations, which require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a compact state's psychology regulatory authority for the attendance and testimony of witnesses, or the production of evidence from another compact state, shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to that court's practice and procedure in considering subpoenas issued in its own proceedings. The issuing state psychology regulatory authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage, and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witnesses or evidence are located; and

(b) Issue cease and desist or injunctive relief orders to revoke a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary authorization to practice.

(2) During the course of any investigation, a psychologist may not change his or her home state licensure. A home state psychology regulatory authority is authorized to complete any pending investigations of a psychologist and to take any actions appropriate under its law. The home state psychology regulatory authority shall promptly report the conclusions of such investigations to the commission. Once an investigation has been completed, and pending the outcome of such investigation, the psychologist may change his or her home state licensure. The commission shall promptly notify the new home state of any such decisions as provided in the rules of the commission. All information provided to the commission or distributed by compact states related to the psychologist shall be confidential, filed under seal, and used for investigatory or disciplinary matters. The commission may create additional rules for mandated or discretionary sharing of information by compact states.

ARTICLE IX

COORDINATED LICENSURE INFORMATION SYSTEM

- (1) The commission shall provide for the development and maintenance of a Coordinated Licensure Information System and a reporting system containing licensure and disciplinary action information on all psychologists to whom this compact is applicable in all compact states as defined by the rules of the commission.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a compact state shall submit a uniform data set to the coordinated database on all licensees as required by the rules of the commission, including:
 - (a) Identifying information;
 - (b) Licensure data;
 - (c) Significant investigatory information;
 - (d) Adverse actions against a psychologist's license;
 - (e) An indicator that a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary authorization to practice is revoked;
 - (f) Nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation information;
 - (g) Any denial of application for licensure, and the reasons for such denial; and
 - (h) Other information that may facilitate the administration of this compact, as determined by the rules of the commission.
- (3) The coordinated database administrator shall promptly notify all compact states of any adverse action taken against, or significant investigatory information on, any licensee in a compact state.
- (4) Compact states reporting information to the coordinated database may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the compact state reporting the information.
- (5) Any information submitted to the coordinated database which is subsequently required to be expunged by the law of the compact state reporting the information shall be removed from the coordinated database.

ARTICLE X

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT COMMISSION

- (1) COMMISSION CREATED.—The compact states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission.

- (a) The commission is a body politic and an instrumentality of the compact states.
- (b) Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent that it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.
- (c) This compact does not waive sovereign immunity except to the extent sovereign immunity is waived in the party states.

(2) MEMBERSHIP, VOTING, AND MEETINGS.—

(a) The commission shall consist of one voting representative appointed by each compact state who shall serve as that state's commissioner. The state psychology regulatory authority shall appoint its delegate. This delegate shall be empowered to act on behalf of the compact state. This delegate shall be limited to:

1. The executive director, the executive secretary, or a similar executive of the compact state's psychology regulatory authority;
2. A current member of the state psychology regulatory authority of a compact state; or
3. A designee empowered with the appropriate delegate authority to act on behalf of the compact state.

(b) A commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the commissioner is appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the commission shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the compact state in which the vacancy exists.

(c) Each commissioner shall be entitled to one vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the commission. A commissioner shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for commissioners' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.

(d) The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws.

(e) All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in Article XI.

(f) The commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the commission must discuss:

1. Noncompliance of a compact state with its obligations under the compact;
2. Employment, compensation, or discipline of or other personnel matters, practices, or procedures related to specific employees, or other matters related to the commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
3. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation against the commission;

4. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase or sale of goods, services, or real estate;
5. An accusation of any person of a crime or a formal censure of any person;
6. Information disclosing trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
7. Information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
8. Investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
9. Information related to any investigatory reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the commission or other committee charged with responsibility for investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the compact; or
10. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or state statute.

(g) If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this subsection, the commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision. The commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, of any person participating in the meeting, and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release only by a majority vote of the commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) BYLAWS.

(a) The commission shall, by a majority vote of the commissioners, prescribe bylaws or rules to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of the compact, including, but not limited to:

1. Establishing the fiscal year of the commission;
2. Providing reasonable standards and procedures:
 - a. For the establishment and meetings of other committees; and
 - b. Governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the commission;
3. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the commission, ensuring reasonable advance notice of all meetings, and providing an opportunity for attendance of such meetings by interested parties, with enumerated exceptions designed to protect the public's interest, the privacy of individuals involved in such proceedings, and proprietary information, including trade secrets. The commission may meet in closed session only after a majority of the commissioners vote to close a meeting to the public in whole or in part. As soon as practicable, the commission must make public a copy of the vote to close the meeting which reveals the vote of each commissioner with no proxy votes allowed;

4. Establishing the titles, duties and authority, and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the commission;

5. Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar law of any compact state, the bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the commission;

6. Promulgating a code of ethics to address permissible and prohibited activities of commission members and employees; and

7. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of the compact after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations.

(b) The commission shall publish its bylaws in a convenient form and file a copy thereof, and a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the compact states.

(c) The commission shall maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws.

(d) The commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this compact and the bylaws.

(4) POWERS.—The commission has the power to:

(a) Promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all compact states;

(b) Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the commission, provided that the standing of any state psychology regulatory authority or other regulatory body responsible for psychology licensure to sue or be sued under applicable law is not affected;

(c) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

(d) Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a compact state;

(e) Hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the compact, and establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters;

(f) Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;

(g) Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use, any property, real, personal, or mixed; provided that at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;

- (h) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed;
- (i) Establish a budget and make expenditures;
- (j) Borrow money;
- (k) Appoint committees, including advisory committees consisting of commission members, state regulators, state legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in this compact and the bylaws;
- (l) Provide and receive information from, and to cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;
- (m) Adopt and use an official seal; and
- (n) Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact consistent with the state regulation of psychology licensure, temporary in-person, face-to-face practice, and telepsychology practice.

(5) EXECUTIVE BOARD.—

(a) The executive board shall have the power to act on behalf of the commission according to the terms of this compact, and shall consist of the following six members:

1. Five voting members who are elected from the current membership of the commission by the commission; and
2. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards.

(b) The ex-officio member must have served as staff for or a member of a state psychology regulatory authority and shall be selected by its respective organization.

(c) The commission may remove any member of the executive board as provided in its bylaws.

(d) The executive board shall meet at least annually.

(e) The executive board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Recommend to the entire commission changes to the rules or bylaws, this compact legislation, or fees paid by compact states, such as annual dues, and other applicable fees;
2. Ensure compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;
3. Prepare and recommend the budget;
4. Maintain financial records on behalf of the commission;
5. Monitor compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the commission;

6. Establish additional committees as necessary; and
7. Other duties as provided in rules or bylaws.

(6) FINANCING.—

(a) The commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

(b) The commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services.

(c) The commission may levy and collect an annual assessment from each compact state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compact states.

(d) The commission may not incur obligations of any kind before securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the commission pledge the credit of any of the compact states, except by and with the authority of the compact state.

(e) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

(7) QUALIFIED IMMUNITY, DEFENSE, AND INDEMNIFICATION.—

(a) The members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives of the commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

(b) The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein may be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.

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

ARTICLE XI

RULEMAKING

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

(2) If a majority of the legislatures of the compact states reject a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compact state.

(3) Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the commission.

(4) Before promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the commission, and at least 60 days in advance of the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the commission shall file a notice of proposed rulemaking:

(a) On the website of the commission; and

(b) On the website of each compact state's psychology regulatory authority or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.

(5) The notice of proposed rulemaking shall include:

(a) The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the rule will be considered and voted upon;

(b) The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;

(c) A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and

(d) The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.

(6) Before adoption of a proposed rule, the commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.

(7) The commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:

(a) At least 25 individuals who submit comments independently of each other;

(b) A governmental subdivision or agency; or

(c) A duly appointed person in an association that has at least 25 members.

(8) If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the commission shall publish the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing.

(a) All individuals wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of the commission or other designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing at least 5 business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.

(b) Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.

(c) A transcript of the hearing is not required, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the person requesting the transcript shall bear the cost of producing the transcript. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This subsection does not preclude the commission from making a transcript or recording of the hearing if it so chooses.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the commission at hearings required by this section.

(9) If a written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is not received, the commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.

(10) Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.

(11) The commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.

(12) Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this subsection, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:

(a) Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;

(b) Prevent a loss of commission or compact state funds;

(c) Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or

(d) Protect public health and safety.

(13) The commission or an authorized committee of the commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of 30 days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing and delivered to the chair of the commission before the end of the notice period. If a challenge is not made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the commission.

ARTICLE XII

OVERSIGHT; DEFAULT, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND TERMINATION; DISPUTE RESOLUTION; AND ENFORCEMENT

(1) OVERSIGHT.—

(a) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each compact state shall enforce this compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.

(b) All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compact state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the commission.

(c) The commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the commission, this compact, or promulgated rules.

(2) DEFAULT, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND TERMINATION.—

(a) If the commission determines that a compact state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact or the promulgated rules, the commission shall:

1. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other compact states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of remedying the default, and any other action to be taken by the commission; and

2. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

(b) If a state in default fails to remedy the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compact states, and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated on the effective date of termination. A remedy of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.

(c) Termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. The commission shall submit a notice of intent to suspend or terminate a defaulting compact state to the state's governor, the majority and minority leaders of the state's legislature, and each of the compact states.

(d) A compact state that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.

(e) The commission may not bear any costs incurred by the state that is found to be in default or has been terminated from the compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the commission and the defaulting state.

(f) The defaulting state may appeal the action of the commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the state of Georgia or the federal district where the compact has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.

(3) DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—

(a) Upon request by a compact state, the commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact which arise among compact states and between compact and noncompact states.

(b) The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes that arise before the commission.

(4) ENFORCEMENT.—

(a) The commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.

(b) By majority vote, the commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the state of Georgia or the federal district where the compact has its principal offices against a compact state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.

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

ARTICLE XIII

DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT COMMISSION AND ASSOCIATED RULES; WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENTS

(1) The compact shall become effective on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh compact state. The provisions that become effective at that time shall be limited to the powers granted to the commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of rules. Thereafter, the commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the compact.

(2) Any state that joins the compact subsequent to the commission's initial adoption of the rules shall be subject to the rules as they exist on the date on which the compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the compact becomes law in that state.

(3) Any compact state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.

(a) A compact state's withdrawal does not take effect until 6 months after enactment of the repealing statute.

(b) Withdrawal does not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's psychology regulatory authority to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act before the effective date of withdrawal.

(4) Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any psychology licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a compact state and a noncompact state which does not conflict with the provisions of this compact.

(5) This compact may be amended by the compact states. An amendment to this compact will not become effective and binding upon any compact state until it is enacted into the law of all compact states.

ARTICLE XIV

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state member thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining compact states.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2023-140.

490.0076 Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact; public records and meetings exemptions.

(1) A psychologist's personal identifying information, other than the psychologist's name, licensure status, or licensure number, obtained from the coordinated licensure information system, as described in Article IX of s. 490.0075, and held by the department or the Board of Psychology is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution unless the state that originally reported the information to the coordinated information system authorizes the disclosure of such information by law. If disclosure is so authorized, information may be disclosed only to the extent authorized by law by the reporting state.

(2)(a) A meeting or a portion of a meeting of the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission, established in Article X of s. 490.0075, at which matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or state statute are discussed is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(b) Recordings, minutes, and records generated during an exempt meeting or portion of such a meeting are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(3) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2028, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2023-141.

490.0085 Continuing education; approval of providers, programs, and courses; proof of completion.

(1) Continuing education providers, programs, and courses shall be approved by the department or, in the case of psychologists, the board.

(2) The department or, in the case of psychologists, the board has the authority to set a fee not to exceed \$500 for each applicant who applies for or renews provider status. Such fees shall be deposited into the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund.

(3) Proof of completion of the required number of hours of continuing education shall be submitted to the department in the manner and time specified by rule and on forms provided by the department.

(4) The department or, in the case of psychologists, the board shall adopt rules and guidelines to administer and enforce the provisions of this section.

History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 84-168; ss. 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 111, ch. 92-149; s. 7, ch. 95-279; s. 164, ch. 99-397.

490.009 Discipline.

(1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. [456.072](#)(2) or s. [490.0075](#):

(a) Attempting to obtain, obtaining, or renewing a license under this chapter by bribery or fraudulent misrepresentation or through an error of the board or department.

- (b) Having a license to practice a comparable profession revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of certification or licensure by another state, territory, or country.
- (c) Being convicted or found guilty, regardless of adjudication, of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of his or her profession or the ability to practice his or her profession. A plea of nolo contendere creates a rebuttable presumption of guilt of the underlying criminal charges. However, the board shall allow the person who is the subject of the disciplinary proceeding to present any evidence relevant to the underlying charges and circumstances surrounding the plea.
- (d) False, deceptive, or misleading advertising or obtaining a fee or other thing of value on the representation that beneficial results from any treatment will be guaranteed.
- (e) Advertising, practicing, or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own.
- (f) Maintaining a professional association with any person who the applicant or licensee knows, or has reason to believe, is in violation of this chapter or of a rule of the department or, in the case of psychologists, of the department or the board.
- (g) Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising any nonlicensed person to hold himself or herself out as licensed under this chapter.
- (h) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a person licensed under this chapter.
- (i) Willfully making or filing a false report or record; failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law; willfully impeding or obstructing the filing of a report or record; or inducing another person to make or file a false report or record or to impede or obstruct the filing of a report or record. Such report or record includes only a report or record which requires the signature of a person licensed under this chapter.
- (j) Paying a kickback, rebate, bonus, or other remuneration for receiving a patient or client, or receiving a kickback, rebate, bonus, or other remuneration for referring a patient or client to another provider of mental health care services or to a provider of health care services or goods; referring a patient or client to oneself for services on a fee-paid basis when those services are already being paid for by some other public or private entity; or entering into a reciprocal referral agreement.
- (k) Committing any act upon a patient or client which would constitute sexual battery or which would constitute sexual misconduct as defined in s. [490.0111](#).
- (l) Making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of any profession licensed under this chapter.
- (m) Soliciting patients or clients personally, or through an agent, through the use of fraud, intimidation, undue influence, or a form of overreaching or vexatious conduct.
- (n) Failing to make available to a patient or client, upon written request, copies of test results, reports, or documents in the possession or under the control of the licensee which have been prepared for and paid for by the patient or client.

- (o) Failing to respond within 30 days to a written communication from the department concerning any investigation by the department or to make available any relevant records with respect to any investigation about the licensee's conduct or background.
- (p) Being unable to practice the profession for which he or she is licensed under this chapter with reasonable skill or competence as a result of any mental or physical condition or by reason of illness; drunkenness; or excessive use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other substance. In enforcing this paragraph, upon a finding by the State Surgeon General, the State Surgeon General's designee, or 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 psychologists or physicians designated by the department or board. 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 may not be named or identified by initials in the petition or 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 he or she can resume the competent practice for which he or she is licensed with reasonable skill and safety to patients.
- (q) Performing any treatment or prescribing any therapy which, by the prevailing standards of the mental health professions in the community, would constitute experimentation on human subjects, without first obtaining full, informed, and written consent.
- (r) Failing to meet the minimum standards of performance in professional activities when measured against generally prevailing peer performance, including the undertaking of activities for which the licensee is not qualified by training or experience.
- (s) Delegating professional responsibilities to a person whom the licensee knows or has reason to know is not qualified by training or experience to perform such responsibilities.
- (t) Violating a rule relating to the regulation of the profession or a lawful order of the department previously entered in a disciplinary hearing.
- (u) Failing to maintain in confidence a communication made by a patient or client in the context of such services, except as provided in s. [490.0147](#).
- (v) Making public statements which are derived from test data, client contacts, or behavioral research and which identify or damage research subjects or clients.
- (w) Violating any provision of this chapter or chapter 456, or any rules adopted pursuant thereto.
- (2)(a) The department, or in the case of psychologists, the board, may enter an order denying licensure or imposing any of the penalties in s. [456.072](#)(2) against any applicant for licensure or licensee who is found guilty of violating any provision of subsection (1) of this section or who is found guilty of violating any provision of s. [456.072](#)(1).

(b) The board may take adverse action against a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or his or her temporary authorization to practice under the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact pursuant to s. [490.0075](#), and may impose any of the penalties in s. [456.072](#)(2) if a psychologist commits an act specified in subsection (1) or s. [456.072](#)(1).

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; s. 35, ch. 83-215; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; s. 9, ch. 84-203; ss. 8, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 6, 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 112, ch. 92-149; s. 8, ch. 95-279; s. 228, ch. 96-410; s. 1135, ch. 97-103; s. 6, ch. 97-198; s. 198, ch. 97-264; s. 150, ch. 98-166; s. 209, ch. 2000-160; s. 52, ch. 2001-277; s. 27, ch. 2005-240; s. 102, ch. 2008-6; s. 8, ch. 2019-134; s. 7, ch. 2023-140.

490.0111 Sexual misconduct.

Sexual misconduct by any person licensed under this chapter, in the practice of her or his profession, is prohibited. Sexual misconduct shall be defined by rule.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; ss. 9, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 502, ch. 97-103.

490.012 Violations; penalties; injunction.

(1)(a) No person shall hold herself or himself out by any professional title, name, or description incorporating the word “psychologist” unless such person holds a valid, active license as a psychologist under this chapter.

(b) No person shall hold herself or himself out by any professional title, name, or description incorporating the words “school psychologist” unless such person holds a valid, active license as a school psychologist under this chapter or is certified as a school psychologist by the Department of Education.

(c) No person shall hold herself or himself out by any title or description incorporating the words, or permutations of them, “psychology,” “psychological,” or “psychodiagnostic,” or describe any test or report as psychological, unless such person holds a valid, active license under this chapter or is exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

(d) A person may not hold herself or himself out by any title or description incorporating the word, or a permutation of the word, “psychotherapy” unless such person holds a valid, active license under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 490, or chapter 491, or such person is licensed as an advanced practice registered nurse under s. 464.012, who has been determined by the Board of Nursing as a specialist in psychiatric mental health.

(e) No person licensed or provisionally licensed pursuant to this chapter shall hold herself or himself out by any title or description which indicates licensure other than that which has been granted to her or him.

(2)(a) A licensed psychologist shall conspicuously display the valid, active license issued by the department or a true copy thereof at each location at which the licensee practices his or her profession.

(b) A licensed psychologist shall include the words “licensed psychologist” on all professional advertisements, including, but not limited to, advertisements in any newspaper, magazine, other print medium, airwave or broadcast transmission, or phone directory listing purchased by or on behalf of a person licensed according to this chapter.

(3)(a) A person provisionally licensed under this chapter as a provisional psychologist licensee shall conspicuously display the valid provisional license issued by the department or a true copy thereof at each location at which the provisional licensee is providing services.

(b) A provisional psychologist licensee shall include the words “provisional psychologist licensee” on all promotional materials, including cards, brochures, stationery, advertisements, and signs, naming the provisional licensee.

(4) Any person who violates any provision of this section, except for subsections (2) and (3), commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Any person who violates any provision of subsection (2) or subsection (3) is subject to disciplinary action under s. 490.009.

(5) The department may institute appropriate proceedings to enjoin violation of subsection (1).

(6) No person shall practice psychology in this state, as such practice is defined in s. 490.003(4), for compensation, unless such person holds an active, valid license to practice psychology issued pursuant to this chapter. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the practice of school psychology, as such practice is defined in s. 490.003(5).

(7) No person shall practice school psychology in this state, as such practice is defined in s. 490.003(5), for compensation, unless such person holds an active, valid license to practice school psychology issued pursuant to this chapter.

(8) A person may not practice juvenile sexual offender therapy in this state, as the practice is defined in s. 490.0145, for compensation, unless the person holds an active license issued under this chapter and meets the requirements to practice juvenile sexual offender therapy. An unlicensed person may be employed by a program operated by or under contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Families if the program employs a professional who is licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, s. 490.0145, or s. 491.0144 who manages or supervises the treatment services.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; ss. 10, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 8, 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 3, ch. 90-263; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 113, ch. 92-149; s. 503, ch. 97-103; s. 7, ch. 97-198; s. 199, ch. 97-264; s. 2, ch. 98-158; s. 125, ch. 2001-277; s. 273, ch. 2014-19; s. 68, ch. 2018-106; s. 70, ch. 2018-110; S. 8, ch. 2022-30.

490.0121 Licensed school psychologists; private sector services.

It shall not be a violation of s. 112.313(7) for a licensed school psychologist employed by a school district to provide private sector services to students within that district if:

(1) The parent, guardian, or adult client is informed in writing prior to provision of services of their eligibility for such free services from the school district.

(2) The client is not a student of the schools to which the school psychologist is currently assigned.

(3) The parent, guardian, or adult client is informed that, as a dual practitioner, the school psychologist may not function as an independent evaluator.

(4) The school psychologist does not promise 24-hour service or on-call services and does not engage in private practice during hours of contracted employment.

(5) The school psychologist does not use his or her position within a school district to offer private services or to promote a private practice.

(6) The school psychologist does not utilize tests, materials, or services belonging to the school district.

History.—s. 116, ch. 92-149; s. 504, ch. 97-103.

490.014 Exemptions.

(1)(a) No provision of this chapter shall be construed to limit the practice of physicians licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 so long as they do not hold themselves out to the public as psychologists or use a professional title protected by this chapter.

(b) No provision of this chapter shall be construed to limit the practice of nursing, clinical social work, marriage and family therapy, mental health counseling, occupational therapy, or other recognized businesses or professions, or to prevent qualified members of other professions from doing work of a nature consistent with their training, so long as they do not hold themselves out to the public as psychologists or use a title or description protected by this chapter. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to exempt any person from the provisions of s. 490.012.

(2) No person shall be required to be licensed or provisionally licensed under this chapter who:

(a) Is a salaried employee of a government agency; a developmental disability facility or program; a mental health, alcohol, or drug abuse facility operating under chapter 393, chapter 394, or chapter 397; the statewide child care resource and referral network operating under s. 1002.92; a child-placing or child-caring agency licensed pursuant to chapter 409; a domestic violence center certified pursuant to chapter 39; an accredited academic institution; or a research institution, if such employee is performing duties for which he or she was trained and hired solely within the confines of such agency, facility, or institution, so long as the employee is not held out to the public as a psychologist pursuant to s. 490.012(1)(a).

(b) Is a salaried employee of a private, nonprofit organization providing counseling services to children, youth, and families, if such services are provided for no charge, if such employee is performing duties for which he or she was trained and hired, so long as the employee is not held out to the public as a psychologist pursuant to s. 490.012(1)(a).

(c) Is a student who is pursuing a course of study which leads to a degree in medicine or a profession regulated by this chapter who is providing services in a training setting, provided such activities or services constitute part of a supervised course of study, or is a graduate accumulating the experience required for any licensure under this chapter, provided such graduate or student is designated by a title such as “intern” or “trainee” which clearly indicates the in-training status of the student.

(d) Is certified in school psychology by the Department of Education and is performing psychological services as an employee of a public or private educational institution. Such exemption shall not be construed to authorize any unlicensed practice which is not performed as a direct employee of an educational institution.

(e) Is not a resident of the state but offers services in this state, provided:

1. Such services are performed for no more than 5 days in any month and no more than 15 days in any calendar year; and

2. Such nonresident is licensed or certified by a state or territory of the United States, or by a foreign country or province, the standards of which were, at the date of his or her licensure or certification, equivalent to or higher than the requirements of this chapter in the opinion of the department or, in the case of psychologists, in the opinion of the board.

(f) Is a rabbi, priest, minister, or member of the clergy of any religious denomination or sect when engaging in activities which are within the scope of the performance of his or her regular or specialized ministerial duties and for which no separate charge is made, or when such activities are performed, with or without charge, for or under the auspices or sponsorship, individually or in conjunction with others, of an established and legally cognizable church, denomination, or sect, and when the person rendering service remains accountable to the established authority thereof.

(3) No provision of this chapter shall be construed to limit the practice of any individual who solely engages in behavior analysis so long as he or she does not hold himself or herself out to the public as possessing a license issued pursuant to this chapter or use a title or description protected by this chapter.

(4) Nothing in this section shall exempt any person from the provisions of s. 490.012(1)(a)-(b).

(5) Except as stipulated by the board, the exemptions contained in this section do not apply to any person licensed under this chapter whose license has been suspended or revoked by the board or another jurisdiction.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; s. 36, ch. 82-179; s. 40, ch. 83-216; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; s. 92, ch. 83-329; ss. 11, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 9, 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 90-263; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 114, ch. 92-149; s. 33, ch. 93-39; s. 9, ch. 95-279; s. 505, ch. 97-103; s. 8, ch. 97-198; s. 200, ch. 97-264; s. 156, ch. 98-403; s. 126, ch. 2001-277; s. 62, ch. 2006-227; s. 24, ch. 2010-210; s. 26, ch. 2013-252; s. 6, ch. 2022-30.

490.0141 Practice of hypnosis.

A licensed psychologist who is qualified as determined by the board may practice hypnosis as defined in s. 485.003(1). The provisions of this chapter may not be interpreted to limit or affect the right of any person qualified pursuant to chapter 485 to practice hypnosis pursuant to that chapter or to practice hypnosis for nontherapeutic purposes, so long as such person does not hold herself or himself out to the public as possessing a license issued pursuant to this chapter or use a title protected by this chapter.

History.—ss. 2, 3, ch. 84-168; ss. 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; ss. 115, 127, ch. 92-149; s. 2, ch. 95-279; s. 506, ch. 97-103; s. 210, ch. 2000-160.

490.0143 Practice of sex therapy.

Only a person licensed by this chapter who meets the qualifications set by the board may hold himself or herself out as a sex therapist. The board shall define these qualifications by rule. In establishing these qualifications, the board may refer to the sexual disorder and sexual dysfunction sections of the most current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association or other relevant publications.

History.—ss. 12, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 507, ch. 97-103.

490.0145 The practice of juvenile sexual offender therapy.

Only a person licensed by this chapter who meets the qualifications set by the board may hold himself or herself out as a juvenile sexual offender therapist, except as provided in s. 491.0144. These qualifications shall be determined by the board. The board shall require training and coursework in the specific areas of juvenile sexual offender behaviors, treatments, and related issues. In establishing these qualifications, the board may refer to the sexual disorder and dysfunction sections of the most current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the

American Psychiatric Association, Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Practitioner's Handbook, or other relevant publications.

History.—s. 3, ch. 98-158.

490.0147 Confidentiality and privileged communications.

(1) Any communication between a psychologist and her or his patient or client is confidential. This privilege may be waived under the following conditions:

(a) When the psychologist is a party defendant to a civil, criminal, or disciplinary action arising from a complaint filed by the patient or client, in which case the waiver shall be limited to that action;

(b) When the patient or client agrees to the waiver, in writing, or when more than one person in a family is receiving therapy, when each family member agrees to the waiver, in writing; or

(c) When a patient or client has communicated to the psychologist a specific threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to an identified or readily available person, and the psychologist makes a clinical judgment that the patient or client has the apparent intent and ability to imminently or immediately carry out such threat, and the psychologist communicates the information to the potential victim. A disclosure of confidential communications by a psychologist when communicating a threat pursuant to this subsection may not be the basis of any legal action or criminal or civil liability against the psychologist.

(2) Such privilege must be waived, and the psychologist shall disclose patient or client communications to the extent necessary to communicate the threat to a law enforcement agency, if a patient or client has communicated to the psychologist a specific threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to an identified or readily available person, and the psychologist makes a clinical judgment that the patient or client has the apparent intent and ability to imminently or immediately carry out such threat. A law enforcement agency that receives notification of a specific threat under this subsection must take appropriate action to prevent the risk of harm, including, but not limited to, notifying the intended victim of such threat or initiating a risk protection order. A psychologist's disclosure of confidential communications when communicating a threat pursuant to this subsection may not be the basis of any legal action or criminal or civil liability against the psychologist.

History.—ss. 13, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 508, ch. 97-103; s. 5, ch. 2019-134.

490.0148 Psychologist and school psychologist records.

Each psychologist and school psychologist who provides services as defined in this chapter shall maintain records. The board or, in the case of a school psychologist, the department may adopt rules defining the minimum requirements for such records, including content, length of time such records shall be maintained, and transfer of such records or of a summary of such records, or both, to a subsequent treating practitioner or other individual with the written consent of the client or clients.

History.—s. 117, ch. 92-149.

490.0149 Specialties.

(1) As used in this section, the term “certified psychology specialist,” “board-certified psychology specialist,” or “psychology diplomate” means a psychologist with recognized special competency acquired through an organized sequence of formal education, training, experience, and professional standing that is recognized by a certifying body approved by the board pursuant to criteria adopted under subsection (3).

(2) A person licensed as a psychologist may not hold himself or herself out as a certified psychology specialist, board-certified psychology specialist, or psychology diplomate unless the person has received formal recognition from an approved certifying body.

(3) The board shall adopt rules to establish criteria for approval of certifying bodies that provide certification for specialties in psychology as provided in subsection (1). The criteria shall include that a certifying body:

(a) Be national in scope, incorporate standards of the profession, and collaborate closely with organizations related to specialization in psychology.

(b) Have clearly described purposes, bylaws, policies, and procedures.

(c) Have established standards for specialized practice of psychology.

(d) Provide assessments that include the development and implementation of an examination designed to measure the competencies required to provide services that are characteristic of the specialty area.

(4) A person licensed as a psychologist under this chapter may indicate the services he or she offers and may indicate that his or her practice is limited to one or more types of services when this accurately reflects his or her scope of practice.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2006-209.

490.015 Duties of the department.

(1) All functions reserved to boards under chapter 456 shall be exercised by the department with respect to the regulation of school psychologists and in a manner consistent with the exercise of its regulatory functions.

(2) The department shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this chapter.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 81-235; ss. 1, 3, ch. 83-265; ss. 14, 18, 19, ch. 87-252; s. 36, ch. 88-392; ss. 12, 13, ch. 89-70; s. 10, ch. 90-192; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 151, ch. 98-166; s. 211, ch. 2000-160.

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PART B:

Chapter 64B19, Florida Administrative Code, Board of Psychology

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CHAPTER 64B19
FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGY

- 64B19-10 General Organization and Procedures; Delegation of Functions.
- 64B19-11 Applications, Examinations, Criteria for Licensure.
- 64B19-12 Fees.
- 64B19-13 License Renewal, Continuing Education.
- 64B19-14 Retired Status License.
- 64B19-15 Inactive Licenses.
- 64B19-16 Investigators, Probable Cause Panel, Reconsideration of Probable Cause, Sexual Misconduct.
- 64B19-17 Discipline.
- 64B19-18 Scope of Practice, Consent, Forensic Evaluations to Address Matters Relating to Child Custody.
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CHAPTER 64B19-10
GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES; DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

64B19-10.006	Meetings and Compensation.
64B19-10.014	Attendance at Board Meetings.
64B19-10.015	Public Comment.

64B19-10.006 Meetings and Compensation.

For the purposes of Board member compensation pursuant to Section 456.011(4), F.S., “other business involving the Board” is defined to include:

- (1) Board meetings;
- (2) Meetings of committees of the Board;
- (3) Attendance at any meeting of a Board member with Department staff or contractors of the Department at the Department or the Board’s request;
- (4) Meetings attended by a Board member at the request of the Department or the Board;
- (5) Probable cause panel meetings;
- (6) Meetings of the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards or other state, regional or national organizations attended by a Board member at the request of the Department or the Board dealing with issues pertaining to state licensure or discipline of psychologists;
- (7) Legislative or legislative committee meetings.

Rulemaking Authority 456.011(4), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.011(3), (4) FS. History—New 1-17-82, Formerly 21U-10.06, Amended 7-18-88, Formerly 21U-10.006, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-10.006, Amended 1-7-96, 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-10.006.

64B19-10.014 Attendance at Board Meetings.

- (1) Board members shall attend all regularly scheduled Board meetings unless prevented from doing so by reason of court order, subpoena, business with a court which has the sole prerogative of setting the date of such business, death of a family member, illness of the Board member, or hospitalization of the member’s immediate family.
- (2) No Board member may be absent from three consecutive regularly scheduled Board meetings unless the absence is excused for one of the reasons stated in subsection (1), of this rule. An absence for any reason other than the reasons stated in subsection (1), constitutes an unexcused absence for the purpose of declaring a vacancy on the Board. An otherwise excused absence is not excused if the Board member fails to notify the Board office of the impending absence prior to the regularly scheduled Board meeting at which the absence will occur or unless the failure to notify the Board office is the result of circumstance surrounding the reason for the absence which the Board itself excuses after the absence has occurred.
- (3) “Family” consists of immediate family, nieces, nephews, cousins, and in-laws.

(4) "Immediate family" consists of spouse, child, parents, parents-in-law, siblings, grandchildren, and grandparents.

Rulemaking Authority 456.011(3), (4), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.011 FS. History--New 10-28-92, Formerly 21U-10.014, 61F13-10.014, 59AA-10.014.

64B19-10.015 Public Comment.

The Board of Psychology invites and encourages all members of the public to provide comment on matters or propositions before the Board or a committee of the Board. The opportunity to provide comment shall be subject to the following:

(1) Members of the public will be given an opportunity to provide comment on subject matters before the Board after an agenda item is introduced at a properly noticed board meeting.

(2) Members of the public shall be limited to five (5) minutes to provide comment. This time shall not include time spent by the presenter responding to questions posed by Board members, staff or board counsel. The chair of the Board may extend the time to provide comment if time permits.

(3) Members of the public shall notify board staff in writing of his or her interest to be heard on a proposition or matter before the Board. The notification shall identify the person or entity, indicate its support, opposition, or neutrality, and identify who will speak on behalf of a group or faction of persons consisting of three (3) or more persons. Any person or entity appearing before the Board may use a pseudonym if he or she do not wish to be identified.

Rulemaking Authority 286.0114 FS. Law Implemented 286.0114 FS. History--New 3-16-14.

CHAPTER 64B19-11
APPLICATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, CRITERIA FOR LICENSURE

64B19-11.001	Examination.
64B19-11.002	Endorsement.
64B19-11.0035	Licensure by Examination: Proof Satisfactory to the Board for the Purpose of Determining Eligibility for Examination.
64B19-11.004	Licensure by Examination: Additional Educational Requirements for Initial licensure (Repealed).
64B19-11.005	Supervised Experience Requirements.
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64B19-11.0075	Application Closure After 24 Months.
64B19-11.008	Reapplication by Persons Whose Licenses Have Been Revoked by the Board (Repealed).
64B19-11.009	Denial of Licensure (Repealed).
64B19-11.010	Limited Licensure.
64B19-11.011	Provisional License; Supervision of Provisional Licensees.
64B19-11.012	Application Forms (Repealed).

64B19-11.001 Examination.

(1) All applicants for licensure pursuant to Chapter 490, F.S., shall complete and submit form DH-MQA 1187, (7/2024), "Application for Licensure as a Psychologist by Examination," which is incorporated herein by reference and which may be obtained from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-17154>, the Board office, or at <http://floridaspsychology.gov/applications/psychology-licensure-app.pdf>.

(2)(a) The first part of the examination shall be the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology (EPPP) developed by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards.

(b) The minimum passing score on EPPP is the cut-off score provided by the national examination provider established according to a standard setting and statistical equating methods. Statistical equating is used to adjust for the level of difficulty of the different examination administrations. After the statistical equating, candidates' raw scores are converted to a scaled score with a maximum possible score of 800. The minimum passing score shall be a scaled score of 500.

(c) The minimum passing score on EPPP shall be 70% correct of the items scored on the examination prior to the October 2000 examination. The minimum passing score on EPPP for the October 2000 examination and thereafter shall be the ASPPB recommended cut-off score.

(3)(a) The second part of the licensure examination is an examination consisting of forty (40) objective questions which test knowledge of Florida Statutes and rules relevant to the practice of psychology in this State. The content of the examination is as follows:

SUBJECT	NO. OF QUESTIONS
1. Chapter 490, F.S. (Psychological Services Act)	9
2. Section 90.503, F.S. (Psychotherapist-patient privilege)	1
3. Chapter 394, Part I, F.S. (Florida Mental Health Act)	7
4. Chapter 415, F.S. (Protection From Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation)	1
5. Chapter 64B19, F.A.C. (Board of Psychology)	12
6. Chapter 456, F.S. (Health Professions and Occupations: General Provisions)	8
7. Chapter 39, F.S. (Proceeding Relating to Children)	2

(b) A raw score of thirty-two (32) correct answers (80%) is necessary to pass the second part of the licensure examination.

(4) The Board will certify as exempt from the EPPP those applicants who have taken the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards' examination in another state and obtained a score equal to or greater than the score required in paragraph (1)(b) or (c).

(5)(a) A candidate for licensure by examination who fails to pass one part of the examination shall only be required to retake and pass that part of the examination which was failed. The application for re-examination of the Florida laws and rules examination shall be made on the Re-Examination Application for Psychology Laws and Rules Exam form DH-MQA 1221 (revised 07/20), available from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-12798> or at the Board office or at <http://floridaspsychology.gov/applications/re-examination-app-laws-and-rules.pdf>, and hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The application for re-examination of the EPPP shall be made on the Re-Examination Application for Psychology National Exam form DH-MQA 1222 (revised 07/20), available from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-12803>, or at the Board office or at <http://floridaspsychology.gov/applications/re-examination-app-eppp.pdf>, and hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. Upon notice from the Department's Testing Services Unit of an applicant's unsuccessful scores(s), the Board Office will send the appropriate re-examination form(s) to the affected applicant.

(b) A passing score on the Florida laws and rules examination shall cease to be valid twenty-four (24) months after the Board's letter to the applicant advising that the applicant has passed the Florida laws and rules examination.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(1), 456.017(1)(b), (c), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.017(1)(b), (c), (6), 456.0635(2), 490.005 FS. History—New 4-4-82, Amended 7-11-84, Formerly 21U-11.03, Amended 2-19-86, 12-30-86, 3-10-87, 11-21-88, 3-5-90, 1-16-92, Formerly 21U-11.003, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-11.003, Amended 1-7-96, 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-11.001, Amended 2-21-99, 5-1-00, 1-10-01, 8-5-01, 4-26-04, 5-10-05, 2-24-10, 6-7-12, 12-25-12, 10-28-13, 11-4-13, 6-10-14, 12-3-15, 10-8-19, 3-28-21, 11-20-24.

64B19-11.002 Endorsement.

An applicant for licensure by endorsement pursuant to section 456.0145(2), F.S., shall submit as part of his or her application DH-MQA-5101(7/2024), "Mobile Opportunity by Interstate Licensure Endorsement (MOBILE)", which is incorporated herein by reference and which may be obtained from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-17155>, the Board office, or at <http://floridaspsychology.gov/applications/psychology-licensure-app.pdf>. An applicant for licensure by endorsement must also demonstrate compliance with the criteria set forth in section 456.01452(2), F.S., prior to the issuance of the license.

Rulemaking Authority 456.0145, 456.025; 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.0145 FS. History—New 11-20-24.

64B19-11.0035 Licensure by Examination: Proof Satisfactory to the Board for the Purpose of Determining Eligibility for Examination.

(1) U.S. and Canadian Education accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA):

(a) Institution: Applicant must have received a Ph.D. in Psychology, a Psy.D., or an Ed.D. in Psychology from an institution of higher learning recognized and approved by the U.S. States Department of Education or recognized as a member in good standing with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada; and,

(b) Program: Applicant's degree must have been obtained from a program accredited by the APA.

(c) Proof may be provided by:

1. A true copy of the applicant's transcript sent directly to the Board, or
2. Electronic submission through the National Student Clearinghouse, or
3. Electronic submission through the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Board's (ASPPB) Mobility Program, or
4. Electronic submission through the National Register of Health Service Psychologists.

(2) International Education not accredited by the APA:

(a) Institution: Applicants who obtained a degree outside of the United States must provide proof that the institution was officially recognized by the government of the country in which it is located as an institution to train students to practice professional psychology; and,

(b) Program: An original, signed letter on official letterhead sent directly to the Board from the director or former director of a doctoral psychology program accredited by the accrediting agency recognized and approved by the United States Department of Education. The letter shall state that the Applicant's Program is equivalent to a psychology program accredited by APA and enumerate the exact documents that were reviewed in determining comparability.

(c) Proof of degree and internship equivalence must be provided by a Board approved education credentials evaluation service.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.005(1)(b) FS. Law Implemented 490.003(3), 490.005 FS. History--New 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-11.0035, Amended 12-4-97, 9-20-98, 11-24-98, 1-25-00, 10-12-11, 11-26-17, 3-15-18, 3-18-20, 12-20-20.

64B19-11.004 Licensure by Examination: Additional Educational Requirements for Initial Licensure (Repealed).

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(7), 456.031, 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.013(7), 456.031 FS. History--New 8-12-90, Amended 11-18-92, 7-14-93, Formerly 21U-11.0063, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-11.0063, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-11.004, Amended 8-3-97, 3-24-02, 6-26-02, 12-31-06, Repealed 2-8-16.

64B19-11.005 Supervised Experience Requirements.

The law requires 2 years or 4,000 hours of supervised experience for licensure by examination. The Board recognizes that the applicant's internship satisfies 1 year or 2,000 of those hours. This rule concerns the remaining 1 year or 2,000 hours.

(1) Definitions. Within the context of this rule, the following definitions apply:

- (a) "Association" or "in association with": the supervisory relationship between the supervisor and the psychological resident.
- (b) "Psychology Resident or Post-Doctoral Fellow." A psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow is a person who has met Florida's educational requirements for licensure and intends from the outset of the supervised experience to meet that part of the supervised experience requirement for licensure which is not part of the person's internship.
- (c) "Supervisor." A supervisor is either a licensed Florida psychologist in good standing with the Board, a psychologist practicing in Florida under an E-passport pursuant to the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact pursuant to section 490.0075, F.S., a telehealth provider registered in Florida pursuant to section 456.47, F.S., or a doctoral-level psychologist licensed in good standing in another state or United States territory or Canada providing supervision for licensure in that state or territory. However, where the psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow is on active duty with the armed services of the United States, employed full time by the United States as a civilian psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow to provide services to the armed services or to a veterans administration facility, or employed full time with the United States Federal Bureau of Prisons, the supervisor may be a doctoral-level psychologist licensed in good standing in any state or territory, regardless of where the supervision is conducted. A supervisor may provide post-doctoral supervision to a resident or fellow who is providing services at a location other than the supervising psychologist's premises. However, the supervisor must be licensed in the State or territory where the resident or fellow is providing services and the resident or fellow may not engage in the independent, private practice rendering of psychological services if there is not a separate psychologist actually rendering psychological services on the premises where the resident or fellow is providing services. If an out-of-state telehealth provider registered under

section 456.47, F.S., or a psychologist practicing in Florida under an E-passport under section 490.0075, F.S., is serving as a supervisor via remote supervision to a resident or fellow providing services in Florida, there must be an additional Florida licensed psychologist immediately accessible and available to the resident or fellow in case of emergency.

- (d) All applicants for licensure shall use the title psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow until licensed as a psychologist.
- (e) The psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow shall inform all service users of her or his supervised status and provide the name of the supervising psychologist. Consultation reports, and summaries shall be co-signed by the supervising psychologist. Progress notes may be co-signed at the discretion of the supervision psychologist
- (1) Requirements and Prohibitions. All applicants for licensure must complete at least 1 year or 2,000 hours of post doctoral experience under a supervisor whose supervision comports with subsection (3) of this rule.
 - (a) There may be no conflict of interest created by the supervisory association and no relationship may exist between the supervisor and the psychological resident except the supervisory association.
 - (b) A psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow may be supervised by more than one supervisor, at more than one location. If there is more than one supervisor, each supervisor must provide supervision in a manner that comports with subsection (3) of this rule.
 - (c) The post-doctoral training must include the following:
 - 1. An average of at least twenty (20) hours a week for two years, if part-time, or forty (40) hours per week for one year, if full-time,
 - 2. At least 900 hours in activities related to direct client contact,
 - 3. An average of at least two (2) hours of clinical supervision each week,
 - a. At least one (1) hour of individual face-to-face supervision, which may be conducted by HIPAA compliant video.
 - b. The remaining hour may include individual supervision, group supervision, or case presentation, which may be conducted by HIPAA compliant video.
 - (d) A psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow may meet the aforementioned experience requirements through the use of synchronous or asynchronous telecommunications technology so long as they are doing so under the authority and supervision of a Supervisor pursuant to this rule. A resident or fellow may not use asynchronous telecommunications technology while obtaining the 900 hours in activities related to direct client contact.
- (2) Supervisors' Responsibilities. The Board requires each primary supervisor to perform and to certify that the supervisor has:
 - (a) Entered into an agreement with the applicant for licensure, which details the applicant's obligations and remuneration as well as the supervisor's responsibilities to the applicant;

- (b) Determined that the psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow was capable of providing competent and safe psychological service to that client;
 - (c) Maintained professional responsibility for the psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow's work;
 - (d) Provided two (2) hours of clinical supervision each week, one (1) hour of which was individual, face-to-face supervision. The additional hour of clinical supervision may include individual supervision, group supervision, case presentation as long as the licensed psychologist supervisor is present in person or via video teleconferencing;
 - (e) Prevailed in all professional disagreements with the psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow;
 - (f) Kept informed of all the services performed by the psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow;
 - (g) Advised the Board if the supervisor has received any complaints about the psychology resident or post-doctoral fellow or has any reason to suspect that the resident is less than fully ethical, professional, or qualified for licensure.
- (3) Until licensure, an individual who completes post doctoral training residency may continue to practice under supervision so long as the individual does so in the manner prescribed by this rule and so long as the individual has applied for licensure and no final order of denial has been entered in the application case before the Board.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.005(1) FS. History—New 11-18-92, Amended 7-14-93, Formerly 21U-11.007, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-11.007, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-11.005, Amended 12-4-97, 8-5-01, 7-27-04, 3-4-10, 8-15-11, 9-24-13, 3-1-17, 2-6-19, 6-4-23, 10-31-24.

64B19-11.006 Incomplete Applications (Repealed).

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 120.60(1), 456.013(1), 490.005(1) FS. History—New 6-23-91, Formerly 21U-11.008, 61F13-11.008, 59AA-11.006, Amended 8-4-08, Repealed 11-25-15.

64B19-11.0075 Application Closure After 24 Months.

(1) The Board shall close the application file of and issue a final order of denial to any applicant for licensure by examination who fails to pass the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology and the Florida laws and rules examination or who fails to submit evidence of completion of the postdoctoral, supervised experience within 24 months of the issuance of the Board's letter advising that the applicant has been approved for examination.

(2) The Board may grant an additional twelve (12) months to comply with the requirements of subsection (1), above, of up to 36 months, to any applicant who files a written request for extension and demonstrates that the applicant has made a good faith effort to comply but has failed to comply because of illness or unusual hardship.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.005(3) FS. Law Implemented 490.005(3) FS. History—New 1-26-09.

64B19-11.008 Reapplication by Persons Whose Licenses Have Been Revoked by the Board (Repealed).

Rulemaking Authority 456.072(5), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.072(5), 490.009 FS. History—New 11-18-92, Formerly 21U-11.010, 61F13-11.010, Amended 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-11.008, Repealed 1-20-09.

64B19-11.009 Denial of Licensure (Repealed).

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.009, 490.0111 FS. History—New 4-26-93, Formerly 21U-11.011, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-11.011, 59AA-11.009, Repealed 9-4-24.

64B19-11.010 Limited Licensure.

(1) Pursuant to Section 456.015, F.S., the Board shall grant a limited license to any applicants who meet the requirements of Section 456.015, F.S., and:

(a) Are retired or will retire from the active practice of psychology within six (6) months of the date of the application;

(b) Pay an application and licensure fee of \$25, unless the applicant submits a notarized statement from the applicant's employer stating that the applicant will not receive monetary compensation for any service involving the practice of psychology, in which case there will be no fee; and,

(c) Complete and submit to the Board form DH-MQA 1188, (Revised 07/20), "Application for Psychologist Limited Licensure," which is hereby incorporated by reference, copies of which may be obtained from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-12799>, the Board office or at <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/mqa/psychology>.

(2) Underserved or critical need populations as set forth in Section 456.015, F.S., are defined as people living within a twenty (20) mile radius of any site in the state which has no other psychologist practicing in that twenty (20) mile radius. Underserved populations shall also include indigent people with developmental disabilities, indigent immigrants from other countries, indigent American Indians living on Indian reservations, and indigent adults over the age of fifty-nine (59) years.

Rulemaking Authority 456.015(1), (4), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.013, 456.015, 456.0635 FS. History—New 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-11.012, Amended 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-11.010, Amended 3-24-02, 5-24-09, 5-2-10, 9-3-12, 12-25-12, 10-16-14, 9-27-16, 2-18-19, 3-28-21.

64B19-11.011 Provisional License; Supervision of Provisional Licensees.

All applicants applying for provisional licensure shall:

(1) Complete and submit to the Board form DH-MQA 1189, (Revised 07/20), "Application for Provisional Psychology Licensure," which is hereby incorporated by reference, copies of which may be obtained from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-12800>, the Board office or at <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/mqa/psychology>.

(2) Submit a letter signed by a licensed psychologist who is in good standing and not under disciplinary investigation, who agrees to supervise the provisional licensee according to law.

(3) State on the application that the applicant is not under investigation in this or any other state for an offense which would constitute a violation in Florida.

(4) The provisional licensee shall insure that the supervisor notifies the Board immediately and in writing of the termination of the supervision.

(5) In the event that supervision is terminated, the provisional psychologist shall cease practice until a new supervisor is approved by the Board.

(6) Supervisors' Responsibilities. The Board requires the supervisor to perform and to certify that the supervisor has:

(a) Entered into an agreement with the provisional licensee which details the provisional licensee's obligations and remuneration as well as the supervisor's responsibilities to the provisional licensee;

(b) Determined that the provisional licensee was capable of providing competent and safe psychological service to the clients;

(c) Maintained professional responsibility for the provisional licensee's work;

(d) Provided two (2) hours of clinical supervision each week, one (1) hour of which was individual, face-to-face supervision;

(e) Prevailed in all professional disagreements with the provisional licensee;

(f) Kept informed of all professional services performed by the provisional licensee;

(g) Advised the Board if the supervisor has received any complaints about the provisional licensee or has any reason to suspect that the provisional licensee is less than fully ethical, professional, or qualified for licensure.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013, 456.025, 490.004(4), 490.0051 FS. Law Implemented 456.013, 456.025, 456.0635, 490.003(6), 490.0051, 490.009 FS. History—New 1-27-98, Amended 3-24-02, 9-8-03, 5-24-09, 3-1-10, 6-18-12, 12-25-12, 10-28-13, 6-10-14, 9-27-16, 2-18-19, 3-28-21.

64B19-11.012 Application Forms (Repealed).

*Rulemaking Authority 456.013, 456.025, 490.004(4), 490.005 FS. Law Implemented 456.013, 456.025, 456.0635, 490.005, 490.006 FS. History—New 6-25-02, Amended 5-24-09, 3-1-10, 5-23-10, 11-10-11, 6-18-12, 12-25-12, 10-28-13, 5-1-14, 11-2-14, 4-6-15, 12-3-15, 4-21-16, 9-27-16, 11-23-17, 2-18-19, 3-28-21, 6-21-21, 10-19-21, 8-22-22, **Repealed 11-20-24.***

CHAPTER 64B19-12 FEES

64B19-12.002	Application and Examination Fee for Licensure by Examination.
64B19-12.003	Reexamination Fee (Repealed).
64B19-12.004	Application Fee for Licensure by Endorsement.
64B19-12.0041	Initial Fee for Licensure.
64B19-12.005	Biennial Active Renewal Fee.
64B19-12.006	Reactivation Fee and Change of Status Fee.
64B19-12.007	Biennial Inactive Renewal Fee.
64B19-12.0075	Biennial Limited License Renewal Fee.
64B19-12.0085	Delinquency Fee.
64B19-12.009	Continuing Education Provider.
64B19-12.010	Fee for Duplicate License.
64B19-12.011	Fee to Enforce Prohibition Against Unlicensed Activity (Repealed).
64B19-12.012	Fee for Provisional Licensure.
64B19-12.013	Retired Status Fee.

64B19-12.002 Application and Examination Fee for Licensure by Examination.

(1) The application fee for licensure by examination is \$200.00.

(2) When the board certifies the applicant to sit for the examination, it is the applicant's responsibility to complete the examination process with the national vendors. Examination fees are established by and payable directly to the exam vendors.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(2), 490.004(4), 490.005(1)(a) FS. Law Implemented 456.013(2), 456.017, 490.005(1)(a) FS. History—New 2-22-82, Amended 7-2-84, Formerly 21U-12.02, Amended 11-21-88, 8-12-90, 1-16-92, Formerly 21U-12.002, Amended 10-12-93, 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-12.002, Amended 1-7-96, 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-12.002, Amended 12-3-98, 6-28-00, 8-8-01, 2-12-04, 10-31-05, 1-28-07, 2-18-10, 5-23-10, 4-17-12, 7-15-13, 11-5-14, 12-3-15.

64B19-12.003 Reexamination Fee (Repealed).

Rulemaking Authority 456.017(2), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.017(1)(c), (2) FS. History—New 2-22-82, Amended 7-11-84, Formerly 21U-12.03, Amended 7-18-88, 8-12-90, 1-16-92, Formerly 21U-12.003, Amended 10-12-93, Formerly 61F13-12.003, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.003, Amended 12-3-98, 1-10-01, 8-8-01, 2-12-04, 10-31-05, 4-8-07, 2-18-10, 4-17-12, Repealed 12-3-15.

64B19-12.004 Application Fee for Licensure by Endorsement.

The application fee for a psychology license by endorsement is \$200.00.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.006(1) FS. History—New 2-22-82, Amended 5-12-82, Formerly 21U-12.04, Amended 8-12-90, Formerly 21U-12.004, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-12.004, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.004, Amended 6-28-00, 5-23-10, 7-15-13, 11-5-14.

64B19-12.0041 Initial Fee for Licensure.

The initial fee for licensure is \$100.00.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(2), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.013(2), 490.005(1)(a), 490.006(1) FS. History—New 7-7-86, Amended 6-1-89, 1-16-92, Formerly 21U-12.0041, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-12.0041, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.0041, Amended 1-25-00, 8-8-01, 4-16-02, 1-2-06, 5-23-10, 7-15-13, 11-5-14.

64B19-12.005 Biennial Active Renewal Fee.

The fee for renewal of an active license is \$295.00, with the exception that for 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026 and 2028 renewal periods that fee shall be \$200.00. The fee for renewal of a limited license is \$25.00, unless the applicant submits a notarized statement from the applicant's employer stating that the applicant will not receive monetary compensation for any service involving the practice of psychology, in which case there will be no fee.

Rulemaking Authority 456.015(1), 456.025(1), 456.036, 490.004(4), 490.007(1) FS. Law Implemented 456.004(1), 456.015, 456.025(1), (4), 456.036, 490.007(1) FS. History--New 2-22-82, Formerly 21U-12.05, Amended 6-1-89, Formerly 21U-12.005, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-12.005, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.005, Amended 12-3-98, 8-8-01, 10-10-11, 11-5-14, 11-27-18.

64B19-12.006 Reactivation Fee and Change of Status Fee.

The fee for reactivation of an inactive or retired status license is \$50.00. Upon any change of status, including the election of retired status, a \$50.00 change of status fee shall be charged. The change of status fee for a limited license shall be \$25.00. Such fee(s) shall be in addition to the biennial licensure fee, if any, as prescribed in rule 64B19-12.005, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 456.036(8) FS. Law Implemented 456.025, 456.036(4), (8) FS. History--New 1-29-84, Formerly 21U-12.06, Amended 1-4-88, 6-1-89, 8-12-90, Formerly 21U-12.006, 61F13-12.006, Amended 1-7-96, 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-12.006, Amended 1-10-01, 1-2-06, 2-8-22.

64B19-12.007 Biennial Inactive Renewal Fee.

The fee for renewal of an inactive license is \$295.00, with the exception that for the 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026 and 2028 renewal periods the fee shall be \$200.00.

Rulemaking Authority 456.036(3) FS. Law Implemented 456.036(3) FS. History--New 1-19-84, Formerly 21U-12.07, Amended 1-4-88, 6-1-89, 8-12-90, Formerly 21U-12.007, 61F13-12.007, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.007, Amended 8-8-01, 10-10-11, 11-5-14, 12-18-18.

64B19-12.0075 Biennial Limited License Renewal Fee.

The fee for renewal of an inactive limited license is \$25.00.

Rulemaking Authority 456.036(3) FS. Law Implemented 456.036(3) FS. History--New 10-26-08.

64B19-12.0085 Delinquency Fee.

If an active or inactive license is not renewed on time, the licensee shall pay a delinquency fee of \$295.00, with the exception that for the 2022, 2024, 2026, and 2028 renewal cycles the fee shall be \$200.00. If a limited license is not renewed on time, the licensee shall pay a delinquency fee of \$25.00.

Rulemaking Authority 456.036(7) FS. Law Implemented 456.036(7) FS. History--New 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.0085, Amended 8-8-01, 6-8-08, 2-10-22.

64B19-12.009 Continuing Education Provider Fees.

(1) The application fee and the renewal fee for Board approval of a continuing education provider is \$250.00.

(2) The application or renewal fee shall be paid to the Department of Health by May 31 of every even numbered year.

Rulemaking Authority 490.0085(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.0085(4) FS. History—New 10-14-87, Amended 6-23-91, 10-28-92, Formerly 21U-12.011, 61F13-12.011, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.009, Amended 9-20-98, 8-8-01, 6-16-03, 12-25-12.

64B19-12.010 Fee for Duplicate License.

The fee for a duplicate license is \$25.00.

Rulemaking Authority 456.025(10), 490.004(4), (5) FS. Law Implemented 456.025(10) FS. History—New 5-10-92, Formerly 21U-12.012, 61F13-12.012, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-12.010.

64B19-12.011 Fee to Enforce Prohibition Against Unlicensed Activity (Repealed).

Rulemaking Authority 456.065 FS. Law Implemented 456.065 FS. History—New 1-28-93, Formerly 21U-12.013, 61F13-12.013, Amended 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-12.011, Repealed 11-25-15.

64B19-12.012 Fee for Provisional Licensure.

The non-refundable application fee for a provisional license shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00). The initial licensure fee for a provisional license shall be two-hundred fifty hundred dollars (\$250.00).

Rulemaking Authority 456.013, 490.003(6), 490.004(4), 490.0051 FS. Law Implemented 456.013, 456.013(2), 490.003(6), 490.004(4), 490.0051 FS. History—New 12-4-97, Amended 9-26-01, 7-15-13.

64B19-12.013 Retired Status Fee.

The fee for retired status is \$50.00. An active status licensee or inactive status licensee who chooses retired status at any time other than at the time of license renewal must pay the retired status fee plus a change-of-status fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.006, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 456.036(4)(b), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.036(4)(b) FS. History—New 7-17-06.

CHAPTER 64B19-13

LICENSE RENEWAL, CONTINUING EDUCATION

64B19-13.001	Renewal of Active Licenses.
64B19-13.0015	Exemption of Spouses of Members of Armed Forces from License Renewal Requirements.
64B19-13.002	Renewal of Inactive Licenses.
64B19-13.0025	Notice to the Department of Mailing Address and Place of Practice of Licensee.
64B19-13.003	Continuing Psychological Education Credit.
64B19-13.004	Board Approval of Continuing Psychological Education Providers.
64B19-13.005	Obligations of Continuing Psychological Education Providers.
64B19-13.006	Definitions.
64B19-13.007	Evaluations of Providers.
64B19-13.008	Duration of Provider Status.

64B19-13.001 Renewal of Active Licenses.

To renew an active license, the licensee must remit to the Department the biennial renewal licensure fee for active licenses, and a statement certifying that the licensee has completed the forty (40) hours of approved continuing education which were required during the last biennium.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(9), 490.004(4), 490.007(2) FS. Law Implemented 490.007(2) FS. History—New 2-22-82, Amended 5-2-84, Formerly 21U-13.01, Amended 7-18-88, 1-28-93, Formerly 21U-13.001, 61F13-13.001, Amended 1-7-96, 6-26-97, Formerly 59AA-13.001, Amended 8-5-01.

64B19-13.0015 Exemption of Spouses of Members of Armed Forces from License Renewal Requirements.

A licensee who is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States and was caused to be absent from the State of Florida because of the spouse's duties with the armed forces exempt from all licensure renewal provisions under these rules during such absence. The licensee must show satisfactory proof to the Board of the absence and the spouse's military status.

Rulemaking Authority 456.024, 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.024 FS. History—New 4-30-00.

64B19-13.002 Renewal of Inactive Licenses.

To maintain an inactive license on inactive status, the licensee must remit the biennial renewal fee for inactive status and a statement certifying that the licensee has neither practiced psychology nor violated any of the provisions of Section 490.012, F.S., since the date on which the license was first placed on inactive status.

Rulemaking Authority 456.036 FS. Law Implemented 456.036 FS. History—New 1-19-84, Formerly 21U-13.016, Amended 1-4-88, 4-26-93, Formerly 21U-13.0016, 61F13-13.0016, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-13.002, Amended 8-5-01.

64B19-13.0025 Notice to the Department of Mailing Address and Place of Practice of Licensee.

(1) Each licensee shall provide either written or electronic notification to the Department of the licensee's current mailing address and place of practice. The term "place of practice" means the primary physical location where the psychologist practices the profession of psychology.

(2) Each licensee shall provide either written or electronic notification to the Department of a change of address within 45 days.

(3) If electronic notification is used, it shall be the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that the electronic notification was received by the Department.

Rulemaking Authority 456.035 FS. Law Implemented 456.035 FS. History--New 3-25-02.

64B19-13.003 Continuing Psychological Education Credit.

(1) Continuing psychological education credit will be granted for:

- (a) Completion of graduate level courses in psychology provided by a university or professional school which is accredited by the American Psychological Association or regionally accredited, seven (7) continuing psychological education credits may be obtained for each one credit course, fourteen (14) continuing psychological education credits for each two credit course, and twenty-one (21) continuing psychological education credits for each three credit course, for a maximum of twenty-one (21) credits per renewal period;
- (b) Completion of a colloquium, a presentation, a workshop or a symposium offered for continuing education credit by a doctoral psychology program or a psychology internship or residency which is accredited by the American Psychological Association; the amount of continuing psychological education credits will be granted as specified by the program, agency or institution offering or sponsoring these activities;
- (c) Full attendance at workshops/seminars offered by providers approved by the American Psychological Association or any of its affiliates, or providers approved by the Board. A list of Board approved providers is available from the Board office upon request; continuing psychological education credits will be granted on an hour by hour basis;
- (d) Simple attendance at a state, regional or national psychology convention or conference. Only five (5) credits will be allowed each biennium regardless of how many state, regional or national conventions or conferences are attended during that biennium; one (1) continuing psychological education credit will be granted per one conference day;
- (e) Attainment of diplomate status or Board Certification in a specialty area within the practice of psychology from any certifying body, recognized by the Board pursuant to Section 490.0149, F.S., for which thirty-seven (37) continuing psychological education credits, not including the two-hour continuing education course on domestic violence required by Section 456.031(1), F.S., and the two-hour continuing education course on the prevention of medical errors required by Section 456.013(7), F.S., will be allowed only during the biennium during which the diplomate is first awarded;

- (f) Presenting or moderating for the first time per biennium only a continuing psychological education program sponsored by a provider approved by the Board, except that credit will be limited to the number of credits allowed by the program;
- (g) Each hour of attendance at a Board of Psychology meeting or Board of Psychology committee meeting. Only one credit will be granted for each hour of full attendance and only ten (10) credits will be allowed each biennium regardless of how many hours are attended during the biennium. Attendance at a Board or committee meeting shall also satisfy, hour by hour, the requirement of professional ethics and legal issues credit set out in subsection (3), of this rule;
- (h) Serving on a Board Probable Cause Panel; Current and former members shall receive one credit hour for each hour of service, up to a maximum of ten (10) hours, for serving as a member on a Board probable cause panel. Service on a probable cause panel shall also satisfy the requirement of professional ethics and legal issues credits as set out in subsection (3) of this rule on an hour by hour basis.
- (i) Service as the Board's Continuing Education Liaison shall entitle the board member to receive one credit hour for each hour of review, up to a maximum of (10) hours.
- (j) Service as the Board's Subject Matter Expert (SME) shall entitle the board member to receive one credit hour for each hour of review, up to a maximum of (10) hours.
- (k) Completion of continuing education courses approved by any Board within the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the Department of Health, provided that such courses enhance the psychological skills and/or psychological knowledge of the licensee;
- (l) The provision of volunteer expert witness opinions for cases being reviewed pursuant to laws and standards relevant to the practice of psychology. Two hours of credit shall be awarded for each case reviewed up to a maximum of ten hours per biennium. In this regard, volunteer expert witnesses are expected to perform a review of the psychological, medical, legal, and/or ethical literature, as appropriate to the case being reviewed;
- (m) Serving on American Psychological Association and/or Florida Psychological Association chapter, state, or national boards, editorial boards of peer reviewed journals related to psychology, scientific grant review teams; a maximum of five (5) continuing psychological education credits will be granted per renewal period;
- (n) Teaching as an adjunct professor a graduate level course in psychology or related to psychology in a regionally accredited institution; a maximum of twenty (20) continuing education credits will be granted for the first time teaching per course for each renewal period;
- (o) Publishing in the field of psychology (research, peer-reviewed articles, books, book chapters, textbooks or editor or co-editor of peer reviewed journals); a maximum of ten (10) continuing psychological education credits will be granted per publication per renewal period, not to exceed thirty (30) continuing psychological education credits per renewal period;

(p) Performance of Pro Bono Services – A licensee may receive up to six (6) hours per biennium of continuing education credit through the performance of pro bono services to the indigent as provided in section 456.013(9), F.S., or to underserved populations, or in areas of critical need within the state where the licensee practices. In order to receive credit under this rule, licensees must make a written request to the Board and receive approval prior to performing pro bono services in advance. One (1) hour credit shall be given for each two (2) hours worked. In the written request, licensees shall disclose the type, nature and extent of services to be rendered, the facility where the services will be rendered, the number of patients expected to be serviced, and a statement indicating that the patients to be served are indigent. If the licensee intends to provide services in underserved or critical need areas, the written request shall provide a brief explanation as to those facts.

(2) No continuing psychological education credit may be earned for:

- (a) Regular work activities as a psychologist;
- (b) Independent, unstructured or self-structured learning;
- (c) Personal psychotherapy or personal growth experience;
- (d) Obtaining or providing supervision or consultation from or under a psychologist or other professional who is not a Board approved continuing psychological education provider;
- (e) Home study except from providers approved by the American Psychological Association or any of its affiliates.

(3) As a condition of biennial licensure renewal, each licensee must complete forty (40) hours of continuing psychological education.

(a) Three (3) of the forty (40) hours must be on professional ethics and Florida Statutes and rules affecting the practice of psychology. Of those three hours, at least one hour shall be on professional ethics, and at least one hour shall be on Florida laws and rules relevant to the practice of psychology and shall include Chapters 456 and 490, F.S. and rule Title 64B19, F.A.C.

(b) Two (2) of the forty (40) hours must relate to prevention of medical errors. In addition to the study of root-cause analysis, error reduction and prevention, and patient safety, the course content shall also be designed to discuss potential errors within a psychological setting, such as inadequate assessment of suicide risk, failure to comply with mandatory abuse reporting laws, and failure to detect medical conditions presenting as a psychological disorder. If the course is offered by a facility licensed pursuant to Chapter 395, F.S., for its employees, the Board will approve up to one (1) hour of the two (2) hour course to be specifically related to error reduction and prevention methods used in that facility.

(c) Passage of the laws and rules examination of the Board constitutes forty (40) hours of continuing education credit, including credit for professional ethics and Florida Statutes and rules affecting the practice of psychology. Passage of the laws and rules examination, however, does not satisfy the requirement for the two (2) credit hours of continuing education on domestic violence required every third biennial licensure renewal period, nor the requirement for two (2) hours relating to prevention of medical errors.

(4) The licensee shall maintain, and make available upon request, documentation to substantiate continuing psychological education credit required by the Board. The licensee shall retain such documentation for two (2) years following the renewal period during which the continuing psychological education credit was required.

(5) Every six years, each licensee shall complete two (2) hours of continuing psychological education on domestic violence as defined in Section 741.28, F.S.; these two (2) hours shall be part of the forty (40) hours otherwise required for each biennial licensure renewal. The licensee shall maintain documentation to substantiate timely completion of these two (2) hours and make said documentation available upon request every third biennial licensure renewal period.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(6), (7), (9), 490.004(4), 490.0085(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.013(6), (7), (9), 490.007(2), 490.0085(1), (3) FS. History—New 1-28-93, Amended 7-14-93, Formerly 21U-13.0042, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-13.0042, Amended 2-8-96, 11-18-96, Formerly 59AA-13.003, Amended 1-10-01, 8-5-01, 5-21-02, 6-3-04, 1-2-06, 12-31-06, 2-24-08, 5-26-08, 1-7-09, 11-8-10, 3-18-14, 11-1-17, 2-23-23, 11-21-23, 9-19-24.

64B19-13.004 Board Approval of Continuing Psychological Education Providers.

(1) To obtain or renew provider status, the applicant must demonstrate to the Board's satisfaction that the programs to be offered by the applicant will:

- (a) Enhance psychological skills or psychological knowledge;
- (b) Be of sufficient duration to adequately address the subject matter of the program;
- (c) Be taught by an individual who has at least two (2) years of education or research in, or practical application of, the subject matter of the program.

(2) To allow the Board to evaluate the prospective provider's initial application, the applicant must submit the following:

- (a) A narrative description of one (1) program to be offered by the provider to psychologists for credit. The narrative must include sufficient information to show that the program meets the criteria of subsection (1), of this rule. The narrative must also include research to be relied upon in the presentation of the program;
- (b) All promotional material concerning that program;
- (c) The learning objectives of the program;
- (d) The name of the instructor for the program;
- (e) The qualifications of the instructor to conduct that program;
- (f) A sample of the program evaluation form to be completed by each program attendee;
- (g) A sample certificate of completion;
- (h) A nonrefundable application fee of \$250.00. The application fee shall be waived for continuing education providers that are currently approved by the board to provide continuing education courses.

(3) Providers of psychological medical errors courses must develop course content that moves beyond that which is typically found in the medically-oriented programs (i.e., wrong site surgery). In addition to including a study of root-cause analysis, error reduction and prevention, and patient safety, providers should discuss areas within the psychology practice that carry the potential for

“medical” errors. Examples would include improper diagnosis, failure to comply with mandatory abuse reporting laws, inadequate assessment of potential for violence (e.g., suicide, homicide), potential for medical errors while providing services through telehealth, and/or failure to detect medical conditions presenting as a psychological/psychiatric disorder.

(4) The “enhancement of psychological skills or knowledge” occurs only when the program increases the ability of licensed psychologists to deliver psychological services to the public. Such programs presume a basic level of psychological education and training that is beyond the undergraduate level. The program may focus on the further development of already existing psychological skills or knowledge. The program may encourage interdisciplinary approaches to the delivery of psychological services. The program may introduce recent scientific findings in an area that impacts on the practice of psychology, or the program may focus on a specific area of expertise not covered by general psychological education and training. As a general rule, a program that is designed to appeal to the general public will probably not be a program that will enhance psychological skills or knowledge.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.0085(2), (4) FS. Law Implemented 490.0085(1), (2) FS. History—New 1-28-93, Formerly 21U-13.005, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-13.005, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-13.004, Amended 7-18-13, 6-5-17, 10-20-21.

64B19-13.005 Obligations of Continuing Psychological Education Providers.

(1) To maintain status as a continuing psychological education provider, the provider must:

(a) Require each program attendee to remain for the entire program in order to receive any continuing psychological education credit for the program;

(b) Provide each program attendee with an evaluation form which contains the following words: The Board of Psychology will not revoke the continuing psychological education credit given to any psychologist for the completion of any continuing psychological education program sponsored by a provider whose status is later revoked by the Board as a result of any complaint registered against the program by a psychologist;

(c) Retain originals of program evaluation forms for three (3) years from the date on which the program is conducted and provide those forms to the Board upon request;

(d) Ensure that all promotional material offered to psychologists for credit by the provider contains the name of the provider to which the provider number was issued, and the provider number assigned to that provider;

(e) Send to the Board office, so that it is received at least one (1) week before the first date on which the program is to be offered to psychologists for credit, all promotional material concerning any program that has not previously been reviewed by the Board;

(f) Allow only one hour of continuing psychological education credit for each hour of instruction that is no less or no more than fifty (50) minutes of instruction;

(g) Notify the Board within two (2) weeks of any change in the address of the provider;

(h) Give the Board thirty (30) days advance notice of any significant change in the programs on file with the Board;

(i) Maintain active status as a continuing psychological education provider by conducting at least one (1) program a year for psychologists, renewing provider status each biennium, and paying the biennial renewal fee required by Rule 64B19-12.009, F.A.C., so that it is postmarked no later than the last date of the biennial renewal period;

(j) Allow the Department of Health and the Board's designee to have access to information concerning programs conducted by the provider for continuing psychological education credit to psychologists for credit; and

(k) Provide to psychologists those programs that meet the criteria of subsection 64B19-13.004(1), F.A.C.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to mean that co-sponsorship are not allowed. Co-sponsorships are allowed but the Board will hold the provider responsible.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.0085(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.007(2), 490.0085(1), (3) FS. History--New 1-28-93, Formerly 21U-13.006, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-13.006, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-13.005, Amended 8-5-01, 12-25-12.

64B19-13.006 Definitions.

(1) "One hour" of continuing psychological education credit consists of no less than fifty (50) uninterrupted minutes of education.

(2) A "significant change" would be the title of the program, the content of the program, the name or the qualifications of the program instructor, the number of continuing psychological education credits allowed for the program, and the length of time in which the program is conducted.

(3) "Substantiation" for the purpose of providing evidence of completion of continuing psychological education programs includes a certificate from the American Psychological Association verifying the psychologist's attendance at a program sponsored by the American Psychological Association, a letter from the instructor verifying the psychologist's completion of a graduate level course in psychology taught by that instructor at a regionally accredited university or professional school, or the provider number and a certificate of completion verifying attendance at a program sponsored by a provider approved by the Board, receipt for paid registration at a state, regional or national psychology convention or conference, certificate of diplomate status, program bulletin listing the licensee as a presenter or moderator, a letter from the Executive Director of the Board confirming full attendance at a Business Meeting of the Board, or a letter or certificate of completion from the internship director.

(4) "Programs" include workshops, presentations, seminars, colloquia, and symposia.

(5) "Promotional materials" are written documents designed to attract an audience.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(7), (9), 490.004(4), 490.0085(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.007(2), 490.0085(1), (3) FS. History--New 1-28-93, Formerly 21U-13.007, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-13.007, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-13.006.

64B19-13.007 Evaluations of Providers.

(1) The Board shall evaluate continuing psychological education programs offered to psychologists for credit by:

(a) Attending such programs, or

(b) Reviewing the files of the provider to gain information about any program offered to psychologists for credit, or

(c) Asking program attendees to provide the Board with their evaluations of the program.

(2) The Board will not revoke the continuing psychological education credit given to any psychologist for completion of any continuing psychological education program about which any psychologist registers a complaint with the Board.

Rulemaking Authority 456.013(7), 490.004(4), 490.0085(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.007(2), 490.0085(1), (3) FS. History--New 1-28-93, Formerly 21U-13.008, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-13.008, 59AA-13.007.

64B19-13.008 Duration of Provider Status.

(1) Continuing psychological education providers are approved only for the biennium during which they apply or for which they have been renewed by the Board.

(2) The Board is under no obligation to allow a provider to continue offering programs to psychologists for credit if the provider fails to follow the Board's rules regarding the provision of continuing education credit.

(3) The Board will not renew the continuing psychological education provider status of any provider who has failed to follow the Board's rules regarding the provision of programs to psychologists for credit.

(4) If the Board denies the initial application or renewal application of any prospective provider, the Board will issue a notice of intention to deny, and the prospective provider will be given an opportunity to be heard.

(5) Renewing providers may continue to offer programs to psychologists for credit until such time as a final order is entered against them as a result of any notice of intention to deny renewal status that is issued by the Board.

(6) The Board will not grant continuing psychological education provider status until at least two (2) years have elapsed since the entry of any final order of revocation of the provider status of the applicant.

Rulemaking Authority 456.025(3), 490.004(4), 490.0085(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.007(2), 490.0085(1), (3) FS. History--New 1-28-93, Formerly 21U-13.009, 61F13-13.009, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-13.008.

CHAPTER 64B19-14 RETIRED STATUS LICENSE

64B19-14.001	Request for Retired Status.
64B19-14.003	Reactivation of Retired Status.

64B19-14.001 Request for Retired Status.

A licensee with an active or inactive license may choose retired status by submitting a written request to the Board and remitting the retired status fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.013, F.A.C, and, if applicable, the change of status fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.006, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 456.036, 490.004(5) FS. Law Implemented 456.036, 490.004(4), (5) FS. History—New 7-16-06.

64B19-14.003 Reactivation of Retired Status Licenses.

(1) A licensee, who has maintained a retired status license for fewer than five years, may reactivate his or her own retired status license and thereby place the license on active status by:

- (a) Submitting a written request;
- (b) Paying the reactivation fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.006, F.A.C.;
- (c) Paying the fee for biennial renewal of an active license, set out in Rule 64B19-12.005, F.A.C., for all biennial licensure periods during which the license was in retired status;
- (d) Paying any owed delinquency fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.0085, F.A.C.; and
- (e) Paying any owed change of status fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.006, F.A.C.

(2) A licensee, who has maintained a retired status license for five or more years, may reactivate his or her own retired status license and thereby place the license on active status by:

- (a) Submitting a written request;
- (b) Paying the reactivation fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.006, F.A.C.;
- (c) Paying the fee for biennial renewal of an active license, set out in Rule 64B19-12.005, F.A.C., for all biennial licensure periods during which the license was in retired status;
- (d) Paying any owed delinquency fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.0085, F.A.C.;
- (e) Paying any owed change of status fee set out in Rule 64B19-12.006, F.A.C.; and
- (f) Retake and pass the Florida laws and rules examination in the 12 months prior to submitting the request for reactivation.

(3) In addition, the licensee must submit proof that the licensee has obtained forty (40) hours of continuing education for each biennial licensure period in which the license was in retired status and for the last full biennial period in which the license was in active status. Finally, the licensee must either report any disciplinary action that has been taken against the licensee by any regulatory agency or must state that no such disciplinary action has been taken against the licensee. If the licensee has any outstanding administrative fines, the license may not be restored to active status until the administrative fines are paid.

Specific Authority 456.036, 490.004(4), (5), 490.007(2) FS. Law Implemented 456.036, 490.007(2) FS. History—New 8-17-06.

CHAPTER 64B19-15 INACTIVE LICENSES

64B19-15.001	Request for Inactive Status.
64B19-15.003	Reactivation of Inactive Licenses.

64B19-15.001 Request for Inactive Status.

A licensee with an active license may request to the Department for inactive licensure status by submitting a written request and remitting any applicable required fees.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(5), 456.036 FS. Law Implemented 456.036, 490.004(4), (5) FS. History—New 2-10-87, Amended 1-4-88, Formerly 21U-19.001, 61F13-19.001, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-15.001, Amended 8-5-01.

64B19-15.003 Reactivation of Inactive Licenses.

(1) A licensee may reactivate his or her own inactive license and thereby place the license on active status by:

(a) Making written request to Board staff at:

Florida Board of Psychology
4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C-05
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3255
or email to mqa.psychology@flhealth.gov.

(b) Paying the application fee, set out in Rule 64B19-12.006, F.A.C.

(c) Paying the fee for biennial renewal of an active license, set out in Rule 64B19-12.005, F.A.C.

(d) Paying any owed delinquency fees; and,

(e) Paying any owed fees for changing status.

(2) In addition, the licensee must submit proof that the licensee has obtained forty (40) hours of continuing education that meets the requirements of subsection 64B19-13.003(3), F.A.C., for each full biennium in which the license was in an inactive status and for the last full biennium in which the licensee held an active status license. Finally, the licensee must either report any disciplinary action that has been taken against the licensee by any regulatory agency or must state that no such disciplinary action has been taken against the licensee. If the licensee has any outstanding administrative fines, the license may not be restored to active status until the administrative fines are paid.

Rulemaking Authority 456.036, 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.013, 456.036, 456.0635 FS. History—New 1-19-84, Formerly 21U-13.015, 21U-13.0015, 21U-19.003, 61F13-19.003, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-15.003, Amended 8-5-01, 3-25-02, 12-27-05, 11-8-10, 10-23-14, 2-9-15, 7-2-20.

CHAPTER 64B19-16
INVESTIGATORS, PROBABLE CAUSE PANEL, RECONSIDERATION OF PROBABLE CAUSE,
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

64B19-16.001	Probable Cause Panel.
64B19-16.003	Sexual Misconduct in the Practice of Psychology.

64B19-16.001 Probable Cause Panel.

(1) The Chairperson of the Board shall appoint at least two people to the probable cause panel and shall designate its chairperson. The appointed people shall be either current Board members or at least one current Board member and one or more former members of the Board. Not more than one member of the panel may be a lay member. The determination as to whether probable cause exists that a violation of the provisions of Chapters 490 and 456, Florida Statutes, and/or the rules promulgated pursuant thereto, has occurred shall be made by a majority vote of the probable cause panel of the Board.

(2) The Chairperson of the Board may make temporary appointments to the panel as necessary to conduct the business of the panel in the absence or unavailability of a regularly appointed panel member.

(3) If a Board member has reviewed a case as a member of the probable cause panel, that member shall be on the panel for reconsideration of that case if reconsideration is requested by the prosecutor.

Specific Authority 456.073(2), (4), 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.073(2), (4) FS. History—New 5-12-82, Formerly 21U-15.03, Amended 7-18-88, 11-18-92, Formerly 21U-15.003, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-15.003, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-16.001, Amended 11-23-97.

64B19-16.003 Sexual Misconduct in the Practice of Psychology.

(1) In accordance with the intent of Chapter 490, Florida Statutes, to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the public, sexual misconduct as defined herein is prohibited. The Board finds that the effects of the psychologist-client relationship are powerful and subtle and that clients are influenced consciously and subconsciously by the unequal distribution of power inherent in such relationships. The Board also finds that sexual intimacies with a former client are frequently harmful to the client, and that such intimacies undermine public confidence in the psychology profession and thereby deter the public's use of needed services. Furthermore, the Board finds that the effects of the psychologist-client relationship endure after psychological services cease to be rendered. Therefore, the client shall be presumed incapable of giving valid, informed, free consent to sexual activity involving the psychologist and the assertion of consent by the client shall not constitute a defense against charges of sexual misconduct.

(2) It shall constitute sexual misconduct for a psychologist, who is involved in a psychologist-client relationship, to engage, attempt to engage, or offer to engage the client in sexual intercourse or other sexual behavior. Sexual behavior includes, but is not limited to, kissing, or the touching by either the psychologist or the client of the other's breasts or genitals.

(3) It shall constitute sexual misconduct for a psychologist, who is involved in a psychologist-client relationship, to engage the client in verbal or physical behavior which is sexually arousing or demeaning to the client unless:

(a) Such behavior is for the purpose of treatment of psycho-sexual disorders or dysfunctions; and

(b) Such behavior complies with generally accepted professional standards for psychological treatment of the client's specific psycho-sexual disorders or dysfunctions.

(4) It shall constitute sexual misconduct for a psychologist who is involved in a psychologist-client relationship to use the influence inherent in that relationship to induce the client to engage in sexual conduct with a third party unless:

(a) Such inducement is consistent with the planned psychological treatment of the client's specific psychological, social, or sexual dysfunctions or disorders; and

(b) Treatment is provided in accordance with generally accepted professional standards for psychological treatment.

(5) A psychologist-client relationship exists whenever a psychologist has rendered, or purports to have rendered, psychological services including, but not limited to, psychotherapy, counseling, assessment or treatment to a person. A formal contractual relationship, the scheduling of professional appointments, or payment of a fee for services are not necessary conditions for the existence of a psychologist-client relationship, though each of these may be evidence that such a relationship exists.

(a) The determination of when a person is a client for purposes of this rule is made on a case by case basis with consideration given to the nature, extent, and context of the professional relationship between the psychologist and the person. The fact that a person is not actively receiving treatment or professional services from a psychologist is not determinative of this issue. A person is presumed to remain a client until the psychologist-client relationship is terminated.

(b) The mere passage of time since the client's last visit to the psychologist is not solely determinative of whether or not the psychologist-client relationship has been terminated. Some of the factors considered by the Board in determining whether the psychologist-client relationship has terminated include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Formal termination procedures;
2. Transfer of the client's case to another psychologist;
3. The length of time that has passed since the client's last visit to the psychologist;
4. The nature and duration of the professional relationship;
5. The extent to which the client has confided personal or private information to the psychologist;
6. The nature of the client's personal history;
7. The degree of emotional dependence that the client has on the psychologist;
8. The circumstances of termination of the professional relationship;
9. The client's current mental status;
10. The likelihood of adverse impact on the client and others; and
11. Any statements or actions by the psychologist during the provision of psychological services suggesting or inviting the possibility of a post-termination sexual or romantic relationship with the client.

(c) Sexual conduct between a psychologist and a former client after termination of the psychologist-client relationship will constitute a violation of the Psychological Services Act if the sexual contact is a result of the exploitation of trust, knowledge, influence or emotions, derived from the professional relationship.

(d) A client's consent to, initiation of, or participation in sexual behavior or involvement with a psychologist does not change the nature of the conduct nor lift the statutory prohibition.

(e) Upon a finding that a psychologist has committed unprofessional conduct by engaging in sexual misconduct, the Board will impose such discipline as the Board deems necessary to protect the public. The sanctions available to the Board are set forth in Rule 64B19-17.002, F.A.C., and include restriction or limitation of the psychologist's practice, revocation or suspension of the psychologist's license.

Specific Authority 490.0111 FS. Law Implemented 490.009(2)(k), 490.0111, FS. History—New 6-23-82, Formerly 21U-15.04, Amended 12-21-86, Formerly 21U-15.004, 61F13-15.004, 59AA-16.003, Amended 5-14-01.

CHAPTER 64B19-17 DISCIPLINE

64B19-17.002	Disciplinary Guidelines.
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64B19-17.002 Disciplinary Guidelines.

- (1) When the Board finds that an applicant, a telehealth registrant, a psychologist temporarily practicing in Florida pursuant to an Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate, a Florida licensed psychologist providing interjurisdictional telepsychology in any other jurisdiction pursuant to an E-Passport, or a licensee has committed any of the acts set forth in Chapter 456 or 490, F.S., it may issue a final order imposing one or more of the penalties listed in Section 456.072(2) or 456.47, F.S., as recommended in the following disciplinary guidelines. The purpose of the disciplinary guidelines is to give notice to licensees of the range of penalties which will normally be imposed upon violations of particular provisions of Chapter 456 or 490, F.S. All penalties at the upper range of the sanctions set forth in the guidelines, e.g., suspension, revocation, etc., include lesser penalties, e.g., fine, continuing education, probation, or reprimand, which may be included in the final penalty at the board's discretion. Probation may be subject to conditions, including restriction from practice in certain settings, restricting the licensee to working only under designated conditions or in certain settings, requiring continuing or remedial education, or any other restriction found to be necessary for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare. In addition to any other discipline imposed under these guidelines, the board shall assess costs relating to the investigation and prosecution of the case. Penalty ranges are shown as minimum and maximum guidelines as well as for first time single count violations and for multiple or repeated violations of the same statutory provision or the rules promulgated thereunder. The term license means any permit, registration, certificate, out-of-state telehealth provider registration, or license, including a provisional license, issued by the Department. The range of disciplinary action for registered out-of-state telehealth providers shall be, in ascending order of severity, reprimand, suspension, and revocation. For telehealth registrants, a suspension may be accompanied by a corrective action plan that includes rehabilitative provisions narrowly tailored to address the conduct which resulted in the underlying disciplinary violations. The Board may require a corrective action plan to be completed prior to reinstatement of the suspended registration or the corrective action plan may follow a suspension for a definite term.
- (2) The following disciplinary guidelines shall be followed by the board in imposing disciplinary penalties upon licensees and permittees for violation of the below mentioned statutes and rules. For the purposes of this rule, the descriptions of the violations are abbreviated, and the full statute or rule cited should be consulted to determine the prohibited conduct.

VIOLATION	FLORIDA LICENSEE AND COMPACT PRACTITIONER PENALTY RANGE		OUT-OF-STATE TELEHEALTH PROVIDER PENALTY RANGE	
	FIRST OFFENSE	SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE(S)	FIRST OFFENSE	SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE
<p>(a) Attempting to obtain, obtaining, or renewing a license by bribery or through an error of the board or department. (Sections 490.009(1)(a) and 456.072(1)(h), F.S.)</p> <p>If through fraudulent misrepresentation.</p>	<p>MIN: Two(2) year probation and a \$1,000 fine, or in the case of an applicant denial of licensure;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$5,000 fine, or in the case of an applicant denial of licensure.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine, or in the case of an applicant denial of licensure;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine, or in the case of an applicant denial of licensure.</p>	<p>MIN: Revocation and a \$5,000 fine, or denial of licensure;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and \$10,000 fine, or denial of licensure.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine, or denial of licensure;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine, or denial of licensure.</p>	<p>MIN: Two (2) year probation, or in the case of an applicant, denial of registration;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation, or in the case of an applicant, denial of registration.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation, or in the case of an applicant denial of registration;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation, or in the case of an applicant, denial of registration.</p>	<p>MIN: Revocation or denial of registration;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation or denial of registration.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation or denial of registration;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation or denial of registration.</p>
<p>(b) License disciplined by another jurisdiction. (Sections 490.009(1)(b) and 456.072(1)(f), F.S.)</p>	<p>MIN: Same penalty as imposed in other jurisdiction or that would have been imposed had the violation occurred in Florida and a \$1,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Same penalty as imposed in other jurisdiction or that would have been imposed had the violation occurred in</p>	<p>MIN: Same penalty as imposed in other jurisdiction or that would have been imposed had the violation occurred in Florida and a \$5,000 fine.</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand;</p> <p>MAX: Discipline as similar as possible to the discipline imposed in the other jurisdiction.</p>	<p>MIN: Discipline as similar as possible to the discipline imposed in the other jurisdiction;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>

	Florida and a \$5,000 fine.			
(c) Criminal conviction relating to psychology. (Sections 490.009(1)(c) and 456.072(1)(c), F.S.)	<p>MIN: Reprimand and \$2,500 fine;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>
<p>(d) False, deceptive or misleading advertising. (Sections 490.009(1)(d) and 456.072(1)(m), F.S.)</p> <p>If fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.</p> <p>MIN: \$10,000 fine and one (1) year probation;</p> <p>MAX: \$10,000 fine and one (1) year suspension followed by two (2) years probation.-</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p> <p>MIN: Two (2) year suspension and a \$10,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.</p> <p>MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p> <p>MIN: Two (2) year suspension;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>
(e) Advertising, practicing, or attempting to practice under another name. (Section 490.009(1)(e), F.S.)	<p>MIN: Reprimand and \$1,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand;</p> <p>MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.</p>	<p>MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>
(f) Maintaining a wrongful professional association. (Section 490.009(1)(f), F.S.)	<p>MIN: Reprimand and \$1,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand;</p> <p>MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>

(g) Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising a non-licensed person. (Sections 490.009(1)(g) and 456.072(1)(j), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(h) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation. (Sections 490.009(1)(h) and 456.072(1)(k), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(i) Willingly making or filing a false report, etc. (Sections 409.009(1)(i) and 456.072(1)(l), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(j) Paying or receiving a kickback, etc. (Section 490.009(1)(j), F.S.)	MIN: A refund of the fees paid by or on behalf of the patient and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: A refund of the fees paid by or on behalf of the patient, a two (2) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan including a refund of the fees paid by or on behalf of the patient.	MIN: Two (2) year suspension and a corrective action plan including a refund of the fees paid by or on behalf of the patient; MAX: Revocation.
(k) Sexual misconduct or battery on a patient. (Section 490.009(1)(k), and 456.072(1)(v), F.S.)	MIN: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: Revocation.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.

<p>(l) Making misleading, deceptive or untrue representations. (Sections 409.009(1)(l) and 456.072(1)(m), F.S.)</p> <p>If fraud or fraudulent misrepresentations.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$1,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.</p> <p>MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$10,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.</p> <p>MIN: One (1) year suspension;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>
<p>(m) Soliciting through intimidation, undue influence, etc. (Section 490.009(1)(m), F.S.)</p> <p>If through fraud.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.</p> <p>MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$10,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation and \$10,000 fine.</p>	<p>MIN: Reprimand;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.</p> <p>MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan;</p> <p>MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.</p>	<p>MIN: One (1) year suspension;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p> <p>MIN: Revocation;</p> <p>MAX: Revocation.</p>

(n) Failing to provide records, etc. (Section 490.009(1)(n), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand, one (1) year probation, and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: Reprimand and one (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(o) Failing to respond to Department within 30 days, etc. (Section 490.009(1)(o), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: Suspension until compliance and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, compliance.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum compliance; MAX: Revocation.
(p) Incompetence (mental or physical impairment), etc. (Section 490.009(1)(p), and 456.072(1)(z), F.S.)	MIN: Suspension until licensee is able to demonstrate ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: Suspension until licensee is able to demonstrate ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: Suspension until licensee is able to demonstrate ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, demonstration of the ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety. MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, demonstration of the ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, demonstration of the ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety. MAX: Revocation.
(q) Violating provisions of Chapter 490 or 456, F.S., or any rules pursuant thereto. (Sections 490.009(1)(w), 456.072(1)(b) and 456.072(1)(dd), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.

(r) Experimentation without informed consent. (Section 490.009(1)(q), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(s) Failing to meet the minimum standards of performance. (Section 490.009(1)(r), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(t) Delegating professional responsibilities. (Sections 490.009(1)(s) and 456.072(1)(p), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(u) Violating any lawful order. (Sections 490.009(1)(t) and 456.072(1)(q), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: Suspension until compliance followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, compliance.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(v) Failing to maintain confidence. (Section 490.009(1)(u), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(w) Identifying or damaging research clients. (Section 490.009(1)(v), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.

	followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.		and a corrective action plan.	
(x) Failure to comply with continuing education for domestic violence. (Section 456.072(1)(s), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$500 fine; MAX: Suspension until compliance and a \$1,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand, suspension until compliance and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: Suspension until compliance followed by one (1) year suspension and a \$2,500 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, compliance.	MIN: Reprimand, one (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, compliance. MAX: Revocation.
(y) Exercising influence on the patient or client for financial gain. (Section 456.072(1)(n), F.S.)	MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(z) Improperly interfering with an investigation. (Section 456.072(1)(r), F.S.)	MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(aa) Performing or attempting to perform wrong health care services. (Section 456.072(1)(bb), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(bb) Termination from impaired practitioner program. (Section 456.072(1)(hh), F.S.)	MIN: Suspension until licensee is able to demonstrate ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety and a \$1,000	MIN: Suspension until licensee is able to demonstrate ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety followed by one (1) year	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, demonstration of the ability to practice with	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, demonstration of the ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety.

	fine; MAX: Suspension until licensee is able to demonstrate ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	reasonable skill and safety. MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan, to include at a minimum, demonstration of the ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety.	MAX: Revocation.
(cc) Failure to identify through written notice, or orally to a patient the type of license under which the practitioner is practicing. Any advertisement for health care services naming the practitioner must identify the type of license the practitioner holds. (Section 456.072(1)(t), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: Revocation.
(dd) Failure to report another licensee in violation. (Section 456.072(1)(i), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension MAX: Revocation.
(ee) Practicing beyond scope permitted. (Section 456.072(1)(o), F.S.)	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: Revocation.
(ff) Failing to report to the Board within thirty (30) days after the licensee has been convicted of a crime in any jurisdiction. (Section 456.072(1)(x), F.S.)	MIN Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX; Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.

(gg) Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, any misdemeanor or felony, regardless of adjudication, under 18 USC s. 669, ss. 285-287, s. 371, s. 1001, s. 1035, s. 1341, s. 1343, s. 1347, s. 1349, or s. 1518, or 42 USC ss. 1320a-7b, relating to the Medicaid program. (Section 456.072(1)(ii), F.S.)	MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: Revocation.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.
(hh) Failing to remit the sum owed to the state for overpayment from the Medicaid program pursuant to a final order, judgment, or settlement. (Section 456.072(1)(jj), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand, one (1) year probation and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand, suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(ii) Being terminated from the state Medicaid program, or any other state Medicaid program, or the federal Medicare program. (Section 456.072(1)(kk), F.S.)	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.
(jj) Being convicted of, or entering into a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, any misdemeanor or felony, regardless of adjudication, which relates to health care fraud. (Section 456.072(1)(ll), F.S.)	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.

(kk) Willfully failing to comply with Section 627.64194 or 641.513, F.S., with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice. (Section 456.072(1)(oo), F.S.)	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year suspension followed by one (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.
(ll) Providing information supporting a persons need for an emotional support animal without knowledge or need. (Section 456.072(pp), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension; MAX: Revocation.
(mm) Failure to notify the applicable board, or the department if there is no board, of any adverse actions taken against his or her license. (Section 456.47(4)(i)1., F.S.);	N/A	N/A	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: Revocation.
(nn) Has restrictions placed on or disciplinary action taken against his or her license in any state or jurisdiction. (Section 456.47(4)(i)2., F.S.)	N/A	N/A	MIN: Discipline as close as possible to the discipline imposed in the other jurisdiction; MAX: Revocation.	MIN: Discipline as close as possible to the discipline imposed in the other jurisdiction; MAX: Revocation.
(oo) Violates any of the requirements of Section 456.47, F.S. (Section 456.47(4)(i)3., F.S.)	N/A	N/A	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: Suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: Revocation.
(pp) Failure to comply with the parental consent requirements of Section 1014.06, F.S. (Section 456.072(1)(rr), F.S.)	MIN: Reprimand and a \$1,000 fine; MAX: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine.	MIN: One (1) year probation and a \$5,000 fine; MAX: Revocation	MIN: Reprimand; MAX: Suspension and a corrective action plan.	MIN: One (1) year suspension and a corrective action plan; MAX: Revocation

(qq) Being convicted or found guilty of, entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, or committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit an act that would constitute a violation of any of the offenses listed in Section 456.074(5) or a similar offense in another jurisdiction. (Section 456.072(1)(ss), F.S.)	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation and a \$10,000 fine.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.	MIN: Revocation; MAX: Revocation.
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(3) Based upon consideration of aggravating and mitigating factors present in an individual case, the Board may deviate from the penalties recommended above. The Board shall consider as aggravating or mitigating circumstances the following:

- (a) The danger to the public;
- (b) The length of time since the date of violation;
- (c) The number of complaints filed against the licensee;
- (d) The length of time the licensee has practiced without complaint or violations;
- (e) The actual damage, physical or otherwise, to the patient;
- (f) The deterrent effect of the penalty imposed;
- (g) The effect of the penalty upon the licensee's livelihood;
- (h) Any efforts the licensee has made toward rehabilitation;
- (i) The actual knowledge of the licensee pertaining to the violation;
- (j) Attempts by the licensee to correct or stop violations or refusal by the licensee to correct or stop violations; and
- (k) Related violations found against the licensee in another state including findings of guilt or innocence, penalties imposed and penalties served.

(4) The provisions of this rule shall not be construed to prohibit civil action or criminal prosecution as provided by law. Nor may the provisions of this rule be construed to limit the ability of the Board to enter into binding stipulations as per Section 120.57(4), F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 456.079, 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.072, 456.079, 490.009, 490.0075 FS. History—New 11-24-86, Amended 7-18-88, 4-26-93, Formerly 21U-18.003, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-18.003, Amended 1-9-96, Formerly 59AA-17.002, Amended 9-18-97, 9-26-01, 3-25-02, 4-3-05, 1-2-06, 12-31-06, 2-18-10, 6-21-17, 6-20-18, 5-25-21, 11-4-21, 2-8-22, 11-15-23

64B19-17.0025 Payment of Fine.

All fines imposed by the Board shall be paid within thirty (30) days from the date of the final order entered by the Board unless the final order extends the deadline in any given case.

Rulemaking Authority 456.072(4), 490.004(4), 490.009 FS. Law Implemented 456.072(4), 490.009 FS. History—New 8-27-98.

64B19-17.003 Advertising.

The following rules pertain to the requirement in Section 490.012(2), F.S., that licensees must include the words “licensed psychologist” on all professional advertisements:

- (1) A professional advertisement is any medium used to solicit clients, such as a listing in the yellow pages of a telephone book or an announcement of the availability of services in the newspaper or on the radio or television.
- (2) Business cards and stationery are not professional advertisements.
- (3) A listing in the white pages of a telephone book is not a professional advertisement unless the listing is distinguishable from the listings of non-licensees.
- (4) A professional advertisement must include the words “licensed psychologist” regardless of whether the licensee paid for the advertisement or not.
- (5) A psychologist must include the words “licensed psychologist” on all advertisements in which the psychologist’s name appears, even if the name appears as part of a professional association or any other entity providing psychological services.
- (6) The Board recognizes that in some instances, a psychologist may not be aware of the fact that a yellow page listing exists for the psychologist. For that reason, the Board will not prosecute the psychologist unless the listing was paid for by the psychologist or by anyone other than the yellow page company. Upon receipt of information that a yellow page listing exists, however, the psychologist must either prevent a future listing from occurring or pay for the insertion of the words “licensed psychologist” in the listing.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.009(1)(d), 490.012(2) FS. History—New 1-16-92, Formerly 21U-18.005, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-18.005, 59AA-17.003, Amended 9-18-97.

64B19-17.0035 Minor Misconduct; Notices of Noncompliance.

The Board designates the following offenses as minor misconduct for which the Department shall issue notices of noncompliance before disciplinary action is taken:

- (1) Sections 490.009(1)(d) and 490.012(2)(b), F.S., (for failing to include “licensed psychologist” in any advertisement).
- (2) Section 490.009(1)(o), F.S., (for failing to respond within 30 days to a written communication from the department concerning any investigation by the department or to make available any relevant records with respect to any investigation about the licensee’s conduct or background).

(3) Section 456.035(1), F.S., (for failing to notify the Board of the licensee's current mailing address and place of practice after 45 days but within 60 days).

Rulemaking Authority 456.073(3) FS. Law Implemented 456.073(3) FS. History--New 1-9-96, Formerly 59AA-17.0035, Amended 9-18-97, 10-5-04.

64B19-17.004 Citations.

In lieu of the disciplinary procedures contained in Section 456.073, F.S., the offenses enumerated in this rule may be disciplined by the issuance of a citation. The citation shall include a requirement that the licensee correct the offense, within thirty (30) days, impose whatever obligations will correct the offense, and impose the prescribed penalty. The verbal identification of offenses are descriptive only; the full language of each statutory provision cited must be consulted in order to determine the conduct included. In addition to the fine indicated, the licensee shall pay the Department's cost of investigation.

(1) Violation of Section 456.036(1), F.S. (for practicing on an inactive or delinquent license for less than three months): \$500.00 fine.

(2) Violation of Section 456.036(1), F.S. (for practicing on an inactive license for three to six months): \$1,000.00 fine.

(3) Violation of Section 490.009(1)(t), F.S., through a violation of subsection 64B19-13.003(4), F.A.C. (for failing to provide documentation of Continuing Education courses upon request): \$50.00 per credit hour missing, if documentation of some credits is provided: \$3,000 and a reprimand if no documentation is provided.

(4) Violation of Section 456.035(1), F.S. (for failing to notify the Board of the licensee's current mailing address and place of practice after 60 days but within 90 days): \$250.00 fine.

(5) Violation of Section 490.009(1)(t), F.S. (for failing to pay an administrative fine within thirty (30) days after notification of delinquency): 10% of the fine and/or cost of imposed fine and cost (failure to pay citation will result in an administrative complaint).

(6) Violation of Section 490.009(1)(o), F.S. (for failing to respond within 30 days to a written communication from the Department concerning any investigation by the Department or to make available any relevant records with respect to any investigation about the licensee's conduct or background): \$500.00 fine.

(7) Violation of Section 490.012(2), F.S. (for failing to display license): \$100.00 fine.

(8) Issuance of a worthless bank check to the Department or to the Board in violation of Section 490.009(1)(a), F.S.: \$100.00 fine.

(9) Violation of Section 456.072(1)(w), F.S., (for failing to report to the Board, in writing within 30 days after the licensee has been convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction) where the licensee ultimately reported more than 30 days but fewer than 91 days: \$100.00 fine.

(10) Violation of Section 456.072(1)(t), F.S., (for failing to identify type of license): \$100.00 fine.

Rulemaking Authority 456.077 FS. Law Implemented 456.072(4), 456.077 FS. History--New 1-16-92, Amended 4-26-93, Formerly 21U-18.006, 61F13-18.006, Amended 1-9-96, Formerly 59AA-17.004, Amended 11-23-97, 3-25-02, 9-21-04, 4-8-07, 10-20-13.

64B19-17.007 Mediation.

The following offenses may be mediated if the offense meets the criteria of Section 456.078, F.S.:

- (1) Violation of Sections 490.009(1)(d) and 456.072(1)(a), F.S. (for misleading advertisement).
- (2) Violation of Sections 490.009(1)(h) and 456.072(1)(k), F.S. (for failing to explain to patient, or patient's legal representative, the nature of evaluation and the confidentiality provisions in the practice setting; e.g., compulsory psychological examinations in forensic settings).
- (3) Violation of Sections 490.009(1)(l) and 456.072(1)(m), F.S. (for misrepresenting credentials).
- (4) Violation of Section 490.009(1)(n), F.S. (for failing to provide copies, which have been paid for, of a report of examination or treatment upon written request from the service user).
- (5) Violation of Section 490.009(1)(r), F.S. (for the following allegations arising from a psychological evaluation):
 - (a) Failing to write a report consistent with referral questions.
 - (b) Failing to use appropriate diagnosis and procedure codes.
 - (c) Failing to perform a clinical examination, if indicated, independent of the testing process.
 - (d) Failing to terminate inpatient treatment upon request of patient or patient's legal representative.
- (6) Violation of Section 490.009(1)(u), F.S. (for failing to maintain in confidence a communication made by patient or client).
- (7) Violation of Section 490.009(1)(v), F.S. (for making public statements that identify or damage research subjects or clients).

Rulemaking Authority 456.078, 490.004(4), (5) FS. Law Implemented 456.078, 490.009(2)(h), (v), (w) FS. History—New 3-20-95, Formerly 59AA-18.009, 59AA-17.007, Amended 10-15-02, 12-27-04.

CHAPTER 64B19-18
SCOPE OF PRACTICE, CONSENT, FORENSIC EVALUATIONS TO ADDRESS MATTERS
RELATING TO CHILD CUSTODY

64B19-18.001	Qualifications to Evaluate and Treat Sex Offenders as a "Qualified Practitioner" (Repealed).
64B19-18.002	Use of the Title Sex Therapist.
64B19-18.0025	Qualifications to Practice Juvenile Sexual Offender Therapy.
64B19-18.003	Qualifications to Practice Hypnosis.
64B19-18.004	Use of Test Instruments.
64B19-18.005	Consent for Treatment of Minors.
64B19-18.007	Requirements for Forensic Psychological Evaluations of Minors for the Purpose of Dissolution of Marriage, Support, or Time-Sharing Action.
64B19-18.008	Board Approval of Specialty Certifying Bodies.

64B19-18.001 Qualifications to Evaluate and Treat Sex Offenders as a “Qualified Practitioner” (Repealed).

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 947.005(9), 948.001(6) FS. Law Implemented 947.005(9), 948.001(6) FS. History—New 10-23-06, Repealed 1-29-08.

64B19-18.002 Use of the Title Sex Therapist.

Prior to holding oneself out as a sex therapist, a psychologist must have received training in the provision of psychological health services and shall have completed a minimum of 150 hours of education which meets the requirements of Rule 64B19-13.003, F.A.C., in the specific area of sex therapy and in the interaction between sex therapy and the general provision of psychological health services.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.0143 FS. Law Implemented 490.003(4), 490.0143 FS. History—New 7-11-89, Formerly 21U-20.002, 61F13-20.002, 59AA-18.002, Amended 9-18-97, 4-25-21.

64B19-18.0025 Qualifications to Practice Juvenile Sexual Offender Therapy.

Effective December 31, 2005, a psychologist, prior to practicing juvenile sexual offender therapy, must be a Florida licensed psychologist, except as otherwise provided within Section 490.012, F.S. The psychologist shall have education, training, and experience that demonstrates competency and interest in this area of practice. The training of a psychologist practicing juvenile sexual offender therapy must include:

- (1) Coursework and/or training in child behavior and development, child psychopathology, and child assessment and treatment; and,
- (2) Thirty (30) hours of training in juvenile sex offender assessment and treatment.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.012(8), 490.0145 FS. Law Implemented 490.012(8), 490.0145 FS. History—New 2-21-99, Amended 7-27-04.

64B19-18.003 Qualifications to Practice Hypnosis.

The practice of hypnosis as defined in Chapter 485, F.S., is permitted by a licensed psychologist who qualifies as designated by this rule. Basic hypnosis is defined as the use of hypnotic approaches for the purpose of stress management, self-hypnosis, guided imagery, or relaxation and shall be practiced only by those licensees who have successfully completed a total of at least 10 hours of education which meets the requirements for approval set forth in Rule 64B19-13.003, F.A.C., in basic hypnosis.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.0141 FS. Law Implemented 490.003(4), 490.0141 FS. History—New 6-1-89, Formerly 21U-20.003, 61F13-20.003, 59AA-18.003, Amended 11-23-97, 4-12-21.

64B19-18.004 Use of Test Instruments.

(1) The Board finds that the inappropriate use of test instruments is harmful to consumers. The Board finds further that a need exists to set out the minimum standard of professional practice maintained and required of psychologists who use test instruments in the psychologist's practice of psychology.

(2) A psychologist who uses test instruments in the psychologist's practice of psychology:

(a) Must consider whether research supports the underlying presumptions which govern the interpretive statements which would be made by the test instrument as a result of its completion by any service user;

(b) Must be able to justify the selection of any particular test instrument and the method that instrument is administered for the particular service user who takes the test at the instruction of the psychologist;

(c) Must integrate and reconcile the interpretive statements made by the test instrument based on group norms, with the psychologist's independent professional knowledge, evaluation and assessment of the individual who takes the test;

(d) Must specify in the test report the name of each person who assisted the psychologist in the administration of the test, and the role which that person played in the administration of the test.

(3) A psychologist who uses test instruments may not release test data, such as test protocols, test questions, assessment-related notes, or written answer sheets, except (1) to a licensed psychologist or school psychologist licensed pursuant to Chapter 490, F.S., or Florida certified, or (2) after complying with the procedures set forth in Rule 64B19-19.005, F.A.C., and obtaining an order from a court or other tribunal of competent jurisdiction, or (3) when the release of the material is otherwise required by law. When raw test data is released pursuant to this paragraph, the psychologist shall certify to the service user or the service user's designee that all raw test data from those test instruments have been provided. Psychologists are expected to make all reasonable efforts to maintain the integrity of the test protocols, modalities and instruments when releasing information as provided herein.

(4) In performing the functions listed at subsection (2) of this rule, the psychologist must meet with the test subject face-to-face in a clinical setting unless the psychologist has delegated the work to a psychological intern, psychological trainee or psychological resident in a doctoral psychology program approved by the American Psychological Association.

(5) The face-to-face requirement of subsection (4) may be satisfied via Synchronous Online Video Communication Technology (“videoconferencing”) only if all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The administration occurs via HIPPA compliant videoconferencing platform;

(b) Immediately prior to administration of the test instrument the psychologist independently verifies the service user’s, or the service user’s guardian’s if applicable, identification via a government issued picture identification;

(c) Immediately prior to administration of the test instrument the psychologist independently verifies the service user is in a quiet setting free of distractions;

(d) The psychologist documents the rationale for test administration via videoconferencing in the service user’s records; and

(e) The psychologist provides the service user with a disclosure informing the service user that the test instrument administration via videoconferencing could have unknown impacts on the acceptance of and/or weight given to resulting evaluations and/or assessment by third parties.

A licensed psychologist who administers test instruments via videoconferencing as defined above must administer the test instruments in a manner consistent with the prevailing standard of practice for the face-to-face administration of test instruments under subsection (4) of this rule.

(6) It shall be a violation of this rule for a psychologist to sign any evaluation or assessment unless the psychologist has had an active role in the evaluation or assessment of the subject as required by subsection (4) of this rule. A psychologist may not sign any evaluation or assessment that is signed by any other person unless the psychologist is signing as a supervisor, in conjunction with an evaluation or assessment performed by a psychological intern, psychological trainee or psychological resident, or as a member of a multidisciplinary diagnostic team.

(7) “Test instruments” are standardized procedures which purport to objectively measure personal characteristics such as intelligence, personality, abilities, interests aptitudes, and neuropsychological functioning including evaluation of mental capacity to manage one’s affairs and to participate in legal proceedings. Examples of such tests include intelligence tests, multiple aptitude batteries, tests of special aptitudes, achievement tests, and personality tests concerned with measures of emotional and motivational functioning, interpersonal behavior, interests, attitudes and other affective variables.

(8) This rule shall be reviewed, and if necessary, repealed, modified, or renewed through the rulemaking process five years from the effective date.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.003(4), 490.009(1)(r), (s), (v), (w) FS. History—New 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-20.004, Amended 5-19-97, Formerly 59AA-18.004, Amended 3-25-02, 11-18-07, 11-8-22.

64B19-18.005 Consent for Treatment of Minors.

For the purpose of discipline, the Board will not consider it a violation for a psychologist to treat a minor in an emergency situation, such as crisis intervention, without the consent of an adult so long as the psychologist abides by state law governing the emergency treatment of minors. Nor will the Board consider it a violation for a psychologist to treat a minor upon the psychologist's receipt of written permission from any adult who claims to have authority to consent to treatment. This rule, however, may not be used to circumvent other disciplinary action against the psychologist in the substantive provision of treatment to the minor.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.009(1)(r) FS. History--New 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-20.005, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-18.005.

64B19-18.007 Requirements for Forensic Psychological Evaluations of Minors for the Purpose of Dissolution of Marriage, Support, or Time-Sharing Action.

(1) It is a conflict of interest for a psychologist who has treated a minor or any of the adults involved in a dissolution of marriage, support, or time-sharing action as defined by Chapter 61, F.S., to perform a forensic evaluation for the purpose of recommending a time-sharing schedule and parenting plan. Consequently, a psychologist who treats a minor or any of the adults involved in a dissolution of marriage, support, or time-sharing action as defined by Chapter 61, F.S., may not also perform a forensic evaluation for the purposes of recommending a time-sharing schedule or parenting plan. So long as confidentiality is not violated, a psychologist may provide a court, or a mental health professional performing a forensic evaluation, with factual information about the minor derived from treatment, but shall not state an opinion about time-sharing schedules and parenting plans.

(2) The psychologist who serves as an evaluator shall not also serve as guardian ad litem, mediator, therapist or parenting coordinator regarding the children in the instant case. The psychologist who has had a prior role as guardian ad litem, mediator, therapist or parenting coordinator shall not serve as an evaluator for the children in the instant case.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.009(1) FS. History--New 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-20.007, Amended 1-7-96, Formerly 59AA-18.007, Amended 9-30-04, 12-25-12.

64B19-18.008 Board Approval of Specialty Certifying Bodies.

To obtain Board approval as a certifying body, eligible to grant formal recognition declaring a licensed psychologist to be a “certified psychology specialist,” board-certified psychology specialist,” or a “psychology diplomate,” pursuant to Section 490.0149, F.S., an applicant shall file a petition demonstrating that it:

(1) Is an independent body, national in scope, that incorporates standards of the profession, collaborates closely with organizations related to specialization in psychology, and only certifies doctoral-level, licensed psychologists as having advanced qualifications in a particular psychological specialty through demonstrations of competence in the specialty being recognized;

(2) Has clearly described purposes, bylaws, policies, and procedures, that include an internal review and budgetary practices, to ensure effective utilization of resources with an administrative staff, housed in dedicated office space that is appropriate for the certifying body’s program and sufficient for responding to consumer or regulatory inquiries;

(3) Has established standards for specialized practice of psychology and adopts the American Psychological Association (APA) “Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct,” effective June 1, 2003, with amendments effective June 1, 2010 and January 1, 2017, to guide the practice of its members. The code is incorporated by reference and available for inspection at the Board office as well as at: www.apa.org/ethics/code2002.html; or <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-12904> and,

(4) Has implemented and documented a comprehensive assessment procedure, designed to measure the competencies required to provide services characteristic of the specialty area, that describes security and grading standards, and consists of an oral examination and peer-review of practice samples and may include a written examination.

Rulemaking Authority 490.0149, 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 490.0149 FS. History—New 11-1-07, Amended 4-25-21.

CHAPTER 64B19-19 PSYCHOLOGICAL RECORDS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

64B19-19.002	Definitions.
64B19-19.0025	Standards for Records.
64B19-19.003	Maintenance and Retention of Records.
64B19-19.004	Disposition of Records Upon Termination or Relocation of Psychological Practice.
64B19-19.005	Releasing Psychological Records.
64B19-19.006	Confidentiality.

64B19-19.002 Definitions.

A “client”, or “patient” is that individual who, by virtue of private consultation with the psychologist, has reason to expect that the individual’s communication with the psychologist during that private consultation will remain confidential, regardless of who pays for the services of the psychologist.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.0147 FS. Law Implemented 490.009(2)(v), 490.0147 FS. History—New 8-12-90, Amended 4-1-92, Formerly 21U-22.002, 61F13-22.002, 59AA-19.002, Amended 9-18-97.

64B19-19.0025 Standards for Records.

To serve and protect users of psychological services, psychologists’ records must meet minimum requirements for chronicling and documenting the services performed by the psychologist, documenting informed consent and recording financial transactions.

(1) Records for chronicling and documenting psychologists’ services must include the following: basic identification data such as name, address, telephone number, age and sex; presenting symptoms or requests for services; dates of service and types of services provided. Additionally, as applicable, these records must include: test data (previous and current); history including relevant medical data and medication, especially current; what transpired during the service sessions; significant actions by the psychologist, service user, and service payer; psychologist’s indications suggesting possible sensitive matters like threats; progress notes; copies of correspondence related to assessment or services provided; and notes concerning relevant psychologist’s conversation with persons significant to the service user.

(2) Written informed consent must be obtained concerning all aspects of services including assessment and therapy.

(3) A provisionally licensed psychologist must include on the informed consent form the fact that the provisional licensee is working under the supervision of a licensed psychologist as required by Section 490.0051, F.S. The informed consent form must identify the supervising psychologist.

(4) Records shall also contain data relating to financial transactions between the psychologist and service user, including fees assessed and collected.

(5) Entries in the records must be made within ten (10) days following each consultation or rendition of service. Entries that are made after the date of service should indicate the date the entries are made, as well as the date of service.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.0148 FS. Law Implemented 490.002, 490.0051, 490.009(2)(s), (u), 490.0148 FS. History—New 11-23-97, Amended 10-22-98, 5-14-02.

64B19-19.003 Maintenance and Retention of Records.

(1) Licensed psychologists shall maintain psychological records for each service user and shall record information concerning consultations and/or services rendered by the psychologist to the service user within a reasonable time following that consultation or the rendition of that service.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), of this rule, the licensed psychologist shall maintain full and total responsibility for and control of all psychological records relating to users of the licensee's psychological services and of the users of the psychological services rendered by any person under the supervision of the licensed psychologist.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), of this rule, complete psychological records shall be retained by the licensed psychologist for a minimum of 3 years after:

(a) The completion of planned services, or

(b) The date of last contact with the user, whichever event occurs later in time. Thereafter, either the complete psychological records or a summary of those psychological records shall be retained for an additional 4 years.

(4) A licensed psychologist is not required to retain psychological records if the psychologist's patients were assigned to the psychologist by a business entity which agrees to maintain and retain the confidentiality of the psychological records consistent with Rules 64B19-19.005 and 64B19-19.006, F.A.C., and subsections (2) and (3), of this rule.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4), 490.0148 FS. Law Implemented 490.009(2)(s), (q), (u), 490.0148 FS. History--New 8-12-90, Formerly 21U-22.003, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-22.003, 59AA-19.003.

64B19-19.004 Disposition of Records Upon Termination or Relocation of Psychological Practice.

(1) When a licensed psychologist terminates practice or relocates practice and is no longer available to service users in the practice area, the licensed psychologist shall provide notice of such termination or relocation of practice. The licensed psychologist shall cause such notice to be published in the newspaper of greatest circulation in the county from which the licensed psychologist is relocating or, in the case of termination of practice, in each county where the licensed psychologist has practiced. Such notice shall be published weekly for four (4) consecutive weeks. The notice shall contain the date of termination or relocation of practice and an address at which the psychological records of the service users may be obtained by them, their legal representatives, or licensed mental health professionals designated by service users in writing, to receive the service user's records.

(2) The executor, administrator, personal representative or survivor of a deceased licensed psychologist shall ensure the retention of psychological records in existence upon the death of the psychologist for a period of at least two (2) years and two (2) months from the date of the licensed psychologist's death. Within 1 month of the licensed psychologist's death, the executor, administrator, personal representative or survivor of the deceased licensed psychologist shall cause notice to be published in the newspaper of greatest general circulation in each county where the licensed psychologist practiced. Such notice shall be published weekly for four (4) consecutive weeks and shall advise of the licensed psychologist's death. Such notice shall also state the address from which service users, their legal representative, or licensed mental health professionals designated by the service user in writing, may obtain the service user's psychological records. A copy of such notice shall be mailed to the administrative office of the Board of Psychology.

At the conclusion of 24 months from the date of the licensed psychologist's death, the executor, administrator, personal representative or survivor shall cause a notice to be published in the newspaper of greatest circulation in each county where the deceased psychologist practiced. Such notice shall advise that the psychological records still in the possession or under the control of the executor, administrator, personal representative or survivor will be destroyed on a date specified which may not be any sooner than 1 month from the last day of the last week of the publication of the notice. Such notice shall also be published once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks. Thereafter, on the date specified in the notice, the executor, administrator, personal representative or survivor shall destroy unclaimed psychological records.

Rulemaking Authority 456.058, 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.058 FS. History—New 8-12-90, Formerly 21U-22.004, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-22.004, 59AA-19.004, Amended 9-18-97.

64B19-19.005 Releasing Psychological Records.

(1) Any licensed psychologist who agrees to provide copies of psychological records to a service user, a service user's designee, or a service user's legal representative, shall be accorded a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty (30) days, to make final entries and copy the psychological records, and may condition release of the copies upon payment by the requesting party of the reasonable costs of reproducing the records.

(2) Any licensed psychologist who opts to issue a report rather than provide copies of psychological records to a service user, a service user's designee, or a service user's legal representative, shall issue the report within thirty (30) days of the request, and may charge a reasonable fee for the preparation of the report and may condition the issuance of the report upon payment of the reasonable fee.

(3) The psychologist's notes pertaining to psychological services rendered may be considered raw data as provided by subsection 64B19-18.004(3), F.A.C., at the discretion of the psychologist and therefore can be released only (1) to a licensed psychologist or school psychologist licensed pursuant to Chapter 490, F.S., or Florida certified, or (2) when the release of the material is otherwise required by law.

Rulemaking Authority 456.057, 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.057, 490.009(1)(n), 490.0147 FS. History—New 8-12-90, Amended 7-14-93, Formerly 21U-22.005, Amended 6-14-94, Formerly 61F13-22.005, Amended 11-19-96, Formerly 59AA-19.005, Amended 9-18-97, 6-4-02.

64B19-19.006 Confidentiality.

(1) One of the primary obligations of psychologists is to respect the confidentiality of information entrusted to them by service users. Psychologists may disclose that information only with the written consent of the service user. The only exceptions to this general rule occur in those situations when nondisclosure on the part of the psychologist would violate the law. If there are limits to the maintenance of confidentiality, however, the licensed psychologist shall inform the service user of those limitations. For instance, licensed psychologists in hospital, subacute or nursing home settings should inform service users when the service user's clinical records will contain psychological information which may be available to others without the service user's written consent. Similar limitations on confidentiality may present themselves in educational, industrial, military or third-party payment situations, and in each of the circumstances mentioned herein or in each similar circumstance, the licensed psychologist must obtain a written statement from the service user which acknowledges the psychologist's advice in those regards.

This rule is particularly applicable to supervisory situations wherein the supervised individual will be sharing confidential information with the supervising psychologist. In that situation, it is incumbent upon

the licensed psychologist to secure the written acknowledgement of the service user regarding that breach of confidentiality.

(2) In cases where an evaluation is performed upon a person by a psychologist for use by a third party, the psychologist must explain to the person being evaluated the limits of confidentiality in that specific situation, document that such information was explained and understood by the person being evaluated, and obtain written informed consent to all aspects of the testing and evaluative procedures.

(3) This rule recognizes that minors and legally incapacitated individuals cannot give informed consent under the law. Psychologists, nonetheless, owe a duty of confidentiality to minor and legally incapacitated service users consistent with the duty imposed by subsection (1). This does not mean that the psychologist may not impart the psychologist's own evaluation, assessment, analysis, diagnosis, or recommendations regarding the minor or legally incapacitated individual to the service user's guardian or to any court of law.

(4) The licensed psychologist shall maintain the confidentiality of all psychological records in the licensed psychologist's possession or under the licensed psychologist's control except as otherwise provided by law or pursuant to written and signed authorization of a service user specifically requesting or authorizing release or disclosure of the service user's psychological records.

(5) The licensed psychologist shall also ensure that no person working for the psychologist, whether as an employee, an independent contractor, or a volunteer violates the confidentiality of the service user.

Rulemaking Authority 490.004(4) FS. Law Implemented 456.057, 490.009(1)(u), (v), 490.0147 FS. History—New 8-12-90, Formerly 21U-22.006, 61F13-22.006, Amended 2-26-96, Formerly 59AA-19.006, Amended 11-23-97.

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PART C:

**Chapter 39.201, Florida Statutes,
Required reports of child abuse,
abandonment, or neglect, sexual abuse
of a child, and juvenile sexual abuse;
required reports of death; reports
involving a child who has exhibited
inappropriate sexual behavior.**

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39.201 Required reports of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, sexual abuse of a child, and juvenile sexual abuse; required reports of death; reports involving a child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior.

(1) MANDATORY REPORTING.—

(a)1. A person is required to report immediately to the central abuse hotline established in s. 39.101, in writing, through a call to the toll-free telephone number, or through electronic reporting, if he or she knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that any of the following has occurred:

a. Child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a parent or caregiver, which includes, but is not limited to, when a child is abused, abandoned, or neglected by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare or when a child is in need of supervision and care and has no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative immediately known and available to provide such supervision and care.

b. Child abuse by an adult other than a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare. The central abuse hotline must immediately electronically transfer such reports to the appropriate county sheriff's office.

2. Any person who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a child is the victim of sexual abuse or juvenile sexual abuse shall report such knowledge or suspicion to the central abuse hotline, including if the alleged incident involves a child who is in the custody of or under the protective supervision of the department.

Such reports may be made in writing, through the statewide toll-free telephone number, or through electronic reporting.

(b)1. A person from the general public may make a report to the central abuse hotline anonymously if he or she chooses to do so.

2. A person making a report to the central abuse hotline whose occupation is in any of the following categories is required to provide his or her name to the central abuse hotline counselors:

- a. Physician, osteopathic physician, medical examiner, chiropractic physician, nurse, or hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care, or treatment of persons;
- b. Health care professional or mental health professional other than a person listed in sub-subparagraph a.;
- c. Practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing;
- d. School teacher or other school official or personnel;
- e. Social worker, day care center worker, or other professional child care worker, foster care worker, residential worker, or institutional worker;
- f. Law enforcement officer;
- g. Judge; or
- h. Animal control officer as defined in s. 828.27(1)(b) or agent appointed under s. 828.03.

(c) Central abuse hotline counselors shall advise persons under subparagraph (b)2. who are making a report to the central abuse hotline that, while their names must be entered into the record of the report, the names of reporters are held confidential and exempt as provided in s. 39.202. Such counselors must receive periodic training in encouraging all reporters to provide their names when making a report.

(2) EXCEPTIONS TO REPORTING.—

(a) An additional report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect is not required to be made by:

1. A professional who is hired by or who enters into a contract with the department for the purpose of treating or counseling a person as a result of a report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect if such person was the subject of the referral for treatment or counseling.

2. An officer or employee of the judicial branch when the child is currently being investigated by the department, when there is an existing dependency case, or when the matter has previously been reported to the department if there is reasonable cause to believe that the information is already known to the department. This subparagraph applies only when the information related to the alleged child abuse, abandonment, or neglect has been provided to such officer or employee in the course of carrying out his or her official duties.

3. An officer or employee of a law enforcement agency when the incident under investigation by the law enforcement agency was reported to law enforcement by the central abuse hotline through the electronic transfer of the report or telephone call. The department's central abuse hotline is not required to electronically transfer calls or reports received under sub-subparagraph (1)(a)1.b. to the county sheriff's office if the matter was initially reported to the department by the county sheriff's office or by another law enforcement agency. This subparagraph applies only when the information related to the alleged child abuse, abandonment, or neglect has been provided to the officer or employee of a law enforcement agency or central abuse hotline counselor in the course of carrying out his or her official duties.

(b) Nothing in this section or in the contract with community-based care providers for foster care and related services as specified in s. 409.987 may be construed to remove or reduce the duty and responsibility of any person, including any employee of the community-based care provider, to report a known or suspected case of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect to the department's central abuse hotline.

(3) ADDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES RELATED TO REPORTS.—

(a) Abuse occurring out of state.—

1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., the central abuse hotline may not take a report or call of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect when the report or call is related to abuse, abandonment, or neglect that occurred out of state and the alleged perpetrator and alleged victim do not live in this state. The central abuse hotline must instead transfer the information in the report or call to the appropriate state or country.

2. If the alleged victim is currently being evaluated in a medical facility in this state, the central abuse hotline must accept the report or call for investigation and must transfer the information in the report or call to the appropriate state or country.

(b) Reports received from emergency room physicians.—The department must initiate an investigation when it receives a report from an emergency room physician.

(c) Abuse involving impregnation of a child.—A report must be immediately electronically transferred to the appropriate county sheriff's office or other appropriate law enforcement agency by the central abuse hotline if the report is of an instance of known or suspected child abuse involving impregnation of a child 15 years of age or younger by a person 21 years of age or older under s. 827.04(3). If the report is of known or suspected child abuse under s. 827.04(3), subsection (1) does not apply to health care professionals or other professionals who provide medical or counseling services to pregnant children when such reporting would interfere with the provision of such medical or counseling services.

(d) Institutional child abuse or neglect.—Reports involving known or suspected institutional child abuse or neglect must be made and received in the same manner as all other reports made under this section.

(e) Surrendered infants.—

1. The central abuse hotline must receive reports involving surrendered infants as described in s. 383.50.

2.a. A report may not be considered a report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect solely because the infant has been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station under s. 383.50.

b. If the report involving a surrendered infant does not include indications of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect other than that necessarily entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station, the central abuse hotline must provide to the person making the report the name of an eligible licensed child-placing agency that is required to accept physical custody of and to place surrendered infants. The department shall provide names of eligible licensed child-placing agencies on a rotating basis.

3. If the report includes indications of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect beyond that necessarily entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station, the report must be considered as a report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect and, notwithstanding chapter 383, is subject to s. 39.395 and all other relevant provisions of this chapter.

(4) REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE, ABANDONMENT, OR NEGLECT BY A PARENT, LEGAL CUSTODIAN, CAREGIVER, OR OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR A CHILD'S WELFARE.—

(a)1. Upon receiving a report made to the central abuse hotline, the department shall determine if the received report meets the statutory criteria for child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

2. Any report meeting the statutory criteria for child abuse, abandonment, or neglect must be accepted for a child protective investigation pursuant to part III of this chapter.

(b)1. Any call received from a parent or legal custodian seeking assistance for himself or herself which does not meet the criteria for being a report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect may be accepted by the central abuse hotline for response to ameliorate a potential future risk of harm to a child.

2. The department must refer the parent or legal custodian for appropriate voluntary community services if it is determined by the department that a need for community services exists.

**(5) REPORTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF A CHILD OR JUVENILE SEXUAL ABUSE;
REPORTS OF A CHILD WHO HAS EXHIBITED INAPPROPRIATE SEXUAL
BEHAVIOR.—**

(a)1. Sexual abuse of a child or juvenile sexual abuse must be reported immediately to the central abuse hotline, including any alleged incident involving a child who is in the custody of or under the protective supervision of the department. Such reports may be made in writing, through the statewide toll-free telephone number, or through electronic reporting.

2. Within 48 hours after the central abuse hotline receives a report under subparagraph 1., the department shall conduct an assessment, assist the family in receiving appropriate services under s. 39.307, and send a written report of the allegation to the appropriate county sheriff's office.

(b) Reports involving a child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior must be made and received by the central abuse hotline. Within 48 hours after receiving a report under this paragraph, the department shall conduct an assessment, assist the family in receiving appropriate services under s. 39.307, and send a written report of the allegation to the appropriate county sheriff's office.

(c) The services identified in the assessment conducted under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) must be provided in the least restrictive environment possible and must include, but are not limited to, child advocacy center services under s. 39.3035 and sexual abuse treatment programs developed and coordinated by the Children's Medical Services Program in the Department of Health under s. 39.303.

(d) The department shall ensure that the facts and results of any investigation of sexual abuse of a child or juvenile sexual abuse involving a child in the custody of or under the protective supervision of the department are made known to the court at the next hearing and are included in the next report to the court concerning the child.

(e)1. In addition to conducting an assessment and assisting the family in receiving appropriate services, the department shall conduct a child protective investigation under part III of this chapter if the incident leading to a report occurs on school premises, on school transportation, at a school-sponsored off-campus event, at a public or private school readiness or prekindergarten program, at a public K-12 school, at a private school, at a Florida College System institution, at a state university, or at any other school. The child protective investigation must include an interview with the child's parent or legal custodian.

2. The department shall orally notify the Department of Education; the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the municipality or county in which the school, program, institution, or university is located; and, as appropriate, the superintendent of the school district in which the school is located, the administrative officer of the private school, or the owner of the private school readiness or prekindergarten program provider.

3. The department shall make a full written report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the municipality or county in which the school, program, institution, or university is located within 3 business days after making the oral report. Whenever possible, any criminal investigation must be coordinated with the department's child protective investigation. Any interested person who has information regarding sexual abuse of a child or juvenile sexual abuse may forward a statement to the department.

(6) **MANDATORY REPORTS OF A CHILD DEATH.**—Any person required to report or investigate cases of suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect who has reasonable cause to suspect that a child died as a result of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect shall report his or her suspicion to the appropriate medical examiner. The medical examiner shall accept the report for investigation and report his or her findings, in writing, to the local law enforcement agency, the appropriate state attorney, and the department. Autopsy reports maintained by the medical examiner are not subject to the confidentiality requirements under s. 39.202.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ch. 63-24; s. 941, ch. 71-136; ss. 1, 1A, ch. 71-97; s. 32, ch. 73-334; s. 65, ch. 74-383; s. 1, ch. 75-101; s. 1, ch. 75-185; s. 4, ch. 76-237; s. 1, ch. 77-77; s. 3, ch. 77-429; ss. 1, 2, ch. 78-322; s. 3, ch. 78-326; s. 22, ch. 78-361; s. 1, ch. 78-379; s. 181, ch. 79-164; s. 1, ch. 79-203; s. 7, ch. 84-226; s. 37, ch. 85-54; s. 68, ch. 86-163; s. 34, ch. 87-238; s. 21, ch. 88-337; s. 33, ch. 89-294; s. 6, ch. 90-50; s. 51, ch. 90-306; s. 7, ch. 91-57; s. 17, ch. 91-71; s. 6, ch. 93-25; s. 59, ch. 94-164; ss. 22, 44, ch. 95-228; s. 9, ch. 95-266; s. 51, ch. 95-267; s. 133, ch. 95-418; s. 1, ch. 96-215; s. 14, ch. 96-268; s. 14, ch. 96-402; s. 271, ch. 96-406; s. 1041, ch. 97-103; s. 43, ch. 97-264; s. 257, ch. 98-166; s. 31, ch. 98-403; s. 4, ch. 99-168; s. 10, ch. 99-193; s. 41, ch. 2000-139; s. 3, ch. 2000-188; s. 1, ch. 2000-217; s. 1, ch. 2001-53; s. 1, ch. 2003-127; s. 7, ch. 2006-86; s. 2, ch. 2008-90; s. 5, ch. 2008-245; s. 3, ch. 2009-43; s. 1, ch. 2012-155; s. 4, ch. 2012-178; s. 6, ch. 2013-15; s. 4, ch. 2013-219; ss. 5, 50, ch. 2014-224; s. 1, ch. 2016-58; s. 1, ch. 2016-238; s. 2, ch. 2019-142; s. 3, ch. 2021-170; **s. 3, ch. 2024-213.**

Note.—Former ss. 828.041, 827.07(3), (4), (9), (13); s. 415.504.

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PART D:

Section 90.503, Florida Statutes Psychotherapist-patient privilege

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90.503 Psychotherapist-patient privilege.

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) A “psychotherapist” is:

1. A person authorized to practice medicine in any state or nation, or reasonably believed by the patient so to be, who is engaged in the diagnosis or treatment of a mental or emotional condition, including alcoholism and other drug addiction;
2. A person licensed or certified as a psychologist under the laws of any state or nation, who is engaged primarily in the diagnosis or treatment of a mental or emotional condition, including alcoholism and other drug addiction;
3. A person licensed or certified as a clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, or mental health counselor under the laws of this state, who is engaged primarily in the diagnosis or treatment of a mental or emotional condition, including alcoholism and other drug addiction;
4. Treatment personnel of facilities licensed by the state pursuant to chapter 394, chapter 395, or chapter 397, of facilities designated by the Department of Children and Families pursuant to chapter 394 as treatment facilities, or of facilities defined as community mental health centers pursuant to s. 394.907(1), who are engaged primarily in the diagnosis or treatment of a mental or emotional condition, including alcoholism and other drug addiction; or
5. An advanced practice registered nurse licensed under s. 464.012, whose primary scope of practice is the diagnosis or treatment of mental or emotional conditions, including chemical abuse, and limited only to actions performed in accordance with part I of chapter 464.

(b) A “patient” is a person who consults, or is interviewed by, a psychotherapist for purposes of diagnosis or treatment of a mental or emotional condition, including alcoholism and other drug addiction.

(c) A communication between psychotherapist and patient is “confidential” if it is not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than:

1. Those persons present to further the interest of the patient in the consultation, examination, or interview.
2. Those persons necessary for the transmission of the communication.
3. Those persons who are participating in the diagnosis and treatment under the direction of the psychotherapist.

(2) A patient has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, confidential communications or records made for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of the patient’s mental or emotional condition, including alcoholism and other drug addiction, between the patient and the psychotherapist, or persons who are participating in the diagnosis or treatment under the direction of the psychotherapist. This privilege includes any diagnosis made, and advice given, by the psychotherapist in the course of that relationship.

(3) The privilege may be claimed by:

- (a) The patient or the patient's attorney on the patient's behalf.
- (b) A guardian or conservator of the patient.
- (c) The personal representative of a deceased patient.
- (d) The psychotherapist, but only on behalf of the patient. The authority of a psychotherapist to claim the privilege is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

(4) There is no privilege under this section:

(a) For communications relevant to an issue in proceedings to compel hospitalization of a patient for mental illness, if the psychotherapist in the course of diagnosis or treatment has reasonable cause to believe the patient is in need of hospitalization.

(b) For communications made in the course of a court-ordered examination of the mental or emotional condition of the patient.

(c) For communications relevant to an issue of the mental or emotional condition of the patient in any proceeding in which the patient relies upon the condition as an element of his or her claim or defense or, after the patient's death, in any proceeding in which any party relies upon the condition as an element of the party's claim or defense.

History.—s. 1, ch. 76-237; s. 1, ch. 77-77; s. 22, ch. 78-361; s. 1, ch. 78-379; s. 40, ch. 90-347; s. 1, ch. 92-57; s. 19, ch. 93-39; s. 475, ch. 95-147; s. 28, ch. 99-2; s. 5, ch. 99-8; s. 1, ch. 2006-204; s. 30, ch. 2014-19 ; s. 7, ch. 2018-106.

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PART E:

***Chapter 394, Part I, Florida Statutes,
Florida Mental Health Act**

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CHAPTER 394 MENTAL HEALTH

PART I

FLORIDA MENTAL HEALTH ACT

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394.451 Short title.

This part shall be known as “The Florida Mental Health Act” or “The Baker Act.”

History.—s. 1, ch. 71-131.

394.453 Legislative intent.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature:

(a) To authorize and direct the Department of Children and Families to evaluate, research, plan, and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature programs designed to reduce the occurrence, severity, duration, and disabling aspects of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders.

(b) That treatment programs for such disorders include, but not be limited to, comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment in order to encourage them to assume responsibility for their treatment and recovery. It is intended that:

1. Such persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation when required;
2. Such persons be admitted to treatment facilities on a voluntary basis when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community;
3. Involuntary placement be provided only when expert evaluation determines it is necessary;
4. Any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that is clinically appropriate and most likely to facilitate the person’s return to the community as soon as possible; and
5. Individual dignity and human rights be guaranteed to all persons who are admitted to mental health facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463.

(c) That services provided to persons in this state use the coordination-of-care principles characteristic of recovery-oriented services and include social support services, such as housing support, life skills and vocational training, and employment assistance, necessary for persons with mental health disorders and co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders to live successfully in their communities.

(d) That licensed, qualified health professionals be authorized to practice to the fullest extent of their education and training in the performance of professional functions necessary to carry out the intent of this part.

(2) It is the policy of this state that the use of restraint and seclusion on clients is justified only as an emergency safety measure to be used in response to imminent danger to the client or others. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint and seclusion in programs and facilities serving persons with mental illness.

(3) The Legislature further finds the need for additional psychiatrists to be of critical state concern and recommends the establishment of an additional psychiatry program to be offered by one of Florida’s schools of medicine currently not offering psychiatry. The program shall seek to

integrate primary care and psychiatry and other evolving models of care for persons with mental health and substance use disorders. Additionally, the Legislature finds that the use of telemedicine for patient evaluation, case management, and ongoing care will improve management of patient care and reduce costs of transportation.

History.—s. 2, ch. 71-131; s. 198, ch. 77-147; s. 1, ch. 79-298; s. 4, ch. 82-212; s. 2, ch. 84-285; s. 10, ch. 85-54; s. 1, ch. 91-249; s. 1, ch. 96-169; s. 96, ch. 99-8; s. 36, ch. 2006-227; s. 77, ch. 2014-19; s. 1, ch. 2016-231; s. 4, ch. 2016-241.

394.455 Definitions.

As used in this part, the term:

- (1) “Access center” means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders and may provide transportation to an appropriate facility if an individual is in need of more intensive services.
- (2) “Addictions receiving facility” is a secure, acute care facility that, at a minimum, provides emergency screening, evaluation, detoxification, and stabilization services; is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the department to serve individuals found to have substance abuse impairment who qualify for services under this part.
- (3) “Administrator” means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (4) “Adult” means an individual who is 18 years of age or older or who has had the disability of nonage removed under chapter 743.
- (5) “Clinical psychologist” means a person licensed to practice psychology under chapter 490 or a psychologist employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this part.
- (6) “Clinical record” means all parts of the record required to be maintained and includes all medical records, progress notes, charts, and admission and discharge data, and all other information recorded by facility staff which pertains to the patient’s hospitalization or treatment.
- (7) “Clinical social worker” means a person licensed as a clinical social worker under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006.
- (8) “Community facility” means a community service provider that contracts with the department to furnish substance abuse or mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
- (9) “Community mental health center or clinic” means a publicly funded, not-for-profit center that contracts with the department for the provision of inpatient, outpatient, day treatment, or emergency services.
- (10) “Coordinated specialty care program” means an evidence-based program for individuals who are experiencing the early indications of serious mental illness, especially symptoms of a first psychotic episode, and which includes, but is not limited to, intensive case management, individual or group therapy, supported employment, family education and supports, and the provision of appropriate psychotropic medication as needed.
- (11) “Court,” unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.

(12) "Department" means the Department of Children and Families.

(13) "Designated receiving facility" means a facility approved by the department which may be a public or private hospital, crisis stabilization unit, or addictions receiving facility; which provides, at a minimum, emergency screening, evaluation, and short-term stabilization for mental health or substance abuse disorders; and which may have an agreement with a corresponding facility for transportation and services.

(14) "Detoxification facility" means a facility licensed to provide detoxification services under chapter 397.

(15) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication which requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio communication when being used to conduct an examination by a qualified professional.

(16) "Express and informed consent" means consent voluntarily given in writing, by a competent person, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable the person to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of constraint or coercion.

(17) "Facility" means any hospital, community facility, public or private facility, or receiving or treatment facility providing for the evaluation, diagnosis, care, treatment, training, or hospitalization of persons who appear to have or who have been diagnosed as having a mental illness or substance abuse impairment. The term does not include a program or an entity licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429.

(18) "Guardian" means the natural guardian of a minor, or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated incapacitated.

(19) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a court to make decisions regarding mental health treatment on behalf of a patient who has been found incompetent to consent to treatment pursuant to this part.

(20) "Hospital" means a hospital licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.

(21) "Incapacitated" means that a person has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a guardian of the person has been appointed.

(22) "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means a state in which a person's judgment is so affected by a mental illness or a substance abuse impairment that he or she lacks the capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision concerning his or her medical, mental health, or substance abuse treatment.

(23) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463, s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s. 397.6798, or s. 397.6957 to determine whether a person qualifies for involuntary services.

(24) "Involuntary services" means court-ordered outpatient services or inpatient placement for mental health treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467.

(25) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as provided in s. 943.10.

(26) “Marriage and family therapist” means a person licensed to practice marriage and family therapy under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006.

(27) “Mental health counselor” means a person licensed to practice mental health counseling under s. 491.005 or s. 491.006.

(28) “Mental health overlay program” means a mobile service that provides an independent examination for voluntary admission and a range of supplemental onsite services to persons with a mental illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, an assisted living facility, or an adult family-care home or a nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided through a mental health overlay program must only be provided under contract with the department or be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.

(29) “Mental illness” means an impairment of the mental or emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one’s actions or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, which impairment substantially interferes with the person’s ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. For the purposes of this part, the term does not include a developmental disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, or conditions manifested only by dementia, traumatic brain injury, antisocial behavior, or substance abuse.

(30) “Minor” means an individual who is 17 years of age or younger and who has not had the disability of nonage removed pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.

(31) “Mobile crisis response service” or “mobile response team” means a nonresidential behavioral health crisis service available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week which provides immediate intensive assessments and interventions, including screening for admission into a mental health receiving facility, an addictions receiving facility, or a detoxification facility, for the purpose of identifying appropriate treatment services.

(32) “Patient” means any person, with or without a co-occurring substance abuse disorder, who is held or accepted for mental health treatment.

(33) “Physician” means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or a physician employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense.

(34) “Physician assistant” means a person licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

(35) “Private facility” means a hospital or facility operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association which provides mental health or substance abuse services and is not a public facility.

(36) “Psychiatric nurse” means an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under s. 464.012 who has a master’s or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing and holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has 1 year of post-master’s clinical experience under the supervision of a physician.

(37) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for at least 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency.

(38) "Public facility" means a facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health services to all persons, regardless of ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.

(39) "Qualified professional" means a physician or a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychologist as defined in s. 490.003(7); or a psychiatric nurse as defined in this section.

(40) "Receiving facility" means a public or private facility or hospital designated by the department to receive and hold or refer, as appropriate, involuntary patients under emergency conditions for mental health or substance abuse evaluation and to provide treatment or transportation to the appropriate service provider. The term does not include a county jail.

(41) "Representative" means a person selected to receive notice of proceedings during the time a patient is held in or admitted to a receiving or treatment facility.

(42) "Restraint" means:

(a) A physical restraint, including any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to an individual's body so that he or she cannot easily remove the restraint and which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body. "Physical restraint" includes the physical holding of a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication. "Physical restraint" does not include physical devices such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests or for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance or when used to protect a person from falling out of bed.

(b) A drug or medication used to control a person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement which is not part of the standard treatment regimen of a person with a diagnosed mental illness.

(43) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation or involuntary isolation of a person in a room or area from which the person is prevented from leaving. The prevention may be by physical barrier or by a staff member who is acting in a manner, or who is physically situated, so as to prevent the person from leaving the room or area. For purposes of this part, the term does not mean isolation due to a person's medical condition or symptoms.

(44) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and Families.

(45) "Service provider" means a receiving facility, a facility licensed under chapter 397, a treatment facility, an entity under contract with the department to provide mental health or substance abuse services, a community mental health center or clinic, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a psychiatrist, an advanced practice registered nurse, a psychiatric nurse, or a qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01.

(46) “Substance abuse impairment” means a condition involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner that a person has lost the power of self-control and has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself, herself, or another.

(47) “Telehealth” has the same meaning as provided in s. 456.47.

(48) “Transfer evaluation” means the process by which a person who is being considered for placement in a state treatment facility is evaluated for appropriateness of admission to such facility.

(49) “Treatment facility” means a state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported hospital, center, or clinic designated by the department for extended treatment and hospitalization, beyond that provided for by a receiving facility, of persons who have a mental illness, including facilities of the United States Government, and any private facility designated by the department when rendering such services to a person pursuant to the provisions of this part. Patients treated in facilities of the United States Government shall be solely those whose care is the responsibility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(50) “Triage center” means a facility that has medical, mental health, and substance abuse professionals present or on call to provide emergency screening and evaluation for mental health or substance abuse disorders for individuals transported to the center by a law enforcement officer.

History.—s. 3, ch. 71-131; s. 1, ch. 72-396; s. 1, ch. 73-133; s. 25, ch. 73-334; s. 199, ch. 77-147; s. 2, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-398; s. 5, ch. 82-212; s. 46, ch. 83-218; s. 3, ch. 84-285; s. 11, ch. 85-54; s. 11, ch. 86-145; s. 10, ch. 87-238; s. 17, ch. 87-252; s. 41, ch. 89-526; s. 28, ch. 90-306; s. 21, ch. 92-33; s. 65, ch. 93-268; s. 705, ch. 95-148; s. 54, ch. 95-228; s. 2, ch. 96-169; s. 8, ch. 97-82; s. 21, ch. 97-198; s. 213, ch. 97-264; s. 92, ch. 2000-318; s. 1, ch. 2000-349; s. 1, ch. 2004-385; s. 1, ch. 2006-171; s. 17, ch. 2006-197; s. 37, ch. 2006-227; s. 24, ch. 2007-230; s. 2, ch. 2009-38; s. 11, ch. 2013-162; s. 78, ch. 2014-19; s. 1, ch. 2015-111; s. 7, ch. 2016-127; s. 87, ch. 2016-241; s. 22, ch. 2018-106; s. 4, ch. 2020-39; s. 2, ch. 2022-36; **s. 14, ch. 2024-15; s. 48, ch. 2024-245.**

394.457 Operation and administration.

(1) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Department of Children and Families is designated the “Mental Health Authority” of Florida. The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration shall exercise executive and administrative supervision over all mental health facilities, programs, and services.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.**—The department is responsible for:

(a) The planning, evaluation, and implementation of a complete and comprehensive statewide program of mental health, including community services, receiving and treatment facilities, child services, research, and training as authorized and approved by the Legislature, based on the annual program budget of the department. The department is also responsible for the coordination of efforts with other departments and divisions of the state government, county and municipal governments, and private agencies concerned with and providing mental health services. It is responsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance, and exercising supervision of mental health programs of, and the treatment of patients at, community facilities, other facilities for persons who have a mental illness, and any agency or facility providing services to patients pursuant to this part.

(b)1. Informing individuals and organizations involved in implementing this part, including, but not limited to, law enforcement officers, qualified professionals, and service providers, of the provisions of this part; the policies and procedures related to its effective implementation; their roles and responsibilities; and any other information necessary for its effective implementation. The department shall maintain:

a. An information handbook, which must be published and updated on the department's website annually by October 1.

b. A repository of answers to frequently asked questions, which must be published on the department's website and continually revised and expanded as necessary.

2. Supporting and facilitating research by public and private agencies, institutions of higher learning, and hospitals in the interest of the elimination and amelioration of mental illness.

(3) **POWER TO CONTRACT.**—The department may contract to provide, and be provided with, services and facilities in order to carry out its responsibilities under this part with the following agencies: public and private hospitals; receiving and treatment facilities; clinics; laboratories; departments, divisions, and other units of state government; the state colleges and universities; the community colleges; private colleges and universities; counties, municipalities, and any other governmental unit, including facilities of the United States Government; and any other public or private entity which provides or needs facilities or services. Baker Act funds for community inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening services must be allocated to each county pursuant to the department's funding allocation methodology. Notwithstanding s. [287.057\(3\)\(e\)](#), contracts for community-based Baker Act services for inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening provided under this part, other than those with other units of government, to be provided for the department must be awarded using competitive sealed bids if the county commission of the county receiving the services makes a request to the department's district office by January 15 of the contracting year. The district may not enter into a competitively bid contract under this provision if such action will result in increases of state or local expenditures for Baker Act services within the district. Contracts for these Baker Act services using competitive sealed bids are effective for 3 years. The department shall adopt rules establishing minimum standards for such contracted services and facilities and shall make periodic audits and inspections to assure that the contracted services are provided and meet the standards of the department.

(4) **APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.**—The department may apply for and accept any funds, grants, gifts, or services made available to it by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any other public or private agency or individual in aid of mental health programs. All such moneys shall be deposited in the State Treasury and shall be disbursed as provided by law.

(5) **RULES.**—

(a) The department shall adopt rules establishing forms and procedures relating to the rights and privileges of patients seeking mental health treatment from facilities under this part.

(b) The department shall adopt rules necessary for the implementation and administration of the provisions of this part, and a program subject to the provisions of this part shall not be permitted to operate unless rules designed to ensure the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the patients treated through such program have been adopted. Rules adopted under this subsection must include provisions governing the use of restraint and seclusion which are consistent with recognized best practices and professional judgment; prohibit inherently dangerous restraint or seclusion procedures; establish limitations on the use and duration of restraint and seclusion; establish measures to ensure the safety of program participants and staff during an incident of restraint or seclusion; establish procedures for staff to follow before, during, and after incidents of restraint or seclusion; establish professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; and establish mandatory reporting, data collection, and data dissemination procedures and requirements. Rules adopted under this subsection must require that each instance of the use of restraint or seclusion be documented in the record of the patient.

(c) The department shall adopt rules establishing minimum standards for services provided by a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service. Minimum standards for a mobile crisis response service must:

1. Include the requirements of the child, adolescent, and young adult mobile response teams established under s. [394.495\(7\)](#) and ensure coverage of all counties by these specified teams; and
2. Create a structure for general mobile response teams which focuses on crisis diversion and the reduction of involuntary commitment under this chapter. The structure must require, but need not be limited to, the following:
 - a. Triage and rapid crisis intervention within 60 minutes;
 - b. Provision of and referral to evidence-based services that are responsive to the needs of the individual and the individual's family;
 - c. Screening, assessment, early identification, and care coordination; and
 - d. Confirmation that the individual who received the mobile crisis response was connected to a service provider and prescribed medications, if needed.

(6) PERSONNEL.—

(a) The department shall, by rule, establish minimum standards of education and experience for professional and technical personnel employed in mental health programs, including members of a mobile crisis response service.

(b) The department shall design and distribute appropriate materials for the orientation and training of persons actively engaged in implementing the provisions of this part relating to the involuntary examination and placement of persons who are believed to have a mental illness.

(7) PAYMENT FOR CARE OF PATIENTS.—Fees and fee collections for patients in state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported treatment facilities shall be according to s. [402.33](#).

History.—s. 1, ch. 57-317; s. 1, ch. 59-222; s. 1, ch. 65-13; s. 3, ch. 65-22; s. 1, ch. 65-145; s. 1, ch. 67-334; ss. 11, 19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 4, ch. 71-131; s. 70, ch. 72-221; s. 2, ch. 72-396; s. 2, ch. 73-133; s. 25, ch. 73-334; s. 1, ch. 74-233; s. 200, ch. 77-147; s. 19, ch. 78-95; s. 3, ch. 78-332; s. 3, ch. 79-298; s. 6, ch. 82-212; s. 4, ch. 84-285; s. 12, ch. 85-54; s. 11, ch. 87-238; s. 2, ch. 90-225; s. 28, ch. 90-347; s. 7, ch. 91-33; s. 22, ch. 91-57; s. 89, ch. 91-221; s. 2, ch. 91-249; s. 11, ch. 93-156; s. 19, ch. 94-134; s. 19, ch. 94-135; s. 15, ch. 95-152; s. 37, ch. 95-228; s. 124, ch. 95-418; s. 3, ch. 96-169; s. 8, ch. 96-268; s. 209, ch. 96-406; s. 123, ch. 96-410; s. 97, ch. 99-8; s. 13, ch. 2001-278; s. 34, ch. 2002-207; s. 1, ch. 2006-29; s. 38, ch. 2006-227; s. 29, ch. 2010-151; s. 13, ch. 2013-154; s. 79, ch. 2014-19; s. 1, ch. 2023-198; **s. 15, ch. 2024-15**.

Note.—Former s. 965.01(3), s. 402.10.

394.4572 Screening of mental health personnel.

(1)(a) The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration shall require level 2 background screening pursuant to chapter 435 for mental health personnel. “Mental health personnel” includes all program directors, professional clinicians, staff members, and volunteers working in public or private mental health programs and facilities who have direct contact with individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment. For purposes of this chapter, employment screening of mental health personnel also includes, but is not limited to, employment screening as provided under chapter 435 and s. [408.809](#).

(b) Students in the health care professions who are interning in a mental health facility licensed under chapter 395, where the primary purpose of the facility is not the treatment of minors, are exempt from the fingerprinting and screening requirements if they are under direct supervision in the actual physical presence of a licensed health care professional.

(c) A volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for less than 10 hours per month is exempt from the fingerprinting and screening requirements if a person who meets the screening requirement of paragraph (a) is always present and has the volunteer within his or her line of sight.

(d) Mental health personnel working in a facility licensed under chapter 395 who work on an intermittent basis for less than 15 hours per week of direct, face-to-face contact with patients, and who are not listed on the Department of Law Enforcement Career Offender Search or the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website, are exempt from the fingerprinting and screening requirements, except that persons working in a mental health facility where the primary purpose of the facility is the mental health treatment of minors must be fingerprinted and meet screening requirements.

(e) Any physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a nurse licensed under chapter 464 who was required to undergo background screening by the Department of Health as part of his or her initial licensure and the renewal of licensure, and who has an active and unencumbered license, is not subject to background screening pursuant to this section.

(2)(a) The department or the Agency for Health Care Administration may grant exemptions from disqualification as provided in chapter 435.

(b) The department or the Agency for Health Care Administration, as applicable, may grant exemptions from disqualification for service provider personnel to work solely in mental health treatment programs or facilities, or in programs or facilities that treat co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders.

History.—s. 1, ch. 87-128; s. 1, ch. 87-141; s. 23, ch. 93-39; s. 4, ch. 96-169; s. 980, ch. 2002-387; s. 7, ch. 2004-267; s. 5, ch. 2010-114; s. 1, ch. 2012-73; s. 1, ch. 2019-159; **s. 1, ch. 2024-245**.

394.4573 Coordinated system of care; annual assessment; essential elements; measures of performance; system improvement grants; reports.

On or before December 1 of each year, the department shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives an assessment of the behavioral health services in this state. The assessment shall consider, at a minimum, the extent to which designated receiving systems function as no-wrong-door models, the availability of treatment and recovery services that use recovery-oriented and peer-involved approaches, the availability of less-restrictive services, and the use of evidence-informed practices. The assessment shall also consider the availability of and access to coordinated specialty care programs and identify any gaps in the availability of and access to such programs in the state. The department's assessment shall consider, at a minimum, the needs assessments conducted by the managing entities pursuant to s. [394.9082](#)(5). The department shall compile and include in the report all plans submitted by managing entities pursuant to s. [394.9082](#)(8) and the department's evaluation of each plan.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Care coordination" means the implementation of deliberate and planned organizational relationships and service procedures that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the behavioral health system by engaging in purposeful interactions with individuals who are not yet effectively connected with services to ensure service linkage. Examples of care coordination activities include development of referral agreements, shared protocols, and information exchange procedures. The purpose of care coordination is to enhance the delivery of treatment services and recovery supports and to improve outcomes among priority populations.

(b) "Case management" means those direct services provided to a client in order to assess his or her needs, plan or arrange services, coordinate service providers, link the service system to a client, monitor service delivery, and evaluate patient outcomes to ensure the client is receiving the appropriate services.

(c) "Coordinated system of care" means the full array of behavioral and related services in a region or community offered by all service providers, whether participating under contract with the managing entity or by another method of community partnership or mutual agreement.

(d) "No-wrong-door model" means a model for the delivery of acute care services to persons who have mental health or substance use disorders, or both, which optimizes access to care, regardless of the entry point to the behavioral health care system.

(2) The essential elements of a coordinated system of care include:

(a) Community interventions, such as prevention, primary care for behavioral health needs, therapeutic and supportive services, crisis response services, and diversion programs.

(b) A designated receiving system that consists of one or more facilities serving a defined geographic area and responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and treatment or triage of patients who have a mental health or substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders.

1. A county or several counties shall plan the designated receiving system using a process that includes the managing entity and is open to participation by individuals with behavioral health needs and their families, service providers, law enforcement agencies, and other parties. The county or counties, in collaboration with the managing entity, shall document the designated receiving system through written memoranda of agreement or other binding arrangements. The county or counties and the managing entity shall complete the plan and implement the designated receiving system by July 1, 2017, and the county or counties and the managing entity shall review and update, as necessary, the designated receiving system at least once every 3 years.

2. To the extent permitted by available resources, the designated receiving system shall function as a no-wrong-door model. The designated receiving system may be organized in any manner which functions as a no-wrong-door model that responds to individual needs and integrates services among various providers. Such models include, but are not limited to:

a. A central receiving system that consists of a designated central receiving facility that serves as a single entry point for persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders. The central receiving facility shall be capable of assessment, evaluation, and triage or treatment or stabilization of persons with mental health or substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders.

b. A coordinated receiving system that consists of multiple entry points that are linked by shared data systems, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management. Each entry point shall be a designated receiving facility and shall, within existing resources, provide or arrange for necessary services following an initial assessment and evaluation.

c. A tiered receiving system that consists of multiple entry points, some of which offer only specialized or limited services. Each service provider shall be classified according to its capabilities as either a designated receiving facility or another type of service provider, such as a triage center, a licensed detoxification facility, or an access center. All participating service providers shall, within existing resources, be linked by methods to share data, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management.

An accurate inventory of the participating service providers which specifies the capabilities and limitations of each provider and its ability to accept patients under the designated receiving system agreements and the transportation plan developed pursuant to this section shall be maintained and made available at all times to all first responders in the service area.

(c) Transportation in accordance with a plan developed under s. [394.462](#).

(d) Crisis services, including mobile response teams, crisis stabilization units, addiction receiving facilities, and detoxification facilities.

(e) Case management. Each case manager or person directly supervising a case manager who provides Medicaid-funded targeted case management services shall hold a valid certification from a department-approved credentialing entity as defined in s. [397.311](#)(11) by July 1, 2017, and, thereafter, within 6 months after hire.

(f) Care coordination that involves coordination with other local systems and entities, public and private, which are involved with the individual, such as primary care, child welfare, behavioral health care, and criminal and juvenile justice organizations.

- (g) Outpatient services.
- (h) Residential services.
- (i) Hospital inpatient care.
- (j) Aftercare and other postdischarge services.
- (k) Medication-assisted treatment and medication management.
- (l) Recovery support, including, but not limited to, the use of peer specialists to assist in the individual's recovery from a substance use disorder or mental illness; support for competitive employment, educational attainment, independent living skills development, family support and education, wellness management, and self-care; and assistance in obtaining housing that meets the individual's needs. Such housing may include mental health residential treatment facilities, limited mental health assisted living facilities, adult family care homes, and supportive housing. Housing provided using state funds must provide a safe and decent environment free from abuse and neglect.
- (m) Care plans shall assign specific responsibility for initial and ongoing evaluation of the supervision and support needs of the individual and the identification of housing that meets such needs. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "supervision" means oversight of and assistance with compliance with the clinical aspects of an individual's care plan.
- (n) Coordinated specialty care programs.

(3) Subject to a specific appropriation by the Legislature, the department may award system improvement grants to managing entities based on a detailed plan to enhance services in accordance with the no-wrong-door model as defined in subsection (1) and to address specific needs identified in the assessment prepared by the department pursuant to this section. Such a grant must be awarded through a performance-based contract that links payments to the documented and measurable achievement of system improvements.

History.—ss. 3, 4, 5, ch. 80-384; s. 5, ch. 84-285; s. 1, ch. 89-211; s. 5, ch. 96-169; s. 100, ch. 2010-102; s. 5, ch. 2016-241; s. 28, ch. 2017-173; s. 7, ch. 2020-39; s. 1, ch. 2022-13; s. 80, ch. 2023-8; **s. 7, ch. 2024-176.**

394.4574 Responsibilities for coordination of services for a mental health resident who resides in an assisted living facility that holds a limited mental health license.

- (1) As used in this section, the term "mental health resident" means an individual who receives social security disability income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration or receives supplemental security income due to a mental disorder as determined by the Social Security Administration and receives optional state supplementation.
- (2) Medicaid managed care plans are responsible for Medicaid enrolled mental health residents, and managing entities under contract with the department are responsible for mental health residents who are not enrolled in a Medicaid health plan. A Medicaid managed care plan or a managing entity shall ensure that:
 - (a) A mental health resident has been assessed by a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, or psychiatric nurse, or an individual who is supervised by one of these professionals, and determined to be appropriate to reside in an assisted living facility. The documentation must be provided to the administrator of the facility within 30 days after the mental health resident has been admitted to the facility.

An evaluation completed upon discharge from a state mental hospital meets the requirements of this subsection related to appropriateness for placement as a mental health resident if it was completed within 90 days before admission to the facility.

(b) A cooperative agreement, as required in s. 429.075, is developed by the mental health care services provider that serves a mental health resident and the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident is living.

(c) The community living support plan, as defined in s. 429.02, has been prepared by a mental health resident and his or her mental health case manager in consultation with the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee. The plan must be completed and provided to the administrator of the assisted living facility with a limited mental health license in which the mental health resident lives within 30 days after the resident's admission. The support plan and the agreement may be in one document.

(d) The assisted living facility with a limited mental health license is provided with documentation that the individual meets the definition of a mental health resident.

(e) The mental health services provider assigns a case manager to each mental health resident for whom the entity is responsible. The case manager shall coordinate the development and implementation of the community living support plan defined in s. 429.02. The plan must be updated at least annually, or when there is a significant change in the resident's behavioral health status. Each case manager shall keep a record of the date and time of any face-to-face interaction with the resident and make the record available to the responsible entity for inspection. The record must be retained for at least 2 years after the date of the most recent interaction.

(f) Consistent monitoring and implementation of community living support plans and cooperative agreements are conducted by the resident's case manager.

(g) Concerns are reported to the appropriate regulatory oversight organization if a regulated provider fails to deliver appropriate services or otherwise acts in a manner that has the potential to result in harm to the resident.

(3) The Secretary of Children and Families, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, shall require each district administrator to develop, with community input, a detailed annual plan that demonstrates how the district will ensure the provision of state-funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services to residents of assisted living facilities that hold a limited mental health license. This plan must be consistent with the substance abuse and mental health district plan developed pursuant to s. 394.75 and must address case management services; access to consumer-operated drop-in centers; access to services during evenings, weekends, and holidays; supervision of the clinical needs of the residents; and access to emergency psychiatric care.

History.—s. 9, ch. 97-82; s. 23, ch. 98-80; s. 12, ch. 2000-349; s. 18, ch. 2006-197; s. 80, ch. 2014-19; s. 1, ch. 2015-126.

394.458 Introduction or removal of certain articles unlawful; penalty.

(1)(a) Except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of each hospital providing mental health services under this part, it is unlawful to introduce into or upon the grounds of such hospital, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom, any of the following articles, which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this section:

1. Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect;
2. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893; or
3. Any firearms or deadly weapon.

(b) It is unlawful to transmit to, or attempt to transmit to, or cause or attempt to cause to be transmitted to, or received by, any patient of any hospital providing mental health services under this part any article or thing declared by this section to be contraband, at any place which is outside of the grounds of such hospital, except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of such hospital.

(2) A person who violates any provision of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

History.—s. 1, ch. 75-253; s. 201, ch. 77-147; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 6, ch. 96-169.

394.459 Rights of patients.

(1) **RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY.**—It is the policy of this state that the individual dignity of the patient shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the patient is taken into custody, held, or transported. Procedures, facilities, vehicles, and restraining devices utilized for criminals or those accused of crime shall not be used in connection with persons who have a mental illness, except for the protection of the patient or others. Persons who have a mental illness but who are not charged with a criminal offense shall not be detained or incarcerated in the jails of this state. A person who is receiving treatment for mental illness shall not be deprived of any constitutional rights. However, if such a person is adjudicated incapacitated, his or her rights may be limited to the same extent the rights of any incapacitated person are limited by law.

(2) **RIGHT TO TREATMENT.**—

(a) A person shall not be denied treatment for mental illness and services shall not be delayed at a receiving or treatment facility because of inability to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing mental health services to persons able to pay for services, including insurance or third-party payments, shall be made by facilities providing services pursuant to this part.

(b) It is further the policy of the state that the least restrictive appropriate available treatment be utilized based on the individual needs and best interests of the patient and consistent with optimum improvement of the patient's condition.

(c) Each person who remains at a receiving or treatment facility for more than 12 hours shall be given a physical examination by a health practitioner authorized by law to give such examinations, within 24 hours after arrival at such facility.

(d) Every patient in a facility shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in activities designed to enhance self-image and the beneficial effects of other treatments, as determined by the facility.

(e) Not more than 5 days after admission to a facility, each patient shall have and receive an individualized treatment plan in writing which the patient has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review prior to its implementation. The plan shall include a space for the patient's comments.

(3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED PATIENT CONSENT.—

(a)1. Each patient entering treatment shall be asked to give express and informed consent for admission or treatment. If the patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent to treatment shall be sought instead from the patient's guardian or guardian advocate. If the patient is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or treatment shall also be requested from the patient's guardian. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the patient's guardian, unless the minor is seeking outpatient crisis intervention services under s. [394.4784](#). Express and informed consent for admission or treatment given by a patient who is under 18 years of age shall not be a condition of admission when the patient's guardian gives express and informed consent for the patient's admission pursuant to s. [394.463](#) or s. [394.467](#).

2. Before giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain language to the patient, or to the patient's guardian if the patient is 18 years of age or older and has been adjudicated incapacitated, or to the patient's guardian advocate if the patient has been found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, or to both the patient and the guardian if the patient is a minor: the reason for admission or treatment; the proposed treatment; the purpose of the treatment to be provided; the common risks, benefits, and side effects thereof; the specific dosage range for the medication, when applicable; alternative treatment modalities; the approximate length of care; the potential effects of stopping treatment; how treatment will be monitored; and that any consent given for treatment may be revoked orally or in writing before or during the treatment period by the patient or by a person who is legally authorized to make health care decisions on behalf of the patient.

(b) In the case of medical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment, and prior to performing the procedure, express and informed consent shall be obtained from the patient if the patient is legally competent, from the guardian of a minor patient, from the guardian of a patient who has been adjudicated incapacitated, or from the guardian advocate of the patient if the guardian advocate has been given express court authority to consent to medical procedures or electroconvulsive treatment as provided under s. [394.4598](#).

(c) When the department is the legal guardian of a patient, or is the custodian of a patient whose physician is unwilling to perform a medical procedure, including an electroconvulsive treatment, based solely on the patient's consent and whose guardian or guardian advocate is unknown or unlocatable, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the medical necessity of the medical procedure. The patient shall be physically present, unless the patient's medical condition precludes such presence, represented by counsel, and provided the right and opportunity to be confronted with, and to cross-examine, all witnesses alleging the medical necessity of such procedure. In such proceedings, the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence shall be on the party alleging the medical necessity of the procedure.

(d) The administrator of a receiving or treatment facility may, upon the recommendation of the patient's attending physician, authorize emergency medical treatment, including a surgical procedure, if such treatment is deemed lifesaving, or if the situation threatens serious bodily harm to the patient, and permission of the patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate cannot be obtained.

(4) QUALITY OF TREATMENT.—

(a) Each patient shall receive services, including, for a patient placed under s. [394.4655](#), those services included in the court order which are suited to his or her needs, and which shall be administered skillfully, safely, and humanely with full respect for the patient's dignity and personal integrity. Each patient shall receive such medical, vocational, social, educational, and rehabilitative services as his or her condition requires in order to live successfully in the community. In order to achieve this goal, the department is directed to coordinate its mental health programs with all other programs of the department and other state agencies.

(b) Facilities shall develop and maintain, in a form accessible to and readily understandable by patients and consistent with rules adopted by the department, the following:

1. Criteria, procedures, and required staff training for any use of close or elevated levels of supervision, of restraint, seclusion, or isolation, or of emergency treatment orders, and for the use of bodily control and physical management techniques.

2. Procedures for documenting, monitoring, and requiring clinical review of all uses of the procedures described in subparagraph 1. and for documenting and requiring review of any incidents resulting in injury to patients.

3. A system for investigating, tracking, managing, and responding to complaints by persons receiving services or individuals acting on their behalf.

(c) A facility may not use seclusion or restraint for punishment, to compensate for inadequate staffing, or for the convenience of staff. Facilities shall ensure that all staff are made aware of these restrictions on the use of seclusion and restraint and shall make and maintain records which demonstrate that this information has been conveyed to individual staff members.

(5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.—

(a) Each person receiving services in a facility providing mental health services under this part has the right to communicate freely and privately with persons outside the facility unless a qualified professional determines that such communication is likely to be harmful to the person or others in a manner directly related to the person's clinical well-being, the clinical well-being of other patients, or the general safety of staff. Each facility shall make available as soon as reasonably possible to persons receiving services a telephone that allows for free local calls and access to a long-distance service. A facility is not required to pay the costs of a patient's long-distance calls. The telephone shall be readily accessible to the patient and shall be placed so that the patient may use it to communicate privately and confidentially. The facility may establish reasonable rules for the use of this telephone, provided that the rules do not interfere with a patient's access to a telephone to report abuse pursuant to paragraph (f).

(b) Each patient admitted to a facility under the provisions of this part shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and no patient's incoming or outgoing correspondence shall be opened, delayed, held, or censored by the facility unless a qualified

professional determines that such correspondence is likely to be harmful to the patient or others in a manner directly related to the patient's clinical well-being, the clinical well-being of other patients, or the general safety of staff. If there is reason to believe that such correspondence contains items or substances which may be harmful to the patient or others, the administrator may direct reasonable examination of such mail and may regulate the disposition of such items or substances.

(c) Each facility must permit immediate access to any patient, subject to the patient's right to deny or withdraw consent at any time, by the patient's family members, guardian, guardian advocate, representative, Florida statewide or local advocacy council, or attorney, unless a qualified professional determines that such access would be detrimental to the patient in a manner directly related to the patient's clinical well-being, the clinical well-being of other patients, or the general safety of staff.

(d) If a patient's right to communicate with outside persons; receive, send, or mail sealed, unopened correspondence; or receive visitors is restricted by the facility, a qualified professional must record the restriction and its underlying reasons in the patient's clinical file within 24 hours. The notice of the restriction must immediately be served on the patient, the patient's attorney, and the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or representative. The restriction of a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors shall be reviewed at least every 3 days. The right to communicate or receive visitors shall not be restricted as a means of punishment. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the provisions of paragraph (e).

(e) Each facility shall establish reasonable rules governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by patients in the least restrictive possible manner. Patients shall have the right to contact and to receive communication from their attorneys at any reasonable time.

(f) Each patient receiving mental health treatment in any facility shall have ready access to a telephone in order to report an alleged abuse. The facility staff shall orally and in writing inform each patient of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language the patient understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, shall be posted in plain view.

(g) The department shall adopt rules providing a procedure for reporting abuse. Facility staff shall be required, as a condition of employment, to become familiar with the requirements and procedures for the reporting of abuse.

(6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PATIENTS.—A patient's right to the possession of his or her clothing and personal effects shall be respected. The facility may take temporary custody of such effects when required for medical and safety reasons. A patient's clothing and personal effects shall be inventoried upon their removal into temporary custody. Copies of this inventory shall be given to the patient and to the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or representative and shall be recorded in the patient's clinical record. This inventory may be amended upon the request of the patient or the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or representative. The inventory and any amendments to it must be witnessed by two members of the facility staff and by the patient, if able. All of a patient's clothing and personal effects held by the facility shall be returned to the patient immediately upon the discharge or transfer of the patient from the facility, unless such return would be detrimental to the patient. If personal effects are not returned to the patient, the reason must be documented in the clinical record along with the disposition of the clothing and personal effects, which may be given instead to the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or representative. As soon as practicable after an emergency

transfer of a patient, the patient's clothing and personal effects shall be transferred to the patient's new location, together with a copy of the inventory and any amendments, unless an alternate plan is approved by the patient, if able, and by the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or representative.

(7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department shall establish rules to enable patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail ballots, and vote-by-mail ballots.

(8) HABEAS CORPUS.—

(a) At any time, and without notice, a person held in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such person, may petition for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of such detention and request that the court order a return to the writ in accordance with chapter 79. Each patient held in a facility shall receive a written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

(b) At any time, and without notice, a person who is a patient in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such person, may file a petition in the circuit court in the county where the patient is being held alleging that the patient is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted herein or that a procedure authorized herein is being abused. Upon the filing of such a petition, the court shall have the authority to conduct a judicial inquiry and to issue any order needed to correct an abuse of the provisions of this part.

(c) The administrator of any receiving or treatment facility receiving a petition under this subsection shall file the petition with the clerk of the court on the next court working day.

(d) No fee shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.

(9) VIOLATIONS.—The department shall report to the Agency for Health Care Administration any violation of the rights or privileges of patients, or of any procedures provided under this part, by any facility or professional licensed or regulated by the agency. The agency is authorized to impose any sanction authorized for violation of this part, based solely on the investigation and findings of the department.

(10) LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS.—Any person who violates or abuses any rights or privileges of patients provided by this part is liable for damages as determined by law. Any person who acts in good faith in compliance with the provisions of this part is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the admission, diagnosis, treatment, or discharge of a patient to or from a facility. However, this section does not relieve any person from liability if such person commits negligence.

(11) RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE PLANNING.—The patient shall have the opportunity to participate in treatment and discharge planning and shall be notified in writing of his or her right, upon discharge from the facility, to seek treatment from the professional or agency of the patient's choice.

(12) POSTING OF NOTICE OF RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.—Each facility shall post a notice listing and describing, in the language and terminology that the persons to whom the notice is addressed can understand, the rights provided in this section. This notice shall include a statement that provisions of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act apply and the name and telephone number of a person to contact for further information. This notice shall be posted in a place readily accessible to patients and in a format easily seen by patients. This notice shall include the telephone numbers of the Florida local advocacy council and Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc.

History.—s. 5, ch. 71-131; s. 3, ch. 73-133; s. 25, ch. 73-334; s. 2, ch. 74-233; s. 202, ch. 77-147; s. 1, ch. 78-434; s. 12, ch. 79-3; s. 4, ch. 79-298; s. 10, ch. 79-320; s. 1, ch. 80-171; s. 7, ch. 82-212; s. 6, ch. 84-285; s. 27, ch. 85-167; s. 1, ch. 88-307; s. 16, ch. 88-398; s. 11, ch. 90-347; s. 1, ch. 91-170; s. 71, ch. 95-143; s. 706, ch. 95-148; s. 7, ch. 96-169; s. 210, ch. 96-406; s. 9, ch. 2000-263; s. 64, ch. 2000-349; s. 2, ch. 2004-385; s. 3, ch. 2005-65; s. 41, ch. 2016-37; s. 3, ch. 2022-36; s. 81, ch. 2023-8; **s. 2, ch. 2024-245.**

394.4593 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Employee” includes any paid staff member, volunteer, or intern of the department; any person under contract with the department; and any person providing care or support to a client on behalf of the department or its providers.

(b) “Sexual activity” means:

1. Fondling the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of a person.
2. The oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object.
3. Intentionally touching in a lewd or lascivious manner the breasts, genitals, the genital area, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of a person, or forcing or enticing a person to touch the perpetrator.
4. Intentionally masturbating in the presence of another person.
5. Intentionally exposing the genitals in a lewd or lascivious manner in the presence of another person.
6. Intentionally committing any other sexual act that does not involve actual physical or sexual contact with the victim, including, but not limited to, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual bestiality, or the simulation of any act involving sexual activity in the presence of a victim.

(c) “Sexual misconduct” means any sexual activity between an employee and a patient, regardless of the consent of the patient. The term does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the lawful performance of duty by an employee.

(2) An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with a patient who:

(a) Is in the custody of the department; or

(b) Resides in a receiving facility or a treatment facility, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. An employee may be found guilty of violating this subsection without having committed the crime of sexual battery.

(3) The consent of the patient to sexual activity is not a defense to prosecution under this section.

(4) This section does not apply to an employee who:

(a) Is legally married to the patient; or

(b) Has no reason to believe that the person with whom the employee engaged in sexual misconduct is a patient receiving services as described in subsection (2).

(5) An employee who witnesses sexual misconduct, or who otherwise knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a person has engaged in sexual misconduct, shall immediately report the incident to the department's central abuse hotline and to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Such employee shall also prepare, date, and sign an independent report that specifically describes the nature of the sexual misconduct, the location and time of the incident, and the persons involved. The employee shall deliver the report to the supervisor or program director, who is responsible for providing copies to the department's inspector general. The inspector general shall immediately conduct an appropriate administrative investigation, and, if there is probable cause to believe that sexual misconduct has occurred, the inspector general shall notify the state attorney in the circuit in which the incident occurred.

(6)(a) Any person who is required to make a report under this section and who knowingly or willfully fails to do so, or who knowingly or willfully prevents another person from doing so, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) Any person who knowingly or willfully submits inaccurate, incomplete, or untruthful information with respect to a report required under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(c) Any person who knowingly or willfully coerces or threatens any other person with the intent to alter testimony or a written report regarding an incident of sexual misconduct commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(7) The provisions and penalties set forth in this section are in addition to any other civil, administrative, or criminal action provided by law which may be applied against an employee.

History.—s. 2, ch. 2004-267.

394.4595 Florida statewide and local advocacy councils; access to patients and records.

Any facility designated by the department as a receiving or treatment facility must allow access to any patient and the clinical and legal records of any patient admitted pursuant to the provisions of this act by members of the Florida statewide and local advocacy councils.

History.—s. 8, ch. 96-169; s. 10, ch. 2000-263.

394.4597 Persons to be notified; patient's representative.

(1) VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.—At the time a patient is voluntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility, the identity and contact information of a person to be notified in case of an emergency shall be entered in the patient's clinical record.

(2) INVOLUNTARY PATIENTS.—

(a) At the time a patient is admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or placement, or when a petition for involuntary placement is filed, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the patient's guardian or guardian advocate, or representative if the patient has no guardian, and the patient's attorney shall be entered in the patient's clinical record.

(b) If the patient has no guardian, the patient shall be asked to designate a representative. If the patient is unable or unwilling to designate a representative, the facility shall select a representative.

(c) The patient shall be consulted with regard to the selection of a representative by the receiving or treatment facility and shall have authority to request that any such representative be replaced.

(d) When the receiving or treatment facility selects a representative, first preference shall be given to a health care surrogate, if one has been previously selected by the patient. If the patient has not previously selected a health care surrogate, the selection, except for good cause documented in the patient's clinical record, shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:

1. The patient's spouse.
2. An adult child of the patient.
3. A parent of the patient.
4. The adult next of kin of the patient.
5. An adult friend of the patient.

(e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as a patient's representative:

1. A professional providing clinical services to the patient under this part.
2. The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the patient, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate.
3. An employee, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the patient.
4. An employee, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility providing treatment for the patient.
5. A person providing any substantial professional services to the patient, including clinical services.
6. A creditor of the patient.

7. A person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the patient was the petitioner.

8. A person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the patient was the petitioner.

History.—s. 9, ch. 96-169; s. 11, ch. 2000-263; s. 10, ch. 2016-241.

394.4598 Guardian advocate.

(1) The administrator may petition the court for the appointment of a guardian advocate based upon the opinion of a psychiatrist or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment. If the court finds that a patient is incompetent to consent to treatment and has not been adjudicated incapacitated and had a guardian with the authority to consent to mental health treatment appointed, the court must appoint a guardian advocate. The patient has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing. If the person is indigent, the court must appoint the office of the public defender to represent him or her at the hearing. The patient has the right to testify, cross-examine witnesses, and present witnesses. The proceeding must be recorded, either electronically or stenographically, and testimony must be provided under oath. One of the professionals authorized to give an opinion in support of a petition for involuntary placement, as described in s. [394.4655](#) or s. [394.467](#), must testify. A guardian advocate must meet the qualifications of a guardian contained in part IV of chapter 744, except that a professional referred to in this part, an employee of the facility providing direct services to the patient under this part, a departmental employee, a facility administrator, or member of the Florida local advocacy council may not be appointed. A person appointed as a guardian advocate must agree to the appointment.

(2) The following persons are prohibited from appointment as a patient's guardian advocate:

(a) A professional providing clinical services to the patient under this part.

(b) The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary examination of the patient, if the examination was initiated by professional certificate.

(c) An employee, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the patient.

(d) An employee, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility providing treatment of the patient.

(e) A person providing any substantial professional services, excluding public and professional guardians, to the patient, including clinical services.

(f) A creditor of the patient.

(g) A person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. [741.30](#), whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the patient was the petitioner.

(h) A person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, stalking, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. [784.046](#), whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the patient was the petitioner.

(3) A facility requesting appointment of a guardian advocate must, before the appointment, provide the prospective guardian advocate with information about the duties and responsibilities of guardian advocates, including the information about the ethics of medical decisionmaking. Before asking a guardian advocate to give consent to treatment for a patient, the facility shall provide to the guardian advocate sufficient information so that the guardian advocate can decide whether to give express and informed consent to the treatment, including information that the treatment is essential to the care of the patient, and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. Before giving consent to treatment, the guardian advocate must meet and talk with the patient and the patient's physician or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist in person, if at all possible, and by telephone, if not. The decision of the guardian advocate may be reviewed by the court, upon petition of the patient's attorney, the patient's family, or the facility administrator.

(4) In lieu of the training required of guardians appointed pursuant to chapter 744, a guardian advocate must, at a minimum, participate in a 4-hour training course approved by the court before exercising his or her authority. At a minimum, this training course must include information about patient rights, psychotropic medications, the diagnosis of mental illness, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and duties of guardian advocates.

(5) The required training course and the information to be supplied to prospective guardian advocates before their appointment must be developed by the department, approved by the chief judge of the circuit court, and taught by a court-approved organization, which may include, but is not limited to, a community college, a guardianship organization, a local bar association, or The Florida Bar. The training course may be web-based, provided in video format, or other electronic means but must be capable of ensuring the identity and participation of the prospective guardian advocate. The court may waive some or all of the training requirements for guardian advocates or impose additional requirements. The court shall make its decision on a case-by-case basis and, in making its decision, shall consider the experience and education of the guardian advocate, the duties assigned to the guardian advocate, and the needs of the patient.

(6) In selecting a guardian advocate, the court shall give preference to a health care surrogate, if one has already been designated by the patient. If the patient has not previously selected a health care surrogate, except for good cause documented in the court record, the selection shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:

- (a) The patient's spouse.
- (b) An adult child of the patient.
- (c) A parent of the patient.
- (d) The adult next of kin of the patient.
- (e) An adult friend of the patient.
- (f) An adult trained and willing to serve as guardian advocate for the patient.

(7) If a guardian with the authority to consent to medical treatment has not already been appointed or if the patient has not already designated a health care surrogate, the court may authorize the guardian advocate to consent to medical treatment, as well as mental health treatment. Unless otherwise limited by the court, a guardian advocate with authority to consent to medical treatment shall have the same authority to make health care decisions and be subject to the same restrictions as a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765. Unless the guardian advocate has sought and received express court approval in proceeding separate from the proceeding to determine the competence of the patient to consent to medical treatment, the guardian advocate may not consent to:

- (a) Abortion.
- (b) Sterilization.
- (c) Electroconvulsive treatment.
- (d) Psychosurgery.
- (e) Experimental treatments that have not been approved by a federally approved institutional review board in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 46 or 21 C.F.R. part 56.

The court must base its decision on evidence that the treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the patient and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. The court shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(8) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the patient is discharged from an order for involuntary outpatient placement or involuntary inpatient placement or when the patient is transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court or a hearing officer shall consider the competence of the patient pursuant to subsection (1) and may consider an involuntarily placed patient's competence to consent to treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence, the court may restore, or the hearing officer may recommend that the court restore, the patient's competence. A copy of the order restoring competence or the certificate of discharge containing the restoration of competence shall be provided to the patient and the guardian advocate.

History.—s. 10, ch. 96-169; s. 50, ch. 97-96; s. 12, ch. 2000-263; s. 3, ch. 2004-385; s. 11, ch. 2016-241; s. 16, ch. 2024-15; s. 3, ch. 2024-245.

394.4599 Notice.

(1) **VOLUNTARY ADMISSION.**—Notice of an individual's voluntary admission shall be given only at the request of the individual, except that, in an emergency, notice shall be given as determined by the facility.

(2) **INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.**—

(a) Whenever notice is required to be given under this part, such notice shall be given to the individual and the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, attorney, and representative.

1. When notice is required to be given to an individual, it shall be given both orally and in writing, in the language and terminology that the individual can understand, and, if needed, the facility shall provide an interpreter for the individual.

2. Notice to an individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, attorney, and representative shall be given by mail with the date, time, and method of notice delivery documented in the clinical record. Hand delivery by a facility employee may be used as an alternative, with the date and time of delivery documented in the clinical record. If notice is given by a state attorney or an attorney for the department, a certificate of service is sufficient to document service.

(b) A receiving facility shall give prompt notice of the whereabouts of an individual who is being involuntarily held for examination to the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, attorney or representative, or other emergency contact identified through electronic databases pursuant to s. [394.463](#)(2)(a), by telephone or in person within 24 hours after the individual's arrival at the facility. Contact attempts shall be documented in the individual's clinical record and shall begin as soon as reasonably possible after the individual's arrival.

(c)1. A receiving facility shall give notice of the whereabouts of a minor who is being involuntarily held for examination pursuant to s. [394.463](#) to the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, in person or by telephone or other form of electronic communication, immediately after the minor's arrival at the facility. The facility may delay notification for no more than 24 hours after the minor's arrival if the facility has submitted a report to the central abuse hotline, pursuant to s. [39.201](#), based upon knowledge or suspicion of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and if the facility deems a delay in notification to be in the minor's best interest.

2. The receiving facility shall attempt to notify the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate until the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, verbally, by telephone or other form of electronic communication, or by recorded message, that notification has been received.

Attempts to notify the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate must be repeated at least once every hour during the first 12 hours after the minor's arrival and once every 24 hours thereafter and must continue until such confirmation is received, unless the minor is released at the end of the 72-hour examination period, or until a petition for involuntary services is filed with the court pursuant to s. [394.463](#)(2)(g). The receiving facility may seek assistance from a law enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate if the facility has not received within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival a confirmation by the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate that notification has been received. The receiving facility must document notification attempts in the minor's clinical record.

(d) The written notice of the filing of the petition for involuntary services for an individual being held must contain the following:

1. Notice that the petition for involuntary services pursuant to s. [394.4655](#) or s. [394.467](#) has been filed with the circuit or county court, as applicable, and the address of such court.

2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.

3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.

4. Notice that the individual, the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual.

5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.

(e) A treatment facility shall provide notice of an individual's involuntary admission on the next regular working day after the individual's arrival at the facility.

(f) When an individual is to be transferred from one facility to another, notice shall be given by the facility where the individual is located before the transfer.

History.—s. 11, ch. 96-169; s. 13, ch. 2000-263; s. 2, ch. 2015-67; s. 5, ch. 2016-127; ss. 65, 86, ch. 2016-241; s. 4, ch. 2022-36; s. 4, ch. 2024-245.

394.460 Rights of professionals.

No professional referred to in this part shall be required to accept patients for treatment of mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders. Such participation shall be voluntary.

History.—s. 4, ch. 73-133; s. 5, ch. 79-298; s. 8, ch. 82-212; s. 12, ch. 96-169.

394.461 Designation of receiving and treatment facilities and receiving systems.

The department is authorized to designate and monitor receiving facilities, treatment facilities, and receiving systems and may suspend or withdraw such designation for failure to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part. The department may issue a conditional designation for up to 60 days to allow the implementation of corrective measures. Unless designated by the department, facilities are not permitted to hold or treat involuntary patients under this part.

(1) **RECEIVING FACILITY.**—The department may designate any community facility as a receiving facility. Any other facility within the state, including a private facility or a federal facility, may be so designated by the department, provided that such designation is agreed to by the governing body or authority of the facility.

(2) **TREATMENT FACILITY.**—The department may designate any state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported facility as a state treatment facility. A civil patient shall not be admitted to a state treatment facility without previously undergoing a transfer evaluation. Before the close of the state's case-in-chief in a hearing for involuntary placement, the state may establish that the transfer evaluation was performed and the document was properly executed by providing the court with a copy of the transfer evaluation. The court may not consider the substantive information in the transfer evaluation unless the evaluator testifies at the hearing. Any other facility, including a private facility or a federal facility, may be designated as a treatment facility by the department, provided that such designation is agreed to by the appropriate governing body or authority of the facility.

(3) **PRIVATE FACILITIES.**—Private facilities designated as receiving and treatment facilities by the department may provide examination and treatment of involuntary patients, as well as voluntary patients, and are subject to all the provisions of this part.

(4) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—

(a) A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility under this section shall report to the department on an annual basis the following data, unless these data are currently being submitted to the Agency for Health Care Administration:

1. Number of licensed beds.
2. Number of contract days.
3. Number of admissions by payor class and diagnoses.
4. Number of bed days by payor class.
5. Average length of stay by payor class.
6. Total revenues by payor class.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, "payor class" means Medicare, Medicare HMO, Medicaid, Medicaid HMO, private-pay health insurance, private-pay health maintenance organization, private preferred provider organization, the Department of Children and Families, other government programs, self-pay patients, and charity care.

(c) The data required under this subsection shall be submitted to the department no later than 90 days following the end of the facility's fiscal year.

(d) The department shall issue an annual report based on the data required pursuant to this subsection. The report shall include individual facilities' data, as well as statewide totals. The report shall be posted on the department's website.

(5) RECEIVING SYSTEM.—The department shall designate as a receiving system one or more facilities serving a defined geographic area developed pursuant to s. [394.4573](#) which is responsible for assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and treatment, stabilization, or triage for patients who have a mental illness, a substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorders. Any transportation plans developed pursuant to s. [394.462](#) must support the operation of the receiving system.

(6) RULES.—The department may adopt rules relating to:

(a) Procedures and criteria for receiving and evaluating facility applications for designation, which may include onsite facility inspection and evaluation of an applicant's licensing status and performance history, as well as consideration of local service needs.

(b) Minimum standards consistent with this part that a facility must meet and maintain in order to be designated as a receiving or treatment facility and procedures for monitoring continued adherence to such standards.

(c) Procedures and criteria for designating receiving systems which may include consideration of the adequacy of services provided by facilities within the receiving system to meet the needs of the geographic area using available resources.

(d) Procedures for receiving complaints against a designated facility or designated receiving system and for initiating inspections and investigations of facilities or receiving systems alleged to have violated the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.

(e) Procedures and criteria for the suspension or withdrawal of designation as a receiving facility or receiving system.

History.—s. 6, ch. 71-131; s. 3, ch. 72-396; s. 5, ch. 73-133; s. 1, ch. 77-90; s. 203, ch. 77-147; s. 6, ch. 79-298; ss. 1, 2, ch. 80-384; s. 9, ch. 82-212; s. 7, ch. 84-285; s. 42, ch. 85-167; s. 707, ch. 95-148; s. 13, ch. 96-169; s. 1, ch. 2007-169; s. 81, ch. 2014-19; s. 6, ch. 2016-241; s. 23, ch. 2017-3; s. 1, ch. 2023-270; **s. 5, ch. 2024-245.**

394.4612 Integrated adult mental health crisis stabilization and addictions receiving facilities.

(1) The Agency for Health Care Administration, in consultation with the Department of Children and Families, may license facilities that integrate services provided in an adult mental health crisis stabilization unit with services provided in an adult addictions receiving facility. Such a facility shall be licensed by the agency as an adult crisis stabilization unit under part IV and must meet all licensure requirements for crisis stabilization units providing integrated services.

(2) An integrated mental health crisis stabilization unit and addictions receiving facility may provide services under this section to adults who are 18 years of age or older and who fall into one or more of the following categories:

(a) An adult meeting the requirements for voluntary admission for mental health treatment under s. 394.4625.

- (b) An adult meeting the criteria for involuntary examination for mental illness under s. 394.463.
- (c) An adult qualifying for voluntary admission for substance abuse treatment under s. 397.601.
- (d) An adult meeting the criteria for involuntary admission for substance abuse impairment under s. 397.675.

(3) The department, in consultation with the agency, shall adopt by rule standards that address eligibility criteria; clinical procedures; staffing requirements; operational, administrative, and financing requirements; and the investigation of complaints.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2009-44; s. 82, ch. 2014-19.

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.

(1) A clinical record shall be maintained for each patient. The record shall include data pertaining to admission and such other information as may be required under rules of the department. A clinical record is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. [119.07](#)(1). Unless waived by express and informed consent, by the patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate or, if the patient is deceased, by the patient's personal representative or the family member who stands next in line of intestate succession, the confidential status of the clinical record shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized disclosure to any person, organization, or agency.

(2) The clinical record shall be released when:

(a) The patient or the patient's guardian or legal custodian authorizes the release. The guardian, guardian advocate, or legal custodian shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The patient or the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or legal custodian may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the patient's health care or mental health care. A receiving facility must document that, within 24 hours of admission, individuals admitted on a voluntary basis have been provided with the option to authorize the release of information from their clinical record to the individual's health care surrogate or proxy, attorney, representative, or other known emergency contact.

(b) The patient is represented by counsel and the records are needed by the patient's counsel for adequate representation.

(c) The court orders such release. In determining whether there is good cause for disclosure, the court shall weigh the need for the information to be disclosed against the possible harm of disclosure to the person to whom such information pertains.

(d) The patient is committed to, or is to be returned to, the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections requests such records. These records shall be furnished without charge to the Department of Corrections.

(3) Information from the clinical record may be released in the following circumstances:

(a) When a patient has communicated to a service provider a specific threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to an identified or a readily available person, if the service provider reasonably believes, or should reasonably believe according to the standards of his or her profession, that the patient has the apparent intent and ability to imminently or immediately carry out such threat. When such communication has been made, the administrator may authorize the

release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.

(b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the criteria for involuntary services or for preparing the proposed services plan pursuant to s. [394.4655](#) or s. [394.467](#), the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider under s. [394.4655](#) or s. [394.467](#), in accordance with state and federal law.

(4) Information from the clinical record must be released when a patient has communicated to a service provider a specific threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to an identified or a readily available person, if the service provider reasonably believes, or should reasonably believe according to the standards of his or her profession, that the patient has the apparent intent and ability to imminently or immediately carry out such threat. When such communication has been made, the administrator must authorize the release of sufficient information to communicate the threat to law enforcement. A law enforcement agency that receives notification of a specific threat under this subsection must take appropriate action to prevent the risk of harm, including, but not limited to, notifying the intended victim of such threat or initiating a risk protection order. A service provider's authorization to release information from a clinical record when communicating a threat pursuant to this section may not be the basis of any legal action or criminal or civil liability against the service provider.

(5) Information from clinical records may be used for statistical and research purposes if the information is abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of individuals.

(6) Information from clinical records may be used by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the department, and the Florida advocacy councils for the purpose of monitoring facility activity and complaints concerning facilities.

(7) Clinical records relating to a Medicaid recipient shall be furnished to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit in the Department of Legal Affairs, upon request.

(8) Any person, agency, or entity receiving information pursuant to this section shall maintain such information as confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. [119.07](#)(1).

(9) Any facility or private mental health practitioner who acts in good faith in releasing information pursuant to this section is not subject to civil or criminal liability for such release.

(10) Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the parent or next of kin of a person who is held in or treated under a mental health facility or program from requesting and receiving information limited to a summary of that person's treatment plan and current physical and mental condition. Release of such information shall be in accordance with the code of ethics of the profession involved.

(11) Patients must have reasonable access to their clinical records, unless such access is determined by the patient's physician or the patient's psychiatric nurse to be harmful to the patient. If the patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction must be given to the patient and the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, attorney, and representative. In addition, the restriction must be recorded in the clinical record, together with the reasons for it. The restriction of a patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record expires after 7 days but may be renewed, after review, for subsequent 7-day periods.

(12) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or falsifies the clinical record of any person receiving mental health services in a facility subject to this part, or causes or procures any of these offenses to be committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or s. [775.083](#).

History.—s. 14, ch. 96-169; s. 98, ch. 99-8; s. 1, ch. 2000-163; s. 14, ch. 2000-263; s. 4, ch. 2004-385; s. 83, ch. 2014-19; s. 8, ch. 2016-127; s. 89, ch. 2016-241; s. 1, ch. 2019-134; s. 5, ch. 2022-36; s. 17, ch. 2024-15; **s. 6, ch. 2024-245.**

394.462 Transportation.

A transportation plan shall be developed and implemented by each county in collaboration with the managing entity in accordance with this section. A county may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the governing boards of nearby counties to establish a shared transportation plan. When multiple counties enter into a memorandum of understanding for this purpose, the counties shall notify the managing entity and provide it with a copy of the agreement. The transportation plan shall describe methods of transport to a facility within the designated receiving system for individuals subject to involuntary examination under s. [394.463](#) or involuntary admission under s. [397.6772](#), s. [397.679](#), s. [397.6798](#), or s. [397.6957](#), and may identify responsibility for other transportation to a participating facility when necessary and agreed to by the facility. The plan may rely on emergency medical transport services or private transport companies, as appropriate. The plan shall comply with the transportation provisions of this section and ss. [397.6772](#), [397.6795](#), and [397.697](#).

(1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING FACILITY.—

(a) Each county shall designate a single law enforcement agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take a person into custody upon the entry of an ex parte order or the execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an authorized professional and to transport that person to the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan.

(b)1. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the person to a receiving facility only if:

a. The jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of persons to receiving facilities pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county or as otherwise provided in the transportation plan developed by the county; and

b. The law enforcement agency and the emergency medical transport service or private transport company agree that the continued presence of law enforcement personnel is not necessary for the safety of the person or others.

2. The entity providing transportation may seek reimbursement for transportation expenses. The party responsible for payment for such transportation is the person receiving the transportation. The county shall seek reimbursement from the following sources in the following order:

- a. From a private or public third-party payor, if the person receiving the transportation has applicable coverage.
- b. From the person receiving the transportation.
- c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.
- (c) A company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transport of the patient. Such company must be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the transport of patients.
- (d) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a county to transport patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.
- (e) When a law enforcement officer takes custody of a person pursuant to this part, the officer may request assistance from emergency medical personnel if such assistance is needed for the safety of the officer or the person in custody.
- (f) When a member of a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service is a professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. [394.463](#) or s. [397.675](#) and that professional evaluates a person and determines that transportation to a receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion, may transport the person to the facility or may call on the law enforcement agency or other transportation arrangement best suited to the needs of the patient.
- (g) When any law enforcement officer has custody of a person based on either noncriminal or minor criminal behavior that meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination pursuant to s. [394.463](#), the law enforcement officer shall transport the person to the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan. Persons who meet the statutory guidelines for involuntary admission pursuant to s. [397.675](#) may also be transported by law enforcement officers to the extent resources are available and as otherwise provided by law. Such persons shall be transported to an appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan.
- (h) When any law enforcement officer has arrested a person for a felony and it appears that the person meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination or placement under this part, such person must first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan. The receiving facility shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the person. A receiving facility is not required to admit a person charged with a crime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide examination and treatment to the person where he or she is held or by telehealth.
- (i) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that a person has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. [395.002](#), the person may be first transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.

(j) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by persons who have been arrested for violations of any state law or county or municipal ordinance may be recovered as provided in s. [901.35](#).

(k) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan must accept persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, for involuntary examination pursuant to s. [394.463](#).

(l) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan must provide persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, pursuant to s. [397.675](#), a basic screening or triage sufficient to refer the person to the appropriate services.

(m) Each law enforcement agency designated pursuant to paragraph (a) shall establish a policy that reflects a single set of protocols for the safe and secure transportation and transfer of custody of the person. Each law enforcement agency shall provide a copy of the protocols to the managing entity.

(n) When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of persons to facilities within the designated receiving system, such service or company shall be given preference for transportation of persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.

(o) This section may not be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with s. [401.445](#).

(2) TRANSPORTATION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—

(a) If neither the patient nor any person legally obligated or responsible for the patient is able to pay for the expense of transporting a voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the transportation plan established by the governing board of the county or counties must specify how the hospitalized patient will be transported to, from, and between facilities in a safe and dignified manner.

(b) A company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the patient. Such company must be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the transport of patients.

(c) A company that contracts with one or more counties to transport patients in accordance with this section shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.

(d) County or municipal law enforcement and correctional personnel and equipment may not be used to transport patients adjudicated incapacitated or found by the court to meet the criteria for involuntary services pursuant to s. [394.467](#), except in small rural counties where there are no cost-efficient alternatives.

(3) **TRANSFER OF CUSTODY.**—Custody of a person who is transported pursuant to this part, along with related documentation, shall be relinquished to a responsible individual at the appropriate receiving or treatment facility.

History.—s. 15, ch. 96-169; s. 48, ch. 2000-139; s. 3, ch. 2009-38; s. 12, ch. 2016-241; s. 17, ch. 2018-111; **s. 7, ch. 2024-245.**

394.4625 Voluntary admissions.

1) AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS.—

(a) A facility may receive for observation, diagnosis, or treatment any adult who applies by express and informed consent for admission or any minor whose parent or legal guardian applies for admission. Such person may be admitted to the facility if found to show evidence of mental illness and to be suitable for treatment, and:

1. If the person is an adult, is found to be competent to provide express and informed consent; or

2. If the person is a minor, the parent or legal guardian provides express and informed consent and the facility performs a clinical review to verify the voluntariness of the minor's assent.

(b) A mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service or a licensed professional who is authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. [394.463](#) and is employed by a community mental health center or clinic must, pursuant to district procedure approved by the respective district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such persons may be admitted voluntarily:

1. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult day care center, or adult family-care home, when such person has been diagnosed as suffering from dementia.

2. A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. [400.0255](#)(12).

3. A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.

(c) When an initial assessment of the ability of a person to give express and informed consent to treatment is required under this section, and a mobile crisis response service does not respond to the request for an assessment within 2 hours after the request is made or informs the requesting facility that it will not be able to respond within 2 hours after the request is made, the requesting facility may arrange for assessment by any licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. [394.463](#) who is not employed by or under contract with, and does not have a financial interest in, either the facility initiating the transfer or the receiving facility to which the transfer may be made.

(d) A facility may not admit as a voluntary patient a person who has been adjudicated incapacitated, unless the condition of incapacity has been judicially removed. If a facility admits as a voluntary patient a person who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, and the condition of incapacity had not been removed by the time of the admission, the facility must either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status.

(e) The health care surrogate or proxy of a voluntary patient may not consent to the provision of mental health treatment for the patient. A voluntary patient who is unwilling or unable to provide express and informed consent to mental health treatment must either be discharged or transferred to involuntary status.

(f) Within 24 hours after admission of a voluntary patient, the treating physician or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist shall document in the patient's clinical record that the patient is able to give express and informed consent for admission. If the patient is not able to give express and informed consent for admission, the facility must either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status pursuant to subsection (5).

(2) DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.—

(a) A facility shall discharge a voluntary patient:

1. Who has sufficiently improved so that retention in the facility is no longer desirable. A patient may also be discharged to the care of a community facility.

2. Who revokes consent to admission or requests discharge. A voluntary patient or a relative, friend, or attorney of the patient may request discharge either orally or in writing at any time following admission to the facility. The patient must be discharged within 24 hours of the request, unless the request is rescinded or the patient is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section. The 24-hour time period may be extended by a treatment facility when necessary for adequate discharge planning, but shall not exceed 3 days exclusive of weekends and holidays. If the patient, or another on the patient's behalf, makes an oral request for discharge to a staff member, such request shall be immediately entered in the patient's clinical record. If the request for discharge is made by a person other than the patient, the discharge may be conditioned upon the express and informed consent of the patient.

(b) A voluntary patient who has been admitted to a facility and who refuses to consent to or revokes consent to treatment shall be discharged within 24 hours after such refusal or revocation, unless transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section or unless the refusal or revocation is freely and voluntarily rescinded by the patient.

(3) NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DISCHARGE.—At the time of admission and at least every 6 months thereafter, a voluntary patient shall be notified in writing of his or her right to apply for a discharge.

(4) TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY STATUS.—An involuntary patient who applies to be transferred to voluntary status shall be transferred to voluntary status immediately, unless the patient has been charged with a crime, or has been involuntarily placed for treatment by a court pursuant to s. [394.467](#) and continues to meet the criteria for involuntary placement. When transfer to voluntary status occurs, notice shall be given as provided in s. [394.4599](#), and, if the patient is a minor, the minor's assent to voluntary care must be verified as provided in paragraph (1)(a).

(5) TRANSFER TO INVOLUNTARY STATUS.—¹When a voluntary patient, or an authorized person on the patient's behalf, makes a request for discharge, the request for discharge, unless freely and voluntarily rescinded, must be communicated to a physician, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of postdoctoral experience in the practice of clinical psychology, or a psychiatrist as quickly as possible, but not later than 12 hours after the request is made.

If the patient meets the criteria for involuntary placement, the administrator of the facility must file with the court a petition for involuntary placement, within 2 court working days after the request for discharge is made. If the petition is not filed within 2 court working days, the patient must be discharged. Pending the filing of the petition, the patient may be held and emergency treatment rendered in the least restrictive manner, upon the order of a physician or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, if it is determined that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the patient or others.

History.—s. 8, ch. 71-131; s. 7, ch. 73-133; s. 109, ch. 73-333; s. 8, ch. 79-298; s. 11, ch. 82-212; s. 709, ch. 95-148; s. 17, ch. 96-169; s. 22, ch. 99-394; s. 1, ch. 2022-41; s. 18, ch. 2024-15; s. 8, ch. 2024-245.

1Note.—As amended by s. 8, ch. 2024-245. This sentence was also amended by s. 18, ch. 2024-15, and that version reads: “When a voluntary patient, or an authorized person on the patient’s behalf, makes a request for discharge, the request for discharge, unless freely and voluntarily rescinded, must be communicated to a physician, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatrist as quickly as possible, but not later than 12 hours after the request is made.”

Note.—Former s. 394.465.

394.463 Involuntary examination.

(1) CRITERIA.—A person may be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to believe that the person has a mental illness and because of his or her mental illness:

(a)1. The person has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or

2. The person is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and

(b)1. Without care or treatment, the person is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and it is not apparent that such harm may be avoided through the help of willing, able, and responsible family members or friends or the provision of other services; or

2. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.

(2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.—

(a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:

1. A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the person into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. [394.462](#) for involuntary examination. The order of the court shall be made a part of the patient’s clinical record. A fee may not be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. A facility accepting the patient based on this order must send a copy of the order to the department within 5 working days. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if available. The order shall be valid only until the person is delivered to the facility or for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If a time limit is not specified in the order, the order is valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.

2. A law enforcement officer may take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. [394.462](#) for examination. A law enforcement officer transporting a person pursuant to this section shall restrain the person in the least restrictive manner available and appropriate under the circumstances. If transporting a minor and the parent or legal guardian of the minor is present, before departing, the law enforcement officer shall provide the parent or legal guardian of the minor with the name, address, and contact information for the facility within the designated receiving system to which the law enforcement officer is transporting the minor, subject to any safety and welfare concerns for the minor. The officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The report must include all emergency contact information for the person that is readily accessible to the law enforcement officer, including information available through electronic databases maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement or by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Such emergency contact information may be used by a receiving facility only for the purpose of informing listed emergency contacts of a patient's whereabouts pursuant to s. [119.0712](#)(2)(d). Any facility accepting the patient based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department within 5 working days.

3. A physician, a physician assistant, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. [464.0123](#), a mental health counselor, a marriage and family therapist, or a clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating the observations upon which that conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not available, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the person named in the certificate and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. [394.462](#) for involuntary examination. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody and include all emergency contact information required under subparagraph 2. Such emergency contact information may be used by a receiving facility only for the purpose of informing listed emergency contacts of a patient's whereabouts pursuant to s. [119.0712](#)(2)(d). The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any facility accepting the patient based on this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the department within 5 working days. The document may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if applicable.

When sending the order, report, or certificate to the department, a facility shall, at a minimum, provide information about which action was taken regarding the patient under paragraph (g), which information shall also be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

(b) A person may not be removed from any program or residential placement licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429 and transported to a receiving facility for involuntary examination unless an ex parte order, a professional certificate, or a law enforcement officer's report is first prepared. If the condition of the person is such that preparation of a law enforcement officer's report is not practicable before removal, the report shall be completed as soon as possible after removal, but in any case before the person is transported to a receiving facility. A facility admitting a person for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by the required ex parte order, professional certificate, or law enforcement officer's report shall notify the department of such admission by certified mail or by e-mail, if available, by the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's family or guardian.

(c) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may:

1. Serve and execute such order on any day of the week, at any time of the day or night; and
2. Use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises, and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises, and take custody of the person who is the subject of the ex parte order. When practicable, a law enforcement officer who has received crisis intervention team (CIT) training shall be assigned to serve and execute the ex parte order.

(d)1. A law enforcement officer taking custody of a person under this subsection may seize and hold a firearm or any ammunition the person possesses at the time of taking him or her into custody if the person poses a potential danger to himself or herself or others and has made a credible threat of violence against another person.

2. If the law enforcement officer takes custody of the person at the person's residence and the criteria in subparagraph 1. have been met, the law enforcement officer may seek the voluntary surrender of firearms or ammunition kept in the residence which have not already been seized under subparagraph 1. If such firearms or ammunition are not voluntarily surrendered, or if the person has other firearms or ammunition that were not seized or voluntarily surrendered when he or she was taken into custody, a law enforcement officer may petition the appropriate court under s. [790.401](#) for a risk protection order against the person.

3. Firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered under this paragraph must be made available for return no later than 24 hours after the person taken into custody can document that he or she is no longer subject to involuntary examination and has been released or discharged from any inpatient or involuntary outpatient treatment provided or ordered under paragraph (g), unless a risk protection order entered under s. [790.401](#) directs the law enforcement agency to hold the firearms or ammunition for a longer period or the person is subject to a firearm purchase disability under s. [790.065](#)(2), or a firearm possession and firearm ownership disability under s. [790.064](#). The process for the actual return of firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered under this paragraph may not take longer than 7 days.

4. Law enforcement agencies must develop policies and procedures relating to the seizure, storage, and return of firearms or ammunition held under this paragraph.

(e) The department shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte orders, involuntary services orders issued pursuant to ss. [394.4655](#) and [394.467](#), professional certificates, law enforcement officers' reports, and reports relating to the transportation of patients. These documents shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. [394.4615](#). These documents shall be provided to the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute established under s. [1004.44](#) by the department and used by the institute to prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without including the personal identifying information of the patient. The information in the reports may include, but need not be limited to, a state level analysis of involuntary examinations, including a description of demographic characteristics of individuals and the geographic locations of involuntary examinations; counts of the number of involuntary examinations at each receiving facility; and reporting and analysis of trends for involuntary examinations within the state. The report shall also include counts of and provide demographic, geographic, and other relevant information about individuals with a developmental disability, as defined in s. [393.063](#), or a traumatic brain injury or dementia who were taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination pursuant to this section and determined not to have a

co-occurring mental illness. The institute shall post the reports on its website and provide copies of such reports to the department, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives by November 30 of each year.

(f) A patient must be examined by a physician or a clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist at a facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary services are met. Such examination shall include, but not be limited to, consideration of the patient's treatment history at the facility and any information regarding the patient's condition and behavior provided by knowledgeable individuals. Evidence that criteria under subparagraph (1)(b)1. are met may include, but need not be limited to, repeated admittance for involuntary examination despite implementation of appropriate discharge plans. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "repeated admittance" means three or more admissions into the facility within the immediately preceding 12 months. An individual's basic needs being served while admitted to the facility may not be considered evidence that criteria under subparagraph (1)(b)1. are met. Emergency treatment may be provided upon the order of a physician or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist if the physician or psychiatric nurse determines that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the patient or others. The patient may not be released by the receiving facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience or, if the receiving facility is owned or operated by a hospital, health system, or nationally accredited community mental health center, the release may also be approved by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, or an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection. A psychiatric nurse may not approve the release of a patient if the involuntary examination was initiated by a psychiatrist unless the release is approved by the initiating psychiatrist. The release may be approved through telehealth.

(g) The examination period must be for up to 72 hours and begins when a patient arrives at the receiving facility. For a minor, the examination shall be initiated within 12 hours after the patient's arrival at the facility. Within the examination period, one of the following actions must be taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:

1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
2. The patient shall be released, subject to subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
4. A petition for involuntary services shall be filed in the circuit court or with the county court, as applicable. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. The petition shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. [394.467](#), and the court shall dismiss an untimely filed petition. If a patient's 72-hour examination period ends on a weekend or holiday, including the hours before the ordinary business hours on the morning of the next working day, and the receiving facility:

- a. Intends to file a petition for involuntary services, such patient may be held at the facility through the next working day thereafter and the petition must be filed no later than such date. If the facility fails to file the petition by the ordinary close of business on the next working day, the patient shall be released from the receiving facility following approval pursuant to paragraph (f).
- b. Does not intend to file a petition for involuntary services, the receiving facility may postpone release of a patient until the next working day thereafter only if a qualified professional documents that adequate discharge planning and procedures in accordance with s. [394.468](#), and approval pursuant to paragraph (f), are not possible until the next working day.

(h) A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition specified in s. [395.002](#) must be examined by a facility within the examination period specified in paragraph (g). The examination period begins when the patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when the attending physician documents that the patient has an emergency medical condition. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary services pursuant to s. [394.467](#), the patient may be offered voluntary outpatient or inpatient services, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary services must be entered into the patient's clinical record. This paragraph is not intended to prevent a hospital providing emergency medical services from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before stabilization if the requirements of s. [395.1041](#)(3)(c) have been met.

(i) One of the following must occur within 12 hours after the patient's attending physician documents that the patient's medical condition has stabilized or that an emergency medical condition does not exist:

1. The patient must be examined by a facility and released; or
2. The patient must be transferred to a designated facility in which appropriate medical treatment is available. However, the facility must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the patient's condition has been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist.

(3) NOTICE OF RELEASE.—Notice of the release shall be given to the patient's guardian or representative, to any person who executed a certificate admitting the patient to the receiving facility, and to any court which ordered the patient's evaluation. If the patient is a minor, information regarding the availability of a local mobile response service, suicide prevention resources, social supports, and local self-help groups must also be provided to the patient's guardian or representative along with the notice of the release.

(4) DATA ANALYSIS.—

(a) The department shall provide the data collected under paragraph (2)(a) and s. [1006.07](#)(10), and child welfare data related to involuntary examinations, to the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute established under s. [1004.44](#). The Agency for Health Care Administration shall provide Medicaid data to the institute, requested by the institute, related to involuntary examination of children enrolled in Medicaid for the purpose of administering the program and improving service provision for such children. The department and agency shall enter into any necessary agreements with the institute to provide such data. The institute shall use such data to, at a minimum, analyze data on both the initiation of involuntary examinations of children and the

initiation of involuntary examinations of students who are removed from a school; identify any patterns or trends and cases in which involuntary examinations are repeatedly initiated on the same child or student; study root causes for such patterns, trends, or repeated involuntary examinations; and make recommendations to encourage the use of alternatives to eliminate inappropriate initiations of such examinations.

(b) The institute shall analyze service data on individuals who are high utilizers of crisis stabilization services provided in designated receiving facilities, and shall, at a minimum, identify any patterns or trends and make recommendations to decrease avoidable admissions. Recommendations may be addressed in the department's contracts with the behavioral health managing entities and in the contracts between the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Medicaid managed medical assistance plans.

(c) The institute shall publish a report on its findings and recommendations on its website and submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the department, and the Agency for Health Care Administration by November 1 of each odd-numbered year.

(5) UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES RELATING TO EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT; PENALTIES.—

(a) A person may not knowingly and willfully:

1. Furnish false information for the purpose of obtaining emergency or other involuntary admission of another;
2. Cause or otherwise secure, or conspire with or assist another to cause or secure, any emergency or other involuntary procedure of another person under false pretenses; or
3. Cause, or conspire with or assist another to cause, without lawful justification, the denial to any person of any right accorded pursuant to this chapter.

(b) A person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) and by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

History.—s. 7, ch. 71-131; s. 6, ch. 73-133; s. 204, ch. 77-147; s. 7, ch. 79-298; s. 10, ch. 82-212; s. 8, ch. 84-285; s. 59, ch. 91-221; s. 3, ch. 91-249; s. 69, ch. 92-289; s. 708, ch. 95-148; s. 16, ch. 96-169; s. 1, ch. 2003-88; ss. 5, 6, 7, ch. 2004-385; s. 2, ch. 2006-171; s. 19, ch. 2006-197; s. 2, ch. 2015-111; s. 6, ch. 2016-127; s. 88, ch. 2016-241; s. 26, ch. 2017-151; s. 8, ch. 2018-3; s. 2, ch. 2019-134; s. 18, ch. 2020-9; s. 8, ch. 2020-39; s. 2, ch. 2021-176; s. 4, ch. 2021-204; s. 6, ch. 2022-36; s. 2, ch. 2022-41; s. 1, ch. 2022-126; **s. 19, ch. 2024-15; s. 9, ch. 2024-245.**

394.464 Court records; confidentiality.—

(1) All petitions for voluntary and involuntary admission for mental health treatment, court orders, and related records that are filed with or by a court under this part are confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Pleadings and other documents made confidential and exempt by this section may be disclosed by the clerk of the court, upon request, to any of the following:

- (a) The petitioner.
- (b) The petitioner's attorney.
- (c) The respondent.
- (d) The respondent's attorney.
- (e) The respondent's guardian or guardian advocate, if applicable.

- (f) In the case of a minor respondent, the respondent's parent, guardian, legal custodian, or guardian advocate.
 - (g) The respondent's treating health care practitioner.
 - (h) The respondent's health care surrogate or proxy.
 - (i) The Department of Children and Families, without charge.
 - (j) The Department of Corrections, without charge, if the respondent is committed or is to be returned to the custody of the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families.
 - (k) A person or entity authorized to view records upon a court order for good cause. In determining if there is good cause for the disclosure of records, the court must weigh the person or entity's need for the information against potential harm to the respondent from the disclosure.
- (2) This section does not preclude the clerk of the court from submitting the information required by s. [790.065](#) to the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (3) The clerk of the court may not publish personal identifying information on a court docket or in a publicly accessible file.
- (4) A person or entity receiving information pursuant to this section shall maintain that information as confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (5) The exemption under this section applies to all documents filed with a court before, on, or after July 1, 2019.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2019-51; **s. 1, ch. 2024-224.**

394.4655 Orders to involuntary outpatient placement.

- (1) As used in this section, the term “involuntary outpatient placement” means involuntary outpatient services as defined in s. [394.467](#).
- (2) A court or a county court may order an individual to involuntary outpatient placement under s. [394.467](#).

History.—s. 8, ch. 2004-385; s. 3, ch. 2006-171; s. 4, ch. 2009-38; s. 4, ch. 2016-127; s. 85, ch. 2016-241; **s. 20, ch. 2024-15; s. 10, ch. 2024-245.**

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) “Court” means a circuit court or, for commitments only to involuntary outpatient services as defined in ²s. [394.4655](#), a county court.
 - (b) “Involuntary inpatient placement” means placement in a secure receiving or treatment facility providing stabilization and treatment services to a person 18 years of age or older who does not voluntarily consent to services under this chapter, or a minor who does not voluntarily assent to services under this chapter.
 - (c) “Involuntary outpatient services” means services provided in the community to a person who does not voluntarily consent to or participate in services under this chapter.

(d) “Services plan” means an individualized plan detailing the recommended behavioral health services and supports based on a thorough assessment of the needs of the patient, to safeguard and enhance the patient’s health and well-being in the community.

(2) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—A person may be ordered by a court to be provided involuntary services upon a finding of the court, by clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets the following criteria:

(a) Involuntary outpatient services.—A person ordered to involuntary outpatient services must meet the following criteria:

1. The person has a mental illness and, because of his or her mental illness:
 - a. He or she is unlikely to voluntarily participate in a recommended services plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of why the services are necessary; or
 - b. Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether services are necessary.
2. The person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination.
3. The person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness.
4. In view of the person’s treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her well-being as set forth in s. [394.463\(1\)](#).
5. It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services.
6. All available less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person’s condition have been deemed to be inappropriate or unavailable.

(b) Involuntary inpatient placement.—A person ordered to involuntary inpatient placement must meet the following criteria:

1. The person has a mental illness and, because of his or her mental illness:
 - a. He or she has refused voluntary inpatient placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of treatment; or
 - b. Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether inpatient placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing, able, and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; or
- b. Without treatment, there is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the person will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting to cause, or threatening to cause such harm; and

3. All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's condition have been deemed to be inappropriate or unavailable.

(3) RECOMMENDATION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES AND TREATMENT.—A patient may be recommended for involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of both.

(a) A patient may be retained by the facility that examined the patient for involuntary services until the completion of the patient's court hearing upon the recommendation of the administrator of the facility where the patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. [394.4599](#). However, if a patient who is being recommended for only involuntary outpatient services has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. [394.463](#)(1), the patient must be released from the facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient services.

(b) The recommendation that the involuntary services criteria reasonably appear to have been met must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, another psychiatrist, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, who personally examined the patient. For involuntary inpatient placement, the patient must have been examined within the preceding 72 hours. For involuntary outpatient services, the patient must have been examined within the preceding 30 days.

(c) If a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist is not available to provide a second opinion, the petitioner must certify as such and the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, a clinical psychologist with less than 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse.

(d) Any opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face or in-person examination, or by electronic means. Recommendations for involuntary services must be entered on a petition for involuntary services, which shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The filing of the petition authorizes the facility to retain the patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.

(4) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—

(a) A petition for involuntary services may be filed by:

1. The administrator of a receiving facility;
2. The administrator of a treatment facility; or
3. A service provider who is treating the person being petitioned.

(b) A petition for involuntary inpatient placement, or inpatient placement followed by outpatient services, must be filed in the court in the county where the patient is located.

(c) A petition for involuntary outpatient services must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside.

(d)1. The petitioner must state in the petition:

- a. Whether the petitioner is recommending inpatient placement, outpatient services, or both.
- b. The length of time recommended for each type of involuntary services.
- c. The reasons for the recommendation.

2. If recommending involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and outpatient services, the petitioner must identify the service provider that has agreed to provide services for the person under an order for involuntary outpatient services, unless he or she is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

3. When recommending an order to involuntary outpatient services, the petitioner shall prepare a written proposed services plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient services order that addresses the nature and extent of the mental illness and any co-occurring substance use disorder that necessitate involuntary outpatient services. The services plan must specify the likely needed level of care, including the use of medication, and anticipated discharge criteria for terminating involuntary outpatient services. The services in the plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. If the services in the proposed services plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. The petitioner must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested service. The service provider who accepts the patient for involuntary outpatient services is responsible for the development of a comprehensive treatment plan.

(e) Each required criterion for the recommended involuntary services must be alleged and substantiated in the petition. A copy of the recommended services plan, if applicable, must be attached to the petition. The court must accept petitions and other documentation with electronic signatures.

(f) When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the recommended services plan, if applicable, to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.

(5) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.—Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary services, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel or ineligible. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, the patient is discharged from involuntary services, or the public defender is otherwise discharged by the court. Any attorney who represents the patient shall be provided access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

(6) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient and the state are independently entitled to seek a continuance of the hearing. The patient shall be granted a request for an initial continuance for up to 7 calendar days. The patient may request additional continuances for up to

21 calendar days in total, which shall only be granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by the patient and the patient's counsel before requesting the continuance. The state may request one continuance of up to 7 calendar days, which shall only be granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by the state before requesting the continuance.

The state's failure to timely review any readily available document or failure to attempt to contact a known witness does not warrant a continuance.

(7) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—

(a)1. The court shall hold a hearing on the involuntary services petition within 5 court working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted.

2. The court must hold any hearing on involuntary outpatient services in the county where the petition is filed. A hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services, must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, except for good cause documented in the court file.

3. A hearing on involuntary services must be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, or the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives his or her right to be present, and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the attendance of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The facility or service provider shall make the patient's clinical records available to the state attorney and the patient's attorney so that the state can evaluate and prepare its case. However, these records shall remain confidential, and the state attorney may not use any record obtained under this part for criminal investigation or prosecution purposes, or for any purpose other than the patient's civil commitment under this chapter.

(b) The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The state attorney and witnesses may remotely attend and, as appropriate, testify at the hearing under oath via audio-video teleconference. A witness intending to attend remotely and testify must provide the parties with all relevant documents by the close of business on the day before the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary services certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided for by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

(c) At the hearing, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to services and treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it must appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. [394.4598](#).

(8) ORDERS OF THE COURT.—

(a)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary services, the court may order a patient to involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of involuntary services depending on the criteria met and which type of involuntary services best meet the needs of the patient. However, if the court orders the patient to involuntary outpatient services, the court may not order the department or the service provider to provide services if the program or service is not available in the patient's local community, if there is no space available in the program or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. The petitioner must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services. A copy of the order must be sent to the managing entity by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court.

2. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness and the reasons the appropriate involuntary services criteria are satisfied.

3. An order for only involuntary outpatient services, involuntary inpatient placement, or of a combination of involuntary services may be for a period of up to 6 months.

4. An order for a combination of involuntary services must specify the length of time the patient shall be ordered for involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.

5. The order of the court and the patient's services plan, if applicable, must be made part of the patient's clinical record.

(b) If the court orders a patient into involuntary inpatient placement, the court may order that the patient be retained at a receiving facility while awaiting transfer ³to a treatment facility; or, if the patient is at a treatment facility, that the patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate facility; or that the patient receive services on an involuntary basis for up to 6 months. The court may not order an individual with a developmental disability as defined in s. [393.063](#) or a traumatic brain injury or dementia who lacks a co-occurring mental illness to be involuntarily placed in a state treatment facility.

(c) If at any time before the conclusion of a hearing on involuntary services, it appears to the court that the patient instead meets the criteria for involuntary admission or treatment pursuant to s. [397.675](#), then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment pursuant to s. [397.6757](#). Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.

(d) The administrator of the petitioning facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient services or the administrator of a treatment facility if the patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement. The documentation must include any advance directives made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any evaluations of the patient performed by a psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, or a clinical social worker. The administrator of a treatment facility may refuse admission to any patient directed to its facilities on an involuntary basis, whether by civil or criminal court order, who is not accompanied by adequate orders and documentation.

(e) In cases resulting in an order for involuntary outpatient services, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the case and the parties for entry of further orders as circumstances may require, including, but not limited to, monitoring compliance with treatment or ordering inpatient treatment to stabilize a person who decompensates while under court-ordered outpatient treatment and meets the commitment criteria of this section.

(9) SERVICES PLAN MODIFICATION.—After the order for involuntary outpatient services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify the services plan as provided by department rule.

(10) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.—

(a) If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, a patient receiving involuntary outpatient services has failed or has refused to comply with the services plan ordered by the court, and efforts were made to solicit compliance, the service provider must report such noncompliance to the court. The involuntary outpatient services order shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services or until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing services plan and must attempt to continue to engage the patient in treatment. For any material modification of the services plan to which the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, agrees, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the services plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court.

(b) A county court may not use incarceration as a sanction for noncompliance with the services plan, but it may order an individual evaluated for possible inpatient placement if there is significant, or are multiple instances of, noncompliance.

(11) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—

(a) A petition for continued involuntary services must be filed if the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services.

(b)1. If a patient receiving involuntary outpatient services continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the service provider must file in the court that issued the initial order for involuntary outpatient services a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services.

2. If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services and is being treated at a receiving facility, the administrator must, before the expiration of the period the receiving facility is authorized to retain the patient, file in the court that issued the initial order for involuntary inpatient placement, a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary services. The administrator may petition for inpatient or outpatient services.

3. If a patient in inpatient placement continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services and is being treated at a treatment facility, the administrator must, before expiration of the period the treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary services. The administrator may petition for inpatient or outpatient services. Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary services of an individual placed at any treatment facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in accordance with s. [120.57](#)(1), except that any order entered by the judge is final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s.

[120.68](#). Orders concerning patients committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of insanity are governed by s. [916.15](#).

4. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.

5. The existing involuntary services order shall remain in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary services.

(c) The petition must be accompanied by a statement from the patient's physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was receiving involuntary services, and an individualized plan of continued treatment developed in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable. If the petition is for involuntary outpatient services, it must comply with the requirements of subparagraph (4)(d)3. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the individualized plan of continued services to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.

(d) The court shall appoint counsel to represent the person who is the subject of the petition for continued involuntary services in accordance ⁴with the provisions set forth in subsection (5), unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel or ineligible.

(e) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services must be before the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services. However, the patient and the patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient services without a court hearing.

(f) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement in receiving facilities, or involuntary outpatient services following involuntary inpatient services, must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located.

(g) The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the requirements of subsection (7).

(h) Notice of the hearing must be provided as set forth in s. [394.4599](#).

(i) If a patient's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the judge must determine that the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his or her right to be present, before waiving the presence of the patient from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if at the hearing the judge finds that attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, the judge may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.

(j) If at a hearing it is shown that the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services, the court shall issue an order for continued involuntary outpatient services, involuntary inpatient placement, or a combination of involuntary services for up to 6 months. The same procedure shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the patient is retained.

(k) If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary services and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. If the patient's competency to consent to treatment is

restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate is governed by s. [394.4598](#). If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement only and the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order, to the court that found the patient incompetent to consent to treatment, that the patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(l) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for a patient in involuntary inpatient placement who was admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but his or her sentence is about to expire, or for a minor involuntarily placed, but who is about to reach the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary inpatient placement.

The procedure required in this subsection must be followed before the expiration of each additional period the patient is involuntarily receiving services.

(12) RETURN TO FACILITY.—If a patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement at a receiving or treatment facility under this part and leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for the patient and his or her return to the facility. The administrator may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in this regard.

(13) DISCHARGE.—The patient shall be discharged upon expiration of the court order or at any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary services, unless the patient has transferred to voluntary status. Upon discharge, the service provider or facility shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

History.—s. 9, ch. 71-131; s. 8, ch. 73-133; ss. 3, 4, ch. 74-233; s. 1, ch. 75-305; s. 17, ch. 77-121; s. 205, ch. 77-147; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 2, 8, ch. 77-312; s. 19, ch. 78-95; s. 1, ch. 78-197; s. 9, ch. 79-298; s. 2, ch. 79-336; ss. 2, 4, ch. 80-75; s. 12, ch. 82-212; s. 9, ch. 84-285; s. 28, ch. 85-167; s. 105, ch. 89-96; s. 70, ch. 90-271; s. 710, ch. 95-148; s. 18, ch. 96-169; s. 124, ch. 96-410; s. 3, ch. 98-92; s. 77, ch. 2004-11; s. 9, ch. 2004-385; s. 4, ch. 2006-171; s. 5, ch. 2009-38; s. 2, ch. 2016-231; s. 13, ch. 2016-241; **s. 21, ch. 2024-15; s. 11, ch. 2024-245.**

1Note.—Section 11, ch. 2024-245, purported to amend s. 394.467 but failed to publish paragraphs (7)(f) and (g), which were intended to be stricken. Similar material now appears in paragraph (11)(k).

2Note.—Section 394.4655(1) defines “involuntary outpatient placement” as involuntary outpatient services as defined in s. 394.467. Section 394.467(1)(c) specifically defines “involuntary outpatient services.”

3Note.—The word “transferred” preceding the word “to” was deleted by the editors to correct a drafting error.

4Note.—The word “with” was substituted for the word “to” by the editors to conform to context.

394.46715 Rulemaking authority.

The department may adopt rules to administer this part.

History.—s. 10, ch. 2004-385; s. 84, ch. 2014-19; s. 14, ch. 2016-241.

394.4672 Procedure for placement of veteran with federal agency.

(1) Whenever it is determined by the court that a person meets the criteria for involuntary placement and it appears that such person is eligible for care or treatment by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other agency of the United States Government, the court, upon receipt of a certificate from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or such other agency showing that facilities are available and that the person is eligible for care or treatment therein, may place that person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. The person whose placement is sought shall be personally served with notice of the pending placement proceeding in the manner as provided in this part, and nothing in this section shall affect his or her right to appear and be heard in the proceeding. Upon placement, the person shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency.

(2) The judgment or order of placement by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or of the District of Columbia, placing a person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency for care or treatment, shall have the same force and effect in this state as in the jurisdiction of the court entering the judgment or making the order; and the courts of the placing state or of the District of Columbia shall be deemed to have retained jurisdiction of the person so placed. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the placing state or district with respect to the authority of the chief officer of any facility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency operated in this state to retain custody or to transfer, parole, or discharge the person.

(3) Upon receipt of a certificate of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or such other federal agency that facilities are available for the care or treatment of mentally ill persons and that the person is eligible for care or treatment, the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility may cause the transfer of that person to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. Upon effecting such transfer, the committing court shall be notified by the transferring agency. No person shall be transferred to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency if he or she is confined pursuant to the conviction of any felony or misdemeanor or if he or she has been acquitted of the charge solely on the ground of insanity, unless prior to transfer the court placing such person enters an order for the transfer after appropriate motion and hearing and without objection by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(4) Any person transferred as provided in this section shall be deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original placement.

History.—s. 15, ch. 14579, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 2146(16); s. 1, ch. 21795, 1943; s. 4, ch. 84-62; s. 18, ch. 93-268; s. 711, ch. 95-148; s. 19, ch. 96-169.

Note.—Former s. 293.16.

394.468 Admission and discharge procedures.

1) Admission and discharge procedures and treatment policies of the department are governed solely by this part. Such procedures and policies shall not be subject to control by court procedure rules. The matters within the purview of this part are deemed to be substantive, not procedural.

(2) Discharge planning and procedures for any patient's release from a receiving facility or treatment facility must include and document the patient's needs, and actions to address such needs, for, at a minimum:

- (a) Follow-up behavioral health appointments;
- (b) Information on how to obtain prescribed medications; and
- (c) Information pertaining to:

- 1. Available living arrangements;
- 2. Transportation; and

(d) Referral to:

- 1. Care coordination services. The patient must be referred for care coordination services if the patient meets the criteria as a member of a priority population as determined by the department under s. [394.9082](#)(3)(c) and is in need of such services.

2. Recovery support opportunities under s. [394.4573\(2\)\(l\)](#), including, but not limited to, connection to a peer specialist.

(3) During the discharge transition process and while the patient is present unless determined inappropriate by a physician or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist a receiving facility shall coordinate, face to face or through electronic means, discharge plans to a less restrictive community behavioral health provider, a peer specialist, a case manager, or a care coordination service. The transition process must, at a minimum, include all of the following criteria:

(a) Implementation of policies and procedures outlining strategies for how the receiving facility will comprehensively address the needs of patients who demonstrate a high use of receiving facility services to avoid or reduce future use of crisis stabilization services. For any such patient, policies and procedures must include, at a minimum, a review of the effectiveness of previous discharge plans created by the facility for the patient, and the new discharge plan must address problems experienced with implementation of previous discharge plans.

(b) Developing and including in discharge paperwork a personalized crisis prevention plan that identifies stressors, early warning signs or symptoms, and strategies to deal with crisis.

(c) Requiring a staff member to seek to engage a family member, legal guardian, legal representative, or natural support in discharge planning and meet face to face or through electronic means to review the discharge instructions, including prescribed medications, follow-up appointments, and any other recommended services or follow-up resources, and document the outcome of such meeting.

When the recommended level of care at discharge is not immediately available to the patient, the receiving facility must, at a minimum, initiate a referral to an appropriate provider to meet the needs of the patient to continue care until the recommended level of care is available. History.—s. 9, ch. 77-312; s. 21, ch. 96-169; s. 7, ch. 2022-36; [s. 12, ch. 2024-245](#).

394.4685 Transfer of patients among facilities.

(1) TRANSFER BETWEEN PUBLIC FACILITIES.—

(a) A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving facility, or the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate of such patient, may request the transfer of the patient to another public receiving facility. A patient who has been admitted to a public treatment facility, or the family member, guardian, or guardian advocate of such patient, may request the transfer of the patient to another public treatment facility. Depending on the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the patient and the availability of appropriate facility resources, the patient may be transferred at the discretion of the department. If the department approves the transfer of an involuntary patient, notice according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 shall be given prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. The department shall respond to the request for transfer within 2 working days after receipt of the request by the facility administrator.

(b) When required by the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the patient or the efficient utilization of a public receiving or public treatment facility, a patient may be transferred from one receiving facility to another, or one treatment facility to another, at the department's discretion, or, with the express and informed consent of the patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate, to a facility in another state.

Notice according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 shall be given prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. If prior notice is not possible, notice of the transfer shall be provided as soon as practicable after the transfer.

(2) TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE FACILITIES.—

(a) A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving or public treatment facility and has requested, either personally or through his or her guardian or guardian advocate, and is able to pay for treatment in a private facility shall be transferred at the patient's expense to a private facility upon acceptance of the patient by the private facility.

(b) A public receiving facility initiating a patient transfer to a licensed hospital for acute care mental health services not accessible through the public receiving facility shall notify the hospital of such transfer and send the hospital all records relating to the emergency psychiatric or medical condition.

(3) TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC FACILITIES.—

(a) A patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate may request the transfer of the patient from a private to a public facility, and the patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the patient by the public facility.

(b) A private facility may request the transfer of a patient from the facility to a public facility, and the patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the patient by the public facility. The cost of such transfer shall be the responsibility of the transferring facility.

(c) A public facility must respond to a request for the transfer of a patient within 2 working days after receipt of the request.

(4) TRANSFER BETWEEN PRIVATE FACILITIES.—A patient in a private facility or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate may request the transfer of the patient to another private facility at any time, and the patient shall be transferred upon acceptance of the patient by the facility to which transfer is sought.

History.—s. 22, ch. 96-169; s. 15, ch. 2016-241.

394.469 Discharge of involuntary patients.

(1) POWER TO DISCHARGE.—At any time a patient is found to no longer meet the criteria for involuntary placement, the administrator shall:

(a) Discharge the patient, unless the patient is under a criminal charge, in which case the patient shall be transferred to the custody of the appropriate law enforcement officer;

(b) Transfer the patient to voluntary status on his or her own authority or at the patient's request, unless the patient is under criminal charge or adjudicated incapacitated; or

(c) Place an improved patient, except a patient under a criminal charge, on convalescent status in the care of a community facility.

(2) NOTICE.—Notice of discharge or transfer of a patient shall be given as provided in s. 394.4599.

History.—s. 10, ch. 71-131; s. 9, ch. 73-133; s. 10, ch. 79-298; s. 13, ch. 82-212; s. 712, ch. 95-148; s. 23, ch. 96-169.

394.473 Attorney's fee; expert witness fee.

(1) In the case of an indigent person for whom an attorney is appointed pursuant to the provisions of this part, the attorney shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304. In the case of an indigent person, the court may appoint a public defender. The public defender shall receive no additional compensation other than that usually paid his or her office.

(2) In the case of an indigent person for whom expert testimony is required in a court hearing pursuant to the provisions of this act, the expert, except one who is classified as a full-time employee of the state or who is receiving remuneration from the state for his or her time in attendance at the hearing, shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304.

History.—s. 13, ch. 71-131; s. 10, ch. 73-133; s. 25, ch. 73-334; s. 12, ch. 79-298; s. 3, ch. 82-176; s. 14, ch. 82-212; s. 713, ch. 95-148; s. 107, ch. 2003-402; s. 70, ch. 2004-265.

394.475 Acceptance, examination, and involuntary placement of Florida residents from out-of-state mental health authorities.

(1) Upon the request of the state mental health authority of another state, the department is authorized to accept as a patient, for a period of not more than 15 days, a person who is and has been a bona fide resident of this state for a period of not less than 1 year.

(2) Any person received pursuant to subsection (1) shall be examined by the staff of the state facility where such patient has been accepted, which examination shall be completed during the 15-day period.

(3) If upon examination such a person requires continued involuntary placement, a petition for a hearing regarding involuntary placement shall be filed with the court of the county wherein the treatment facility receiving the patient is located or the county where the patient is a resident.

(4) During the pendency of the examination period and the pendency of the involuntary placement proceedings, such person may continue to be held in the treatment facility unless the court having jurisdiction enters an order to the contrary.

History.—s. 14, ch. 71-131; s. 25, ch. 73-334; s. 206, ch. 77-147; s. 13, ch. 79-298; s. 15, ch. 82-212; s. 24, ch. 96-169.

394.4781 Residential care for psychotic and emotionally disturbed children.

1) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Department” means the Department of Children and Families.

(b) “Psychotic or severely emotionally disturbed child” means a child so diagnosed by a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, each of whom must have specialty training and experience with children. Such a severely emotionally disturbed child or psychotic child shall be considered by this diagnosis to benefit by and require residential care as contemplated by this section.

(2) **FUNDING OF PROGRAM.**—The department shall provide for the purposes of this section such amount as shall be set forth in the annual appropriations act as payment for part of the costs of residential care for psychotic or severely emotionally disturbed children.

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM.—

(a) The department shall provide the necessary application forms and office personnel to administer the purchase-of-service program.

(b) The department shall review such applications monthly and, in accordance with available funds, the severity of the problems of the child, the availability of the needed residential care, and the financial means of the family involved, approve or disapprove each application. If an application is approved, the department shall contract for or purchase the services of an appropriate residential facility in such amounts as are determined by the annual appropriations act.

(c) The department is authorized to promulgate such rules as are necessary for the full and complete implementation of the provisions of this section.

(d) The department shall purchase services only from those facilities which are in compliance with standards promulgated by the department.

(4) RULE ADOPTION.—The department may adopt rules to carry out this section, including rules concerning review and approval of applications for placement, cost sharing, and client eligibility for placement, and rules to ensure that facilities from which the department purchases or contracts for services under this section provide:

(a) Minimum standards for client care and treatment practices, including ensuring that sufficient numbers and types of qualified personnel are on duty and available at all times to provide necessary and adequate client safety, care, and security.

(b) Minimum standards for client intake and admission, eligibility criteria, discharge planning, assessment, treatment planning, continuity of care, treatment modalities, service array, medical services, physical health services, client rights, maintenance of client records, and management of the treatment environment, including standards for the use of seclusion, restraints, and time-out.

(c) Minimum standards for facility operation and administration, fiscal accountability, personnel policies and procedures, and staff education, qualifications, experience, and training.

(d) Minimum standards for adequate infection control, housekeeping sanitation, disaster planning, firesafety, construction standards, and emergency services.

(e) Minimum standards for the establishment, organization, and operation of the licensed facility in accordance with program standards of the department.

(f) Licensing requirements.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, ch. 77-287; s. 156, ch. 79-400; s. 16, ch. 82-212; s. 3, ch. 98-152; s. 99, ch. 99-8; s. 85, ch. 2014-19; s. 22, ch. 2024-15.

394.4784 Minors; access to outpatient crisis intervention services and treatment.

For the purposes of this section, the disability of nonage is removed for any minor age 13 years or older to access services under the following circumstances:

(1) **OUTPATIENT DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION SERVICES.**—When any minor age 13 years or older experiences an emotional crisis to such degree that he or she perceives the need for professional assistance, he or she shall have the right to request, consent to, and receive mental health diagnostic and evaluative services provided by a licensed mental health professional, as defined by Florida Statutes, or in a mental health facility licensed by the state. The purpose of such services shall be to determine the severity of the problem and the potential for harm to the person or others if further professional services are not provided. Outpatient diagnostic and evaluative services shall not include medication and other somatic methods, aversive stimuli, or substantial deprivation. Such services shall not exceed two visits during any 1-week period in response to a crisis situation before parental consent is required for further services, and may include parental participation when determined to be appropriate by the mental health professional or facility.

(2) **OUTPATIENT CRISIS INTERVENTION, THERAPY AND COUNSELING SERVICES.**—When any minor age 13 years or older experiences an emotional crisis to such degree that he or she perceives the need for professional assistance, he or she shall have the right to request, consent to, and receive outpatient crisis intervention services including individual psychotherapy, group therapy, counseling, or other forms of verbal therapy provided by a licensed mental health professional, as defined by Florida Statutes, or in a mental health facility licensed by the state. Such services shall not include medication and other somatic treatments, aversive stimuli, or substantial deprivation. Such services shall not exceed two visits during any 1-week period in response to a crisis situation before parental consent is required for further services, and may include parental participation when determined to be appropriate by the mental health professional or facility.

(3) **LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT.**—The parent, parents, or legal guardian of a minor shall not be liable for payment for any such outpatient diagnostic and evaluation services or outpatient therapy and counseling services, as provided in this section, unless such parent, parents, or legal guardian participates in the outpatient diagnostic and evaluation services or outpatient therapy and counseling services and then only for the services rendered with such participation.

(4) **PROVISION OF SERVICES.**—No licensed mental health professional shall be obligated to provide services to minors accorded the right to receive services under this section. Provision of such services shall be on a voluntary basis.

History.—s. 2, ch. 91-170; s. 716, ch. 95-148.

394.4785 Children and adolescents; admission and placement in mental facilities.

(1) A child or adolescent as defined in s. [394.492](#) may not be admitted to a state-owned or state-operated mental health treatment facility. A child may be admitted pursuant to s. [394.4625](#) or s. [394.467](#) to a crisis stabilization unit or a residential treatment center licensed under this chapter or a hospital licensed under chapter 395. The treatment center, unit, or hospital must provide the least restrictive available treatment that is appropriate to the individual needs of the child or adolescent and must adhere to the guiding principles, system of care, and service planning provisions contained in part III of this chapter.

(2) A person under the age of 14 who is admitted to any hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395 may not be admitted to a bed in a room or ward with an adult patient in a mental health unit or share common areas with an adult patient in a mental health unit. However, a person 14 years of age or older may be admitted to a bed in a room or ward in the mental health unit with an adult if the admitting physician or psychiatric nurse documents in the case record that such placement is medically indicated or for reasons of safety. Such placement must be reviewed by the attending physician or a designee or on-call physician each day and documented in the case record.

History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 82-212; s. 1, ch. 85-254; s. 1, ch. 87-209; s. 2, ch. 2000-265; s. 152, ch. 2000-349; **s. 23, ch. 2024-15.**

394.4786 Intent.

(1) The Legislature intends that all hospitals, excluding hospitals owned and operated by the department or the Department of Corrections, be assessed on a continuing basis an amount equal to 1.5 percent of the hospital's annual net operating revenues and that the assessments be deposited into the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund.

(2) Further, the Legislature intends that a specialty psychiatric hospital that provides health care to specified indigent patients be eligible for reimbursement up to the amount that hospital contributed to the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund in the previous fiscal year.

History.—s. 1, ch. 89-355; s. 25, ch. 96-169.

394.47865 South Florida State Hospital; privatization.

(1) The Department of Children and Families shall, through a request for proposals, privatize South Florida State Hospital. The department shall plan to begin implementation of this privatization initiative by July 1, 1998.

(a) Notwithstanding s. 287.057(14), the department may enter into agreements, not to exceed 20 years, with a private provider, a coalition of providers, or another agency to finance, design, and construct a treatment facility having up to 350 beds and to operate all aspects of daily operations within the facility. The department may subcontract any or all components of this procurement to a statutorily established state governmental entity that has successfully contracted with private companies for designing, financing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, and operating major privatized state facilities.

(b) The selected contractor is authorized to sponsor the issuance of tax-exempt bonds, certificates of participation, or other securities to finance the project, and the state is authorized to enter into a lease-purchase agreement for the treatment facility.

(2) The contractor shall operate South Florida State Hospital as a mental health treatment facility that serves voluntarily and involuntarily committed indigent adults who meet the criteria of part I of this chapter and who reside in the South Florida State Hospital service area.

(a) South Florida State Hospital shall remain a participant in the mental health disproportionate share program so long as the residents receive eligible services.

(b) The department and the contractor shall ensure that the treatment facility is operated as a part of a total continuum of care for persons who are mentally ill. The contractor shall have as its primary goal for the treatment facility to effectively treat and assist residents to return to the community as quickly as possible.

(3)(a) Current South Florida State Hospital employees who are affected by the privatization shall be given first preference for continued employment by the contractor. The department shall make reasonable efforts to find suitable job placements for employees who wish to remain within the state Career Service System.

(b) Any savings that result from the privatization of South Florida State Hospital shall be directed to the department's service districts 9, 10, and 11 for the delivery of community mental health services.

History.—s. 14, ch. 97-260; s. 14, ch. 2001-278; s. 35, ch. 2002-207; s. 30, ch. 2010-151; s. 86, ch. 2014-19; s. 12, ch. 2021-225.

394.4787 Definitions; ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, 394.4788, and 394.4789.

As used in this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4788, and 394.4789:

(1) "Acute mental health services" means mental health services provided through inpatient hospitalization.

(2) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.

(3) "Charity care" means that portion of hospital charges for care provided to a patient whose family income for the 12 months preceding the determination is equal to or below 150 percent of the current federal nonfarm poverty guideline or the amount of hospital charges due from the patient which exceeds 25 percent of the annual family income and for which there is no compensation. Charity care shall not include administrative or courtesy discounts, contractual allowances to third party payors, or failure of a hospital to collect full charges due to partial payment by governmental programs.

(4) "Indigent" means an individual whose financial status would qualify him or her for charity care.

(5) "Operating expense" means all common and accepted costs appropriate in developing and maintaining the operating of the patient care facility and its activities.

(6) "PMATF" means the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund.

(7) "Specialty psychiatric hospital" means a hospital licensed by the agency pursuant to s. 395.002(28) and part II of chapter 408 as a specialty psychiatric hospital.

History.—s. 2, ch. 89-355; s. 1, ch. 90-192; s. 11, ch. 90-295; s. 55, ch. 91-282; s. 90, ch. 92-33; ss. 70, 98, ch. 92-289; s. 717, ch. 95-148; s. 26, ch. 96-169; s. 32, ch. 98-89; s. 25, ch. 98-171; s. 205, ch. 99-13; s. 25, ch. 2007-230; s. 22, ch. 2018-24; s. 7, ch. 2021-112.

394.4788 Use of certain PMATF funds for the purchase of acute care mental health services.

(1) A hospital may be eligible to be reimbursed an amount no greater than the hospital's previous year contribution to the PMATF for acute mental health services provided to indigent mentally ill persons who have been determined by the agency or its agent to require such treatment and who:

(a) Do not meet Medicaid eligibility criteria, unless the agency makes a referral for a Medicaid eligible patient pursuant to s. 394.4789;

(b) Meet the criteria for mental illness under this part; and

(c) Meet the definition of charity care.

(2) The agency shall annually calculate a per diem reimbursement rate for each specialty psychiatric hospital to be paid to the specialty psychiatric hospitals for the provision of acute mental health services provided to indigent mentally ill patients who meet the criteria in subsection (1). After the first rate period, providers shall be notified of new reimbursement rates for each new state fiscal year by June 1. The new reimbursement rates shall commence July 1.

(3) Reimbursement rates shall be calculated using the most recent audited actual costs received by the agency. Cost data received each April 15 shall be used in the calculation of the rates. Historic costs shall be inflated from the midpoint of a hospital's fiscal year to the midpoint of the state fiscal year. The inflation adjustment shall be made utilizing the latest available projections as of March 31 for the Data Resources Incorporated National and Regional Hospital Input Price Indices as calculated by the Medicaid program office.

(4) Reimbursement shall be based on compensating a specialty psychiatric hospital at a per diem rate equal to its operating costs per inpatient day.

(5) A hospital shall not be entitled to receive more in any one fiscal year than that hospital contributed to the PMATF during the previous fiscal year.

(6) Hospitals that agree to participate in the program set forth in this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, and 394.4789 shall agree that payment from the PMATF is payment in full for all patients for which reimbursement is received under this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, and 394.4789, until the funds for this program are no longer available.

(7) The agency shall develop a payment system to reimburse specialty psychiatric hospitals quarterly as set forth in this part.

History.—s. 3, ch. 89-355; s. 1, ch. 90-192; s. 98, ch. 92-289; s. 27, ch. 96-169; s. 3, ch. 98-89.

394.4789 Establishment of referral process and eligibility determination.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that a hospital which seeks payment under s. 394.4788 shall accept referrals from the department. However, a hospital shall have the right to refuse the admission of a patient due to lack of functional bed space or lack of services appropriate to a patient's specific treatment and no hospital shall be required to accept referrals if the costs for treating the referred patient are no longer reimbursable because the hospital has reached the level of contribution made to the PMATF in the previous fiscal year. Furthermore, a hospital that does not seek compensation for indigent mentally ill patients under the provisions of this act shall not be obliged to accept department referrals, notwithstanding any agreements it may have entered into with the department. The right of refusal in this subsection shall not affect a hospital's requirement to provide emergency care pursuant to s. 395.1041 or other statutory requirements related to the provision of emergency care.

(2) The department shall adopt a patient eligibility form and shall be responsible for eligibility determination. However, the department may contract with participating psychiatric hospitals for eligibility determination. The eligibility form shall provide the mechanism for determining a patient's eligibility according to the requirements of s. 394.4788(1).

(a) A specialty psychiatric hospital shall be eligible for reimbursement only when an eligibility form has been completed for each indigent mentally ill person for whom reimbursement is sought.

(b) As part of eligibility determination, every effort shall be made by the hospital to determine if any third party insurance coverage is available.

History.—s. 4, ch. 89-355; s. 71, ch. 92-289; s. 4, ch. 2015-4.

394.47891 Veterans treatment court programs.

(1) **LEGISLATIVE INTENT.**—It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage and support the judicial circuits of the state and other agencies, local governments, interested public and private entities, and individuals to create and maintain a veterans treatment court program in each judicial circuit. The purpose of a veterans treatment court program is to address the underlying causes of a veteran's involvement with the judicial system through the use of specialized dockets, multidisciplinary teams, and evidence-based treatment. A veterans treatment court program shall use nonadversarial approaches to resolve such underlying causes. Veterans treatment court programs depend on the leadership of attorneys and judges or magistrates who are educated in the issues and science of veterans' behaviors leading to court involvement and require a rigorous team effort to detect, discern, and assist veterans in correcting the behaviors and choices that lead to the veterans' court involvement. This section creates a detailed statewide standard for the creation, operation, and procedures for veterans treatment court programs.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the term:

(a) "Defendant" means a veteran or servicemember who has been charged with or convicted of a criminal offense.

(b) "Military sexual trauma" means psychological trauma that results from a physical assault of a sexual nature, battery of a sexual nature, or sexual harassment which occurred while a servicemember or veteran was serving on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training.

(c) "Servicemember" means:

1. A member of the active or reserve components of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, or Coast Guard;
2. A member of the Florida National Guard;
3. A current or former contractor for the United States Department of Defense; or
4. A current or former military member of a foreign allied country.

(d) "Veteran" means a person who has served in the military.

(e) "Veterans treatment court program" means a specialized docket administered by a court for veterans and servicemembers as set forth in this section.

(3) **AUTHORIZATION.**—

(a) A court with jurisdiction over criminal cases may create and administer a veterans treatment court program.

- (b) A veterans treatment court program may adjudicate misdemeanors and felonies.
 - (c) The chief judge may issue administrative orders concerning the veterans treatment court program.
 - (d) The chief judge and state attorney of the judicial circuit that creates and administers a veterans treatment court program have the exclusive authority to determine whether veterans who have been dishonorably discharged may participate in the veterans treatment court program within the circuit.
- (4) **ADMISSION.**—A defendant who meets the eligibility requirements under subsection (8) may be admitted to a veterans treatment court program at any stage of a criminal proceeding. A defendant seeking to participate in a veterans treatment court program must submit an application to the state attorney. The state attorney must review each application and determine whether the defendant meets the eligibility requirements in subsection (8).
- (5) **RECORD OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.**—
- (a) Each veterans treatment court program shall seek input from the state attorney and other interested persons in developing and adopting policies and procedures to implement subsections (6) and (7).
 - (b) A veterans treatment court program shall create a record of the policies and procedures adopted to implement subsections (6) and (7).
- (6) **KEY COMPONENTS OF A VETERANS TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM.**—
- (a) A veterans treatment court program shall adopt policies and procedures to implement the following key components, including:
 - 1. Integrating substance abuse and mental health treatment services, and any other related treatment and rehabilitation services with justice system case processing.
 - 2. Using a nonadversarial approach in which the state attorney and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting the due process rights of the defendant.
 - 3. Providing for early identification of eligible defendants.
 - 4. Monitoring defendants for abstinence from alcohol and drugs by frequent testing.
 - 5. Providing ongoing judicial interaction with each defendant.
 - 6. Monitoring and evaluating the achievement of each defendant's program goals.
 - 7. Forging partnerships among the veterans treatment court programs, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs, public agencies, and community-based organizations to generate local support and enhance the effectiveness of the veterans treatment court program.
 - (b) In adopting policies and procedures under this section, the court shall consult nationally recognized best practices related to the key components of veterans treatment court programs.

(7) SUPPLEMENTAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF VETERANS TREATMENT COURT PROGRAMS.—A veterans treatment court program may adopt supplemental policies and procedures to:

(a) Refer a defendant with a medical need to an appropriate health care provider or refer a defendant for appropriate assistance, including assistance with housing, employment, nutrition, mentoring, education, and driver license reinstatement.

(b) Otherwise encourage participation in the veterans treatment court program.

(8) ELIGIBILITY.—

(a) A defendant may participate in a veterans treatment court program if he or she is approved by the state attorney, in consultation with the court, and meets the following criteria:

1. The defendant has a service-related mental health condition, service-related traumatic brain injury, service-related substance use disorder, or service-related psychological problem or has experienced military sexual trauma.

2. The defendant's participation in the veterans treatment court program is in the interest of justice and of benefit to the defendant and the community.

(b) In making the determination under subparagraph (a)2., the state attorney, in consultation with the court, must consider:

1. The nature and circumstances of the offense charged.

2. The special characteristics or circumstances of the defendant and any victim or alleged victim, including any recommendation of the victim or alleged victim.

3. The defendant's criminal history and whether the defendant previously participated in a veterans treatment court program or similar program.

4. Whether the defendant's needs exceed the treatment resources available to the veterans treatment court program.

5. The impact on the community of the defendant's participation and treatment in the veterans treatment court program.

6. Recommendations of any law enforcement agency involved in investigating or arresting the defendant.

7. If the defendant owes restitution, the likelihood of payment during the defendant's participation in the veterans treatment court program.

8. Any mitigating circumstances.

9. Any other circumstances reasonably related to the defendant's case.

(9) LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION.—The provisions of this section shall be liberally construed.

(10) NO RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE.—This section does not create a right of a veteran or servicemember to participate in a veterans treatment court program.

(11) MILITARY VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS COURT PROGRAMS IN OPERATION ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30, 2021.—A Military Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program in operation under this section on or before June 30, 2021, may continue to operate but must comply with the amendments made by this act to subsections (1)-(10). This act does not affect or alter the rights or responsibilities of any person who, on or before June 30, 2021, was admitted to and participating in a Military Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program established under this section.

(12) PUBLIC RECORDS EXEMPTION.—

(a) Information relating to a participant or a person considered for participation in a veterans treatment court program contained in the following records is confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:

1. Records created or compiled during screenings for participation in the program.
2. Records created or compiled during substance abuse screenings.
3. Behavioral health evaluations.
4. Subsequent treatment status reports.

(b) Such confidential and exempt information may be disclosed:

1. Pursuant to a written request of the participant or person considered for participation or his or her legal representative.
2. To another governmental entity in the furtherance of its responsibilities associated with the screening of a person considered for participation in or the provision of treatment to a person in a veterans treatment court program.

(c) If such confidential and exempt information is a substance abuse record of a service provider that pertains to the identity, diagnosis, or prognosis of or provision of services to a person, such information may be disclosed pursuant to s. [397.501](#)(7).

(d) If such confidential and exempt information is a record of a service provider that pertains to mental health, such information may be disclosed pursuant to s. [394.4615](#).

(e) The public records exemption in this subsection applies to the information collected before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption.

(f) This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. [119.15](#) and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2029, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

History.—s. 17, ch. 2012-159; s. 9, ch. 2016-127; s. 1, ch. 2019-61; ss. 1, 8, ch. 2021-240; **s. 1, ch. 2024-32.**

394.47892 Mental health court programs.

(1) Each county may fund a mental health court program under which a defendant in the justice system assessed with a mental illness shall be processed in such a manner as to appropriately address the severity of the identified mental illness through treatment services tailored to the individual needs of the participant. The Legislature intends to encourage the department, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Health, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Education, and other such agencies, local governments, law enforcement agencies, interested public or private entities, and individuals to support the creation and establishment of problem-solving court programs. Participation in a mental health court program does not relieve a public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or an adult, but enables such agency to better meet the child's or adult's needs through shared responsibility and resources.

(2) Mental health court programs may include pretrial intervention programs as provided in ss. [948.08](#), [948.16](#), and [985.345](#), postadjudicatory mental health court programs as provided in ss. [948.01](#) and [948.06](#), and review of the status of compliance or noncompliance of sentenced defendants through a mental health court program.

(3) Entry into a pretrial mental health court program is voluntary.

(4)(a) Entry into a postadjudicatory mental health court program as a condition of probation or community control pursuant to s. [948.01](#) or s. [948.06](#) must be based upon the sentencing court's assessment of the defendant's criminal history, mental health screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, and total sentence points; the recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any; and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.

(b) A defendant who is sentenced to a postadjudicatory mental health court program and who, while a mental health court program participant, is the subject of a violation of probation or community control under s. [948.06](#) shall have the violation of probation or community control heard by the judge presiding over the postadjudicatory mental health court program. After a hearing on or admission of the violation, the judge shall dispose of any such violation as he or she deems appropriate if the resulting sentence or conditions are lawful.

(5)(a) Contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, the state courts system shall establish, at a minimum, one coordinator position in each mental health court program to coordinate the responsibilities of the participating agencies and service providers. Each coordinator shall provide direct support to the mental health court program by providing coordination between the multidisciplinary team and the judiciary, providing case management, monitoring compliance of the participants in the mental health court program with court requirements, and managing the collection of data for program evaluation and accountability.

(b) Each mental health court program shall collect sufficient client-level data and programmatic information for purposes of program evaluation. Client-level data includes primary offenses that resulted in the mental health court program referral or sentence, treatment compliance, completion status and reasons for failure to complete, offenses committed during treatment and the sanctions imposed, frequency of court appearances, and units of service. Programmatic information includes referral and screening procedures, eligibility criteria, type and duration of treatment offered, and residential treatment resources. The programmatic information and aggregate data on the number of mental health court program admissions and terminations by type of termination shall be reported annually by each mental health court program to the Office of the State Courts Administrator.

(6) If a county chooses to fund a mental health court program, the county must secure funding from sources other than the state for those costs not otherwise assumed by the state pursuant to s. [29.004](#). However, this subsection does not preclude counties from using funds for treatment and other services provided through state executive branch agencies. Counties may provide, by interlocal agreement, for the collective funding of these programs.

(7) The chief judge of each judicial circuit may appoint an advisory committee for the mental health court program. The committee shall be composed of the chief judge, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chair; the judge or judges of the mental health court program, if not otherwise designated by the chief judge as his or her designee; the state attorney, or his or her designee; the public defender, or his or her designee; the mental health court program coordinator or coordinators; community representatives; treatment representatives; and any other persons who the chair deems appropriate.

(8)(a) Information relating to a participant or a person considered for participation in a mental health court program contained in the following records is confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:

1. Records created or compiled during screenings for participation in the program.
2. Records created or compiled during substance abuse screenings.
3. Behavioral health evaluations.
4. Subsequent treatment status reports.

(b) Such confidential and exempt information may be disclosed:

1. Pursuant to a written request of the participant or person considered for participation or his or her legal representative.
2. To another governmental entity in the furtherance of the governmental entity's responsibilities associated with the screening of a person considered for participation in or the provision of treatment to a person in a mental health court program.

(c) If such confidential and exempt information is a substance abuse record of a service provider that pertains to the identity, diagnosis, and prognosis of or provision of services to a person, such information may be disclosed pursuant to s. [397.501](#)(7).

(d) If such confidential and exempt information is a record of a service provider that pertains to mental health, such information may be disclosed pursuant to s. [394.4615](#).

(e) The public records exemption in this subsection applies to the information collected before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption.

(f) This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. [119.15](#) and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2029, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

History.—s. 10, ch. 2016-127; s. 142, ch. 2019-167; s. 2, ch. 2024-32.

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BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGY

****Study Packet****
For the
Florida Laws and Rules Examination
Computer Based Test
For Psychologists

Effective:

May 2025
(Section 2 of 2)

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Examination Study Packet

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Note: Each section is a transcription of the Florida Statutes or the Florida Administrative Code. All attempts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the texts; if you have any concerns about the accuracy, please consult the Florida Statutes online at www.leg.state.fl.us and the Florida Administrative Code at www.flrules.org. Copies of the laws and rules may also be found in local university or law libraries.

This edition of the Study Packet supersedes all previous editions. Please save this document for future reference. Any Statute or Rule modifications between this edition and prior editions have been identified by highlighting the footnote of each Statute or Rule that had a textual change.

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PART F:

Chapter 415, Adult Protective Services

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CHAPTER 415

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

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415.101 Adult Protective Services Act; legislative intent.

(1) Sections 415.101-415.113 may be cited as the “Adult Protective Services Act.”

(2) The Legislature recognizes that there are many persons in this state who, because of age or disability, are in need of protective services. Such services should allow such an individual the same rights as other citizens and, at the same time, protect the individual from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the detection and correction of abuse, neglect, and exploitation through social services and criminal investigations and to establish a program of protective services for all vulnerable adults in need of them. It is intended that the mandatory reporting of such cases will cause the protective services of the state to be brought to bear in an effort to prevent further abuse, neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable adults. In taking this action, the Legislature intends to place the fewest possible restrictions on personal liberty and the exercise of constitutional rights, consistent with due process and protection from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Further, the Legislature intends to encourage the constructive involvement of families in the care and protection of vulnerable adults.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 61, ch. 85-81; s. 27, ch. 86-220; s. 93, ch. 95-418; s. 1, ch. 2010-31.

415.102 Definitions of terms used in ss. 415.101-415.113.

As used in ss. 415.101-415.113, the term:

(1) “Abuse” means any willful act or threatened act by a relative, caregiver, or household member which causes or is likely to cause significant impairment to a vulnerable adult’s physical, mental, or emotional health. Abuse includes acts and omissions.

(2) “Activities of daily living” means functions and tasks for self-care, including ambulation, bathing, dressing, eating, grooming, toileting, and other similar tasks.

(3) “Alleged perpetrator” means a person who has been named by a reporter as the person responsible for abusing, neglecting, or exploiting a vulnerable adult.

(4) “Capacity to consent” means that a vulnerable adult has sufficient understanding to make and communicate responsible decisions regarding the vulnerable adult’s person or property, including whether or not to accept protective services offered by the department.

(5) “Caregiver” means a person who has been entrusted with or has assumed the responsibility for frequent and regular care of or services to a vulnerable adult on a temporary or permanent basis and who has a commitment, agreement, or understanding with that person or that person’s guardian that a caregiver role exists. “Caregiver” includes, but is not limited to, relatives, household members, guardians, neighbors, and employees and volunteers of facilities as defined in subsection (9). For the purpose of departmental investigative jurisdiction, the term “caregiver” does not include law enforcement officers or employees of municipal or county detention facilities or the Department of Corrections while acting in an official capacity.

(6) “Deception” means a misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact relating to services rendered, disposition of property, or the use of property intended to benefit a vulnerable adult.

(7) "Department" means the Department of Children and Families.

(8)(a) "Exploitation" means a person who:

1. Stands in a position of trust and confidence with a vulnerable adult and knowingly, by deception or intimidation, obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or use, a vulnerable adult's funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive a vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult; or
2. Knows or should know that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent, and obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or use, the vulnerable adult's funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult.

(b) "Exploitation" may include, but is not limited to:

1. Breaches of fiduciary relationships, such as the misuse of a power of attorney or the abuse of guardianship duties, resulting in the unauthorized appropriation, sale, or transfer of property;
2. Unauthorized taking of personal assets;
3. Misappropriation, misuse, or transfer of moneys belonging to a vulnerable adult from a personal or joint account; or
4. Intentional or negligent failure to effectively use a vulnerable adult's income and assets for the necessities required for that person's support and maintenance.

(9) "Facility" means any location providing day or residential care or treatment for vulnerable adults. The term "facility" may include, but is not limited to, any hospital, state institution, nursing home, assisted living facility, adult family-care home, adult day care center, residential facility licensed under chapter 393, adult day training center, or mental health treatment center.

(10) "False report" means a report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult to the central abuse hotline which is not true and is maliciously made for the purpose of:

- (a) Harassing, embarrassing, or harming another person;
- (b) Personal financial gain for the reporting person;
- (c) Acquiring custody of a vulnerable adult; or
- (d) Personal benefit for the reporting person in any other private dispute involving a vulnerable adult.

The term "false report" does not include a report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult which is made in good faith to the central abuse hotline.

(11) "Fiduciary relationship" means a relationship based upon the trust and confidence of the vulnerable adult in the caregiver, relative, household member, or other person entrusted with the use or management of the property or assets of the vulnerable adult. The relationship exists where there is a special confidence reposed in one who in equity and good conscience is bound to act in good faith and with due regard to the interests of the vulnerable adult.

For the purposes of this part, a fiduciary relationship may be formed by an informal agreement between the vulnerable adult and the other person and does not require a formal declaration or court order for its existence. A fiduciary relationship includes, but is not limited to, court-appointed or voluntary guardians, trustees, attorneys, or conservators of a vulnerable adult's assets or property.

(12) "Guardian" means a person who has been appointed by a court to act on behalf of a person; a preneed guardian, as provided in chapter 744; or a health care surrogate expressly designated as provided in chapter 765.

(13) "In-home services" means the provision of nursing, personal care, supervision, or other services to vulnerable adults in their own homes.

(14) "Intimidation" means the communication by word or act to a vulnerable adult that such person will be deprived of food, nutrition, clothing, shelter, supervision, medicine, medical services, money, or financial support or will suffer physical violence.

(15) "Lacks capacity to consent" means a mental impairment that causes a vulnerable adult to lack sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning person or property, including whether or not to accept protective services.

(16) "Neglect" means the failure or omission on the part of the caregiver or vulnerable adult to provide the care, supervision, and services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult, including, but not limited to, food, clothing, medicine, shelter, supervision, and medical services, which a prudent person would consider essential for the well-being of a vulnerable adult. The term "neglect" also means the failure of a caregiver or vulnerable adult to make a reasonable effort to protect a vulnerable adult from abuse, neglect, or exploitation by others. "Neglect" is repeated conduct or a single incident of carelessness which produces or could reasonably be expected to result in serious physical or psychological injury or a substantial risk of death.

(17) "Obtains or uses" means any manner of:

- (a) Taking or exercising control over property;
- (b) Making any use, disposition, or transfer of property;
- (c) Obtaining property by fraud, willful misrepresentation of a future act, or false promise; or
- (d)1. Conduct otherwise known as stealing; larceny; purloining; abstracting; embezzlement; misapplication; misappropriation; conversion; or obtaining money or property by false pretenses, fraud, or deception; or

2. Other conduct similar in nature.

(18) "Office" has the same meaning as in s. [400.0060](#).

(19) "Position of trust and confidence" with respect to a vulnerable adult means the position of a person who:

- (a) Is a parent, spouse, adult child, or other relative by blood or marriage;
- (b) Is a joint tenant or tenant in common;
- (c) Has a legal or fiduciary relationship, including, but not limited to, a court-appointed or voluntary guardian, trustee, attorney, or conservator; or
- (d) Is a caregiver or any other person who has been entrusted with or has assumed responsibility for the use or management of the vulnerable adult's funds, assets, or property.

(20) “Protective investigation” means acceptance of a report from the central abuse hotline alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation as defined in this section; investigation of the report; determination as to whether action by the court is warranted; and referral of the vulnerable adult to another public or private agency when appropriate.

(21) “Protective investigator” means an authorized agent of the department who receives and investigates reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults.

(22) “Protective services” means services to protect a vulnerable adult from further occurrences of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Such services may include, but are not limited to, protective supervision, placement, and in-home and community-based services.

(23) “Protective supervision” means those services arranged for or implemented by the department to protect vulnerable adults from further occurrences of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(24) “Psychological injury” means an injury to the intellectual functioning or emotional state of a vulnerable adult as evidenced by an observable or measurable reduction in the vulnerable adult’s ability to function within that person’s customary range of performance and that person’s behavior.

(25) “Records” means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, videotapes, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to a protective investigation.

(26) “Sexual abuse” means acts of a sexual nature committed in the presence of a vulnerable adult without that person’s informed consent. “Sexual abuse” includes, but is not limited to, the acts defined in s. [794.011\(1\)\(j\)](#), fondling, exposure of a vulnerable adult’s sexual organs, or the use of a vulnerable adult to solicit for or engage in prostitution or sexual performance. “Sexual abuse” does not include any act intended for a valid medical purpose or any act that may reasonably be construed to be normal caregiving action or appropriate display of affection.

(27) “Victim” means any vulnerable adult named in a report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(28) “Vulnerable adult” means a person 18 years of age or older whose ability to perform the normal activities of daily living or to provide for his or her own care or protection is impaired due to a mental, emotional, sensory, long-term physical, or developmental disability or dysfunction, or brain damage, or the infirmities of aging.

(29) “Vulnerable adult in need of services” means a vulnerable adult who has been determined by a protective investigator to be suffering from the ill effects of neglect not caused by a second party perpetrator and is in need of protective services or other services to prevent further harm.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 28, ch. 86-220; s. 29, ch. 87-238; s. 26, ch. 89-294; s. 1, ch. 90-50; s. 44, ch. 90-306; s. 1, ch. 91-57; s. 35, ch. 95-210; s. 94, ch. 95-418; s. 9, ch. 97-98; s. 127, ch. 97-101; s. 41, ch. 97-264; s. 1, ch. 98-182; s. 68, ch. 2000-153; s. 26, ch. 2000-349; s. 4, ch. 2003-57; s. 1, ch. 2006-131; s. 57, ch. 2006-227; s. 2, ch. 2010-31; s. 234, ch. 2014-19; s. 28, ch. 2015-31; s. 16, ch. 2022-165; s. 94, ch. 2023-8.

415.103 Central abuse hotline.

(1) The department shall establish and maintain a central abuse hotline that receives all reports made pursuant to s. 415.1034 in writing or through a single statewide toll-free telephone number. Any person may use the statewide toll-free telephone number to report known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult at any hour of the day or night, any day of the week. The central abuse hotline must be operated in such a manner as to enable the department to:

- (a) Accept reports for investigation when there is a reasonable cause to suspect that a vulnerable adult has been or is being abused, neglected, or exploited.
- (b) Determine whether the allegations made by the reporter require an immediate, 24-hour, or next-working-day response priority.
- (c) When appropriate, refer calls that do not allege the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult to other organizations that might better resolve the reporter's concerns.
- (d) Immediately identify and locate prior reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation through the central abuse hotline.
- (e) Track critical steps in the investigative process to ensure compliance with all requirements for all reports.
- (f) Maintain data to facilitate the production of aggregate statistical reports for monitoring patterns of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
- (g) Serve as a resource for the evaluation, management, and planning of preventive and remedial services for vulnerable adults who have been subject to abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(2) Upon receiving an oral or written report of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, the central abuse hotline must determine if the report requires an immediate onsite protective investigation. For reports requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline must immediately notify the department's designated protective investigative district staff responsible for protective investigations to ensure prompt initiation of an onsite investigation. For reports not requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline must notify the department's designated protective investigative district staff responsible for protective investigations in sufficient time to allow for an investigation to be commenced within 24 hours. At the time of notification of district staff with respect to the report, the central abuse hotline must also provide any known information on any previous report concerning a subject of the present report or any pertinent information relative to the present report or any noted earlier reports. If the report is of known or suspected abuse of a vulnerable adult by someone other than a relative, caregiver, or household member, the report shall be immediately transferred to the appropriate county sheriff's office.

(3) The department shall set standards, priorities, and policies to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the central abuse hotline.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 67, ch. 86-163; s. 29, ch. 86-220; s. 30, ch. 87-238; s. 16, ch. 88-337; s. 27, ch. 89-294; s. 2, ch. 90-50; s. 45, ch. 90-306; s. 2, ch. 91-57; s. 14, ch. 91-71; s. 36, ch. 95-210; s. 95, ch. 95-418; s. 27, ch. 2000-349; s. 3, ch. 2010-31.

415.1034 Mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults; mandatory reports of death.

(1) MANDATORY REPORTING.—

(a) Any person, including, but not limited to, any:

1. Physician, osteopathic physician, medical examiner, chiropractic physician, nurse, paramedic, emergency medical technician, or hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care, or treatment of vulnerable adults;
2. Health professional or mental health professional other than one listed in subparagraph 1.;
3. Practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing;
4. Nursing home staff; assisted living facility staff; adult day care center staff; adult family-care home staff; social worker; or other professional adult care, residential, or institutional staff;
5. State, county, or municipal criminal justice employee or law enforcement officer;
6. Employee of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation conducting inspections of public lodging establishments under s. 509.032;
7. Florida advocacy council or Disability Rights Florida member or a representative of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program;
8. Bank, savings and loan, or credit union officer, trustee, or employee; or
9. Dealer, investment adviser, or associated person under chapter 517, who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a vulnerable adult has been or is being abused, neglected, or exploited must immediately report such knowledge or suspicion to the central abuse hotline.

(b) To the extent possible, a report made pursuant to paragraph (a) must contain, but need not be limited to, the following information:

1. Name, age, race, sex, physical description, and location of each victim alleged to have been abused, neglected, or exploited.
2. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the victim's family members.
3. Name, address, and telephone number of each alleged perpetrator.
4. Name, address, and telephone number of the caregiver of the victim, if different from the alleged perpetrator.
5. Name, address, and telephone number of the person reporting the alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
6. Description of the physical or psychological injuries sustained.
7. Actions taken by the reporter, if any, such as notification of the criminal justice agency.

8. Any other information available to the reporting person which may establish the cause of abuse, neglect, or exploitation that occurred or is occurring.

(2) **MANDATORY REPORTS OF DEATH.**—Any person who is required to investigate reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation and who has reasonable cause to suspect that a vulnerable adult died as a result of abuse, neglect, or exploitation shall immediately report the suspicion to the appropriate medical examiner, to the appropriate criminal justice agency, and to the department, notwithstanding the existence of a death certificate signed by a practicing physician. The medical examiner shall accept the report for investigation pursuant to s. 406.11 and shall report the findings of the investigation, in writing, to the appropriate local criminal justice agency, the appropriate state attorney, and the department. Autopsy reports maintained by the medical examiner are not subject to the confidentiality requirements provided for in s. 415.107.

History.—s. 96, ch. 95-418; s. 10, ch. 97-98; s. 42, ch. 97-264; s. 256, ch. 98-166; s. 21, ch. 2000-263; s. 2, ch. 2000-318; s. 28, ch. 2000-349; s. 29, ch. 2015-31; s. 1, ch. 2020-157.

415.10341 Protection of specified adults.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Financial exploitation” means the wrongful or unauthorized taking, withholding, appropriation, or use of money, assets, or property of a specified adult; or any act or omission by a person, including through the use of a power of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship of a specified adult, to:

1. Obtain control over the specified adult’s money, assets, or property through deception, intimidation, or undue influence to deprive him or her of the ownership, use, benefit, or possession of the money, assets, or property; or

2. Divert the specified adult’s money, assets, or property to deprive him or her of the ownership, use, benefit, or possession of the money, assets, or property.

(b) “Financial institution” means a state financial institution or a federal financial institution as those terms are defined under s. [655.005](#)(1).

(c) “Specified adult” means a natural person 65 years of age or older, or a vulnerable adult as defined in s. [415.102](#).

(d) “Trusted contact” means a natural person 18 years of age or older whom the account owner has expressly identified and recorded in a financial institution’s books and records as the person who may be contacted about either the account or the account owner to address possible financial exploitation or to confirm the specifics of the account owner’s current contact information or health status; to determine the identity of any conservator, executor, trustee, or individual or entity granted a power of attorney; or to address any other concern reasonably related to the administration of the account. The term may include a joint account owner or an individual or entity who has been granted a power of attorney.

(2) The Legislature finds that many persons in this state, because of age or disability, are at increased risk of financial exploitation and loss of their assets, funds, investments, and investment accounts. The Legislature further finds that specified adults in this state are at a statistically higher risk of being targeted for financial exploitation, regardless of diminished capacity or other disability, because of their accumulation of substantial assets and wealth compared to younger age groups. In enacting this section, the Legislature recognizes the freedom of specified adults to manage their assets, make investment choices, and spend their funds, and intends that such

rights may not be infringed absent a reasonable belief of financial exploitation as provided in this section. The Legislature therefore intends to provide for the prevention of financial exploitation of such persons. The Legislature intends to encourage the constructive involvement of financial institutions that take action based upon the reasonable belief that specified adults who have accounts with such financial institutions have been or are the subject of financial exploitation, and to provide financial institutions and their employees immunity from liability for taking actions as authorized herein. The Legislature intends to balance the rights of specified adults to direct and control their assets, funds, and investments and to exercise their constitutional rights consistent with due process with the need to provide financial institutions the ability to place narrow, time-limited restrictions on these rights in an effort to decrease specified adults' risk of loss due to abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation.

(3) If a financial institution reports suspected financial exploitation of a specified adult pursuant to s. [415.1034](#), it may delay a disbursement or transaction from an account of a specified adult or an account for which a specified adult is a beneficiary or beneficial owner if all of the following apply:

(a) The financial institution promptly initiates an internal review of the facts and circumstances that caused an employee of the financial institution to report suspected financial exploitation.

(b) Not later than 3 business days after the date on which the delay was first placed, the financial institution:

1. Notifies in writing all parties authorized to transact business on the account and any trusted contact on the account, using the contact information provided for the account, with the exception of any party an employee of the financial institution reasonably believes has engaged in, is engaging in, has attempted to engage in, or will attempt to engage in the suspected financial exploitation of the specified adult. The notice, which may be provided electronically, must provide the reason for the delay.

2. Creates and maintains for at least 5 years from the date of the delayed disbursement or transaction a written or electronic record of the delayed disbursement or transaction that includes, at minimum, the following information:

- a. The date on which the delay was first placed.

- b. The name and address of the specified adult.

- c. The business location of the financial institution.

- d. The name and title of the employee who reported suspected financial exploitation of the specified adult pursuant to s. [415.1034](#).

- e. The facts and circumstances that caused the employee to report suspected financial exploitation.

(4) A delay on a disbursement or transaction under subsection (3) expires 15 business days after the date on which the delay was first placed. However, the financial institution may extend the delay for up to 30 additional business days if the financial institution's review of the available facts and circumstances continues to support the reasonable belief that financial exploitation of the specified adult has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted. The length of the delay may be shortened or extended at any time by a court of competent jurisdiction.

This subsection does not prevent a financial institution from terminating a delay after communication with the parties authorized to transact business on the account and any trusted contact on the account.

(5) A financial institution that acts in good faith and exercises reasonable care to comply with this section is immune from any administrative or civil liability that might otherwise arise from such delay in a disbursement or transaction in accordance with this section. This subsection does not supersede or diminish any immunity granted elsewhere in this chapter.

(6) Before placing a delay on a disbursement or transaction pursuant to this section, a financial institution must do all of the following:

(a) Develop training policies or programs reasonably designed to educate employees who perform or approve transactions on behalf of customers on issues pertaining to financial exploitation of specified adults.

(b) Conduct training for employees described in paragraph (a) as soon as reasonably practicable and maintain a written record of all trainings conducted. With respect to an individual who begins employment with a covered financial institution after July 1, 2024, such training must be conducted within 1 year after the date on which the individual becomes employed by or affiliated or associated with the covered financial institution.

(c) Develop, maintain, and enforce written procedures regarding the manner in which suspected financial exploitation is reviewed internally, including, if applicable, the manner in which suspected financial exploitation is required to be reported to supervisory personnel.

(7) Absent a reasonable belief of financial exploitation as provided in this section, this section does not otherwise alter a financial institution's obligations to all parties authorized to transact business on an account and any trusted contact named on such account.

(8) This section does not create new rights for or impose new obligations or new duties on a financial institution under other applicable law.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2024-200.

415.1035 Facility's duty to inform residents of their right to report abusive, neglectful, or exploitive practices.

The department shall work cooperatively with the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Department of Elderly Affairs to ensure that every facility that serves vulnerable adults informs residents of their right to report abusive, neglectful, or exploitive practices. Each facility must establish appropriate policies and procedures to facilitate such reporting.

History.—s. 97, ch. 95-418; s. 29, ch. 2000-349; s. 58, ch. 2006-227.

415.1036 Immunity.

(1) Any person who participates in making a report under s. 415.1034 or participates in a judicial proceeding resulting therefrom is presumed to be acting in good faith and, unless lack of good faith is shown by clear and convincing evidence, is immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed. This section does not grant immunity, civil or criminal, to any person who is suspected of having abused, neglected, or exploited, or committed any illegal act upon or against, a vulnerable adult.

Further, a resident or employee of a facility that serves vulnerable adults may not be subjected to reprisal or discharge because of the resident's or employee's actions in reporting abuse, neglect, or exploitation pursuant to s. 415.1034.

(2) Any person who makes a report under s. 415.1034 has a civil cause of action for appropriate compensatory and punitive damages against any person who causes detrimental changes in the employment status of the reporting party by reason of the reporting party's making the report. Any detrimental change made in the residency or employment status of such a person, such as, but not limited to, discharge, termination, demotion, transfer, or reduction in pay or benefits or work privileges, or negative evaluations, within 120 days after the report is made establishes a rebuttable presumption that the detrimental action was retaliatory.

History.—s. 98, ch. 95-418; s. 30, ch. 2000-349.

415.104 Protective investigations of cases of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults; transmittal of records to state attorney.

(1) The department shall, upon receipt of a report alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, begin within 24 hours a protective investigation of the facts alleged therein. If a caregiver refuses to allow the department to begin a protective investigation or interferes with the conduct of such an investigation, the appropriate law enforcement agency shall be contacted for assistance. If, during the course of the investigation, the department has reason to believe that the abuse, neglect, or exploitation is perpetrated by a second party, the appropriate law enforcement agency and state attorney shall be orally notified. The department and the law enforcement agency shall cooperate to allow the criminal investigation to proceed concurrently with, and not be hindered by, the protective investigation. The department shall make a preliminary written report to the law enforcement agencies within 5 working days after the oral report. The department shall, within 24 hours after receipt of the report, notify the appropriate Florida local advocacy council, or the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, when appropriate, that an alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation perpetrated by a second party has occurred. Notice to the Florida local advocacy council or the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program may be accomplished orally or in writing and shall include the name and location of the vulnerable adult alleged to have been abused, neglected, or exploited and the nature of the report.

(2) Upon commencing an investigation, the protective investigator shall inform all of the vulnerable adults and alleged perpetrators named in the report of the following:

- (a) The names of the investigators and identifying credentials from the department.
- (b) The purpose of the investigation.
- (c) That the victim, the victim's guardian, the victim's caregiver, and the alleged perpetrator, and legal counsel for any of those persons, have a right to a copy of the report at the conclusion of the investigation.
- (d) The name and telephone number of the protective investigator's supervisor available to answer questions.
- (e) That each person has the right to obtain his or her own attorney.

Any person being interviewed by a protective investigator may be represented by an attorney, at the person's own expense, or may choose to have another person present. The other person present may not be an alleged perpetrator in any report currently under investigation. Before participating in such interview, the other person present shall execute an agreement to comply with

the confidentiality requirements of ss. 415.101-415.113. The absence of an attorney or other person does not prevent the department from proceeding with other aspects of the investigation, including interviews with other persons. In an investigative interview with a vulnerable adult, the protective investigator may conduct the interview with no other person present.

(3) For each report it receives, the department shall perform an onsite investigation to:

(a) Determine that the person is a vulnerable adult as defined in s. 415.102.

(b) Determine whether the person is a vulnerable adult in need of services, as defined in s. 415.102.

(c) Determine the composition of the family or household, including the name, address, date of birth, social security number, sex, and race of each person in the household.

(d) Determine whether there is an indication that a vulnerable adult is abused, neglected, or exploited.

(e) Determine the nature and extent of present or prior injuries, abuse, or neglect, and any evidence thereof.

(f) Determine, if possible, the person or persons apparently responsible for the abuse, neglect, or exploitation, including name, address, date of birth, social security number, sex, and race.

(g) Determine the immediate and long-term risk to each vulnerable adult through utilization of standardized risk assessment instruments.

(h) Determine the protective, treatment, and ameliorative services necessary to safeguard and ensure the vulnerable adult's well-being and cause the delivery of those services.

(4) No later than 60 days after receiving the initial report, the designated protective investigative staff of the department shall complete the investigation and notify the guardian of the vulnerable adult, the vulnerable adult, and the caregiver of any recommendations of services to be provided to ameliorate the causes or effects of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(5) Whenever the law enforcement agency and the department have conducted independent investigations, the law enforcement agency shall, within 5 working days after concluding its investigation, report its findings to the state attorney and to the department.

(6) Upon receipt of a report which alleges that an employee or agent of the department acting in an official capacity has committed an act of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, the department shall commence, or cause to be commenced, a protective investigation and shall notify the state attorney in whose circuit the alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurred.

(7) With respect to any case of reported abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, the department, when appropriate, shall transmit all relevant reports to the state attorney of the circuit where the incident occurred.

(8) Within 15 days after completion of the state attorney's investigation of a case reported to him or her pursuant to this section, the state attorney shall report his or her findings to the department and shall include a determination of whether or not prosecution is justified and appropriate in view of the circumstances of the specific case.

(9) The department shall not use a warning, reprimand, or disciplinary action against an employee, found in that employee's personnel records, as the sole basis for a finding of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 5, ch. 84-226; s. 2, ch. 85-143; s. 30, ch. 86-220; s. 31, ch. 87-238; s. 17, ch. 88-337; s. 28, ch. 89-294; s. 3, ch. 90-50; s. 46, ch. 90-306; s. 3, ch. 91-57; s. 64, ch. 97-103; s. 200, ch. 99-8; s. 22, ch. 2000-263; s. 31, ch. 2000-349; s. 30, ch. 2015-31.

415.1045 Photographs, videotapes, and medical examinations; abrogation of privileged communications; confidential records and documents.

(1) PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEOTAPES.—

(a) The protective investigator, while investigating a report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, may take or cause to be taken photographs and videotapes of the vulnerable adult, and of his or her environment, which are relevant to the investigation. All photographs and videotapes taken during the course of the protective investigation are confidential and exempt from public disclosure as provided in s. 415.107.

(b) Any photographs or videotapes made pursuant to this subsection, or copies thereof, must be sent to the department as soon as possible.

(2) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—

(a) With the consent of the vulnerable adult who has the capacity to consent or the vulnerable adult's guardian, or pursuant to s. 415.1051, the department may cause the vulnerable adult to be referred to a licensed physician or any emergency department in a hospital or health care facility for medical examination, diagnosis, or treatment if any of the following circumstances exist:

1. The areas of trauma visible on the vulnerable adult indicate a need for medical examination;
2. The vulnerable adult verbally complains or otherwise exhibits signs or symptoms indicating a need for medical attention as a consequence of suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation; or
3. The vulnerable adult is alleged to have been sexually abused.

(b) Upon admission to a hospital or health care facility, with the consent of the vulnerable adult who has capacity to consent or that person's guardian, or pursuant to s. 415.1051, the medical staff of the facility may examine, diagnose, or treat the vulnerable adult. If a person who has legal authority to give consent for the provision of medical treatment to a vulnerable adult has not given or has refused to give such consent, examination and treatment must be limited to reasonable examination of the patient to determine the medical condition of the patient and treatment reasonably necessary to alleviate the medical condition or to stabilize the patient pending a determination by the court of the department's petition authorizing protective services. Any person may seek an expedited judicial intervention under rule 5.900 of the Florida Probate Rules concerning medical treatment procedures.

(c) Medical examination, diagnosis, and treatment provided under this subsection must be paid for by third-party reimbursement, if available, or by the vulnerable adult, if he or she is able to pay; or, if he or she is unable to pay, the department shall pay the costs within available emergency services funds.

(d) Reports of examination, diagnosis, and treatment made under this subsection, or copies thereof, must be sent to the department as soon as possible.

(e) This subsection does not obligate the department to pay for any treatment other than that necessary to alleviate the immediate presenting problems.

(3) **ABROGATION OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.**—The privileged quality of communication between husband and wife and between any professional and the professional's patient or client, and any other privileged communication except that between attorney and client or clergy and person, as such communication relates to both the competency of the witness and to the exclusion of confidential communications, does not apply to any situation involving known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult and does not constitute grounds for failure to report as required by s. 415.1034, for failure to cooperate with law enforcement or the department in its activities under ss. 415.101-415.113, or for failure to give evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding relating to abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

(4) **MEDICAL, SOCIAL, OR FINANCIAL RECORDS OR DOCUMENTS.**—

(a) The protective investigator, while investigating a report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, must have access to, inspect, and copy all medical, social, or financial records or documents in the possession of any person, caregiver, guardian, or facility which are relevant to the allegations under investigation, unless specifically prohibited by the vulnerable adult who has capacity to consent.

(b) The confidentiality of any medical, social, or financial record or document that is confidential under state law does not constitute grounds for failure to:

1. Report as required by s. 415.1034;
2. Cooperate with the department in its activities under ss. 415.101-415.113;
3. Give access to such records or documents; or
4. Give evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding relating to abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

(5) **ACCESS TO RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS.**—If any person refuses to allow a law enforcement officer or the protective investigator to have access to, inspect, or copy any medical, social, or financial record or document in the possession of any person, caregiver, guardian, or facility which is relevant to the allegations under investigation, the department may petition the court for an order requiring the person to allow access to the record or document. The petition must allege specific facts sufficient to show that the record or document is relevant to the allegations under investigation and that the person refuses to allow access to such record or document. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the record or document is relevant to the allegations under investigation, the court may order the person to allow access to and permit the inspection or copying of the medical, social, or financial record or document.

(6) **WORKING AGREEMENTS.**—The department shall enter into working agreements with the jurisdictionally responsible county sheriff's office or local police department that will be the lead agency for conducting any criminal investigation arising from an allegation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult. The working agreement must specify how the requirements of this chapter will be met. For the purposes of such agreement, the jurisdictionally responsible law enforcement entity may share Florida criminal history and local criminal history information that is not otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1) with the district personnel. A law enforcement entity entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525.

Criminal justice information provided by the law enforcement entity may be used only for the purposes specified in the agreement and shall be provided at no charge. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Law Enforcement shall provide to the department electronic access to Florida criminal justice information that is lawfully available and not exempt from s. 119.07(1), only for the purpose of protective investigations and emergency placement.

As a condition of access to the information, the department shall execute an appropriate user agreement addressing the access, use, dissemination, and destruction of such information and comply with all applicable laws and rules of the Department of Law Enforcement.

History.—s. 99, ch. 95-418; s. 2, ch. 98-182; s. 32, ch. 2000-349; s. 4, ch. 2002-174; s. 1, ch. 2003-262; s. 136, ch. 2010-102.

415.105 Provision of protective services with consent; withdrawal of consent; interference.

(1) **PROTECTIVE SERVICES WITH CONSENT.**—If the department determines through its investigation that a vulnerable adult demonstrates a need for protective services or protective supervision, the department shall immediately provide, or arrange for the provision of, protective services or protective supervision, including in-home services, provided that the vulnerable adult consents. A vulnerable adult in need of services as defined in s. 415.102 shall be referred to the community care for disabled adults program, or to the community care for the elderly program administered by the Department of Elderly Affairs.

(2) **WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT.**—If the vulnerable adult withdraws consent to the receipt of protective services or protective supervision, the services may not be provided, except pursuant to s. 415.1051.

(3) **INTERFERENCE WITH THE PROVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES.**—When any person refuses to allow the provision of protective services to a vulnerable adult who has the capacity to consent to services, the department shall petition the court for an order enjoining the person from interfering with the provision of protective services. The petition must allege specific facts sufficient to show that the vulnerable adult is in need of protective services and that the person refuses to allow the provision of such services.

If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the vulnerable adult is in need of protective services and that the person refuses to allow the provision of such services, the court may issue an order enjoining the person from interfering with the provision of protective services to the vulnerable adult.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 31, ch. 86-220; s. 29, ch. 89-294; s. 21, ch. 95-144; s. 37, ch. 95-210; s. 100, ch. 95-418; s. 3, ch. 98-182; s. 33, ch. 2000-349.

415.1051 Protective services interventions when capacity to consent is lacking; nonemergencies; emergencies; orders; limitations.

(1) **NONEMERGENCY PROTECTIVE SERVICES INTERVENTIONS.**—If the department has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult or a vulnerable adult in need of services is being abused, neglected, or exploited and is in need of protective services but lacks the capacity to consent to protective services, the department shall petition the court for an order authorizing the provision of protective services.

(a) *Nonemergency protective services petition.*—The petition must state the name, age, and address of the vulnerable adult, allege specific facts sufficient to show that the vulnerable adult is in need of protective services and lacks the capacity to consent to them, and indicate the services needed.

(b) *Notice.*—Notice of the filing of the petition and a copy of the petition must be given to the vulnerable adult, to that person’s spouse, guardian, and legal counsel, and, when known, to the adult children or next of kin of the vulnerable adult. Such notice must be given at least 5 days before the hearing.

(c) *Hearing.*—

1. The court shall set the case for hearing within 14 days after the filing of the petition. The vulnerable adult and any person given notice of the filing of the petition have the right to be present at the hearing. The department must make reasonable efforts to ensure the presence of the vulnerable adult at the hearing.

2. The vulnerable adult has the right to be represented by legal counsel at the hearing. The court shall appoint legal counsel to represent a vulnerable adult who is without legal representation.

3. The court shall determine whether:

a. Protective services, including in-home services, are necessary.

b. The vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to the provision of such services.

(d) *Hearing findings.*—If at the hearing the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the vulnerable adult is in need of protective services and lacks the capacity to consent, the court may issue an order authorizing the provision of protective services. If an order for protective services is issued, it must include a statement of the services to be provided and designate an individual or agency to be responsible for performing or obtaining the essential services on behalf of the vulnerable adult or otherwise consenting to protective services on behalf of the vulnerable adult.

(e) *Continued protective services.*—

1. No more than 60 days after the date of the order authorizing the provision of protective services, the department shall petition the court to determine whether:

a. Protective services will be continued with the consent of the vulnerable adult pursuant to this subsection;

b. Protective services will be continued for the vulnerable adult who lacks capacity;

c. Protective services will be discontinued; or

d. A petition for guardianship should be filed pursuant to chapter 744.

2. If the court determines that a petition for guardianship should be filed pursuant to chapter 744, the court, for good cause shown, may order continued protective services until it makes a determination regarding capacity.

3. If the department has a good faith belief that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to protective services, the petition to determine incapacity under s. 744.3201 may be filed by the department. Once the petition is filed, the department may not be appointed guardian and may not provide legal counsel for the guardian.

(f) *Costs.*—The costs of services ordered under this section must be paid by the perpetrator if the perpetrator is financially able to do so; or by third-party reimbursement, if available. If the vulnerable adult is unable to pay for guardianship, application may be made to the public guardian for public guardianship services, if available.

(2) **EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE SERVICES INTERVENTION.**—If the department has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult is suffering from abuse or neglect that presents a risk of death or serious physical injury to the vulnerable adult and that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to emergency protective services, the department may take action under this subsection. If the vulnerable adult has the capacity to consent and refuses consent to emergency protective services, emergency protective services may not be provided.

(a) *Emergency entry of premises.*—If, upon arrival at the scene of the incident, consent is not obtained for access to the alleged victim for purposes of conducting a protective investigation under this subsection and the department has reason to believe that the situation presents a risk of death or serious physical injury, a representative of the department and a law enforcement officer may forcibly enter the premises. If, after obtaining access to the alleged victim, it is determined through a personal assessment of the situation that no emergency exists and there is no basis for emergency protective services intervention under this subsection, the department shall terminate the emergency entry.

(b) *Emergency removal from premises.*—If it appears that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to emergency protective services and that the vulnerable adult, from the personal observations of the representative of the department and specified medical personnel or law enforcement officers, is likely to incur a risk of death or serious physical injury if such person is not immediately removed from the premises, then the representative of the department shall transport or arrange for the transportation of the vulnerable adult to an appropriate medical or protective services facility in order to provide emergency protective services. Law enforcement personnel have a duty to transport when medical transportation is not available or needed and the vulnerable adult presents a threat of injury to self or others. If the vulnerable adult's caregiver or guardian is present, the protective investigator must seek the caregiver's or guardian's consent pursuant to subsection (4) before the vulnerable adult may be removed from the premises, unless the protective investigator suspects that the vulnerable adult's caregiver or guardian has caused the abuse, neglect, or exploitation. The department shall, within 24 hours after providing or arranging for emergency removal of the vulnerable adult, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, petition the court for an order authorizing emergency protective services.

(c) *Emergency medical treatment.*—If, upon admission to a medical facility, it is the opinion of the medical staff that immediate medical treatment is necessary to prevent serious physical injury or death, and that such treatment does not violate a known health care advance directive prepared by the vulnerable adult, the medical facility may proceed with treatment to the vulnerable adult. If a person with legal authority to give consent for the provision of medical treatment to a vulnerable adult has not given or has refused to give such consent, examination and treatment must be limited to reasonable examination of the patient to determine the medical condition of the patient and treatment reasonably necessary to alleviate the emergency medical condition or to stabilize the patient pending court determination of the department's petition authorizing emergency protective services. Any person may seek an expedited judicial intervention under rule 5.900 of the Florida Probate Rules concerning medical treatment procedures.

(d) *Emergency protective services petition.*—A petition filed under this subsection must state the name, age, and address of the vulnerable adult and allege the facts constituting the emergency protective services intervention and subsequent removal of the vulnerable adult or provision of in-home services, the facts relating to the capacity of the vulnerable adult to consent to services, the efforts of the department to obtain consent, and the services needed or delivered.

(e) *Notice.*—Notice of the filing of the emergency protective services petition and a copy of the petition must be given to the vulnerable adult, to that person's spouse, to that person's guardian, if any, to legal counsel representing the vulnerable adult, and, when known, to adult children or next of kin of the vulnerable adult. Such notice must be given at least 24 hours before any hearing on the petition for emergency protective services.

(f) *Hearing.*—When emergency removal has occurred under this subsection, a hearing must be held within 4 days after the filing of the emergency protective services petition, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, to establish reasonable cause for grounds to continue emergency protective services.

1. The court shall determine, by clear and convincing evidence, whether an emergency existed which justified the emergency protective services intervention, whether the vulnerable adult is in need of emergency protective services, whether the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to emergency protective services, and whether:

- a. Emergency protective services will continue with the consent of the vulnerable adult;
- b. Emergency protective services will continue without the consent of the vulnerable adult; or
- c. Emergency protective services will be discontinued.

2. The vulnerable adult has the right to be represented by legal counsel at the hearing. The court shall appoint legal counsel to represent a vulnerable adult who is without legal representation.

3. The department must make reasonable efforts to ensure the presence of the vulnerable adult at the hearing.

4. If an order to continue emergency protective services is issued, it must state the services to be provided and designate an individual or agency to be responsible for performing or obtaining the essential services, or otherwise consenting to protective services on behalf of the vulnerable adult.

(g) *Continued emergency protective services.*—

1. Not more than 60 days after the date of the order authorizing the provision of emergency protective services, the department shall petition the court to determine whether:

- a. Emergency protective services will be continued with the consent of the vulnerable adult;
- b. Emergency protective services will be continued for the vulnerable adult who lacks capacity;
- c. Emergency protective services will be discontinued; or
- d. A petition should be filed under chapter 744.

2. If it is decided to file a petition under chapter 744, for good cause shown, the court may order continued emergency protective services until a determination is made by the court.

3. If the department has a good faith belief that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to protective services, the petition to determine incapacity under s. 744.3201 may be filed by the department. Once the petition is filed, the department may not be appointed guardian and may not provide legal counsel for the guardian.

(h) *Costs.*—The costs of services ordered under this section must be paid by the perpetrator if the perpetrator is financially able to do so, or by third-party reimbursement, if available.

(3) **PROTECTIVE SERVICES ORDER.**—In ordering any protective services under this section, the court shall adhere to the following limitations:

(a) Only such protective services as are necessary to ameliorate the conditions creating the abuse, neglect, or exploitation may be ordered, and the court shall specifically designate the approved services in the order of the court.

(b) Protective services ordered may not include a change of residence, unless the court specifically finds such action is necessary to ameliorate the conditions creating the abuse, neglect, or exploitation and the court gives specific approval for such action in the order. Placement may be made to such facilities as adult family-care homes, assisted living facilities, or nursing homes, or to other appropriate facilities. Placement may not be made to facilities for the acutely mentally ill, except as provided in chapter 394.

(c) If an order to continue emergency protective services is issued, it must include the designation of an individual or agency to be responsible for performing or obtaining the essential services on behalf of the vulnerable adult or otherwise consenting to protective services on behalf of the vulnerable adult.

(4) **PROTECTIVE SERVICES INTERVENTIONS WITH CAREGIVER OR GUARDIAN PRESENT.**—

(a) When a vulnerable adult who lacks the capacity to consent has been identified as the victim, the protective investigator must first request consent from the caregiver or guardian, if present, before providing protective services or protective supervision, unless the protective investigator suspects that the caregiver or guardian has caused the abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(b) If the caregiver or guardian agrees to engage or provide services designed to prevent further abuse, neglect, or exploitation, the department may provide protective supervision.

(c) If the caregiver or guardian refuses to give consent or later withdraws consent to agreed-upon services, or otherwise fails to provide needed care and supervision, the department may provide emergency protective services as provided in subsection (2). If emergency protective services are so provided, the department must then petition the court for an order to provide emergency protective services under subsection (3).

(5) **INTERFERENCE WITH COURT-ORDERED PROTECTIVE SERVICES.**—When a court order exists authorizing protective services for a vulnerable adult who lacks capacity to consent and any person interferes with the provision of such court-ordered protective services, the appropriate law enforcement agency shall enforce the order of the court.

(6) **LIMITATIONS.**—This section does not limit in any way the authority of the court or a criminal justice officer, or any other duly appointed official, to intervene in emergency circumstances under existing statutes. This section does not limit the authority of any person to file a petition for guardianship under chapter 744.

History.—s. 101, ch. 95-418; s. 11, ch. 97-98; s. 34, ch. 2000-349; s. 2, ch. 2006-131; s. 4, ch. 2010-31.

415.1052 Interference with investigation or with the provision of protective services.

(1) If, upon arrival of the protective investigator, any person refuses to allow the department to begin a protective investigation, interferes with the department's ability to conduct such an investigation, or refuses to give access to the vulnerable adult, the appropriate law enforcement agency must be contacted to assist the department in commencing the protective investigation.

(2) When any person refuses to allow the provision of protective services to the vulnerable adult who has the capacity to consent to services, the department shall petition the court for an order enjoining the person from interfering with the provision of protective services. The petition must allege specific facts sufficient to show that the vulnerable adult is in need of protective services and that the person refuses to allow the provision of such services. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the vulnerable adult is in need of protective services and that the person refuses to allow the provision of such services, the court may issue an order enjoining the person from interfering with the provision of protective services to the vulnerable adult.

History.—s. 102, ch. 95-418; s. 35, ch. 2000-349.

415.1055 Notification to administrative entities.

(1) Upon receipt of a report that alleges that an employee or agent of the department, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, or the Department of Elderly Affairs, acting in an official capacity, has committed an act of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, the department shall notify the state attorney in whose circuit the abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurred. This notification may be oral or written.

(2) If at any time during a protective investigation the department has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult has been abused, neglected, or exploited by another person, the state attorney having jurisdiction in the county in which the abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurred shall be notified immediately, either orally or in writing.

(3) If at any time during a protective investigation the department has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult has been abused, neglected, or exploited by another person, the appropriate law enforcement agency shall be immediately notified. Such agency may begin a criminal investigation concurrent with or independent of the protective investigation of the department. This notification may be oral or written.

(4) If at any time during a protective investigation the department has reasonable cause to believe that abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult has occurred within a facility that receives Medicaid funds, the department shall notify the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit within the Department of Legal Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, in order that it may begin an investigation concurrent with the protective investigation of the department. This notification may be oral or written.

(5) If at any time during a protective investigation the department has reasonable cause to believe that an employee of a facility, as defined in s. 415.102, is the alleged perpetrator of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, the department shall notify the Agency for Health Care Administration, Division of Health Quality Assurance, in writing.

(6) If at any time during a protective investigation the department has reasonable cause to believe that professional licensure violations have occurred, the department shall notify the Division of Medical Quality Assurance within the Department of Health. This notification must be in writing.

(7) The department shall notify the state attorney having jurisdiction in the county in which the abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurred if evidence indicates that further criminal investigation is warranted. This notification must be in writing.

(8) At the conclusion of a protective investigation at a facility, the department shall notify either the Florida local advocacy council or the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program or the long-term care ombudsman council of the results of the investigation. This notification must be in writing.

(9) When a report involving a guardian of the person or property, or both, is received, the department shall notify the probate court having jurisdiction over the guardianship, in writing.

(10) When a report has been received and the department has reason to believe that a vulnerable adult resident of a facility licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the Agency for Persons with Disabilities has been the victim of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, the department shall provide a copy of its investigation to the appropriate agency. If the investigation determines that a health professional licensed or certified under the Department of Health may have abused, neglected, or exploited a vulnerable adult, the department shall also provide a copy to the Department of Health.

History.—s. 103, ch. 95-418; s. 12, ch. 97-98; s. 30, ch. 98-166; s. 4, ch. 98-182; s. 69, ch. 2000-153; s. 23, ch. 2000-263; s. 36, ch. 2000-349; s. 59, ch. 2006-227; s. 31, ch. 2015-31.

415.106 Cooperation by the department and criminal justice and other agencies.

(1) All criminal justice agencies have a duty and responsibility to cooperate fully with the department so as to enable the department to fulfill its responsibilities under ss. 415.101-415.113. Such duties include, but are not limited to, forced entry, emergency removal, emergency transportation, and the enforcement of court orders obtained under ss. 415.101-415.113.

(2) To ensure coordination, communication, and cooperation with the investigation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults, the department shall develop and maintain interprogram agreements or operational procedures among appropriate departmental programs and the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, the Florida Statewide Advocacy Council, and other agencies that provide services to vulnerable adults. These agreements or procedures must cover such subjects as the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the department in identifying and responding to reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults; the provision of services; and related coordinated activities.

(3) To the fullest extent possible, the department shall cooperate with and seek cooperation from all appropriate public and private agencies, including health agencies, educational agencies, social service agencies, courts, organizations, or programs providing or concerned with human services related to the prevention, identification, or treatment of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 32, ch. 86-220; s. 27, ch. 93-177; s. 104, ch. 95-418; s. 24, ch. 2000-263; s. 37, ch. 2000-349; s. 32, ch. 2015-31.

415.107 Confidentiality of reports and records.

(1) In order to protect the rights of the individual or other persons responsible for the welfare of a vulnerable adult, all records concerning reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the vulnerable adult, including reports made to the central abuse hotline, and all records generated as a result of such reports shall be confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and may not be disclosed except as specifically authorized by ss. 415.101-415.113.

(2) Upon the request of the committee chairperson, access to all records shall be granted to staff of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over issues and services related to vulnerable adults, or over the department. All confidentiality provisions that apply to the Department of Children and Families continue to apply to the records made available to legislative staff under this subsection.

(3) Access to all records, excluding the name of the reporter which shall be released only as provided in subsection (6), shall be granted only to the following persons, officials, and agencies:

(a) Employees or agents of the department, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Agency for Health Care Administration, or the Department of Elderly Affairs who are responsible for carrying out protective investigations, ongoing protective services, or licensure or approval of nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, adult family-care homes, home care for the elderly, hospices, residential facilities licensed under chapter 393, or other facilities used for the placement of vulnerable adults.

(b) A criminal justice agency investigating a report of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

(c) The state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the vulnerable adult resides or in which the alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurred.

(d) Any victim, the victim's guardian, caregiver, or legal counsel, and any person who the department has determined might be abusing, neglecting, or exploiting the victim.

(e) A court, pursuant to s. 825.1035(4)(h); or by subpoena, upon its finding that access to such records may be necessary for the determination of an issue before the court; however, such access must be limited to inspection in camera, unless the court determines that public disclosure of the information contained in such records is necessary for the resolution of an issue then pending before it.

(f) A grand jury, by subpoena, upon its determination that access to such records is necessary in the conduct of its official business.

(g) Any appropriate official of the Florida advocacy council, State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, or long-term care ombudsman council investigating a report of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

(h) Any appropriate official of the department, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Agency for Health Care Administration, or the Department of Elderly Affairs who is responsible for:

1. Administration or supervision of the programs for the prevention, investigation, or treatment of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults when carrying out an official function; or
2. Taking appropriate administrative action concerning an employee alleged to have perpetrated abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult in an institution.

(i) Any person engaged in bona fide research or auditing. However, information identifying the subjects of the report must not be made available to the researcher.

(j) Employees or agents of an agency of another state that has jurisdiction comparable to the jurisdiction described in paragraph (a).

(k) The Public Employees Relations Commission for the sole purpose of obtaining evidence for appeals filed pursuant to s. 447.207. Records may be released only after deletion of all information that specifically identifies persons other than the employee.

(l) Any person in the event of the death of a vulnerable adult determined to be a result of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Information identifying the person reporting abuse, neglect, or exploitation shall not be released. Any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law shall not be released pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) The Department of Health, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, and the Agency for Health Care Administration may have access to a report, excluding the name of the reporter, when considering disciplinary action against a licensee or certified nursing assistant pursuant to allegations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(5) The department may release to any professional person such information as is necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of, and service delivery to, a vulnerable adult or the person perpetrating the abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(6) The identity of any person reporting abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult may not be released, without that person's written consent, to any person other than employees of the department responsible for protective services, the central abuse hotline, or the appropriate state attorney or law enforcement agency. This subsection grants protection only for the person who reported the abuse, neglect, or exploitation and protects only the fact that the person is the reporter. This subsection does not prohibit the subpoena of a person reporting the abuse, neglect, or exploitation when deemed necessary by the state attorney or the department to protect a vulnerable adult who is the subject of a report, if the fact that the person made the report is not disclosed.

(7) For the purposes of this section, the term "access" means a visual inspection or copy of the hard-copy record maintained in the district.

(8) Information in the central abuse hotline may not be used for employment screening.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 33, ch. 86-220; s. 32, ch. 87-238; s. 7, ch. 88-219; s. 18, ch. 88-337; s. 4, ch. 89-170; s. 30, ch. 89-294; s. 4, ch. 90-50; s. 7, ch. 90-208; s. 47, ch. 90-306; s. 4, ch. 91-57; s. 15, ch. 91-71; ss. 43, 47, ch. 92-58; s. 31, ch. 93-39; s. 15, ch. 93-214; s. 57, ch. 94-218; s. 38, ch. 95-210; s. 106, ch. 95-418; s. 267, ch. 96-406; s. 1, ch. 98-111; s. 9, ch. 98-182; s. 2, ch. 98-255; s. 41, ch. 98-280; s. 70, ch. 2000-153; s. 25, ch. 2000-263; s. 38, ch. 2000-349; s. 3, ch. 2006-131; s. 60, ch. 2006-227; s. 235, ch. 2014-19; s. 33, ch. 2015-31; s. 5, ch. 2018-100.

415.1071 Release of confidential information.

(1) Any person or organization, including the Department of Children and Families, may petition the court for an order making public the records of the Department of Children and Families which pertain to investigations of alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult. The court shall determine whether good cause exists for public access to the records sought or a portion thereof. In making this determination, the court shall balance the best interests of the vulnerable adult who is the focus of the investigation together with the privacy right of other persons identified in the reports against the public interest.

The public interest in access to such records is reflected in s. 119.01(1), and includes the need for citizens to know of and adequately evaluate the actions of the Department of Children and Families and the court system in providing vulnerable adults of this state with the protections enumerated in s. 415.101. However, this subsection does not contravene s. 415.107, which protects the name of any person reporting the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

(2) In cases involving serious bodily injury to a vulnerable adult, the Department of Children and Families may petition the court for an order for the immediate public release of records of the department which pertain to the protective investigation. The petition must be personally served upon the vulnerable adult, the vulnerable adult's legal guardian, if any, and any person named as an alleged perpetrator in the report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. The court must determine whether good cause exists for the public release of the records sought no later than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the date the department filed the petition with the court. If the court does not grant or deny the petition within the 24-hour time period, the department may release to the public summary information including:

(a) A confirmation that an investigation has been conducted concerning the alleged victim.

(b) The dates and brief description of procedural activities undertaken during the department's investigation.

(c) The date of each judicial proceeding, a summary of each participant's recommendations made at the judicial proceeding, and the ruling of the court.

The summary information shall not include the name of, or other identifying information with respect to, any person identified in any investigation. In making a determination to release confidential information, the court shall balance the best interests of the vulnerable adult who is the focus of the investigation together with the privacy rights of other persons identified in the reports against the public interest for access to public records. However, this subsection does not contravene s. 415.107, which protects the name of any person reporting abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

(3) When the court determines that good cause for public access exists, the court shall direct that the department redact the name of and other identifying information with respect to any person identified in any protective investigation report until such time as the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person identified committed an act of alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

History.—s. 18, ch. 2004-335; s. 236, ch. 2014-19.

415.1099 Court and witness fees not allowed.

In all proceedings under ss. 415.101-415.113, court fees must not be charged to the department; to any party to a petition; to any legal custodian of records, documents, or persons; or to any adult named in a summons. In a proceeding under ss. 415.101-415.113, witness fees are not allowed to the department; to any party to a petition; to any legal custodian of records, documents, or persons; or to any adult named in a summons.

History.—s. 108, ch. 95-418.

415.1102 Adult protection teams.

(1) Subject to an appropriation, the department may develop, maintain, and coordinate the services of one or more multidisciplinary adult protection teams in each of the districts of the department. As used in this section, the term "multidisciplinary adult protection team" means a team of two or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of

abuse of elderly persons, as defined in s. 430.602, or of dependent persons and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to abuse of elderly or dependent persons.

(2) Such teams may be composed of, but need not be limited to:

- (a) Psychiatrists, psychologists, or other trained counseling personnel;
- (b) Police officers or other law enforcement officers;
- (c) Medical personnel who have sufficient training to provide health services;
- (d) Social workers who have experience or training in preventing the abuse of elderly or dependent persons; and
- (e) Public and professional guardians as described in part II of chapter 744.

(3) The department shall utilize and convene the teams to supplement the protective services activities of the protective services program of the department.

(4) This section does not prevent a person from reporting under s. 415.1034 all suspected or known cases of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult. The role of the teams is to support activities of the protective services program and to provide services deemed by the teams to be necessary and appropriate to abused, neglected, and exploited vulnerable adults upon referral. Services must be provided with the consent of the vulnerable adult or that person's guardian, or through court order.

(5) If an adult protection team is providing certain services to abused, neglected, or exploited vulnerable adults, other offices and units of the department shall avoid duplicating those services.

History.—s. 32, ch. 89-294; s. 48, ch. 90-306; s. 109, ch. 95-418; s. 6, ch. 98-182; s. 71, ch. 2000-153; s. 39, ch. 2000-349; s. 2, ch. 2003-262; s. 35, ch. 2016-40.

415.1103 Elder and vulnerable adult abuse fatality review teams.

(1)(a) An elder and vulnerable adult abuse fatality review team may be established to review incidents of abuse, exploitation, or neglect which are believed to have caused or contributed to the death of an elderly person or vulnerable adult.

(b) An elder and vulnerable adult abuse fatality review team may be initiated by any of the following:

1. A state attorney.
2. A law enforcement agency.
3. The Department of Children and Families.
4. The Office of the Attorney General.
5. The Agency for Persons with Disabilities.

(c) The initiating entity shall determine the geographic area that the review team will serve. The geographic area served by the review team must be within the jurisdiction or service area of the initiating entity.

(d) The purpose of a review team is to learn how to prevent elder and vulnerable adult abuse and abuse-related deaths by intervening early and improving the system response to elder and vulnerable adult abuse, exploitation, and neglect.

(2) For purposes of this section and s. [415.1104](#), the term “elder and vulnerable adult” refers to a person who meets the criteria for any of the following terms:

- (a) Vulnerable adult as defined in s. [415.102](#).
- (b) Disabled adult as defined in s. [825.101](#).
- (c) Elderly person as defined in s. [825.101](#).

(3) A review team may include representatives from the entities listed under paragraph (1)(b) and any of the following persons or entities:

- (a) The medical examiner.
- (b) A county court judge.
- (c) The area agency on aging.
- (d) The State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program.
- (e) The Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (f) The Office of the State Courts Administrator.
- (g) The clerk of the court.
- (h) A victim services program.
- (i) An elder law or disability rights attorney.
- (j) Emergency services personnel.
- (k) A certified domestic violence center.
- (l) An advocacy organization for victims of sexual violence.
- (m) A funeral home director.
- (n) A forensic pathologist.
- (o) A geriatrician.
- (p) A geriatric nurse.
- (q) A geriatric psychiatrist or other individual licensed to offer behavioral health services.
- (r) A hospital discharge planner.
- (s) A public guardian.
- (t) Any other persons who are identified and invited by the review team and who have knowledge regarding fatal incidents of elder abuse, vulnerable adult abuse, domestic violence, sexual violence, or suicide, including knowledge of research, policy, law, and other matters connected with such incidents involving elders and vulnerable adults.

(4)(a) Participation in a review team is voluntary. Members of a review team shall serve without compensation and may not be reimbursed for per diem or travel expenses. A review team in existence on July 1, 2023, may continue to exist and must comply with the requirements of this section.

(b)1. The entity initiating the review team shall call the first organizational meeting of the team.

2. A representative of the entity initiating the review team, who is chosen by that entity, shall serve as a co-chair of the review team. At the initial meeting, members of a review team shall elect a member to serve as an additional co-chair. The co-chair elected by the review team shall serve a 2-year term and may be reelected by a majority vote of a review team for not more than two consecutive terms.

3. At the initial meeting, members of a review team shall establish a schedule for future meetings. Each review team shall meet at least once each fiscal year.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (1) and paragraph (b), each review team shall determine its structure, local operations, and process for case selection, including, but not limited to, the number and type of incidents it chooses to review.

(d) Administrative costs of operating the review team must be borne by the team members or entities they represent.

(e)1. Each member of a review team shall sign a written acknowledgment that the member is obligated to comply with the applicable provisions of chapter 119 and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and may not knowingly disclose or reveal information or records produced, acquired, or discussed by the review team which are confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The written acknowledgment must reference applicable criminal penalties for such disclosures and clearly identify the records for which such penalties apply.

2. The entity initiating the review team shall provide the acknowledgment form to be signed by each review team member and shall provide training to review team members on the requirements regarding records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(5) A review team must do all of the following:

(a) Review incidents of abuse, exploitation, or neglect of elders and vulnerable adults in the review team's geographic service area which are believed to have caused or contributed to the deaths of such persons.

(b) Take into consideration the events leading up to a fatal incident, available community resources, current law and policies, and the actions taken by systems or individuals related to the fatal incident, and any information considered relevant by the team, including, but not limited to, a review of public records and records for which a public records exemption is granted.

(c) Identify potential gaps, deficiencies, or problems in the delivery of services to elders and vulnerable adults by public and private agencies which may be related to incidents reviewed by the team.

(d) Whenever possible, develop communitywide approaches to address the causes of, and contributing factors to, incidents reviewed by the team.

(e) Develop recommendations and potential changes in law, rules, and policies to support the care of elders and vulnerable adults and to prevent abuse of such persons.

(6)(a) A review team may share with other review teams in this state any relevant information that pertains to incidents identified or reviewed by the team.

(b)1. A review team member may not contact, interview, or obtain information by request directly from a family member of a person whose case is subject to review by the review team as part of the review unless:

- a. A team member is authorized to do so in the course of his or her employment duties; or
- b. Such contact, interview, or request is necessary for the review team to complete its review and determine findings and such information is not obtainable through any other means.

2. A family member of a person whose case is subject to review by the review team may voluntarily provide information or any record to a review team but must be informed that such information or any record is subject to public disclosure unless a public records exemption applies.

(7)(a) Annually by September 1, each review team shall submit a summary report to the Department of Elderly Affairs which includes, but is not limited to:

- 1. Descriptive statistics regarding cases reviewed by the team, including, at a minimum, demographic information on victims, the causes and nature of their deaths, and the incidents of abuse, exploitation, or neglect associated with their deaths.
- 2. Current policies, procedures, rules, or statutes the review team has identified as contributing to the incidence of elder and vulnerable adult abuse and abuse-related deaths, and recommendations for system improvements and needed resources, training, or information dissemination to address such identified issues.
- 3. Any other recommendations to prevent fatal incidents of abuse, exploitation, or neglect of elders and vulnerable adults, based on an analysis of the data and information presented in the report.

(b) Annually by November 1, the Department of Elderly Affairs shall prepare a summary report of the review team information submitted under paragraph (a). The department shall submit its summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Department of Children and Families.

(8)(a) There is no monetary liability on the part of, and a cause of action for damages may not arise against, any member of a review team, or any person acting as a witness to, incident reporter to, or investigator for a review team, for any act or proceeding taken or performed within the scope and functions of the team, unless such person acted in bad faith, with wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

(b) This subsection does not affect the requirements of s. [768.28](#).

(9)(a) Oral or written communications, information, and records produced or acquired by the review team are not subject to discovery and may not be introduced into evidence in any civil, criminal, administrative, or disciplinary proceeding if the communications, information, or records arose out of matters that are the subject of evaluation and review by the review team. Information, documents, and records otherwise available from sources other than the review team are not immune from discovery or introduction into evidence solely because the information, documents, or records were presented to or reviewed by a review team.

(b) A person who attends a meeting or other authorized activity of a review team may not testify in any civil, criminal, administrative, or disciplinary proceedings as to any communications, records, or information produced or presented to the review team during its meetings or other activities authorized by this section.

(c) This subsection does not prohibit:

1. A person who testifies before a review team or is a member of a review team from testifying in a civil, criminal, administrative, or disciplinary proceeding to matters otherwise within his or her knowledge; or

2. A member of a review team from testifying in a policy-related hearing or matter, as long as the member of the review team does not disclose communications, records, or information that would identify the victim or victim's family or any other confidential or exempt records or information pertaining to a matter reviewed by the review team.

(10)(a)1. Any information that is exempt or confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and is obtained by an elder or vulnerable adult abuse fatality review team while executing its duties under this section retains its exempt or confidential and exempt status when held by the review team.

2. Any information contained in a record created by a review team pursuant to this section which reveals the identity of a victim of abuse, exploitation, or neglect or the identity of persons responsible for the welfare of a victim is confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

3. Any information that is maintained as exempt or confidential and exempt within this chapter retains its exempt or confidential and exempt status when held by a review team.

(b) Portions of meetings of a review team relating to abuse, exploitation, or neglect or abuse-related deaths of elderly persons or otherwise vulnerable adults, and the prevention of such abuse, exploitation, neglect, or deaths, during which exempt or confidential and exempt information, information protected within this chapter, the identity of the victim, or the identity of persons responsible for the welfare of the victim is discussed, are exempt from s. [286.011](#) and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(c) This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. [119.15](#) and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2028, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2020-17; s. 1, ch. 2023-260; s. 1, ch. 2023-261; **s. 39, ch. 2024-2.**

415.1105 Training programs.

(1) The department shall, within available resources, provide appropriate preservice and inservice training for adult protective investigation staff.

(2) Within available resources, the department shall cooperate with other appropriate agencies in developing and providing preservice and inservice training programs for those persons specified in s. 415.1034(1)(a).

History.—s. 110, ch. 95-418; s. 65, ch. 2013-18.

415.111 Criminal penalties.

(1) A person who knowingly and willfully fails to report a case of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, or who knowingly and willfully prevents another person from doing so, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) A person who knowingly and willfully makes public or discloses any confidential information contained in the central abuse hotline, or in other computer systems, or in the records of any case of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, except as provided in ss. 415.101-415.113, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) A person who has custody of records and documents the confidentiality of which is abrogated under s. 415.1045(3) and who refuses to grant access to such records commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(4) If the department or its authorized agent has determined after its investigation that a report is false, the department shall, with the consent of the alleged perpetrator, refer the reports to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction for an investigation to determine whether sufficient evidence exists to refer the case for prosecution for filing a false report as defined in s. 415.102. During the pendency of the investigation by the local law enforcement agency, the department must notify the local law enforcement agency of, and the local law enforcement agency must respond to, all subsequent reports concerning the same vulnerable adult in accordance with s. 415.104 or s. 415.1045. If the law enforcement agency believes that there are indicators of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, it must immediately notify the department, which must assure the safety of the vulnerable adult. If the law enforcement agency finds sufficient evidence for prosecution for filing a false report, it must refer the case to the appropriate state attorney for prosecution.

(5) A person who knowingly and willfully makes a false report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, or a person who advises another to make a false report, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(a) The department shall establish procedures for determining whether a false report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult has been made and for submitting all identifying information relating to such a false report to the local law enforcement agency as provided in this subsection and shall report annually to the Legislature the number of reports referred.

(b) Anyone making a report who is acting in good faith is immune from any liability under this subsection.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ch. 73-176; s. 1, ch. 77-174; ss. 3, 5, ch. 79-287; s. 15, ch. 79-298; s. 1, ch. 80-293; s. 1, ch. 83-82; s. 36, ch. 86-220; s. 19, ch. 88-337; s. 1, ch. 89-322; s. 49, ch. 90-306; s. 5, ch. 91-57; s. 16, ch. 91-71; s. 250, ch. 91-224; s. 1, ch. 91-258; s. 4, ch. 95-140; s. 20, ch. 95-158; s. 111, ch. 95-418; s. 7, ch. 96-293; s. 2, ch. 98-111; s. 10, ch. 98-182; s. 40, ch. 2000-349; s. 4, ch. 2002-70.

415.1111 Civil actions.

A vulnerable adult who has been abused, neglected, or exploited as specified in this chapter has a cause of action against any perpetrator and may recover actual and punitive damages for such abuse, neglect, or exploitation. The action may be brought by the vulnerable adult, or that person's guardian, by a person or organization acting on behalf of the vulnerable adult with the consent of that person or that person's guardian, or by the personal representative of the estate of a deceased victim without regard to whether the cause of death resulted from the abuse, neglect, or exploitation. The action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce such action and to recover actual and punitive damages for any deprivation of or infringement on the rights of a vulnerable adult. A party who prevails in any such action may be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees, costs of the action, and damages. The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and cumulative with other legal and administrative remedies available to a vulnerable adult. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any civil action for damages against any licensee or entity who establishes, controls, conducts, manages, or operates a facility licensed

under part II of chapter 400 relating to its operation of the licensed facility shall be brought pursuant to s. 400.023, or against any licensee or entity who establishes, controls, conducts, manages, or operates a facility licensed under part I of chapter 429 relating to its operation of the licensed facility shall be brought pursuant to s. 429.29. Such licensee or entity shall not be vicariously liable for the acts or omissions of its employees or agents or any other third party in an action brought under this section.

History.—s. 112, ch. 95-418; s. 23, ch. 96-418; s. 41, ch. 2000-349; s. 12, ch. 2001-45; s. 86, ch. 2006-197.

415.1113 Administrative fines for false report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

(1) In addition to any other penalty authorized by this section, chapter 120, or other law, the department may impose a fine, not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation, upon a person who knowingly and willfully makes a false report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, or a person who counsels another to make a false report.

(2) If the department alleges that a person has knowingly and willfully filed a false report with the central abuse hotline, the department must file a notice of intent that alleges the name, age, and address of the individual; the facts constituting the allegation that the individual made a false report; and the administrative fine that the department proposes to impose on the person. Each time that a false report is made constitutes a separate violation.

(3) The notice of intent to impose the administrative fine must be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, upon the person alleged to have filed the false report and upon the person's legal counsel, if any.

(4) Any person alleged to have filed the false report is entitled to an administrative hearing under chapter 120 before the imposition of the fine becomes final. The person must request an administrative hearing within 60 days after receipt of the notice of intent by filing a request with the department. Failure to request an administrative hearing within 60 days after receipt of the notice of intent constitutes a waiver of the right to a hearing, making the administrative fine final.

(5) At the hearing, the department must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the person knowingly and willfully filed a false report with the central abuse hotline. The person has the right to be represented by legal counsel at the hearing.

(6) In determining the amount of fine to be imposed, if any, the following factors must be considered:

(a) The gravity of the violation, including the probability that serious physical or emotional harm to any person will result or has resulted, the severity of the actual or potential harm, and the nature of the false allegation.

(b) Actions taken by the false reporter to retract the false report as an element of mitigation, or, in contrast, to encourage an investigation on the basis of false information.

(c) Any previous false reports filed by the same individual.

(7) A decision by the department, following the administrative hearing, to impose an administrative fine for filing a false report constitutes final agency action within the meaning of chapter 120. Notice of the imposition of the administrative fine must be served upon the person and upon the person's legal counsel, by certified mail, return receipt requested, and must state that the person may seek judicial review of the administrative fine under s. 120.68.

(8) All amounts collected under this section must be deposited into the Operations and Maintenance Trust Fund within the Adult Services Program of the department.

(9) A person who is determined to have filed a false report of abuse or neglect is not entitled to confidentiality. Subsequent to the conclusion of all administrative or other judicial proceedings concerning the filing of a false report, the name of the false reporter and the nature of the false report must be made public, pursuant to s. 119.01(1). Such information is admissible in any civil or criminal proceeding.

(10) Any person who makes a report and acts in good faith is immune from any liability under this section and continues to be entitled to have the confidentiality of his or her identity maintained.

History.—s. 113, ch. 95-418; s. 68, ch. 97-103; s. 3, ch. 98-111; s. 11, ch. 98-182; s. 201, ch. 99-8; s. 42, ch. 2000-349.

415.1115 Civil actions involving elderly parties; speedy trial.

In a civil action in which a person over the age of 65 is a party, such party may move the court to advance the trial on the docket. The presiding judge, after consideration of the age and health of the party, may advance the trial on the docket. The motion may be filed and served with the initial complaint or at any time thereafter.

History.—s. 1, ch. 91-251; s. 115, ch. 95-418.

Note.—Former s. 415.114.

415.113 Statutory construction; treatment by spiritual means.

Nothing in ss. 415.101-415.1115 shall be construed to mean a person is abused, neglected, or in need of emergency or protective services for the sole reason that the person relies upon and is, therefore, being furnished treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone in accordance with the tenets and practices of a well-recognized church or religious denomination or organization; nor shall anything in such sections be construed to authorize, permit, or require any medical care or treatment in contravention of the stated or implied objection of such person. Such construction does not:

(1) Eliminate the requirement that such a case be reported to the department;

(2) Prevent the department from investigating such a case; or

(3) Preclude a court from ordering, when the health of the individual requires it, the provision of medical services by a licensed physician or treatment by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a well-recognized church or religious denomination or organization.

History.—s. 1, ch. 85-143; s. 114, ch. 95-418; s. 43, ch. 2000-349; s. 53, ch. 2016-10.

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PART G:

Chapter 456, Florida Statutes, Health Professions and Occupations; General Provisions

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CHAPTER 456
HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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456.001 Definitions—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) “Board” means any board or commission, or other statutorily created entity to the extent such entity is authorized to exercise regulatory or rulemaking functions, within the department, except that, for ss. [456.003-456.018](#), [456.022](#), [456.023](#), [456.025-456.033](#), and [456.039-456.082](#), “board” means only a board, or other statutorily created entity to the extent such entity is authorized to exercise regulatory or rulemaking functions, within the Division of Medical Quality Assurance.
- (2) “Consumer member” means a person appointed to serve on a specific board or who has served on a specific board, who is not, and never has been, a member or practitioner of the profession, or of any closely related profession, regulated by such board.
- (3) “Department” means the Department of Health.
- (4) “Health care practitioner” means any person licensed under chapter 457; chapter 458; chapter 459; chapter 460; chapter 461; chapter 462; chapter 463; chapter 464; chapter 465; chapter 466; chapter 467; part I, part II, part III, part V, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468; chapter 478; chapter 480; part I, part II, or part III of chapter 483; chapter 484; chapter 486; chapter 490; or chapter 491.
- (5) “License” means any permit, registration, certificate, or license, including a provisional license, issued by the department.
- (6) “Licensee” means any person or entity issued a permit, registration, certificate, or license, including a provisional license, by the department.
- (7) “Profession” means any activity, occupation, profession, or vocation regulated by the department in the Division of Medical Quality Assurance.
- (8) “Sex” means the classification of a person as either male or female based on the organization of the human body of such person for a specific reproductive role, as indicated by the person’s sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, and internal and external genitalia present at birth.
- (9)(a) “Sex-reassignment prescriptions or procedures” means:
 1. The prescription or administration of puberty blockers for the purpose of attempting to stop or delay normal puberty in order to affirm a person’s perception of his or her sex if that perception is inconsistent with the person’s sex as defined in subsection (8).
 2. The prescription or administration of hormones or hormone antagonists to affirm a person’s perception of his or her sex if that perception is inconsistent with the person’s sex as defined in subsection (8).
 3. Any medical procedure, including a surgical procedure, to affirm a person’s perception of his or her sex if that perception is inconsistent with the person’s sex as defined in subsection (8).

(b) The term does not include:

1. Treatment provided by a physician who, in his or her good faith clinical judgment, performs procedures upon or provides therapies to a minor born with a medically verifiable genetic disorder of sexual development, including any of the following:

a. External biological sex characteristics that are unresolvably ambiguous.

b. A disorder of sexual development in which the physician has determined through genetic or biochemical testing that the patient does not have a normal sex chromosome structure, sex steroid hormone production, or sex steroid hormone action for a male or female, as applicable.

2. Prescriptions or procedures to treat an infection, an injury, a disease, or a disorder that has been caused or exacerbated by the performance of any sex-reassignment prescription or procedure, regardless of whether such prescription or procedure was performed in accordance with state or federal law.

3. Prescriptions or procedures provided to a patient for the treatment of a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness that would, as certified by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, place the individual in imminent danger of death or impairment of a major bodily function without the prescription or procedure.

History.—s. 33, ch. 97-261; s. 72, ch. 99-397; s. 36, ch. 2000-160; s. 2, ch. 2002-199; s. 116, ch. 2014-17; s. 90, ch. 2018-24; s. 57, ch. 2020-156; s. 2, ch. 2021-133; s. 4, ch. 2023-90.

Note.—Former s. 455.501.

456.002 Applicability.

This chapter applies only to the regulation by the department of professions.

History.—s. 34, ch. 97-261; s. 37, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.504.

456.003 Legislative intent; requirements.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that persons desiring to engage in any lawful profession regulated by the department shall be entitled to do so as a matter of right if otherwise qualified.

(2) The Legislature further believes that such professions shall be regulated only for the preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public under the police powers of the state. Such professions shall be regulated when:

(a) Their unregulated practice can harm or endanger the health, safety, and welfare of the public, and when the potential for such harm is recognizable and clearly outweighs any anticompetitive impact which may result from regulation.

(b) The public is not effectively protected by other means, including, but not limited to, other state statutes, local ordinances, or federal legislation.

(c) Less restrictive means of regulation are not available.

(3) It is further legislative intent that the use of the term “profession” with respect to those activities licensed and regulated by the department shall not be deemed to mean that such activities are not occupations for other purposes in state or federal law.

(4)(a) Neither the department nor any board may create unreasonably restrictive and extraordinary standards that deter qualified persons from entering the various professions. Neither the department nor any board may take any action that 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 profession or occupation to find employment.

(c) The Legislature shall evaluate proposals to increase the regulation of regulated professions or occupations to determine the effect of increased regulation on job creation or retention and employment opportunities.

(5) Policies adopted by the department shall ensure that all expenditures are made in the most cost-effective manner to maximize competition, minimize licensure costs, and maximize public access to meetings conducted for the purpose of professional regulation. The long-range planning function of the department shall be implemented to facilitate effective operations and to eliminate inefficiencies.

(6) Unless expressly and specifically granted in statute, the duties conferred on the boards do not include the enlargement, modification, or contravention of the lawful scope of practice of the profession regulated by the boards. This subsection shall not prohibit the boards, or the department when there is no board, from taking disciplinary action or issuing a declaratory statement.

History.—s. 38, ch. 97-261; s. 135, ch. 99-251; s. 38, ch. 2000-160; s. 57, ch. 2001-277.

Note.—Former s. 455.517.

456.004 Department; powers and duties.

The department, for the professions under its jurisdiction, shall:

(1) Adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of licenses; however, the department may issue up to a 4-year license to selected licensees notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary. The rules shall specify the expiration dates of licenses and the process for tracking compliance with continuing education requirements, financial responsibility requirements, and any other conditions of renewal set forth in statute or rule. Fees for such renewal shall not exceed the fee caps for individual professions on an annualized basis as authorized by law.

(2) Appoint the executive director of each board, subject to the approval of the board.

(3) Submit an annual budget to the Legislature at a time and in the manner provided by law.

(4) Develop a training program for persons newly appointed to membership on any board. The program shall familiarize such persons with the substantive and procedural laws and rules and fiscal information relating to the regulation of the appropriate profession and with the structure of the department.

(5) Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter.

(6) Establish by rules procedures by which the department shall use the expert or technical advice of the appropriate board for the purposes of investigation, inspection, evaluation of applications, other duties of the department, or any other areas the department may deem appropriate.

(7) Require all proceedings of any board or panel thereof and all formal or informal proceedings conducted by the department, an administrative law judge, or a hearing officer with respect to licensing or discipline to be electronically recorded in a manner sufficient to assure the accurate transcription of all matters so recorded.

(8) Select only those investigators, or consultants who undertake investigations, who meet criteria established with the advice of the respective boards.

(9) Work cooperatively with the Department of Revenue to establish an automated method for periodically disclosing information relating to current licensees to the Department of Revenue, the state's Title IV-D agency. The purpose of this subsection is to promote the public policy of this state relating to child support as established in s. 409.2551. The department shall, when directed by the court or the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 409.2598, suspend or deny the license of any licensee found not to be in compliance with a support order, a subpoena, an order to show cause, or a written agreement with the Department of Revenue. The department shall issue or reinstate the license without additional charge to the licensee when notified by the court or the Department of Revenue that the licensee has complied with the terms of the support order. The department is not liable for any license denial or suspension resulting from the discharge of its duties under this subsection.

(10) Set an examination fee that includes all costs to develop, purchase, validate, administer, and defend the examination and is an amount certain to cover all administrative costs plus the actual per-applicant cost of the examination.

(11) Work cooperatively with the Agency for Health Care Administration and the judicial system to recover Medicaid overpayments by the Medicaid program. The department shall investigate and prosecute health care practitioners who have not remitted amounts owed to the state for an overpayment from the Medicaid program pursuant to a final order, judgment, or stipulation or settlement.

History.—s. 39, ch. 97-261; s. 118, ch. 98-200; s. 74, ch. 99-397; s. 39, ch. 2000-160; s. 52, ch. 2001-158; s. 5, ch. 2001-277; s. 6, ch. 2008-92; s. 21, ch. 2009-223.

Note.—Former s. 455.521.

456.005 Long-range policy planning.

To facilitate efficient and cost-effective regulation, the department and the board, if appropriate, shall develop and implement a long-range policy planning and monitoring process that includes recommendations specific to each profession. The process shall include estimates of revenues, expenditures, cash balances, and performance statistics for each profession. The period covered may not be less than 5 years. The department, with input from the boards and licensees, shall develop and adopt the long-range plan. The department shall monitor compliance with the plan and, with input from the boards and licensees, shall annually update the plans. The department shall provide concise management reports to the boards quarterly. As part of the review process, the department shall evaluate:

- (1) Whether the department, including the boards and the various functions performed by the department, is operating efficiently and effectively and if there is a need for a board or council to assist in cost-effective regulation.
- (2) How and why the various professions are regulated.
- (3) Whether there is a need to continue regulation, and to what degree.
- (4) Whether or not consumer protection is adequate, and how it can be improved.
- (5) Whether there is consistency between the various practice acts.
- (6) Whether unlicensed activity is adequately enforced.

The plans shall include conclusions and recommendations on these and other issues as appropriate.

History.—s. 40, ch. 97-261; s. 40, ch. 2000-160; s. 61, ch. 2008-6; s. 148, ch. 2010-102.

Note.—Former s. 455.524.

456.006 Contacting boards through department.

Each board under the jurisdiction of the department may be contacted through the headquarters of the department in the City of Tallahassee.

History.—s. 41, ch. 97-261; s. 40, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.527.

456.007 Board members.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any person who otherwise meets the requirements of law for board membership and who is connected in any way with any medical college, dental college, or community college may be appointed to any board so long as that connection does not result in a relationship wherein such college represents the person's principal source of income. However, this section shall not apply to the physicians required by s. 458.307(2) to be on the faculty of a medical school in this state or on the full-time staff of a teaching hospital in this state.

History.—s. 2, ch. 84-161; s. 1, ch. 84-271; s. 3, ch. 88-392; s. 42, ch. 97-261; s. 17, ch. 97-264; s. 40, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.206; s. 455.531.

456.008 Accountability and liability of board members.

(1) Each board member shall be accountable to the Governor for the proper performance of duties as a member of the board. The Governor shall investigate any legally sufficient complaint or unfavorable written report received by the Governor or by the department or a board concerning the actions of the board or its individual members. The Governor may suspend from office any board member for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, permanent inability to perform his or her official duties, or commission of a felony.

(2) Each board member and each former board member 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 shall defend any such member in any action against any board or member of a board arising from any such act or omission. In addition, the department may defend the member's company or business in any action against the company or business if the department 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 may employ or utilize the legal services of the Department of Legal Affairs or outside counsel retained pursuant to s. 287.059. Fees and costs of providing legal services provided under this subsection shall be paid from a trust fund used by the department to implement this chapter, subject to the provisions of s. 456.025.

History.—s. 45, ch. 97-261; s. 21, ch. 99-7; s. 153, ch. 99-251; s. 41, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.541.

456.009 Legal and investigative services.

(1) The department shall provide board counsel for boards within the department by contracting with the Department of Legal Affairs, by retaining private counsel pursuant to s. 287.059, or by providing department staff counsel. The primary responsibility of board counsel shall be to represent the interests of the citizens of the state. A board shall provide for the periodic review and evaluation of the services provided by its board counsel. Fees and costs of such counsel shall be paid from a trust fund used by the department to implement this chapter, subject to the provisions of s. 456.025. All contracts for independent counsel shall provide for periodic review and evaluation by the board and the department of services provided.

(2) The department may employ or use the legal services of outside counsel and the investigative services of outside personnel. However, no attorney employed or utilized by the department shall prosecute a matter and provide legal services to the board with respect to the same matter.

(3) Any person retained by the department under contract to review materials, make site visits, or provide expert testimony regarding any complaint or application filed with the department relating to a profession under the jurisdiction of the department shall be considered an agent of the department in determining the state insurance coverage and sovereign immunity protection applicability of ss. 284.31 and 768.28.

History.—s. 60, ch. 97-261; s. 154, ch. 99-251; s. 42, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.594.

456.011 Boards; organization; meetings; compensation and travel expenses.

(1) Each board within the department shall comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The board shall annually elect from among its number a chairperson and vice chairperson.

(3) The board shall meet at least once annually and may meet as often as is necessary. Meetings shall be conducted through teleconferencing or other technological means, unless disciplinary hearings involving standard of care, sexual misconduct, fraud, impairment, or felony convictions; licensure denial hearings; or controversial rule hearings are being conducted; or unless otherwise approved in advance of the meeting by the director of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance. The chairperson or a quorum of the board shall have the authority to call meetings, except as provided above relating to in-person meetings. A quorum shall be necessary for the conduct of official business by the board or any committee thereof.

Unless otherwise provided by law, 51 percent or more of the appointed members of the board or any committee, when applicable, shall constitute a quorum. The membership of committees of the board, except as otherwise authorized pursuant to this chapter or the applicable practice act, shall be composed of currently appointed members of the board. The vote of a majority of the members of the quorum shall be necessary for any official action by the board or committee. Three consecutive unexcused absences or absences constituting 50 percent or more of the board's meetings within any 12-month period shall cause the board membership of the member in question to become void, and the position shall be considered vacant. The board, or the department when there is no board, shall, by rule, define unexcused absences.

(4) Unless otherwise provided by law, a board member or former board member serving on a probable cause panel shall be compensated \$50 for each day in attendance at an official meeting of the board and for each day of participation in any other business involving the board. Each board shall adopt rules defining the phrase "other business involving the board," but the phrase may not routinely be defined to include telephone conference calls that last less than 4 hours. A board member also shall be entitled to reimbursement for expenses pursuant to s. 112.061. Travel out of state shall require the prior approval of the State Surgeon General.

(5) When two or more boards have differences between them, the boards may elect to, or the State Surgeon General may request that the boards, establish a special committee to settle those differences. The special committee shall consist of three members designated by each board, who may be members of the designating board or other experts designated by the board, and of one additional person designated and agreed to by the members of the special committee. In the event the special committee cannot agree on the additional designee, upon request of the special committee, the State Surgeon General may select the designee. The committee shall recommend rules necessary to resolve the differences. If a rule adopted pursuant to this provision is challenged, the participating boards shall share the costs associated with defending the rule or rules. The department shall provide legal representation for any special committee established pursuant to this section.

History.—s. 43, ch. 97-261; s. 43, ch. 2000-160; s. 10, ch. 2001-277; s. 62, ch. 2008-6.

Note.—Former s. 455.534.

456.012 Board rules; final agency action; challenges.

(1) The State Surgeon General shall have standing to challenge any rule or proposed rule of a board under its jurisdiction pursuant to s. 120.56. In addition to challenges for any invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority, the administrative law judge, upon such a challenge by the State Surgeon General, may declare all or part of a rule or proposed rule invalid if it:

- (a) Does not protect the public from any significant and discernible harm or damages;
- (b) Unreasonably restricts competition or the availability of professional services in the state or in a significant part of the state; or
- (c) Unnecessarily increases the cost of professional services without a corresponding or equivalent public benefit.

However, there shall not be created a presumption of the existence of any of the conditions cited in this subsection in the event that the rule or proposed rule is challenged.

(2) In addition, either the State Surgeon General or the board shall be a substantially interested party for purposes of s. 120.54(7). The board may, as an adversely affected party, initiate and maintain an action pursuant to s. 120.68 challenging the final agency action.

(3) No board created within the department shall have standing to challenge a rule or proposed rule of another board. However, if there is a dispute between boards concerning a rule or proposed rule, the boards may avail themselves of the provisions of s. 456.011(5).

History.—s. 46, ch. 97-261; s. 44, ch. 2000-160; s. 63, ch. 2008-6.

Note.—Former s. 455.544.

456.013 Department; general licensing provisions.

(1)(a) Any person desiring to be licensed in a profession within the jurisdiction of the department must apply to the department in writing. The application must be made on a form prepared and furnished by the department. The application form must be available on the Internet, and the department may accept electronically submitted applications. The application shall require the social security number and date of birth of the applicant, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c). The form 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. If an application is submitted electronically, the department may require supplemental materials, including an original signature of the applicant and verification of credentials, to be submitted in a nonelectronic format. An incomplete application shall expire 1 year after initial filing. 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.

(b) If an applicant has not been issued a social security number by the Federal Government at the time of application because the applicant is not a citizen or resident of this country, the department may process the application using a unique personal identification number. If such an applicant is otherwise eligible for licensure, the board, or the department when there is no board, may issue a temporary license to the applicant which shall expire 30 days after issuance unless a social security number is obtained and submitted in writing to the department. A temporary license issued under this paragraph to an applicant who has accepted a position with an accredited residency, internship, or fellowship program in this state and is applying for registration under s. [458.345](#) or s. [459.021](#) shall expire 60 days after issuance unless the applicant obtains a social security number and submits it in writing to the department. Upon receipt of the applicant's social security number, the department shall issue a new license, which shall expire at the end of the current biennium.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if an applicant for a temporary certificate as set forth in s. [458.3137](#) has not been issued a social security number by the Federal Government at the time of application because the applicant is not a citizen or resident of this country, the department shall process the application using a unique personal identification number. If such applicant is otherwise eligible for the temporary certificate, the board, or the department when there is no board, shall issue the temporary certificate without requiring the applicant to provide a social security number.

(2) Before the issuance of any license, the department shall charge an initial license fee as determined by the applicable board or, if there is no board, by rule of the department. Upon receipt of the appropriate license fee, the department shall issue a license to any person certified by the appropriate board, or its designee, as having met the licensure requirements imposed by law or rule. The license shall consist of a wallet-size identification card and a wall card measuring 6 1/2 inches by 5 inches. The licensee shall surrender to the department the wallet-size identification card and the wall card if the licensee's license is issued in error or is revoked.

(3)(a) The board, or the department when there is no board, may refuse to issue an initial license to any applicant who is under investigation or prosecution in any jurisdiction for an action that would constitute a violation of this chapter or the professional practice acts administered by the department and the boards, until such time as the investigation or prosecution is complete, and the time period in which the licensure application must be granted or denied shall be tolled until 15 days after the receipt of the final results of the investigation or prosecution.

(b) If an applicant has been convicted of a felony related to the practice or ability to practice any health care profession, the board, or the department when there is no board, may require the applicant to prove that his or her civil rights have been restored.

(c) In considering applications for licensure, the board, or the department when there is no board, may require a personal appearance of the applicant. If the applicant is required to appear, the time period in which a licensure application must be granted or denied shall be tolled until such time as the applicant appears. However, if the applicant fails to appear before the board at either of the next two regularly scheduled board meetings, or fails to appear before the department within 30 days if there is no board, the application for licensure shall be denied.

(4) When any administrative law judge conducts a hearing pursuant to the provisions of chapter 120 with respect to the issuance of a license by the department, the administrative law judge shall submit his or her recommended order to the appropriate board, which shall thereupon issue a final order. The applicant for licensure may appeal the final order of the board in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120.

(5) A privilege against civil liability is hereby granted to any witness for any information furnished by the witness in any proceeding pursuant to this section, unless the witness acted in bad faith or with malice in providing such information.

(6) As a condition of renewal of a license, the Board of Medicine, the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, the Board of Chiropractic Medicine, and the Board of Podiatric Medicine shall each require licensees which they respectively regulate to periodically demonstrate their professional competency by completing at least 40 hours of continuing education every 2 years. The boards may require by rule that up to 1 hour of the required 40 or more hours be in the area of risk management or cost containment. This provision shall not be construed to limit the number of hours that a licensee may obtain in risk management or cost containment to be credited toward satisfying the 40 or more required hours. This provision shall not be construed to require the boards to impose any requirement on licensees except for the completion of at least 40 hours of continuing education every 2 years. Each of such boards shall determine whether any specific continuing education requirements not otherwise mandated by law shall be mandated and shall approve criteria for, and the content of, any continuing education mandated by such board. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board, or the department when there is no board, may approve by rule alternative methods of obtaining continuing education credits in risk

management. The alternative methods may include attending a board meeting at which another licensee is disciplined, serving as a volunteer expert witness for the department in a disciplinary case, or serving as a member of a probable cause panel following the expiration of a board member's term. Other boards within the Division of Medical Quality Assurance, or the department if there is no board, may adopt rules granting continuing education hours in risk management for attending a board meeting at which another licensee is disciplined, for serving as a volunteer expert witness for the department in a disciplinary case, or for serving as a member of a probable cause panel following the expiration of a board member's term.

(7) The boards, or the department when there is no board, shall require the completion of a 2-hour course relating to prevention of medical errors as part of the biennial renewal process. The 2-hour course counts toward the total number of continuing education hours required for the profession. The course must be approved by the board or department, as appropriate, and must include a study of root-cause analysis, error reduction and prevention, and patient safety. In addition, the course approved by the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine must include information relating to the five most misdiagnosed conditions during the previous biennium, as determined by the board. If the course is being offered by a facility licensed pursuant to chapter 395 for its employees, the board may approve up to 1 hour of the 2-hour course to be specifically related to error reduction and prevention methods used in that facility.

(8) The respective boards within the jurisdiction of the department, or the department when there is no board, may adopt rules to provide for the use of approved videocassette courses, not to exceed 5 hours per subject, to fulfill the continuing education requirements of the professions they regulate. Such rules shall provide for prior approval of the board, or the department when there is no board, of the criteria for and content of such courses and shall provide for a videocassette course validation form to be signed by the vendor and the licensee and submitted to the department, along with the license renewal application, for continuing education credit.

(9) Any board that currently requires continuing education for renewal of a license, or the department if there is no board, shall adopt rules to establish the criteria for continuing education courses. The rules may provide that up to a maximum of 25 percent of the required continuing education hours can be fulfilled by the performance of pro bono services to the indigent or to underserved populations or in areas of critical need within the state where the licensee practices. The board, or the department if there is no board, must require that any pro bono services be approved in advance in order to receive credit for continuing education under this subsection. The standard for determining indigency shall be that recognized by the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines produced by the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The rules may provide for approval by the board, or the department if there is no board, that a part of the continuing education hours can be fulfilled by performing research in critical need areas or for training leading to advanced professional certification. The board, or the department if there is no board, may make rules to define underserved and critical need areas. The department shall adopt rules for administering continuing education requirements adopted by the boards or the department if there is no board.

(10) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, an elected official who is licensed under a practice act administered by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance may hold employment for compensation with any public agency concurrent with such public service. Such dual service must be disclosed according to any disclosure required by applicable law.

(11) In any instance in which a licensee or applicant to the department is required to be in compliance with a particular provision by, on, or before a certain date, and if that date occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, then the licensee or applicant is deemed to be in compliance with the specific date requirement if the required action occurs on the first succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(12) Pursuant to the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, each party is required to provide his or her social security number in accordance with this section. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement. History.—s. 44, ch. 92-33; s. 1, ch. 93-27; s. 23, ch. 93-129; s. 27, ch. 95-144; s. 2, ch. 96-309; s. 209, ch. 96-410; s. 1079, ch. 97-103; s. 64, ch. 97-170; s. 51, ch. 97-261; s. 54, ch. 97-278; ss. 7, 237, 262, ch. 98-166; s. 145, ch. 99-251; s. 76, ch. 99-397; s. 45, ch. 2000-160; s. 20, ch. 2000-318; ss. 11, 68, ch. 2001-277; s. 11, ch. 2003-416; s. 1, ch. 2005-62; s. 1, ch. 2013-123; s. 27, ch. 2014-1; s. 10, ch. 2016-230; s. 1, ch. 2017-50; s. 60, ch. 2018-110; s. 8, ch. 2020-133; s. 5, ch. 2023-161. Note.—Former s. 455.2141; s. 455.564.

456.0135 General background screening provisions.

(1) An application for initial licensure received on or after January 1, 2013, under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 464, s. [465.022](#), part XIII of chapter 468, or chapter 480 shall include fingerprints pursuant to procedures established by the department through a vendor approved by the Department of Law Enforcement and fees imposed for the initial screening and retention of fingerprints. Fingerprints must be submitted electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing, and the Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing. Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall screen the results to determine if an applicant meets licensure requirements. For any subsequent renewal of the applicant's license that requires a national criminal history check, the department shall request the Department of Law Enforcement to forward the retained fingerprints of the applicant to the Federal Bureau of Investigation unless the fingerprints are enrolled in the national retained print arrest notification program.

(2) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement as required under subsection (1) shall be retained by the Department of Law Enforcement as provided under s. [943.05](#)(2)(g) and (h) and (3) and enrolled in the national retained print arrest notification program at the Federal Bureau of Investigation when the Department of Law Enforcement begins participation in the program. The department shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement regarding any person whose fingerprints have been retained but who is no longer licensed.

(3) The costs of fingerprint processing, including the cost for retaining fingerprints, shall be borne by the applicant subject to the background screening.

(4) All fingerprints received under this section shall be entered into the Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse as provided in s. [435.12](#).

(5) In addition to the offenses listed in s. [435.04](#), all persons required to undergo background screening under this section, other than those licensed under s. [465.022](#), must not have an arrest awaiting final disposition for, must not have been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, and must not have been adjudicated delinquent and the record not have been sealed or expunged for an offense under s. [784.03](#) or any similar offense of another jurisdiction relating to battery, if the victim is a vulnerable adult as defined in s. [415.102](#) or a patient or resident of a facility licensed under chapter 395, chapter 400, or chapter 429.

History.—s. 13, ch. 2012-73; s. 1, ch. 2014-139; s. 13, ch. 2015-116; s. 54, ch. 2020-133; **s. 6, ch. 2024-243.**

1Note.—A. **Section 6, ch. 2024-243**, amended subsection (1), effective July 1, 2025, to read:

(1) An application for initial licensure received on or after January 1, 2013, under chapter 458; chapter 459; chapter 460; chapter 461; chapter 462; chapter 463; chapter 464; s. 465.007; s. 465.0075; chapter 466; chapter 467; part I, part II, part III, part V, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468; chapter 478; chapter 480; chapter 483; chapter 484; chapter 486; chapter 490; or chapter 491 must include fingerprints pursuant to procedures established by the department through a vendor approved by the Department of Law Enforcement and fees imposed for the initial screening and retention of fingerprints. Fingerprints must be submitted electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing, and the Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing. Each board, or the department if there is no board, must screen the results to determine whether an applicant meets licensure requirements. For any subsequent renewal of the applicant's license which requires a national criminal history check, the department shall request the Department of Law Enforcement to forward the retained fingerprints of the applicant to the Federal Bureau of Investigation unless the fingerprints are enrolled in the national retained print arrest notification program.

B. **Section 7, ch. 2024-243**, provides that “[b]eginning July 1, 2025, the amendments made by this act to s. 456.0135, Florida Statutes, apply to applicants seeking initial licensure in any of the health care professions specified in that section. To ensure that all health care practitioners practicing in the health care professions subject to the background screening requirements for initial licensure under s. 456.0135, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are screened, health care practitioners who were already licensed in such health care professions before July 1, 2025, must submit to background screening in accordance with s. 456.0135, Florida Statutes, by their next licensure renewal that takes place on or after July 1, 2025, notwithstanding the fact that s. 456.0135, Florida Statutes, applies to initial licensure only. The Department of Health may not renew the license of such a health care practitioner after July 1, 2025, until he or she complies with these background screening requirements.”

456.014 Public inspection of information required from applicants; exceptions; examination hearing.

(1) All information required by the department of any applicant shall be a public record and shall be open to public inspection pursuant to s. 119.07, except financial information, medical information, school transcripts, examination questions, answers, papers, grades, and grading keys, which are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and shall not be discussed with or made accessible to anyone except the program director of an approved program or accredited program as provided in s. 464.019(6), members of the board, the department, and staff thereof, who have a bona fide need to know such information. Any information supplied to the department by any other agency which is exempt from the provisions of chapter 119 or is confidential shall remain exempt or confidential pursuant to applicable law while in the custody of the department or the agency.

(2) The department shall establish by rule the procedure by which an applicant, and the applicant's attorney, may review examination questions and answers. Examination questions and answers are not subject to discovery but may be introduced into evidence and considered only in camera in any administrative proceeding under chapter 120. If an administrative hearing is held, the department shall provide challenged examination questions and answers to the administrative law judge. The examination questions and answers provided at the hearing are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), unless invalidated by the administrative law judge.

(3) Unless an applicant notifies the department at least 5 days prior to an examination hearing of the applicant's inability to attend, or unless an applicant can demonstrate an extreme emergency for failing to attend, the department may require an applicant who fails to attend to pay reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and court costs of the department for the examination hearing.

History.—s. 76, ch. 97-261; s. 46, ch. 2000-160; s. 1, ch. 2010-37; s. 5, ch. 2014-92.

Note.—Former s. 455.647.

456.0145 Mobile Opportunity by Interstate Licensure Endorsement (MOBILE) Act.

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Mobile Opportunity by Interstate Licensure Endorsement Act” or the “MOBILE Act.”

(2) LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT.—

(a) An applicable board, or the department if there is no board, shall issue a license to practice in this state to an applicant who meets all of the following criteria:

1. Submits a complete application.

2. Holds an active, unencumbered license issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States in a profession with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board or department, as applicable. The term “scope of practice” means the full spectrum of functions, procedures, actions, and services that a health care practitioner is deemed competent and authorized to perform under a license issued in this state.

3.a. Has obtained a passing score on a national licensure examination or holds a national certification recognized by the board, or the department if there is no board, as applicable to the profession for which the applicant is seeking licensure in this state; or

b. Meets the requirements of paragraph (b).

4. Has actively practiced the profession for which the applicant is applying for at least 3 years during the 4-year period immediately preceding the date of submission of the application.

5. Attests that he or she is not, at the time of submission of the application, 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.

6. Has not had disciplinary action taken against him or her in the 5 years immediately preceding the date of submission of the application.

7. Meets the financial responsibility requirements of s. [456.048](#) or the applicable practice act, if required for the profession for which the applicant is seeking licensure.

8. Submits a set of fingerprints for a background screening pursuant to s. [456.0135](#), if required for the profession for which he or she is applying.

The department shall verify information submitted by the applicant under this subsection using the National Practitioner Data Bank, as applicable.

(b) An applicant for a profession that does not require a national examination or national certification is eligible for licensure if an applicable board, or the department if there is no board, determines that the jurisdiction in which the applicant currently holds an active, unencumbered license meets established minimum education requirements and, if applicable, examination, work experience, and clinical supervision requirements that are substantially similar to the requirements for licensure in that profession in this state.

(c) A person is ineligible for a license under this section ¹if he or she:

1. Has a complaint, an allegation, or an investigation pending before a licensing entity in another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States;
2. Has been convicted of or pled nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any felony or misdemeanor related to the practice of a health care profession;
3. Has had a health care provider license revoked or suspended by another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, or has voluntarily surrendered any such license in lieu of having disciplinary action taken against the license; or
4. Has been reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank, unless the applicant has successfully appealed to have his or her name removed from the data bank.

(d) The board, or the department if there is no board, may revoke a license upon finding that the licensee provided false or misleading material information or intentionally omitted material information in an application for licensure.

(e) The board, or the department if there is no board, shall issue a license to a qualified applicant within 7 days after receipt of all documentation required for an application.

(3) STATE EXAMINATION.—The board, or the department if there is no board, may require an applicant to successfully complete a jurisprudential examination specific to state laws and rules that regulate the applicable profession, if this chapter or the applicable practice act requires such examination.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—By December 31 of each year, the department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which provides all of the following information for the previous fiscal year, distinguished by profession:

- (a) The number of applications for licensure received under this section.
- (b) The number of licenses issued under this section.
- (c) The number of applications submitted under this section which were denied and the reason for such denials.
- (d) The number of complaints, investigations, or other disciplinary actions taken against health care practitioners who are licensed under this section.

(5) RULES.—Each applicable board, or the department if there is no board, shall adopt rules to implement this section within 6 months after this section's effective date, including rules relating to legislative intent under s. [456.025\(1\)](#) and the requirements of s. [456.025\(3\)](#).

History.—[s. 3, ch. 2024-274](#).

1Note.—The word “the” following the word “if” was deleted by the editors.

456.015 Limited licenses.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that, absent a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the public, the use of retired professionals in good standing to serve the indigent, underserved, or critical need populations of this state should be encouraged. To that end, the board, or the department when there is no board, may adopt rules to permit practice by retired professionals as limited licensees under this section.

(2) Any person desiring to obtain a limited license, when permitted by rule, shall submit to the board, or the department when there is no board, an application and fee, not to exceed \$300, and an affidavit stating that the applicant has been licensed to practice in any jurisdiction in the United States for at least 10 years in the profession for which the applicant seeks a limited license. The affidavit shall also state that the applicant has retired or intends to retire from the practice of that profession and intends to practice only pursuant to the restrictions of the limited license granted pursuant to this section. If the applicant for a limited license submits a notarized statement from the employer stating that the applicant will not receive monetary compensation for any service involving the practice of her or his profession, the application and all licensure fees shall be waived.

(3) The board, or the department when there is no board, may deny limited licensure to an applicant who has committed, or is under investigation or prosecution for, any act which would constitute the basis for discipline pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or the applicable practice act.

(4) The recipient of a limited license may practice only in the employ of public agencies or institutions or nonprofit agencies or institutions which meet the requirements of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and which provide professional liability coverage for acts or omissions of the limited licensee. A limited licensee may provide services only to the indigent, underserved, or critical need populations within the state. The standard for determining indigency shall be that recognized by the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines produced by the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The board, or the department when there is no board, may adopt rules to define underserved and critical need areas and to ensure implementation of this section.

(5) A board, or the department when there is no board, may provide by rule for supervision of limited licensees to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

(6) Each applicant granted a limited license is subject to all the provisions of this chapter and the respective practice act under which the limited license is issued which are not in conflict with this section.

(7) This section does not apply to chapter 458 or chapter 459.

History.—[s. 50, ch. 97-261](#); [s. 22, ch. 99-7](#); [s. 47, ch. 2000-160](#).

Note.—Former s. 455.561.

456.016 Use of professional testing services.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the department may use a professional testing service to prepare, administer, grade, and evaluate any computerized examination, when that service is available and approved by the board, or the department if there is no board.

History.—s. 53, ch. 97-261; s. 48, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.571.

456.017 Examinations.

(1)(a) The department shall provide, contract, or approve services for the development, preparation, administration, scoring, score reporting, and evaluation of all examinations, in consultation with the appropriate board. The department shall certify that examinations developed and approved by the department adequately and reliably measure an applicant's ability to practice the profession regulated by the department. After an examination developed or approved by the department has been administered, the board, or the department when there is no board, may reject any question which does not reliably measure the general areas of competency specified in the rules of the board.

The department may contract for the preparation, administration, scoring, score reporting, and evaluation of examinations, when such services are available and approved by the board.

(b) For each examination developed by the department or contracted vendor, to the extent not otherwise specified by statute, the board, or the department when there is no board, shall by rule specify the general areas of competency to be covered by each examination, the relative weight to be assigned in grading each area tested, and the score necessary to achieve a passing grade. The department shall assess fees to cover the actual cost for any purchase, development, validation, administration, and defense of required examinations. This subsection does not apply to national examinations approved and administered pursuant to paragraph (c). If a practical examination is deemed to be necessary, the rules shall specify the criteria by which examiners are to be selected, the grading criteria to be used by the examiner, the relative weight to be assigned in grading each criterion, and the score necessary to achieve a passing grade. When a mandatory standardization exercise for a practical examination is required by law, the board, or the department when there is no board, may conduct such exercise. Therefore, board members, or employees of the department when there is no board, may serve as examiners at a practical examination with the consent of the board or department, as appropriate.

(c) The board, or the department when there is no board, shall approve by rule the use of one or more national examinations that the department has certified as meeting requirements of national examinations and generally accepted testing standards pursuant to department rules.

1. Providers of examinations seeking certification shall pay the actual costs incurred by the department in making a determination regarding the certification. The name and number of a candidate may be provided to a national contractor for the limited purpose of preparing the grade tape and information to be returned to the board or department; or, to the extent otherwise specified by rule, the candidate may apply directly to the vendor of the national examination and supply test score information to the department. The department may delegate to the board the duty to provide and administer the examination. Any national examination approved by a board, or the department when there is no board, prior to October 1, 1997, is deemed certified under this paragraph.

2. Neither the board nor the department may administer a state-developed written examination if a national examination has been certified by the department. The examination may be administered electronically if adequate security measures are used, as determined by rule of the department.

3. The board, or the department when there is no board, may administer a state-developed practical or clinical examination, as required by the applicable practice act, if all costs of development, purchase, validation, administration, review, and defense are paid by the examination candidate prior to the administration of the examination. If a national practical or clinical examination is available and certified by the department pursuant to this section, the board, or the department when there is no board, may administer the national examination.

4. It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the costs associated with state examinations and to encourage the use of national examinations whenever possible.

(d) Each board, or the department when there is no board, shall adopt rules regarding the security and monitoring of examinations. The department shall implement those rules adopted by the respective boards. In order to maintain the security of examinations, the department may employ the procedures set forth in s. 456.065 to seek fines and injunctive relief against an examinee who violates the provisions of s. 456.018 or the rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph. The department, or any agent thereof, may, for the purposes of investigation, confiscate any written, photographic, or recording material or device in the possession of the examinee at the examination site which the department deems necessary to enforce such provisions or rules. The scores of candidates who have taken state-developed examinations shall be provided to the candidates electronically using a candidate identification number, and the department shall post the aggregate scores on the department's website without identifying the names of the candidates.

(e) If the professional board with jurisdiction over an examination concurs, the department may, for a fee, share with any other state's licensing authority or a national testing entity an examination or examination item bank developed by or for the department unless prohibited by a contract entered into by the department for development or purchase of the examination. The department, with the concurrence of the appropriate board, shall establish guidelines that ensure security of a shared exam and shall require that any other state's licensing authority comply with those guidelines. Those guidelines shall be approved by the appropriate professional board. All fees paid by the user shall be applied to the department's examination and development program for professions regulated by this chapter.

(f) The department may adopt rules necessary to administer this subsection.

(2) For each examination developed by the department or a contracted vendor, the board, or the department when there is no board, shall adopt rules providing for reexamination of any applicants who failed an examination developed by the department or a contracted vendor. If both a written and a practical examination are given, an applicant shall be required to retake only the portion of the examination on which the applicant failed to achieve a passing grade, if the applicant successfully passes that portion within a reasonable time, as determined by rule of the board, or the department when there is no board, of passing the other portion. Except for national examinations approved and administered pursuant to this section, the department shall provide procedures for applicants who fail an examination developed by the department or a contracted vendor to review their examination questions, answers, papers, grades, and grading key for the questions the candidate answered incorrectly or, if not feasible, the parts of the

examination failed. Applicants shall bear the actual cost for the department to provide examination review pursuant to this subsection. An applicant may waive in writing the confidentiality of the applicant's examination grades. Notwithstanding any other provisions, only candidates who fail an examination with a score that is less than 10 percent below the minimum score required to pass the examination shall be entitled to challenge the validity of the examination at hearing.

(3) For each examination developed or administered by the department or a contracted vendor, an accurate record of each applicant's examination questions, answers, papers, grades, and grading key shall be kept for a period of not less than 2 years immediately following the examination, and such record shall thereafter be maintained or destroyed as provided in chapters 119 and 257. This subsection does not apply to national examinations approved and administered pursuant to this section.

(4) Meetings of any member of the department or of any board within the department held for the exclusive purpose of creating or reviewing licensure examination questions or proposed examination questions are exempt from the provisions of s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution.

Any public records, such as tape recordings, minutes, or notes, generated during or as a result of such meetings are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. However, these exemptions shall not affect the right of any person to review an examination as provided in subsection (2).

(5) For examinations developed by the department or a contracted vendor, each board, or the department when there is no board, may provide licensure examinations in an applicant's native language. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, applicants for examination or reexamination pursuant to this subsection shall bear the full cost for the department's development, preparation, validation, administration, grading, and evaluation of any examination in a language other than English prior to the examination being administered. Requests for translated examinations must be on file in the board office at least 6 months prior to the scheduled examination. When determining whether it is in the public interest to allow the examination to be translated into a language other than English, the board shall consider the percentage of the population who speak the applicant's native language. Applicants must apply for translation to the applicable board at least 6 months prior to the scheduled examination.

(6) In addition to meeting any other requirements for licensure by examination or by endorsement, and notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph (1)(c), an applicant may be required by a board, or the department when there is no board, to certify competency in state laws and rules relating to the applicable practice act. All laws and rules examinations shall be administered electronically unless the laws and rules examination is administered concurrently with another written examination for that profession or unless the electronic administration would be substantially more expensive.

(7) The department may post examination scores electronically on the Internet in lieu of mailing the scores to each applicant. The electronic posting of the examination scores meets the requirements of chapter 120 if the department also posts along with the examination scores a notification of the rights set forth in chapter 120. The date of receipt for purposes of chapter 120 is the date the examination scores are posted electronically.

The department shall also notify the applicant when scores are posted electronically of the availability of postexamination review, if applicable.

History.—s. 46, ch. 92-33; s. 23, ch. 93-129; s. 1, ch. 95-367; s. 304, ch. 96-406; s. 1081, ch. 97-103; s. 54, ch. 97-261; s. 238, ch. 98-166; s. 79, ch. 99-397; s. 49, ch. 2000-160; s. 46, ch. 2000-318; s. 12, ch. 2001-277; s. 2, ch. 2005-62; s. 61, ch. 2018-110.

Note.—Former s. 455.2173; s. 455.574.

456.018 Penalty for theft or reproduction of an examination.

In addition to, or in lieu of, any other discipline imposed pursuant to s. 456.072, the theft of an examination in whole or in part or the act of reproducing or copying any examination administered by the department, whether such examination is reproduced or copied in part or in whole and by any means, constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

History.—s. 55, ch. 97-261; s. 50, ch. 2000-160; s. 27, ch. 2000-318.

Note.—Former s. 455.577.

456.019 Restriction on requirement of citizenship.

A person is not disqualified from practicing an occupation or profession regulated by the state solely because she or he is not a United States citizen.

History.—s. 36, ch. 97-261; s. 20, ch. 99-7; s. 51, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.511.

456.021 Qualification of immigrants for examination to practice a licensed profession or occupation.

(1) It is the declared purpose of this section to encourage the use of foreign-speaking Florida residents duly qualified to become actively qualified in their professions so that all people of this state may receive better services.

(2) Any person who has successfully completed, or is currently enrolled in, an approved course of study created pursuant to chapters 74-105 and 75-177, Laws of Florida, shall be deemed qualified for examination and reexaminations for a professional or occupational license which shall be administered in the English language unless 15 or more such applicants request that the reexamination be administered in their native language. In the event that such reexamination is administered in a foreign language, the full cost to the board of preparing and administering it shall be borne by the applicants.

(3) Each board within the department shall adopt and implement programs designed to qualify for examination all persons who were resident nationals of the Republic of Cuba and who, on July 1, 1977, were residents of this state.

History.—s. 37, ch. 97-261; s. 51, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.514.

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

(1) When not otherwise provided by law, within its jurisdiction, the department shall by rule provide procedures under which exiled professionals may be examined within each practice act. A person shall be eligible for such examination if the person:

- (a) Immigrated to the United States after leaving the person's home country because of political reasons, provided such country is located in the Western Hemisphere and lacks diplomatic relations with the United States;
 - (b) Applies to the department and submits a fee;
 - (c) Was a Florida resident immediately preceding the person's application;
 - (d) Demonstrates to the department, through submission of documentation verified by the applicant's respective professional association in exile, that the applicant was graduated with an appropriate professional or occupational degree from a college or university; however, the department may not require receipt of any documentation from the Republic of Cuba as a condition of eligibility under this section;
 - (e) Lawfully practiced the profession for at least 3 years;
 - (f) Prior to 1980, successfully completed an approved course of study pursuant to chapters 74-105 and 75-177, Laws of Florida; and
 - (g) Presents a certificate demonstrating the successful completion of a continuing education program which offers a course of study that will prepare the applicant for the examination offered under subsection (2). The department shall develop rules for the approval of such programs for its boards.
- (2) Upon request of a person who meets the requirements of subsection (1) and submits an examination fee, the department, for its boards, shall provide a written practical examination which tests the person's current ability to practice the profession competently in accordance with the actual practice of the profession. Evidence of meeting the requirements of subsection (1) shall be treated by the department as evidence of the applicant's preparation in the academic and preprofessional fundamentals necessary for successful professional practice, and the applicant shall not be examined by the department on such fundamentals.
- (3) The fees charged for the examinations offered under subsection (2) shall be established by the department, for its boards, by rule and shall be sufficient to develop or to contract for the development of the examination and its administration, grading, and grade reviews.
- (4) The department shall examine any applicant who meets the requirements of subsections (1) and (2). Upon passing the examination and the issuance of the license, a licensee is subject to the administrative requirements of this chapter and the respective practice act under which the license is issued. Each applicant so licensed is subject to all provisions of this chapter and the respective practice act under which the license was issued.
- (5) Upon a request by an applicant otherwise qualified under this section, the examinations offered under subsection (2) may be given in the applicant's native language, provided that any translation costs are borne by the applicant.

(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 chapter or the professional practice acts administered by the department 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.

History.—s. 56, ch. 97-261; s. 52, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.581.

456.023 Exemption for certain out-of-state or foreign professionals; limited practice permitted.

(1) A professional of any other state or of any territory or other jurisdiction of the United States or of any other nation or foreign jurisdiction is exempt from the requirements of licensure under this chapter and the applicable professional practice act under the agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the profession if that profession is regulated in this state under the agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the profession and if that person:

(a) Holds, if so required in the jurisdiction in which that person practices, an active license to practice that profession.

(b) Engages in the active practice of that profession outside the state.

(c) Is employed or designated in that professional capacity by a sports entity visiting the state for a specific sporting event.

(2) A professional's practice under this section is limited to the members, coaches, and staff of the team for which that professional is employed or designated and to any animals used if the sporting event for which that professional is employed or designated involves animals. A professional practicing under authority of this section shall not have practice privileges in any licensed health care facility or veterinary facility without the approval of that facility.

History.—s. 57, ch. 97-261; s. 53, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.584.

456.024 Members of Armed Forces and veterans; spouses; licensure.

(1) A member of the United States Armed Forces on active duty who, at the time of becoming such a member, was in good standing with a health care practitioner board, or the department when there is no board, and was entitled to practice a health care profession in this state shall be kept in good standing without registering, paying fees, or performing any other act, as long as the member is on active duty and for 6 months after discharge and is not practicing his or her licensed profession in the private sector for profit.

(2) The department shall waive the initial licensing fee, the initial application fee, and the initial unlicensed activity fee for a veteran or his or her spouse if the veteran is honorably discharged from any branch of the United States Armed Forces. The applicant must apply for the fee waiver using a form prescribed by the department and must submit supporting documentation as required by the department. The applicant may apply for a fee waiver up to 6 months before discharge.

(3) The boards listed in s. [20.43](#), or the department when there is no board, shall adopt rules exempting the spouses of members of the Armed Forces of the United States from licensure renewal provisions, but only in cases of absence from the state because of their spouses' duties with the Armed Forces.

(4)(a) A person is eligible for licensure as a health care practitioner in this state if he or she:

1. Serves or has served as a health care practitioner in the United States Armed Forces, the United States Reserve Forces, or the National Guard;
2. Serves or has served on active duty with the United States Armed Forces as a health care practitioner in the United States Public Health Service; or
3. Is a health care practitioner in another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States and is the spouse of a person serving on active duty with the United States Armed Forces.

The department shall develop an application form, and each board, or the department if there is no board, shall waive the application fee, licensure fee, and unlicensed activity fee for such applicants. For purposes of this subsection, "health care practitioner" means a health care practitioner as defined in s. [456.001](#) and a person licensed under part III of chapter 401 or part IV of chapter 468.

(b) The board, or the department if there is no board, shall issue a license to practice in this state to a person who:

1. Submits a complete application.
2. If he or she is a member of the United States Armed Forces, the United States Reserve Forces, or the National Guard, submits proof that he or she has received an honorable discharge within 6 months before, or will receive an honorable discharge after, the date of submission of the application.
- 3.a. Holds an active, unencumbered license issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States and who has not had disciplinary action taken against him or her in the 5 years preceding the date of submission of the application;
- b. Is a military health care practitioner in a profession for which licensure in a state or jurisdiction is not required to practice in the United States Armed Forces, if he or she submits to the department evidence of military training or experience substantially equivalent to the requirements for licensure in this state in that profession and evidence that he or she has obtained a passing score on the appropriate examination of a national or regional standards organization if required for licensure in this state; or
- c. Is the spouse of a person serving on active duty in the United States Armed Forces and is a health care practitioner in a profession for which licensure in another state or jurisdiction is not required, if he or she submits to the department evidence of training or experience substantially equivalent to the requirements for licensure in this state in that profession and evidence that he or she has obtained a passing score on the appropriate examination of a national or regional standards organization if required for licensure in this state.

4. Attests that he or she is not, at the time of submission of the application, 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.
5. Actively practiced the profession for which he or she is applying for the 3 years preceding the date of submission of the application.
6. Submits a set of fingerprints for a background screening pursuant to s. [456.0135](#), if required for the profession for which he or she is applying.

The department shall verify information submitted by the applicant under this subsection using the National Practitioner Data Bank.

(c) Each applicant who meets the requirements of this subsection shall be licensed with all rights and responsibilities as defined by law. The applicable board, or the department if there is no board, may deny an application if the applicant has been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony or misdemeanor related to the practice of a health care profession regulated by this state.

(d) An applicant for initial licensure under this subsection must submit the information required by ss. [456.039](#)(1) and [456.0391](#)(1) no later than 1 year after the license is issued.

(5)(a) The board, or the department if there is no board, shall issue a professional license to the spouse of an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces who submits all of the following to the department:

1. A completed application upon a form prepared and furnished by the department in accordance with the board's rules.
2. Proof that the applicant is married to a member of the United States Armed Forces who is on active duty.
3. Proof that the applicant holds a valid license for the profession issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States and is not the subject of any disciplinary proceeding in any jurisdiction in which the applicant holds a license to practice a profession regulated by this chapter.
4. Proof that the applicant's spouse is assigned to a duty station in this state pursuant to the member's official active duty military orders.
5. Proof that the applicant would otherwise be entitled to full licensure under the appropriate practice act and is eligible to take the respective licensure examination as required in Florida.

(b) The applicant must also submit to the Department of Law Enforcement a complete set of fingerprints. The Department of Law Enforcement shall conduct a statewide criminal history check and forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check.

(c) Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall review the results of the state and federal criminal history checks according to the level 2 screening standards in s. [435.04](#) when granting an exemption and when granting or denying the license.

(d) The applicant shall pay the cost of fingerprint processing. If the fingerprints are submitted through an authorized agency or vendor, the agency or vendor shall collect the required processing fees and remit the fees to the Department of Law Enforcement.

(e) The department shall waive the applicant's licensure application fee.

(f) An applicant for a license under this subsection is subject to s. [456.013](#)(3)(a) and (c).

(g) An applicant shall be deemed ineligible for a license pursuant to this section if the applicant:

1. Has been convicted of or pled nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any felony or misdemeanor related to the practice of a health care profession;

2. Has had a health care provider license revoked or suspended from another of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a United States territory;

3. Has been reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank, unless the applicant has successfully appealed to have his or her name removed from the data bank; or

4. Has previously failed the Florida examination required to receive a license to practice the profession for which the applicant is seeking a license.

(h) The board, or the department if there is no board, may revoke a license upon finding that the individual violated the profession's governing practice act.

(i) The board, or the department if there is no board, shall expedite all applications submitted by a spouse of an active duty member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces pursuant to this subsection and shall issue a license within 7 days after receipt of all required documentation for such application.

(6) The spouse of a person serving on active duty with the United States Armed Forces shall have a defense to any citation and related cause of action brought under s. [456.065](#) if the following conditions are met:

(a) The spouse holds an active, unencumbered license issued by another state or jurisdiction to provide health care services for which there is no equivalent license in this state.

(b) The spouse is providing health care services within the scope of practice of the out-of-state license.

(c) The training or experience required by the out-of-state license is substantially similar to the license requirements to practice a similar health care profession in this state.

History.—s. 35, ch. 97-261; s. 19, ch. 99-7; s. 73, ch. 99-397; s. 54, ch. 2000-160; s. 1, ch. 2011-95; s. 28, ch. 2014-1; s. 11, ch. 2016-230; s. 8, ch. 2018-7; s. 2, ch. 2022-185; s. 6, ch. 2023-161.

Note.—Former s. 455.507.

456.0241 Temporary certificate for active duty military health care practitioners.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Military health care practitioner" means:

1. A person practicing as a health care practitioner as defined in s. [456.001](#), as a person licensed under part III of chapter 401, or as a person licensed under part IV of chapter 468 who is serving on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, the United States Reserve Forces, or the National Guard; or

2. A person who is serving on active duty in the United States Armed Forces and serving in the United States Public Health Service.

(b) "Military platform" means a military training agreement with a nonmilitary health care provider that 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 practitioner 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.

(2) The department may issue a temporary certificate to an active duty military health care practitioner to practice in a regulated profession in this state if the applicant:

(a) Submits proof that he or she will be practicing pursuant to a military platform.

(b) Submits a complete application.

(c) Holds an active, unencumbered license to practice as a health care professional issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States or is 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 Forces and provides evidence of military training and experience substantially equivalent to the requirements for licensure in this state in that profession.

(d) Attests that he or she is not, at the time of submission of the application, 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.

(e) Has been determined to be competent in the profession for which he or she is applying.

(f) Submits a set of fingerprints for a background screening pursuant to s. [456.0135](#), if required for the profession for which he or she is applying.

The department shall verify information submitted by the applicant under this subsection using the National Practitioner Data Bank.

(3) A temporary certificate issued under this section expires 6 months after issuance but may be renewed upon proof of continuing military orders for active duty assignment in this state and evidence that the military health care practitioner continues to be a military platform participant.

(4) A military health care practitioner applying for a temporary certificate under this section is exempt from ss. [456.039-456.046](#). All other provisions of this chapter apply to such military health care practitioner.

(5) An applicant for a temporary certificate under this section is deemed ineligible if he or she:

(a) Has been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any felony or misdemeanor related to the practice of a health care profession;

(b) Has had a health care provider license revoked or suspended in another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States;

(c) Has failed to obtain a passing score on the Florida examination required to receive a license to practice the profession for which he or she is applying; or

(d) Is under investigation in another jurisdiction for an act that would constitute a violation of the applicable licensing chapter or this chapter until the investigation is complete and all charges against him or her are disposed of by dismissal, nolle prosequi, or acquittal.

(6) Application shall be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the department.

(7) The department shall waive the temporary licensing fee.

(8) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

History.—s. 12, ch. 2016-230; s. 7, ch. 2023-161.

456.0242 Office of Veteran Licensure Services.

(1) The Office of Veteran Licensure Services is established within the Division of Medical Quality Assurance. The office shall assist active duty members of the United States Armed Forces, the United States Reserve Forces, and the National Guard, veterans, and the spouses of veterans who seek to become a licensed health care practitioner in this state.

(2) The office shall be headed by an executive director, designated by the department, who must be a veteran.

(3) The office shall:

(a) Provide information, guidance, direction, and assistance with the licensure process.

(b) Coordinate with each board, or the department if there is no board, to expedite all applications submitted pursuant to s. [456.024](#).

(c) Refer an individual requesting assistance with resume writing and proofreading, job application completion, and interviewing skills and techniques to Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.

(d) Refer an individual requesting information about educational or employment opportunities in health care professions to Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.

(e) Submit a report by November 11 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must categorize each individual as an active duty member, a veteran, or a veteran's spouse and must include, but is not limited to:

1. The number of individuals served.
2. The educational and training background of each individual seeking licensure.
3. Each health care license an individual holds in another state, irrespective of the current status of such license.
4. The number of licensure applications received.
5. The average number of calendar days required to license a qualified applicant.
6. The number of referrals made for vocational assistance.

(4) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this section.

History.—s. 8, ch. 2023-161.

456.025 Fees; receipts; disposition.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that all costs of regulating health care professions and practitioners shall be borne solely by licensees and licensure applicants. It is also the intent of the Legislature that fees should be reasonable and not serve as a barrier to licensure. Moreover, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department operate as efficiently as possible and regularly report to the Legislature additional methods to streamline operational costs. Therefore, the boards in consultation with the department, or the department if there is no board, shall, by rule, set renewal fees which:

- (a) Shall be based on revenue projections prepared using generally accepted accounting procedures;
- (b) Shall be adequate to cover all expenses relating to that board identified in the department's long-range policy plan, as required by s. 456.005;
- (c) Shall be reasonable, fair, and not serve as a barrier to licensure;
- (d) Shall be based on potential earnings from working under the scope of the license;
- (e) Shall be similar to fees imposed on similar licensure types;
- (f) Shall not be more than 10 percent greater than the actual cost to regulate that profession for the previous biennium; and
- (g) Shall be subject to challenge pursuant to chapter 120.

(2) The chairpersons of the boards and councils listed in s. 20.43(3)(g) shall meet annually at division headquarters to review the long-range policy plan required by s. 456.005 and current and proposed fee schedules. The chairpersons shall make recommendations for any necessary statutory changes relating to fees and fee caps. Such recommendations shall be compiled by the Department of Health and be included in the annual report to the Legislature required by s. 456.026 as well as be included in the long-range policy plan required by s. 456.005.

(3) Each board within the jurisdiction of the department, or the department when there is no board, shall determine by rule the amount of license fees for the profession it regulates, based upon long-range estimates prepared by the department of the revenue required to implement laws relating to the regulation of professions by the department and the board. Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall ensure that license fees are adequate to cover all anticipated costs and to maintain a reasonable cash balance, as determined by rule of the agency, with advice of the applicable board. If sufficient action is not taken by a board within 1 year after notification by the department that license fees are projected to be inadequate, the department shall set license fees on behalf of the applicable board to cover anticipated costs and to maintain the required cash balance. The department shall include recommended fee cap increases in its annual report to the Legislature. Further, it is the legislative intent that no regulated profession operate with a negative cash balance. The department may provide by rule for advancing sufficient funds to any profession operating with a negative cash balance. The advancement may be for a period not to exceed 2 consecutive years, and the regulated profession must pay interest. Interest shall be calculated at the current rate earned on investments of a trust fund used by the department to implement this chapter.

Interest earned shall be allocated to the various funds in accordance with the allocation of investment earnings during the period of the advance.

(4) Each board, or the department if there is no board, may charge a fee not to exceed \$25, as determined by rule, for the issuance of a wall certificate pursuant to s. 456.013(2) requested by a licensee who was licensed prior to July 1, 1998, or for the issuance of a duplicate wall certificate requested by any licensee.

(5) Each board, or the department if there is no board, may, by rule, assess and collect a one-time fee from each active status licensee and each inactive status licensee in an amount necessary to eliminate a cash deficit or, if there is not a cash deficit, in an amount sufficient to maintain the financial integrity of the professions as required in this section. Not more than one such assessment may be made in any 4-year period without specific legislative authorization.

(6) If the cash balance of the trust fund at the end of any fiscal year exceeds the total appropriation provided for the regulation of the health care professions in the prior fiscal year, the boards, in consultation with the department, may lower the license renewal fees.

(7) Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall establish, by rule, a fee not to exceed \$250 for anyone seeking approval to provide continuing education courses or programs and shall establish by rule a biennial renewal fee not to exceed \$250 for the renewal of providership of such courses. The fees collected from continuing education providers shall be used for the purposes of reviewing course provider applications, monitoring the integrity of the courses provided, covering legal expenses incurred as a result of not granting or renewing a providership, and developing and maintaining an electronic continuing education tracking system. The department shall implement an electronic continuing education tracking system for each new biennial renewal cycle for which electronic renewals are implemented after the

effective date of this act and shall integrate such system into the licensure and renewal system. All approved continuing education providers shall provide information on course attendance to the department necessary to implement the electronic tracking system. The department shall, by rule, specify the form and procedures by which the information is to be submitted.

(8) All moneys collected by the department from fees or fines or from costs awarded to the agency by a court shall be paid into a trust fund used by the department to implement this chapter. The Legislature shall appropriate funds from this trust fund sufficient to carry out this chapter and the provisions of law with respect to professions regulated by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance within the department and the boards. The department may contract with public and private entities to receive and deposit revenue pursuant to this section. The department shall maintain separate accounts in the trust fund used by the department to implement this chapter for every profession within the department. To the maximum extent possible, the department shall directly charge all expenses to the account of each regulated profession. For the purpose of this subsection, direct charge expenses include, but are not limited to, costs for investigations, examinations, and legal services. For expenses that cannot be charged directly, the department shall provide for the proportionate allocation among the accounts of expenses incurred by the department in the performance of its duties with respect to each regulated profession. The regulation by the department of professions, as defined in this chapter, shall be financed solely from revenue collected by it from fees and other charges and deposited in the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund, and all such revenue is hereby appropriated to the department. However, it is legislative intent that each profession shall operate within its anticipated fees. The department may not expend funds from the account of a profession to pay for the expenses incurred on behalf of another profession, except that the Board of Nursing must pay for any costs incurred in the regulation of certified nursing assistants. The department shall maintain adequate records to support its allocation of agency expenses. The department shall provide any board with reasonable access to these records upon request. On or before October 1 of each year, the department shall provide each board an annual report of revenue and direct and allocated expenses related to the operation of that profession. The board shall use these reports and the department's adopted long-range plan to determine the amount of license fees. A condensed version of this information, with the department's recommendations, shall be included in the annual report to the Legislature prepared under s. 456.026.

(9) The department shall provide a management report of revenues and expenditures, performance measures, and recommendations to each board at least once a quarter.

(10) If a duplicate license is required or requested by the licensee, the board or, if there is no board, the department may charge a fee as determined by rule not to exceed \$25 before issuance of the duplicate license.

(11) The department or the appropriate board shall charge a fee not to exceed \$25 for the certification of a public record. The fee shall be determined by rule of the department. The department or the appropriate board shall assess a fee for duplicating a public record as provided in s. 119.07(4).

History.—s. 49, ch. 92-33; s. 23, ch. 93-129; s. 58, ch. 97-261; s. 80, ch. 99-397; s. 55, ch. 2000-160; ss. 32, 164, ch. 2000-318; s. 73, ch. 2001-62; s. 6, ch. 2001-277; s. 12, ch. 2003-416; s. 45, ch. 2004-335; s. 149, ch. 2010-102.

Note.—Former s. 455.220; s. 455.587.

456.026 Annual report concerning finances, administrative complaints, disciplinary actions, and recommendations.

(1) The department is directed to prepare and submit a report to the President of the Senate and the 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:

- (a) The revenues, expenditures, and cash balances for the prior year, and a review of the adequacy of existing fees.
 - (b) The number of complaints received and investigated.
 - (c) The number of findings of probable cause made.
 - (d) The number of findings of no probable cause made.
 - (e) The number of administrative complaints filed.
 - (f) The disposition of all administrative complaints.
 - (g) A description of disciplinary actions taken.
 - (h) A description of any effort by the department 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.
 - (i) The status of the development and implementation of rules providing for disciplinary guidelines pursuant to s. [456.079](#).
 - (j) Such recommendations for administrative and statutory changes necessary to facilitate efficient and cost-effective operation of the department and the various boards.
- (2) The report shall separately categorize all complaints, investigations, probable cause, and disciplinary actions against a massage therapist or massage establishment licensed under chapter 480 related to a violation of:

- (a) Section [480.043](#)(12).
- (b) Section [480.043](#)(13).
- (c) Section [480.043](#)(14)(a)-(f).
- (d) Section [480.0465](#).
- (e) Section [480.0475](#).
- (f) Section [480.0485](#).
- (g) Section [480.0535](#).

History.—s. 75, ch. 97-261; s. 56, ch. 2000-160; s. 4, ch. 2002-254; s. 1, ch. 2024-148.
Note.—Former s. 455.644.

456.027 Education; accreditation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, educational programs and institutions which are required by statute to be accredited, but which were accredited by an agency that has since ceased to perform an accrediting function, shall be recognized until such programs and institutions are accredited by a qualified successor to the original accrediting agency, an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, or an accrediting agency recognized by the board, or the department when there is no board.

History.—s. 48, ch. 97-261; s. 57, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.551.

456.028 Consultation with postsecondary education boards prior to adoption of changes to training requirements.

Any state agency or board that has jurisdiction over the regulation of a profession or occupation shall consult with the Commission for Independent Education, the Board of Governors of the State University System, and the State Board of Education prior to adopting any changes to training requirements relating to entry into the profession or occupation. This consultation must allow the educational board to provide advice regarding the impact of the proposed changes in terms of the length of time necessary to complete the training program and the fiscal impact of the changes. The educational board must be consulted only when an institution offering the training program falls under its jurisdiction.

History.—s. 49, ch. 97-261; s. 35, ch. 98-421; s. 57, ch. 2000-160; s. 72, ch. 2004-5; s. 14, ch. 2004-41; s. 54, ch. 2007-217.

Note.—Former s. 455.554.

456.029 Education; substituting demonstration of competency for clock-hour requirements.

Any board, or the department when there is no board, that requires student completion of a specific number of clock hours of classroom instruction for initial licensure purposes shall establish the minimal competencies that such students must demonstrate in order to be licensed. The demonstration of such competencies may be substituted for specific classroom clock-hour requirements established in statute or rule which are related to instructional programs for licensure purposes. Student demonstration of the established minimum competencies shall be certified by the educational institution. The provisions of this section shall not apply to boards for which federal licensure standards are more restrictive or stringent than the standards prescribed in statute.

History.—s. 47, ch. 97-261; s. 57, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.547.

456.0301 Requirement for instruction on controlled substance prescribing.

(1)(a) The appropriate board shall require each person registered with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration and authorized to prescribe controlled substances pursuant to 21 U.S.C. s. 822 to complete a board-approved 2-hour continuing education course on prescribing controlled substances offered by a statewide professional association of physicians in this state that is accredited to provide educational activities designated for the American Medical Association Physician's Recognition Award Category 1 Credit or the American Osteopathic Category 1-A continuing medical education credit as part of biennial license renewal. The course must include information on the current standards for prescribing controlled substances, particularly opiates; alternatives to these standards; nonpharmacological therapies; prescribing emergency opioid antagonists; and the risks of opioid addiction following all stages of treatment in the management of acute pain. The course may be offered in a distance learning format and

must be included within the number of continuing education hours required by law. The department may not renew the license of any prescriber registered with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration to prescribe controlled substances who has failed to complete the course. The course must be completed by January 31, 2019, and at each subsequent renewal. This paragraph does not apply to a licensee who is required by his or her applicable practice act to complete a minimum of 2 hours of continuing education on the safe and effective prescribing of controlled substances.

(b) Each practitioner required to complete the course required in paragraph (a) shall submit confirmation of having completed such course when applying for biennial license renewal.

(c) Each licensing board that requires a licensee to complete an educational course pursuant to this subsection must include the hours required for completion of the course in the total hours of continuing education required by law for such profession unless the continuing education requirements for such profession consist of fewer than 30 hours biennially.

(2) Each board may adopt rules to administer this section.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2018-13.

456.031 Requirement for instruction on domestic violence.

(1)(a) The appropriate board shall require each person licensed or certified under chapter 458, chapter 459, part I of chapter 464, chapter 466, chapter 467, chapter 490, or chapter 491 to complete a 2-hour continuing education course, approved by the board, on domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, as part of every third biennial relicensure or recertification. The course shall consist of information on the number of patients in that professional's practice who are likely to be victims of domestic violence and the number who are likely to be perpetrators of domestic violence, screening procedures for determining whether a patient has any history of being either a victim or a perpetrator of domestic violence, and instruction on how to provide such patients with information on, or how to refer such patients to, resources in the local community, such as domestic violence centers and other advocacy groups, that provide legal aid, shelter, victim counseling, batterer counseling, or child protection services.

(b) Each such licensee or certificateholder shall submit confirmation of having completed such course, on a form provided by the board, when submitting fees for every third biennial renewal.

(c) The board may approve additional equivalent courses that may be used to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a). Each licensing board that requires a licensee to complete an educational course pursuant to this subsection may include the hour required for completion of the course in the total hours of continuing education required by law for such profession unless the continuing education requirements for such profession consist of fewer than 30 hours biennially.

(d) Any person holding two or more licenses subject to the provisions of this subsection shall be permitted to show proof of having taken one board-approved course on domestic violence, for purposes of relicensure or recertification for additional licenses.

(e) Failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action under each respective practice act and under s. 456.072(1)(k). In addition to discipline by the board, the licensee shall be required to complete such course.

(2) Each board may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

History.—s. 4, ch. 95-187; s. 61, ch. 97-261; s. 58, ch. 2000-160; s. 6, ch. 2000-295; s. 112, ch. 2000-318; s. 1, ch. 2001-176; s. 1, ch. 2001-250; s. 105, ch. 2001-277; s. 1, ch. 2006-251.

Note.—Former s. 455.222; s. 455.597.

456.032 Hepatitis B or HIV carriers.

(1) The department and each appropriate board within the Division of Medical Quality Assurance shall have the authority to establish procedures to handle, counsel, and provide other services to health care professionals within their respective boards who are infected with hepatitis B or the human immunodeficiency virus.

(2) Any person licensed by the department and any other person employed by a health care facility who contracts a blood-borne infection shall have a rebuttable presumption that the illness was contracted in the course and scope of his or her employment, provided that the person, as soon as practicable, reports to the person's supervisor or the facility's risk manager any significant exposure, as that term is defined in s. 381.004(1)(f), to blood or body fluids. The employer may test the blood or body fluid to determine if it is infected with the same disease contracted by the employee.

The employer may rebut the presumption by the preponderance of the evidence. Except as expressly provided in this subsection, there shall be no presumption that a blood-borne infection is a job-related injury or illness.

History.—s. 75, ch. 91-297; s. 76, ch. 94-218; s. 62, ch. 97-261; s. 81, ch. 99-397; s. 59, ch. 2000-160; s. 121, ch. 2012-184; s. 2, ch. 2015-110.

Note.—Former s. 455.2224; s. 455.601.

456.033 Requirement for instruction for certain licensees on HIV and AIDS.

The following requirements apply to each person licensed or certified under chapter 457; chapter 458; chapter 459; chapter 460; chapter 461; chapter 463; part I of chapter 464; chapter 465; chapter 466; part II, part III, part V, or part X of chapter 468; or chapter 486:

(1) Each person shall be required by the appropriate board to complete no later than upon first renewal a continuing educational course, approved by the board, on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome as part of biennial relicensure or recertification. The course shall consist of education on the modes of transmission, infection control procedures, clinical management, and prevention of human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Such course shall include information on current Florida law on acquired immune deficiency syndrome and its impact on testing, confidentiality of test results, treatment of patients, and any protocols and procedures applicable to human immunodeficiency virus counseling and testing, reporting, the offering of HIV testing to pregnant women, and partner notification issues pursuant to ss. 381.004 and 384.25.

(2) Each person shall submit confirmation of having completed the course required under subsection (1), on a form as provided by the board, when submitting fees for first renewal.

(3) The board shall have the authority to approve additional equivalent courses that may be used to satisfy the requirements in subsection (1). Each licensing board that requires a licensee to complete an educational course pursuant to this section may count the hours required for completion of the course included in the total continuing educational requirements as required by law.

(4) Any person holding two or more licenses subject to the provisions of this section shall be permitted to show proof of having taken one board-approved course on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, for purposes of relicensure or recertification for additional licenses.

(5) Failure to comply with the above requirements shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action under each respective licensing chapter and s. 456.072(1)(e). In addition to discipline by the board, the licensee shall be required to complete the course.

History.—s. 63, ch. 97-261; s. 4, ch. 98-171; s. 9, ch. 99-331; s. 82, ch. 99-397; s. 60, ch. 2000-160; s. 113, ch. 2000-318; s. 2, ch. 2001-176; s. 2, ch. 2001-250; s. 106, ch. 2001-277; s. 2, ch. 2006-251.

Note.—Former s. 455.604.

456.0341 Requirements for instruction on human trafficking.

The requirements of this section apply to each person licensed or certified under chapter 457; chapter 458; chapter 459; chapter 460; chapter 461; chapter 463; chapter 465; chapter 466; part II, part III, part V, or part X of chapter 468; chapter 480; or chapter 486.

(1) By January 1, 2021, each licensee or certificateholder shall complete a board-approved, or department-approved if there is no board, 1-hour continuing education course on human trafficking. The course must address both sex trafficking and labor trafficking, how to identify individuals who may be victims of human trafficking, how to report cases of human trafficking, and resources available to victims.

(2) Each licensing board that requires a licensee or certificateholder to complete a course pursuant to this section must include the hour required for completion in the total hours of continuing education required by law for such profession.

(3) By January 1, 2025, the licensees or certificateholders shall post in their place of work in a conspicuous place accessible to employees a sign at least 11 inches by 15 inches in size, printed in a clearly legible font and in at least a 32-point type, which substantially states in English and Spanish:

“If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in an activity and cannot leave, whether it is prostitution, housework, farm work, factory work, retail work, restaurant work, or any other activity, call the Florida Human Trafficking Hotline, 1-855-FLA-SAFE, to access help and services. Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Florida law.”

History.—s. 2, ch. 2019-152; s. 3, ch. 2024-184.

456.035 Address of record.

(1) Each licensee of the department is solely responsible for notifying the department in writing of the licensee's current mailing address and place of practice, as defined by rule of the board or the department if there is no board. Electronic notification shall be allowed by the department; however, it shall be the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that the electronic notification was received by the department. A licensee's failure to notify the department of a change of address constitutes a violation of this section, and the licensee may be disciplined by the board or the department if there is no board.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law, service by regular mail to a licensee's last known address of record with the department constitutes adequate and sufficient notice to the licensee for any official communication to the licensee by the board or the department except when other service is required under s. 456.076.

History.—s. 97, ch. 97-261; s. 39, ch. 98-166; s. 62, ch. 2000-160; s. 13, ch. 2001-277.

Note.—Former s. 455.717.

456.036 Licenses; active and inactive status; delinquency.

(1) A licensee may practice a profession only if the licensee has an active status license. A licensee who practices a profession with an inactive status license, a retired status license, or a delinquent license is in violation of this section and s. 456.072, and the board, or the department if there is no board, may impose discipline on the licensee.

(2) Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall permit a licensee to choose, at the time of licensure renewal, an active, inactive, or retired status.

(3) Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall by rule impose a fee for renewal of an active or inactive status license. The renewal fee for an inactive status license may not exceed the fee for an active status license.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a licensee may change licensure status at any time.

(a) Active status licensees choosing inactive status at the time of license renewal must pay the inactive status renewal fee, and, if applicable, the delinquency fee and the fee to change licensure status. Active status licensees choosing inactive status at any other time than at the time of license renewal must pay the fee to change licensure status.

(b) An active status licensee or an inactive status licensee who chooses retired status at the time of license renewal must pay the retired status fee, which may not exceed \$50 as established by rule of the board or the department if there is no board. An active status licensee or inactive status licensee who chooses retired status at any time other than at the time of license renewal must pay the retired status fee plus a change-of-status fee.

(c) An inactive status licensee may change to active status at any time, if the licensee meets all requirements for active status. Inactive status licensees choosing active status at the time of license renewal must pay the active status renewal fee, any applicable reactivation fees as set by the board, or the department if there is no board, and, if applicable, the delinquency fee and the fee to change licensure status.

Inactive status licensees choosing active status at any other time than at the time of license renewal must pay the difference between the inactive status renewal fee and the active status renewal fee, if any exists, any applicable reactivation fees as set by the board, or the department if there is no board, and the fee to change licensure status.

(5) A licensee must apply with a complete application, as defined by rule of the board, or the department if there is no board, to renew an active or inactive status license before the license expires. If a licensee fails to renew before the license expires, the license becomes delinquent in the license cycle following expiration.

(6) A delinquent licensee must affirmatively apply with a complete application, as defined by rule of the board, or the department if there is no board, for active or inactive status during the licensure cycle in which a licensee becomes delinquent. Failure by a delinquent licensee to become active or inactive before the expiration of the current licensure cycle renders the license null without any further action by the board or the department. Any subsequent licensure shall be as a result of applying for and meeting all requirements imposed on an applicant for new licensure.

(7) Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall by rule impose an additional delinquency fee, not to exceed the biennial renewal fee for an active status license, on a delinquent licensee when such licensee applies for active or inactive status.

(8) Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall by rule impose an additional fee, not to exceed the biennial renewal fee for an active status license, for processing a licensee's request to change licensure status at any time other than at the beginning of a licensure cycle.

(9) Each board, or the department if there is no board, may by rule impose reasonable conditions, excluding full reexamination but including part of a national examination or a special purpose examination to assess current competency, necessary to ensure that a licensee who has been on inactive status for more than two consecutive biennial licensure cycles and who applies for active status can practice with the care and skill sufficient to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Reactivation requirements may differ depending on the length of time licensees are inactive. The costs to meet reactivation requirements shall be borne by licensees requesting reactivation.

(10) Each board, or the department if there is no board, may by rule impose reasonable conditions, including full reexamination to assess current competency, in order to ensure that a licensee who has been on retired status for more than 5 years, or a licensee from another state who has not been in active practice within the past 5 years, and who applies for active status is able to practice with the care and skill sufficient to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Requirements for reactivation of a license may differ depending on the length of time a licensee has been retired.

(11) Before reactivation, an inactive status licensee or a delinquent licensee who was inactive prior to becoming delinquent must meet the same continuing education requirements, if any, imposed on an active status licensee for all biennial licensure periods in which the licensee was inactive or delinquent.

(12) Before the license of a retired status licensee is reactivated, the licensee must meet the same requirements for continuing education, if any, and pay any renewal fees imposed on an active status licensee for all biennial licensure periods during which the licensee was on retired status.

(13) The status or a change in status of a licensee does not alter in any way the right of the board, or of the department if there is no board, to impose discipline or to enforce discipline previously imposed on a licensee for acts or omissions committed by the licensee while holding a license, whether active, inactive, retired, or delinquent.

(14) A person who has been denied renewal of licensure, certification, or registration under s. 456.0635(3) may regain licensure, certification, or registration only by meeting the qualifications and completing the application process for initial licensure as defined by the board, or the department if there is no board. However, a person who was denied renewal of licensure, certification, or registration under s. 24, chapter 2009-223, Laws of Florida, between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2012, is not required to retake and pass examinations applicable for initial licensure, certification, or registration.

(15) This section does not apply to a business establishment registered, permitted, or licensed by the department to do business.

(16) The board, or the department when there is no board, may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 as necessary to implement this section.

History.—s. 95, ch. 97-261; s. 63, ch. 2000-160; s. 31, ch. 2000-318; s. 3, ch. 2005-62; s. 2, ch. 2012-64.

Note.—Former s. 455.711.

456.0361 Compliance with continuing education requirements.

(1) The department shall establish an electronic continuing education tracking system to monitor licensee compliance with applicable continuing education requirements and to determine whether a licensee is in full compliance with the requirements at the time of his or her application for license renewal. The tracking system shall be integrated into the department's licensure and renewal process.

(2) The department may not renew a license until the licensee complies with all applicable continuing education requirements. This subsection does not prohibit the department or the boards from imposing additional penalties under the applicable professional practice act or applicable rules for failure to comply with continuing education requirements.

(3) The department may adopt rules to implement this section.

History.—s. 13, ch. 2016-230.

456.037 Business establishments; requirements for active status licenses; delinquency; discipline; applicability.

(1) A business establishment regulated by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance pursuant to this chapter may provide regulated services only if the business establishment has an active status license. A business establishment that provides regulated services without an active status license is in violation of this section and s. 456.072, and the board, or the department if there is no board, may impose discipline on the business establishment.

(2) A business establishment must apply with a complete application, as defined by rule of the board, or the department if there is no board, to renew an active status license before the license expires. If a business establishment fails to renew before the license expires, the license becomes delinquent, except as otherwise provided in statute, in the license cycle following expiration.

(3) A delinquent business establishment must apply with a complete application, as defined by rule of the board, or the department if there is no board, for active status within 6 months after becoming delinquent. Failure of a delinquent business establishment to renew the license within the 6 months after the expiration date of the license renders the license null without any further action by the board or the department. Any subsequent licensure shall be as a result of applying for and meeting all requirements imposed on a business establishment for new licensure.

(4) The status or a change in status of a business establishment license does not alter in any way the right of the board, or of the department if there is no board, to impose discipline or to enforce discipline previously imposed on a business establishment for acts or omissions committed by the business establishment while holding a license, whether active or null.

(5) This section applies to any business establishment registered, permitted, or licensed by the department to do business. Business establishments include, but are not limited to, dental laboratories, electrology facilities, massage establishments, pharmacies, and pain-management clinics required to be registered under s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137.

History.—s. 89, ch. 99-397; s. 64, ch. 2000-160; s. 27, ch. 2000-318; s. 102, ch. 2000-349; s. 1, ch. 2010-211.

Note.—Former s. 455.712.

456.038 Renewal and cancellation notices.

(1) At least 90 days before the end of a licensure cycle, the department shall:

(a) Forward a licensure renewal notification to an active or inactive status licensee at the licensee's last known address of record with the department.

(b) Forward a notice of pending cancellation of licensure to a delinquent licensee at the licensee's last known address of record with the department.

(2) Each licensure renewal notification and each notice of pending cancellation of licensure must state conspicuously that a licensee who remains on inactive status for more than two consecutive biennial licensure cycles and who wishes to reactivate the license may be required to demonstrate the competency to resume active practice by sitting for a special purpose examination or by completing other reactivation requirements, as defined by rule of the board or the department if there is no board.

History.—s. 96, ch. 97-261; s. 65, ch. 2000-160; s. 33, ch. 2000-318.

Note.—Former s. 455.714.

456.039 Designated health care professionals; information required for licensure.

(1) Each person who applies for initial licensure or license renewal as a physician under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461, except a person applying for registration pursuant to ss. [458.345](#) and [459.021](#), must furnish the following information to the department at the time of application or in conjunction with the renewal of such license under procedures adopted by the department and in addition to any other information that may be required from the applicant:

- (a)1. The name of each medical school that the applicant has attended, with the dates of attendance and the date of graduation, and a description of all graduate medical education completed by the applicant, excluding any coursework taken to satisfy medical licensure continuing education requirements.
2. The name of each hospital at which the applicant has privileges.
3. The address at which the applicant will primarily conduct his or her practice.
4. Any certification that the applicant has received from a specialty board that is recognized by the board to which the applicant is applying.
5. The year that the applicant began practicing medicine.
6. Any appointment to the faculty of a medical school which the applicant currently holds and an indication as to whether the applicant has had the responsibility for graduate medical education within the most recent 10 years.
7. A description of any criminal offense of which the applicant has been found guilty, regardless of whether adjudication of guilt was withheld, or to which the applicant has pled guilty or nolo contendere. A criminal offense committed in another jurisdiction which would have been a felony or misdemeanor if committed in this state must be reported. If the applicant indicates that a criminal offense is under appeal and submits a copy of the notice for appeal of that criminal offense, the department must state that the criminal offense is under appeal if the criminal offense is reported in the applicant's profile. If the applicant indicates to the department that a criminal offense is under appeal, the applicant must, upon disposition of the appeal, submit to the department a copy of the final written order of disposition.
8. A description of any final disciplinary action taken within the previous 10 years against the applicant by the agency regulating the profession that the applicant is or has been licensed to practice, whether in this state or in any other jurisdiction, by a specialty board that is recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties, the American Osteopathic Association, or a similar national organization, or by a licensed hospital, health maintenance organization, prepaid health clinic, ambulatory surgical center, or nursing home. Disciplinary action includes resignation from or nonrenewal of medical staff membership or the restriction of privileges at a licensed hospital, health maintenance organization, prepaid health clinic, ambulatory surgical center, or nursing home taken in lieu of or in settlement of a pending disciplinary case related to competence or character.

If the applicant indicates that the disciplinary action is under appeal and submits a copy of the document initiating an appeal of the disciplinary action, the department must state that the disciplinary action is under appeal if the disciplinary action is reported in the applicant's profile.

9. Relevant professional qualifications as defined by the applicable board.

(b) In addition to the information required under paragraph (a), for each applicant seeking licensure under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 461 who has practiced previously in this state or in another jurisdiction or a foreign country, the information required of licensees under those chapters pursuant to s. [456.049](#). An applicant for licensure under chapter 460 who has practiced previously in this state or in another jurisdiction or a foreign country must provide the same information as is required of licensees under chapter 458, pursuant to s. [456.049](#).

(c) For each applicant seeking licensure under chapter 458 or chapter 459, proof of payment of the assessment required under s. [766.314](#), if applicable.

(2) Before the issuance of the licensure renewal notice required by s. [456.038](#), the Department of Health shall send a notice to each person licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461, at the licensee's last known address of record with the department, regarding the requirements for information to be submitted by those practitioners pursuant to this section in conjunction with the renewal of such license and under procedures adopted by the department.

(3) Each person who has submitted information pursuant to subsection (1) must update that information in writing by notifying the Department of Health within 45 days after the occurrence of an event or the attainment of a status that is required to be reported by subsection (1). Failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection to update and submit information constitutes a ground for disciplinary action under each respective licensing chapter and s. [456.072](#)(1)(k). For failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection to update and submit information, the department or board, as appropriate, may:

(a) Refuse to issue a license to any person applying for initial licensure who fails to submit and update the required information.

(b) Issue a citation to any licensee who fails to submit and update the required information and may fine the licensee up to \$50 for each day that the licensee is not in compliance with this subsection. The citation must clearly state that the licensee may choose, in lieu of accepting the citation, to follow the procedure under s. [456.073](#). If the licensee disputes the matter in the citation, the procedures set forth in s. [456.073](#) must be followed. However, if the licensee does not dispute the matter in the citation with the department within 30 days after the citation is served, the citation becomes a final order and constitutes discipline. Service of a citation may be made by personal service or certified mail, restricted delivery, to the subject at the licensee's last known address.

(4)(a) An applicant for initial licensure must submit a set of fingerprints to the Department of Health in accordance with s. [458.311](#), s. [459.0055](#), s. [460.406](#), or s. [461.006](#).

(b) An applicant for renewed licensure must submit a set of fingerprints for the initial renewal of his or her license after January 1, 2000, to the agency regulating that profession in accordance with procedures established under s. [458.319](#), s. [459.008](#), s. [460.407](#), or s. [461.007](#).

(c) The Department of Health shall submit the fingerprints provided by an applicant for initial licensure to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for a statewide criminal history check, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check of the applicant. The department shall submit the fingerprints provided by an applicant for a renewed license to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for a statewide criminal history check, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check for the initial renewal of the applicant's license after January 1, 2000; for any subsequent renewal of the applicant's license, the department shall submit the required information for a statewide criminal history check of the applicant.

(5) Each person who is required to submit information pursuant to this section may submit additional information. Such information may include, but is not limited to:

(a) Information regarding publications in peer-reviewed medical literature within the previous 10 years.

(b) Information regarding professional or community service activities or awards.

(c) Languages, other than English, used by the applicant to communicate with patients and identification of any translating service that may be available at the place where the applicant primarily conducts his or her practice.

(d) An indication of whether the person participates in the Medicaid program.

History.—s. 127, ch. 97-237; s. 3, ch. 97-273; ss. 8, 34, ch. 98-166; s. 60, ch. 99-397; s. 66, ch. 2000-160; s. 21, ch. 2000-318; s. 74, ch. 2001-62; s. 13, ch. 2003-416; s. 57, ch. 2010-114; s. 54, ch. 2015-2; s. 8, ch. 2022-71.

456.0391 Advanced practice registered nurses; information required for licensure.

(1)(a) Each person who applies for initial licensure under s. 464.012 must, at the time of application, and each person licensed under s. 464.012 who applies for licensure renewal must, in conjunction with the renewal of such licensure and under procedures adopted by the Department of Health, and in addition to any other information that may be required from the applicant, furnish the following information to the Department of Health:

1. The name of each school or training program that the applicant has attended, with the months and years of attendance and the month and year of graduation, and a description of all graduate professional education completed by the applicant, excluding any coursework taken to satisfy continuing education requirements.

2. The name of each location at which the applicant practices.

3. The address at which the applicant will primarily conduct his or her practice.

4. Any certification or designation that the applicant has received from a specialty or certification board that is recognized or approved by the regulatory board or department to which the applicant is applying.

5. The year that the applicant received initial certification or licensure and began practicing the profession in any jurisdiction and the year that the applicant received initial certification or licensure in this state.

6. Any appointment which the applicant currently holds to the faculty of a school related to the profession and an indication as to whether the applicant has had the responsibility for graduate education within the most recent 10 years.

7. A description of any criminal offense of which the applicant has been found guilty, regardless of whether adjudication of guilt was withheld, or to which the applicant has pled guilty or nolo contendere. A criminal offense committed in another jurisdiction which would have been a felony or misdemeanor if committed in this state must be reported. If the applicant indicates that a criminal offense is under appeal and submits a copy of the notice for appeal of that criminal offense, the department must state that the criminal offense is under appeal if the criminal offense is reported in the applicant's profile. If the applicant indicates to the department that a criminal offense is under appeal, the applicant must, within 15 days after the disposition of the appeal, submit to the department a copy of the final written order of disposition.

8. A description of any final disciplinary action taken within the previous 10 years against the applicant by a licensing or regulatory body in any jurisdiction, by a specialty board that is recognized by the board or department, or by a licensed hospital, health maintenance organization, prepaid health clinic, ambulatory surgical center, or nursing home. Disciplinary action includes resignation from or nonrenewal of staff membership or the restriction of privileges at a licensed hospital, health maintenance organization, prepaid health clinic, ambulatory surgical center, or nursing home taken in lieu of or in settlement of a pending disciplinary case related to competence or character.

If the applicant indicates that the disciplinary action is under appeal and submits a copy of the document initiating an appeal of the disciplinary action, the department must state that the disciplinary action is under appeal if the disciplinary action is reported in the applicant's profile.

(b) In addition to the information required under paragraph (a), each applicant for initial licensure or licensure renewal must provide the information required of licensees pursuant to s. 456.049.

(2) The Department of Health shall send a notice to each person licensed under s. 464.012 at the licensee's last known address of record regarding the requirements for information to be submitted by advanced practice registered nurses pursuant to this section in conjunction with the renewal of such license.

(3) Each person licensed under s. 464.012 who has submitted information pursuant to subsection (1) must update that information in writing by notifying the Department of Health within 45 days after the occurrence of an event or the attainment of a status that is required to be reported by subsection (1). Failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection to update and submit information constitutes a ground for disciplinary action under chapter 464 and s. 456.072(1)(k). For failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection to update and submit information, the department or board, as appropriate, may:

(a) Refuse to issue a license to any person applying for initial licensure who fails to submit and update the required information.

(b) Issue a citation to any certificateholder or licensee who fails to submit and update the required information and may fine the certificateholder or licensee up to \$50 for each day that the certificateholder or licensee is not in compliance with this subsection. The citation must clearly state that the certificateholder or licensee may choose, in lieu of accepting the citation, to follow the procedure under s. 456.073.

If the certificateholder or licensee disputes the matter in the citation, the procedures set forth in s. 456.073 must be followed. However, if the certificateholder or licensee does not dispute the matter in the citation with the department within 30 days after the citation is served, the citation becomes a final order and constitutes discipline. Service of a citation may be made by personal service or certified mail, restricted delivery, to the subject at the certificateholder's or licensee's last known address.

(4)(a) An applicant for initial licensure under s. 464.012 must submit a set of fingerprints to the Department of Health on a form and under procedures specified by the department, along with payment in an amount equal to the costs incurred by the Department of Health for a national criminal history check of the applicant.

(b) An applicant for renewed licensure who has not previously submitted a set of fingerprints to the Department of Health for purposes of certification must submit a set of fingerprints to the department as a condition of the initial renewal of his or her certificate after the effective date of this section. The applicant must submit the fingerprints on a form and under procedures specified by the department, along with payment in an amount equal to the costs incurred by the Department of Health for a national criminal history check. For subsequent renewals, the applicant for renewed licensure must only submit information necessary to conduct a statewide criminal history check, along with payment in an amount equal to the costs incurred by the Department of Health for a statewide criminal history check.

(c)1. The Department of Health shall submit the fingerprints provided by an applicant for initial licensure to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for a statewide criminal history check, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check of the applicant.

2. The department shall submit the fingerprints provided by an applicant for the initial renewal of licensure to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for a statewide criminal history check, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check for the initial renewal of the applicant's certificate after the effective date of this section.

3. For any subsequent renewal of the applicant's certificate, the department shall submit the required information for a statewide criminal history check of the applicant to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

(d) Any applicant for initial licensure or renewal of licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse who submits to the Department of Health a set of fingerprints and information required for the criminal history check required under this section shall not be required to provide a subsequent set of fingerprints or other duplicate information required for a criminal history check to the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Families for employment or licensure with such agency or department, if the applicant has undergone a criminal history check as a condition of initial licensure or renewal of licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse with the Department of Health, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary. In lieu of such duplicate submission, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Children and Families shall obtain criminal history information for employment or licensure of persons licensed under s. 464.012 by such agency or department from the Department of Health's health care practitioner credentialing system.

(5) Each person who is required to submit information pursuant to this section may submit additional information to the Department of Health. Such information may include, but is not limited to:

(a) Information regarding publications in peer-reviewed professional literature within the previous 10 years.

(b) Information regarding professional or community service activities or awards.

(c) Languages, other than English, used by the applicant to communicate with patients or clients and identification of any translating service that may be available at the place where the applicant primarily conducts his or her practice.

(d) An indication of whether the person participates in the Medicaid program.

History.—s. 152, ch. 2000-318; s. 268, ch. 2014-19; s. 43, ch. 2018-106.

456.0392 Prescription labeling.

(1) A prescription issued by a practitioner who is authorized under the laws of this state to prescribe drugs that are not listed as controlled substances in chapter 893 but who is not eligible for a federal Drug Enforcement Administration number shall include that practitioner's name and professional license number. The pharmacist or dispensing practitioner must include the practitioner's name on the container of the drug that is dispensed. A pharmacist shall be permitted, upon verification by the prescriber, to document any information required by this section.

(2) A prescription for a drug that is not listed as a controlled substance in chapter 893 which is issued by an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under s. [464.012](#) is presumed, subject to rebuttal, to be valid and within the parameters of the prescriptive authority delegated by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 466.

(3) A prescription for a drug that is not listed as a controlled substance in chapter 893 which is issued by a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 is presumed, subject to rebuttal, to be valid and within the parameters of the prescriptive authority delegated by the physician assistant's supervising physician.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2004-8; s. 44, ch. 2018-106; s. 4, ch. 2019-112.

456.041 Practitioner profile; creation.

(1)(a) The Department of Health shall compile the information submitted pursuant to s. 456.039 into a practitioner profile of the applicant submitting the information, except that the Department of Health shall develop a format to compile uniformly any information submitted under s. 456.039(4)(b). The Department of Health may compile the information submitted pursuant to s. 456.0391 into a practitioner profile of the applicant submitting the information. The protocol submitted pursuant to s. [464.012](#)(3) must be included in the practitioner profile of the advanced practice registered nurse.

(b) The department shall verify the information submitted by the applicant under s. 456.039 concerning disciplinary history and medical malpractice claims at the time of initial licensure and license renewal using the National Practitioner Data Bank. The physician profiles shall reflect the disciplinary action and medical malpractice claims as reported by the National Practitioner

Data Bank, and shall include information relating to liability and disciplinary actions obtained as a result of a search of the National Practitioner Data Bank.

(c) Within 30 calendar days after receiving an update of information required for the practitioner's profile, the department shall update the practitioner's profile in accordance with the requirements of subsection (8).

(2) On the profile published under subsection (1), the department shall indicate if the information provided under s. 456.039(1)(a)7. or s. 456.0391(1)(a)7. is or is not corroborated by a criminal history check conducted according to this subsection. The department, or the board having regulatory authority over the practitioner acting on behalf of the department, shall investigate any information received by the department or the board.

(3) The Department of Health shall include in each practitioner's practitioner profile that criminal information that directly relates to the practitioner's ability to competently practice his or her profession.

The department must include in each practitioner's practitioner profile the following statement: "The criminal history information, if any exists, may be incomplete; federal criminal history information is not available to the public." The department shall provide in each practitioner profile, for every final disciplinary action taken against the practitioner, an easy-to-read narrative description that explains the administrative complaint filed against the practitioner and the final disciplinary action imposed on the practitioner. The department shall include a hyperlink to each final order listed in its website report of dispositions of recent disciplinary actions taken against practitioners.

(4) The Department of Health shall include, with respect to a practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a statement of how the practitioner has elected to comply with the financial responsibility requirements of s. 458.320 or s. 459.0085. The department shall include, with respect to practitioners subject to s. 456.048, a statement of how the practitioner has elected to comply with the financial responsibility requirements of that section. The department shall include, with respect to practitioners licensed under chapter 461, information relating to liability actions which has been reported under s. 456.049 or s. 627.912 within the previous 10 years for any paid claim that exceeds \$5,000. The department shall include, with respect to practitioners licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, information relating to liability actions which has been reported under ss. 456.049 and 627.912 within the previous 10 years for any paid claim that exceeds \$100,000. Such claims information shall be reported in the context of comparing an individual practitioner's claims to the experience of other practitioners within the same specialty, or profession if the practitioner is not a specialist. The department must provide a hyperlink in such practitioner's profile to all such comparison reports. If information relating to a liability action is included in a practitioner's practitioner profile, the profile must also include the following statement: "Settlement of a claim may occur for a variety of reasons that do not necessarily reflect negatively on the professional competence or conduct of the practitioner. A payment in settlement of a medical malpractice action or claim should not be construed as creating a presumption that medical malpractice has occurred."

(5) The Department of Health shall include the date of a hospital or ambulatory surgical center disciplinary action taken by a licensed hospital or an ambulatory surgical center, in accordance with the requirements of s. 395.0193, in the practitioner profile. The department shall state whether the action related to professional competence and whether it related to the delivery of services to a patient.

(6) The Department of Health shall provide in each practitioner profile for every physician or advanced practice registered nurse terminated for cause from participating in the Medicaid program, pursuant to s. 409.913, or sanctioned by the Medicaid program a statement that the practitioner has been terminated from participating in the Florida Medicaid program or sanctioned by the Medicaid program.

(7) The Department of Health may include in the practitioner's practitioner profile any other information that is a public record of any governmental entity and that relates to a practitioner's ability to competently practice his or her profession.

(8) Upon the completion of a practitioner profile under this section, the Department of Health shall furnish the practitioner who is the subject of the profile a copy of it for review and verification. The practitioner has a period of 30 days in which to review and verify the contents of the profile and to correct any factual inaccuracies in it. The Department of Health shall make the profile available to the public at the end of the 30-day period regardless of whether the practitioner has provided verification of the profile content.

A practitioner shall be subject to a fine of up to \$100 per day for failure to verify the profile contents and to correct any factual errors in his or her profile within the 30-day period. The department shall make the profiles available to the public through the World Wide Web and other commonly used means of distribution. The department must include the following statement, in boldface type, in each profile that has not been reviewed by the practitioner to which it applies: "The practitioner has not verified the information contained in this profile."

(9) The Department of Health must provide in each profile an easy-to-read explanation of any disciplinary action taken and the reason the sanction or sanctions were imposed.

(10) The Department of Health may provide one link in each profile to a practitioner's professional website if the practitioner requests that such a link be included in his or her profile.

(11) Making a practitioner profile available to the public under this section does not constitute agency action for which a hearing under s. 120.57 may be sought.

History.—s. 128, ch. 97-237; s. 4, ch. 97-273; s. 35, ch. 98-166; s. 77, ch. 99-397; s. 111, ch. 2000-153; s. 67, ch. 2000-160; ss. 22, 153, ch. 2000-318; s. 14, ch. 2003-416; s. 7, ch. 2005-62; s. 1, ch. 2005-266; s. 3, ch. 2006-251; s. 22, ch. 2009-223; s. 103, ch. 2010-5; s. 26, ch. 2016-224; s. 45, ch. 2018-106; s. 62, ch. 2018-110.

Note.—Former s. 455.5651.

456.042 Practitioner profiles; update.

A practitioner must submit updates of required information within 15 days after the final activity that renders such information a fact. The Department of Health shall update each practitioner's practitioner profile periodically. An updated profile is subject to the same requirements as an original profile.

History.—s. 129, ch. 97-237; s. 5, ch. 97-273; s. 68, ch. 2000-160; s. 15, ch. 2003-416.

Note.—Former s. 455.5652.

456.043 Practitioner profiles; data storage.

Effective upon this act becoming a law, the Department of Health must develop or contract for a computer system to accommodate the new data collection and storage requirements under this act pending the development and operation of a computer system by the Department of Health for handling the collection, input, revision, and update of data submitted by physicians as a part of their initial licensure or renewal to be compiled into individual practitioner profiles.

The Department of Health must incorporate any data required by this act into the computer system used in conjunction with the regulation of health care professions under its jurisdiction. The Department of Health is authorized to contract with and negotiate any interagency agreement necessary to develop and implement the practitioner profiles. The Department of Health shall have access to any information or record maintained by the Agency for Health Care Administration, including any information or record that is otherwise confidential and exempt from the provisions of chapter 119 and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, so that the Department of Health may corroborate any information that practitioners are required to report under s. 456.039 or s. 456.0391.

History.—s. 130, ch. 97-237; s. 6, ch. 97-273; s. 112, ch. 2000-153; s. 69, ch. 2000-160; ss. 23, 154, ch. 2000-318.

Note.—Former s. 455.5653.

456.044 Practitioner profiles; rules; workshops.

Effective upon this act becoming a law, the Department of Health shall adopt rules for the form of a practitioner profile that the agency is required to prepare. The Department of Health, pursuant to chapter 120, must hold public workshops for purposes of rule development to implement this section. An agency to which information is to be submitted under this act may adopt by rule a form for the submission of the information required under s. 456.039 or s. 456.0391.

History.—s. 131, ch. 97-237; s. 7, ch. 97-273; s. 113, ch. 2000-153; s. 70, ch. 2000-160; ss. 24, 155, ch. 2000-318.

Note.—Former s. 455.5654.

456.045 Practitioner profiles; maintenance of superseded information.

Information in superseded practitioner profiles must be maintained by the Department of Health, in accordance with general law and the rules of the Department of State.

History.—s. 132, ch. 97-237; s. 8, ch. 97-273; s. 71, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.5655.

456.046 Practitioner profiles; confidentiality.

Any patient name or other information that identifies a patient which is in a record obtained by the Department of Health or its agent for the purpose of compiling a practitioner profile pursuant to s. 456.041 is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Other data received by the department or its agent as a result of its duty to compile and promulgate practitioner profiles are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until the profile into which the data are incorporated or with respect to which the data are submitted is made public pursuant to the requirements of s. 456.041. Any information or record that the Department of Health obtains from the Agency for Health Care Administration or any other governmental entity for the purpose of compiling a practitioner profile or substantiating other information or records submitted for that purpose which is otherwise exempt from public disclosure shall remain exempt as otherwise provided by law.

History.—s. 1, ch. 97-175; s. 71, ch. 2000-160; s. 1, ch. 2002-198.

Note.—Former s. 455.5656.

456.048 Financial responsibility requirements for certain health care practitioners.

(1) As a prerequisite for licensure or license renewal, the Board of Acupuncture, the Board of Chiropractic Medicine, the Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Board of Dentistry shall, by rule, require that all health care practitioners licensed under the respective board, and the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall, by rule, require that all anesthesiologist

assistants licensed pursuant to s. [458.3475](#) or s. [459.023](#), and the Board of Nursing shall, by rule, require that advanced practice registered nurses licensed under s. [464.012](#), and the department shall, by rule, require that midwives maintain medical malpractice insurance or provide proof of financial responsibility in an amount and in a manner determined by the board or department to be sufficient to cover claims arising out of the rendering of or failure to render professional care and services in this state.

(2) The board or department may grant exemptions upon application by practitioners meeting any of the following criteria:

(a) Any person licensed under chapter 457, s. [458.3475](#), s. [459.023](#), chapter 460, chapter 461, s. [464.012](#), chapter 466, or chapter 467 who practices exclusively as an officer, employee, or agent of the Federal Government or of the state or its agencies or its subdivisions. For the purposes of this subsection, an agent of the state, its agencies, or its subdivisions is a person who is eligible for coverage under any self-insurance or insurance program authorized by the provisions of s. [768.28](#)(16) or who is a volunteer under s. [110.501](#)(4).

(b) Any person whose license or certification has become inactive under chapter 457, s. [458.3475](#), s. [459.023](#), chapter 460, chapter 461, part I of chapter 464, chapter 466, or chapter 467 and who is not practicing in this state. Any person applying for reactivation of a license must show either that such licensee maintained tail insurance coverage which provided liability coverage for incidents that occurred on or after October 1, 1993, or the initial date of licensure in this state, whichever is later, and incidents that occurred before the date on which the license became inactive; or such licensee must submit an affidavit stating that such licensee has no unsatisfied medical malpractice judgments or settlements at the time of application for reactivation.

(c) Any person holding a limited license pursuant to s. [456.015](#), and practicing under the scope of such limited license.

(d) Any person licensed or certified under chapter 457, s. [458.3475](#), s. [459.023](#), chapter 460, chapter 461, s. [464.012](#), chapter 466, or chapter 467 who practices only in conjunction with his or her teaching duties at an accredited school or in its main teaching hospitals. Such person may engage in the practice of medicine to the extent that such practice is incidental to and a necessary part of duties in connection with the teaching position in the school.

(e) Any person holding an active license or certification under chapter 457, s. [458.3475](#), s. [459.023](#), chapter 460, chapter 461, s. [464.012](#), chapter 466, or chapter 467 who is not practicing in this state. If such person initiates or resumes practice in this state, he or she must notify the department of such activity.

(f) Any person who can demonstrate to the board or department that he or she has no malpractice exposure in the state.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the financial responsibility requirements of ss. [458.320](#) and [459.0085](#) shall continue to apply to practitioners licensed under those chapters, except for anesthesiologist assistants licensed pursuant to s. [458.3475](#) or s. [459.023](#) who must meet the requirements of this section.

History.—s. 1, ch. 93-41; s. 193, ch. 97-103; s. 90, ch. 97-261; s. 266, ch. 98-166; s. 88, ch. 99-397; s. 73, ch. 2000-160; s. 116, ch. 2000-318; s. 73, ch. 2004-5; s. 1, ch. 2004-303; s. 46, ch. 2018-106; s. 101, ch. 2023-8.

Note.—Former s. 455.2456; s. 455.694.

456.049 Health care practitioners; reports on professional liability claims and actions.

Any practitioner of medicine licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 458, practitioner of osteopathic medicine licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 459, podiatric physician licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 461, or dentist licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 466 shall report to the Office of Insurance Regulation any claim or action for damages for personal injury alleged to have been caused by error, omission, or negligence in the performance of such licensee's professional services or based on a claimed performance of professional services without consent pursuant to s. 627.912.

History.—s. 13, ch. 88-1; s. 7, ch. 91-140; s. 309, ch. 96-406; s. 91, ch. 97-261; s. 193, ch. 98-166; s. 74, ch. 2000-160; s. 16, ch. 2003-416.

Note.—Former s. 455.247; s. 455.697.

456.0495 Reporting adverse incidents occurring in planned out-of-hospital births.

(1) For purposes of this section, the term “adverse incident” means an event over which a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a nurse midwife certified under part I of chapter 464, or a midwife licensed under chapter 467 could exercise control and which is associated with an attempted or completed planned out-of-hospital birth, and results in one or more of the following injuries or conditions:

- (a) A maternal death that occurs during delivery or within 42 days after delivery;
- (b) The transfer of a maternal patient to a hospital intensive care unit;
- (c) A maternal patient experiencing hemorrhagic shock or requiring a transfusion of more than 4 units of blood or blood products;
- (d) A fetal or newborn death, including a stillbirth, associated with an obstetrical delivery;
- (e) A transfer of a newborn to a neonatal intensive care unit due to a traumatic physical or neurological birth injury, including any degree of a brachial plexus injury;
- (f) A transfer of a newborn to a neonatal intensive care unit within the first 72 hours after birth if the newborn remains in such unit for more than 72 hours; or
- (g) Any other injury as determined by department rule.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2018, a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a nurse midwife certified under part I of chapter 464, or a midwife licensed under chapter 467 who performs an attempted or completed planned out-of-hospital birth must report an adverse incident, along with a medical summary of events, to the department within 15 days after the adverse incident occurs.

(3) The department shall review each incident report and determine whether the incident involves conduct by a health care practitioner which is subject to disciplinary action under s. 456.073. Disciplinary action, if any, must be taken by the appropriate regulatory board or by the department if no such board exists.

(4) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section and shall develop a form to be used for the reporting of adverse incidents.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2018-21.

456.0496 Provision of information on eye and vision disorders to parents during planned out-of-hospital births.

A health care practitioner who attends an out-of-hospital birth must ensure that the informational pamphlet on infant and childhood eye and vision disorders created by the department pursuant to s. [383.14](#)(3)(h) is provided to each parent after such a birth.

History.—s. 4, ch. 2020-79; **s. 10, ch. 2024-246**

456.051 Reports of professional liability actions; bankruptcies; Department of Health's responsibility to provide.

(1) The report of a claim or action for damages for personal injury which is required to be provided to the Department of Health under s. 456.049 or s. 627.912 is public information except for the name of the claimant or injured person, which remains confidential as provided in s. 627.912(2)(e). The Department of Health shall, upon request, make such report available to any person. The department shall make such report available as a part of the practitioner's profile within 30 calendar days after receipt.

(2) Any information in the possession of the Department of Health which relates to a bankruptcy proceeding by a practitioner of medicine licensed under chapter 458, a practitioner of osteopathic medicine licensed under chapter 459, a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466 is public information. The Department of Health shall, upon request, make such information available to any person. The department shall make such report available as a part of the practitioner's profile within 30 calendar days after receipt.

History.—s. 146, ch. 97-237; s. 22, ch. 97-273; ss. 38, 194, ch. 98-166; s. 75, ch. 2000-160; s. 17, ch. 2003-416; s. 74, ch. 2004-5.

Note.—Former s. 455.698.

456.052 Disclosure of financial interest by production.

(1) A health care provider shall not refer a patient to an entity in which such provider is an investor unless, prior to the referral, the provider furnishes the patient with a written disclosure form, informing the patient of:

(a) The existence of the investment interest.

(b) The name and address of each applicable entity in which the referring health care provider is an investor.

(c) The patient's right to obtain the items or services for which the patient has been referred at the location or from the provider or supplier of the patient's choice, including the entity in which the referring provider is an investor.

(d) The names and addresses of at least two alternative sources of such items or services available to the patient.

(2) The physician or health care provider shall post a copy of the disclosure forms in a conspicuous public place in his or her office.

(3) A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. In addition to any other penalties or remedies provided, a violation of this section shall be grounds for disciplinary action by the respective board.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-31; s. 84, ch. 91-224; s. 13, ch. 92-178; s. 92, ch. 97-261; s. 76, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.25; s. 455.701.

456.053 Financial arrangements between referring health care providers and providers of health care services.

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Patient Self-Referral Act of 1992.”

(2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—It is recognized by the Legislature that the referral of a patient by a health care provider to a provider of health care services in which the referring health care provider has an investment interest represents a potential conflict of interest. The Legislature finds these referral practices may limit or eliminate competitive alternatives in the health care services market, may result in overutilization of health care services, may increase costs to the health care system, and may adversely affect the quality of health care. The Legislature also recognizes, however, that it may be appropriate for providers to own entities providing health care services, and to refer patients to such entities, as long as certain safeguards are present in the arrangement. It is the intent of the Legislature to provide guidance to health care providers regarding prohibited patient referrals between health care providers and entities providing health care services and to protect the people of Florida from unnecessary and costly health care expenditures.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section, the word, phrase, or term:

(a) “Board” means any of the following boards relating to the respective professions: the Board of Medicine as created in s. [458.307](#); the Board of Osteopathic Medicine as created in s. [459.004](#); the Board of Chiropractic Medicine as created in s. [460.404](#); the Board of Podiatric Medicine as created in s. [461.004](#); the Board of Optometry as created in s. [463.003](#); the Board of Nursing as created in s. [464.004](#); the Board of Pharmacy as created in s. [465.004](#); and the Board of Dentistry as created in s. [466.004](#).

(b) “Comprehensive rehabilitation services” means services that are provided by health care professionals licensed under part I or part III of chapter 468 or chapter 486 to provide speech, occupational, or physical therapy services on an outpatient or ambulatory basis.

(c) “Designated health services” means, for purposes of this section, clinical laboratory services, physical therapy services, comprehensive rehabilitative services, diagnostic-imaging services, and radiation therapy services.

(d) “Diagnostic imaging services” means magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear medicine, angiography, arteriography, computed tomography, positron emission tomography, digital vascular imaging, bronchography, lymphangiography, splenography, ultrasound, EEG, EKG, nerve conduction studies, and evoked potentials.

(e) “Entity” means any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, or other business entity.

(f) “Fair market value” means value in arms length transactions, consistent with the general market value, and, with respect to rentals or leases, the value of rental property for general commercial purposes, not taking into account its intended use, and, in the case of a lease of space, not adjusted to reflect the additional value the prospective lessee or lessor would attribute to the proximity or convenience to the lessor where the lessor is a potential source of patient referrals to the lessee.

(g) “Group practice” means a group of two or more health care providers legally organized as a partnership, professional corporation, or similar association:

1. In which each health care provider who is a member of the group provides substantially the full range of services which the health care provider routinely provides, including medical care, consultation, diagnosis, or treatment, through the joint use of shared office space, facilities, equipment, and personnel;

2. For which substantially all of the services of the health care providers who are members of the group are provided through the group and are billed in the name of the group and amounts so received are treated as receipts of the group; and

3. In which the overhead expenses of and the income from the practice are distributed in accordance with methods previously determined by members of the group.

(h) “Health care provider” means a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461; an advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. [464.0123](#); or any health care provider licensed under chapter 463 or chapter 466.

(i) “Immediate family member” means a health care provider’s spouse, child, child’s spouse, grandchild, grandchild’s spouse, parent, parent-in-law, or sibling.

(j) “Investment interest” means an equity or debt security issued by an entity, including, without limitation, shares of stock in a corporation, units or other interests in a partnership, bonds, debentures, notes, or other equity interests or debt instruments. The following investment interests shall be excepted from this definition:

1. An investment interest in an entity that is the sole provider of designated health services in a rural area;

2. An investment interest in notes, bonds, debentures, or other debt instruments issued by an entity which provides designated health services, as an integral part of a plan by such entity to acquire such investor’s equity investment interest in the entity, provided that the interest rate is consistent with fair market value, and that the maturity date of the notes, bonds, debentures, or other debt instruments issued by the entity to the investor is not later than October 1, 1996.

3. An investment interest in real property resulting in a landlord-tenant relationship between the health care provider and the entity in which the equity interest is held, unless the rent is determined, in whole or in part, by the business volume or profitability of the tenant or exceeds fair market value; or

4. An investment interest in an entity which owns or leases and operates a hospital licensed under chapter 395 or a nursing home facility licensed under chapter 400.

(k) “Investor” means a person or entity owning a legal or beneficial ownership or investment interest, directly or indirectly, including, without limitation, through an immediate family member, trust, or another entity related to the investor within the meaning of 42 C.F.R. s. 413.17, in an entity.

(l) “Outside referral for diagnostic imaging services” means a referral of a patient to a group practice or sole provider for diagnostic imaging services by a physician who is not a member of the group practice or of the sole provider’s practice and who does not have an investment interest in the group practice or sole provider’s practice, for which the group practice or sole provider billed for both the technical and the professional fee for the patient, and the patient did not become a patient of the group practice or sole provider’s practice.

(m) “Patient of a group practice” or “patient of a sole provider” means a patient who receives a physical examination, evaluation, diagnosis, and development of a treatment plan if medically necessary by a physician who is a member of the group practice or the sole provider’s practice.

(n) “Referral” means any referral of a patient by a health care provider for health care services, including, without limitation:

1. The forwarding of a patient by a health care provider to another health care provider or to an entity which provides or supplies designated health services or any other health care item or service; or
2. The request or establishment of a plan of care by a health care provider, which includes the provision of designated health services or other health care item or service.
3. The following orders, recommendations, or plans of care shall not constitute a referral by a health care provider:
 - a. By a radiologist for diagnostic-imaging services.
 - b. By a physician specializing in the provision of radiation therapy services for such services.
 - c. By a medical oncologist for drugs and solutions to be prepared and administered intravenously to such oncologist’s patient, as well as for the supplies and equipment used in connection therewith to treat such patient for cancer and the complications thereof.
 - d. By a cardiologist for cardiac catheterization services.
 - e. By a pathologist for diagnostic clinical laboratory tests and pathological examination services, if furnished by or under the supervision of such pathologist pursuant to a consultation requested by another physician.
 - f. By a health care provider who is the sole provider or member of a group practice for designated health services or other health care items or services that are prescribed or provided solely for such referring health care provider’s or group practice’s own patients, and that are provided or performed by or under the supervision of such referring health care provider or group practice if such supervision complies with all applicable Medicare payment and coverage

rules for services; provided, however, a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461 or an advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. [464.0123](#) may refer a patient to a sole provider or group practice for diagnostic imaging services, excluding radiation therapy services, for which the sole provider or group practice billed both the technical and the professional fee for or on behalf of the patient, if the referring physician or advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. [464.0123](#) has no investment interest in the practice. The diagnostic imaging service referred to a group practice or sole provider must be a diagnostic imaging service normally provided within the scope of practice to the patients of the group practice or sole provider. The group practice or sole provider may accept no more than 15 percent of their patients receiving diagnostic imaging services from outside referrals, excluding radiation therapy services. However, the 15 percent limitation of this sub-subparagraph and the requirements of subparagraph (4)(a)2. do not apply to a group practice entity that owns an accountable care organization or an entity operating under an advanced alternative payment model according to federal regulations if such entity provides diagnostic imaging services and has more than 30,000 patients enrolled per year.

g. By a health care provider for services provided by an ambulatory surgical center licensed under chapter 395.

h. By a urologist for lithotripsy services.

i. By a dentist for dental services performed by an employee of or health care provider who is an independent contractor with the dentist or group practice of which the dentist is a member.

j. By a physician for infusion therapy services to a patient of that physician or a member of that physician's group practice.

k. By a nephrologist for renal dialysis services and supplies, except laboratory services.

l. By a health care provider whose principal professional practice consists of treating patients in their private residences for services to be rendered in such private residences, except for services rendered by a home health agency licensed under chapter 400. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "private residences" includes patients' private homes, independent living centers, and assisted living facilities, but does not include skilled nursing facilities.

m. By a health care provider for sleep-related testing.

(o) "Rural area" means a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, as defined by the United States Census.

(p) "Sole provider" means one health care provider licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461, or registered under s. [464.0123](#), who maintains a separate medical office and a medical practice separate from any other health care provider and who bills for his or her services separately from the services provided by any other health care provider. A sole provider shall not share overhead expenses or professional income with any other person or group practice.

(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTING OUTSIDE REFERRALS FOR DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING.—

(a) A group practice or sole provider accepting outside referrals for diagnostic imaging services is required to comply with the following conditions:

1. Diagnostic imaging services must be provided exclusively by a group practice physician or by a full-time or part-time employee of the group practice or of the sole provider's practice.
2. All equity in the group practice or sole provider's practice accepting outside referrals for diagnostic imaging must be held by the physicians comprising the group practice or the sole provider's practice, each of whom must provide at least 75 percent of his or her professional services to the group. Alternatively, the group must be incorporated under chapter 617 and must be exempt under the provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and be part of a foundation in existence prior to January 1, 1999, that is created for the purpose of patient care, medical education, and research.
3. A group practice or sole provider may not enter into, extend or renew any contract with a practice management company that provides any financial incentives, directly or indirectly, based on an increase in outside referrals for diagnostic imaging services from any group or sole provider managed by the same practice management company.
4. The group practice or sole provider accepting outside referrals for diagnostic imaging services must bill for both the professional and technical component of the service on behalf of the patient, and no portion of the payment, or any type of consideration, either directly or indirectly, may be shared with the referring physician.
5. Group practices or sole providers that have a Medicaid provider agreement with the Agency for Health Care Administration must furnish diagnostic imaging services to their Medicaid patients and may not refer a Medicaid recipient to a hospital for outpatient diagnostic imaging services unless the physician furnishes the hospital with documentation demonstrating the medical necessity for such a referral. If necessary, the Agency for Health Care Administration may apply for a federal waiver to implement this subparagraph.
6. All group practices and sole providers accepting outside referrals for diagnostic imaging shall report annually to the Agency for Health Care Administration providing the number of outside referrals accepted for diagnostic imaging services and the total number of all patients receiving diagnostic imaging services.

(b) If a group practice or sole provider accepts an outside referral for diagnostic imaging services in violation of this subsection or if a group practice or sole provider accepts outside referrals for diagnostic imaging services in excess of the percentage limitation established in subparagraph (a)2., the group practice or the sole provider shall be subject to the penalties in subsection (5).

(c) Each managing physician member of a group practice and each sole provider who accepts outside referrals for diagnostic imaging services shall submit an annual attestation signed under oath to the Agency for Health Care Administration which shall include the annual report required under subparagraph (a)6. and which shall further confirm that each group practice or sole provider is in compliance with the percentage limitations for accepting outside referrals and the

requirements for accepting outside referrals listed in paragraph (a). The agency may verify the report submitted by group practices and sole providers.

(5) PROHIBITED REFERRALS AND CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT.—Except as provided in this section:

(a) A health care provider may not refer a patient for the provision of designated health services to an entity in which the health care provider is an investor or has an investment interest.

(b) A health care provider may not refer a patient for the provision of any other health care item or service to an entity in which the health care provider is an investor unless:

1. The provider's investment interest is in registered securities purchased on a national exchange or over-the-counter market and issued by a publicly held corporation:

a. Whose shares are traded on a national exchange or on the over-the-counter market; and

b. Whose total assets at the end of the corporation's most recent fiscal quarter exceeded \$50 million; or

2. With respect to an entity other than a publicly held corporation described in subparagraph 1., and a referring provider's investment interest in such entity, each of the following requirements are met:

a. No more than 50 percent of the value of the investment interests are held by investors who are in a position to make referrals to the entity.

b. The terms under which an investment interest is offered to an investor who is in a position to make referrals to the entity are no different from the terms offered to investors who are not in a position to make such referrals.

c. The terms under which an investment interest is offered to an investor who is in a position to make referrals to the entity are not related to the previous or expected volume of referrals from that investor to the entity.

d. There is no requirement that an investor make referrals or be in a position to make referrals to the entity as a condition for becoming or remaining an investor.

3. With respect to either such entity or publicly held corporation:

a. The entity or corporation does not loan funds to or guarantee a loan for an investor who is in a position to make referrals to the entity or corporation if the investor uses any part of such loan to obtain the investment interest.

b. The amount distributed to an investor representing a return on the investment interest is directly proportional to the amount of the capital investment, including the fair market value of any preoperational services rendered, invested in the entity or corporation by that investor.

4. Each board and, in the case of hospitals, the Agency for Health Care Administration, shall encourage the use by licensees of the declaratory statement procedure to determine the

applicability of this section or any rule adopted pursuant to this section as it applies solely to the licensee. Boards shall submit to the Agency for Health Care Administration the name of any entity in which a provider investment interest has been approved pursuant to this section.

(c) No claim for payment may be presented by an entity to any individual, third-party payor, or other entity for a service furnished pursuant to a referral prohibited under this section.

(d) If an entity collects any amount that was billed in violation of this section, the entity shall refund such amount on a timely basis to the payor or individual, whichever is applicable.

(e) Any person that presents or causes to be presented a bill or a claim for service that such person knows or should know is for a service for which payment may not be made under paragraph (c), or for which a refund has not been made under paragraph (d), shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$15,000 for each such service to be imposed and collected by the appropriate board.

(f) Any health care provider or other entity that enters into an arrangement or scheme, such as a cross-referral arrangement, which the physician or entity knows or should know has a principal purpose of assuring referrals by the physician to a particular entity which, if the physician directly made referrals to such entity, would be in violation of this section, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$100,000 for each such circumvention arrangement or scheme to be imposed and collected by the appropriate board.

(g) A violation of this section by a health care provider shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action to be taken by the applicable board pursuant to s. [458.331](#)(2), s. [459.015](#)(2), s. [460.413](#)(2), s. [461.013](#)(2), s. [463.016](#)(2), s. [464.018](#), or s. [466.028](#)(2). Any hospital licensed under chapter 395 found in violation of this section shall be subject to s. [395.0185](#)(2).

(h) Any hospital licensed under chapter 395 that discriminates against or otherwise penalizes a health care provider for compliance with this act.

(i) The provision of paragraph (a) shall not apply to referrals to the offices of radiation therapy centers managed by an entity or subsidiary or general partner thereof, which performed radiation therapy services at those same offices prior to April 1, 1991, and shall not apply also to referrals for radiation therapy to be performed at no more than one additional office of any entity qualifying for the foregoing exception which, prior to February 1, 1992, had a binding purchase contract on and a nonrefundable deposit paid for a linear accelerator to be used at the additional office. The physical site of the radiation treatment centers affected by this provision may be relocated as a result of the following factors: acts of God; fire; strike; accident; war; eminent domain actions by any governmental body; or refusal by the lessor to renew a lease. A relocation for the foregoing reasons is limited to relocation of an existing facility to a replacement location within the county of the existing facility upon written notification to the Office of Licensure and Certification.

(j) A health care provider who meets the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (i) must disclose his or her investment interest to his or her patients as provided in s. [456.052](#).

History.—s. 7, ch. 92-178; s. 89, ch. 94-218; s. 60, ch. 95-144; s. 35, ch. 95-146; s. 8, ch. 96-296; s. 1083, ch. 97-103; s. 78, ch. 97-261; s. 70, ch. 97-264; s. 263, ch. 98-166; s. 62, ch. 98-171; s. 1, ch. 99-356; s. 10, ch. 2000-159; s. 77, ch. 2000-160; s. 14, ch. 2002-389; s. 23, ch. 2009-223; s. 72, ch. 2013-18; s. 21, ch. 2020-9; s. 9, ch. 2020-133; s. 39, ch. 2021-51; s. 1, ch. 2023-251.

Note.—Former s. 455.236; s. 455.654.

456.054 Kickbacks prohibited.

(1) As used in this section, the term “kickback” means a remuneration or payment, by or on behalf of a provider of health care services or items, to any person as an incentive or inducement to refer patients for past or future services or items, when the payment is not tax deductible as an ordinary and necessary expense.

(2) It is unlawful for any health care provider or any provider of health care services to offer, pay, solicit, or receive a kickback, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, for referring or soliciting patients.

(3)(a) It is unlawful for any person or any entity to pay or receive, directly or indirectly, a commission, bonus, kickback, or rebate from, or to engage in any form of a split-fee arrangement with, a dialysis facility, health care practitioner, surgeon, person, or entity for referring patients to a clinical laboratory as defined in s. [483.803](#).

(b) It is unlawful for any clinical laboratory to:

1. Provide personnel to perform any functions or duties in a health care practitioner’s office or dialysis facility for any purpose, including for the collection or handling of specimens, directly or indirectly through an employee, contractor, independent staffing company, lease agreement, or otherwise, unless the laboratory and the practitioner’s office, or dialysis facility, are wholly owned and operated by the same entity.

2. Lease space within any part of a health care practitioner’s office or dialysis facility for any purpose, including for the purpose of establishing a collection station where materials or specimens are collected or drawn from patients.

(4) Violations of this section shall be considered patient brokering and shall be punishable as provided in s. [817.505](#).

History.—s. 8, ch. 92-178; s. 2, ch. 96-152; s. 79, ch. 97-261; s. 8, ch. 99-204; s. 78, ch. 2000-160; s. 6, ch. 2006-305; s. 91, ch. 2018-24.

Note.—Former s. 455.237; s. 455.657.

456.055 Chiropractic and podiatric health care; denial of payment; limitation.

A chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460 or a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461 shall not be denied payment for treatment rendered solely on the basis that the chiropractic physician or podiatric physician is not a member of a particular preferred provider organization or exclusive provider organization which is composed only of physicians licensed under the same chapter.

History.—s. 43, ch. 85-167; s. 87, ch. 97-261; ss. 191, 264, ch. 98-166; s. 78, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.244; s. 455.684.

456.056 Treatment of Medicare beneficiaries; refusal, emergencies, consulting physicians.

(1) Effective as of January 1, 1993, as used in this section, the term:

(a) “Physician” means a physician licensed under chapter 458, an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 459, a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461, or an optometrist licensed under chapter 463.

(b) “Beneficiary” means a beneficiary of health insurance under Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act.

(c) “Consulting physician” means any physician to whom a primary physician refers a Medicare beneficiary for treatment.

(2) A physician may refuse to treat a beneficiary. However, nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit a physician’s obligation under state or federal law to treat a patient for an emergency medical condition, regardless of the patient’s ability to pay.

(3) If treatment is provided to a beneficiary for an emergency medical condition as defined in s. 395.002(8)(a), the physician must accept Medicare assignment provided that the requirement to accept Medicare assignment for an emergency medical condition shall not apply to treatment rendered after the patient is stabilized, or the treatment is unrelated to the original emergency medical condition. For the purpose of this subsection “stabilized” is defined to mean with respect to an emergency medical condition, that no material deterioration of the condition is likely within reasonable medical probability.

(4) If treatment provided to a beneficiary is not for such emergency medical condition, and the primary physician accepts assignment, all consulting physicians must accept assignment unless the patient agrees in writing, before receiving the treatment, that the physician need not accept assignment.

(5) Any attempt by a primary physician or a consulting physician to collect from a Medicare beneficiary any amount of charges for medical services in excess of those authorized under this section, other than the unmet deductible and the 20 percent of charges that Medicare does not pay, shall be deemed null, void, and of no merit.

History.—s. 1, ch. 92-118; s. 160, ch. 92-149; s. 89, ch. 97-261; ss. 192, 265, ch. 98-166; s. 78, ch. 2000-160; s. 117, ch. 2014-17.

Note.—Former s. 455.2455; s. 455.691.

456.057 Ownership and control of patient records; report or copies of records to be furnished; disclosure of information.

(1) As used in this section, the term “records owner” means any health care practitioner who generates a medical record after making a physical or mental examination of, or administering treatment or dispensing legend drugs to, any person; any health care practitioner to whom records are transferred by a previous records owner; or any health care practitioner’s employer, including, but not limited to, group practices and staff-model health maintenance organizations, provided the employment contract or agreement between the employer and the health care practitioner designates the employer as the records owner.

(2) As used in this section, the terms “records owner,” “health care practitioner,” and “health care practitioner’s employer” do not include any of the following persons or entities; furthermore, the following persons or entities are not authorized to acquire or own medical records, but are authorized under the confidentiality and disclosure requirements of this section to maintain those documents required by the part or chapter under which they are licensed or regulated:

(a) Certified nursing assistants regulated under part II of chapter 464.

(b) Pharmacists and pharmacies licensed under chapter 465.

- (c) Dental hygienists licensed under s. 466.023.
 - (d) Nursing home administrators licensed under part II of chapter 468.
 - (e) Respiratory therapists regulated under part V of chapter 468.
 - (f) Athletic trainers licensed under part XIII of chapter 468.
 - (g) Electrologists licensed under chapter 478.
 - (h) Clinical laboratory personnel licensed under part I of chapter 483.
 - (i) Medical physicists licensed under part II of chapter 483.
 - (j) Opticians and optical establishments licensed or permitted under part I of chapter 484.
 - (k) Persons or entities practicing under s. 627.736(7).
- (3) As used in this section, the term “records custodian” means any person or entity that:
- (a) Maintains documents that are authorized in subsection (2); or
 - (b) Obtains medical records from a records owner.
- (4) Any health care practitioner’s employer who is a records owner and any records custodian shall maintain records or documents as provided under the confidentiality and disclosure requirements of this section.
- (5) This section does not apply to facilities licensed under chapter 395.
- (6) Any health care practitioner licensed by the department or a board within the department who makes a physical or mental examination of, or administers treatment or dispenses legend drugs to, any person shall, upon request of such person or the person’s legal representative, furnish, in a timely manner, without delays for legal review, copies of all reports and records relating to such examination or treatment, including X rays and insurance information. However, when a patient’s psychiatric, chapter 490 psychological, or chapter 491 psychotherapeutic records are requested by the patient or the patient’s legal representative, the health care practitioner may provide a report of examination and treatment in lieu of copies of records. Upon a patient’s written request, complete copies of the patient’s psychiatric records shall be provided directly to a subsequent treating psychiatrist. The furnishing of such report or copies shall not be conditioned upon payment of a fee for services rendered.
- (7)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section and in s. 440.13(4)(c), such records may not be furnished to, and the medical condition of a patient may not be discussed with, any person other than the patient, the patient’s legal representative, or other health care practitioners and providers involved in the patient’s care or treatment, except upon written authorization from the patient. However, such records may be furnished without written authorization under the following circumstances:
1. To any person, firm, or corporation that has procured or furnished such care or treatment with the patient’s consent.

2. When compulsory physical examination is made pursuant to Rule 1.360, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, in which case copies of the medical records shall be furnished to both the defendant and the plaintiff.
 3. In any civil or criminal action, unless otherwise prohibited by law, upon the issuance of a subpoena from a court of competent jurisdiction and proper notice to the patient or the patient's legal representative by the party seeking such records.
 4. For statistical and scientific research, provided the information is abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of the patient or provided written permission is received from the patient or the patient's legal representative.
 5. To a regional poison control center for purposes of treating a poison episode under evaluation, case management of poison cases, or compliance with data collection and reporting requirements of s. 395.1027 and the professional organization that certifies poison control centers in accordance with federal law.
 6. To the Department of Children and Families, its agent, or its contracted entity, for the purpose of investigations of or services for cases of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children or vulnerable adults.
- (b) Absent a specific written release or authorization permitting utilization of patient information for solicitation or marketing the sale of goods or services, any use of that information for those purposes is prohibited.
- (c) Information disclosed to a health care practitioner by a patient in the course of the care and treatment of such patient is confidential and may be disclosed only to other health care practitioners and providers involved in the care or treatment of the patient, if allowed by written authorization from the patient, or if compelled by subpoena at a deposition, evidentiary hearing, or trial for which proper notice has been given.
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(c), information disclosed by a patient to a health care practitioner or provider or records created by the practitioner or provider during the course of care or treatment of the patient may be disclosed:
1. In a medical negligence action or administrative proceeding if the health care practitioner or provider is or reasonably expects to be named as a defendant;
 2. Pursuant to s. 766.106(6)(b)5.;
 3. As provided for in the authorization for release of protected health information filed by the patient pursuant to s. 766.1065; or
 4. To the health care practitioner's or provider's attorney during a consultation if the health care practitioner or provider reasonably expects to be deposed, to be called as a witness, or to receive formal or informal discovery requests in a medical negligence action, presuit investigation of medical negligence, or administrative proceeding.

a. If the medical liability insurer of a health care practitioner or provider described in this subparagraph represents a defendant or prospective defendant in a medical negligence action:

(I) The insurer for the health care practitioner or provider may not contact the health care practitioner or provider to recommend that the health care practitioner or provider seek legal counsel relating to a particular matter.

(II) The insurer may not select an attorney for the practitioner or the provider. However, the insurer may recommend attorneys who do not represent a defendant or prospective defendant in the matter if the practitioner or provider contacts an insurer relating to the practitioner's or provider's potential involvement in the matter.

(III) The attorney selected by the practitioner or the provider may not, directly or indirectly, disclose to the insurer any information relating to the representation of the practitioner or the provider other than the categories of work performed or the amount of time applicable to each category for billing or reimbursement purposes. The attorney selected by the practitioner or the provider may represent the insurer or other insureds of the insurer in an unrelated matter.

b. The limitations in this subparagraph do not apply if the attorney reasonably expects the practitioner or provider to be named as a defendant and the practitioner or provider agrees with the attorney's assessment, if the practitioner or provider receives a presuit notice pursuant to chapter 766, or if the practitioner or provider is named as a defendant.

(8)(a)1. The department may obtain patient records pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the department and the probable cause panel of the appropriate board, if any, find reasonable cause to believe that a health care practitioner has excessively or inappropriately prescribed any controlled substance specified in chapter 893 in violation of this chapter or any professional practice act or that a health care practitioner has practiced his or her profession below that level of care, skill, and treatment required as defined by this chapter or any professional practice act and also find that appropriate, reasonable attempts were made to obtain a patient release. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the department need not attempt to obtain a patient release when investigating an offense involving the inappropriate prescribing, overprescribing, or diversion of controlled substances and the offense involves a pain-management clinic. The department may obtain patient records without patient authorization or subpoena from any pain-management clinic required to be licensed if the department has probable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137 is occurring or has occurred and reasonably believes that obtaining such authorization is not feasible due to the volume of the dispensing and prescribing activity involving controlled substances and that obtaining patient authorization or the issuance of a subpoena would jeopardize the investigation.

2. The department may obtain patient records and insurance information pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the department and the probable cause panel of the appropriate board, if any, find reasonable cause to believe that a health care practitioner has provided inadequate medical care based on termination of insurance and also find that appropriate, reasonable attempts were made to obtain a patient release.

3. The department may obtain patient records, billing records, insurance information, provider contracts, and all attachments thereto pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the department and probable cause panel of the appropriate board, if any, find reasonable cause to believe that a health care practitioner has submitted a claim, statement, or

bill using a billing code that would result in payment greater in amount than would be paid using a billing code that accurately describes the services performed, requested payment for services that were not performed by that health care practitioner, used information derived from a written report of an automobile accident generated pursuant to chapter 316 to solicit or obtain patients personally or through an agent regardless of whether the information is derived directly from the report or a summary of that report or from another person, solicited patients fraudulently, received a kickback as defined in s. 456.054, violated the patient brokering provisions of s. 817.505, or presented or caused to be presented a false or fraudulent insurance claim within the meaning of s. 817.234(1)(a), and also find that, within the meaning of s. 817.234(1)(a), patient authorization cannot be obtained because the patient cannot be located or is deceased, incapacitated, or suspected of being a participant in the fraud or scheme, and if the subpoena is issued for specific and relevant records.

4. Notwithstanding subparagraphs 1.-3., when the department investigates a professional liability claim or undertakes action pursuant to s. 456.049 or s. 627.912, the department may obtain patient records pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the patient refuses to cooperate or if the department attempts to obtain a patient release and the failure to obtain the patient records would be detrimental to the investigation.

(b) Patient records, billing records, insurance information, provider contracts, and all attachments thereto obtained by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be used solely for the purpose of the department and the appropriate regulatory board in disciplinary proceedings. This section does not limit the assertion of the psychotherapist-patient privilege under s. 90.503 in regard to records of treatment for mental or nervous disorders by a medical practitioner licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has primarily diagnosed and treated mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency. However, the health care practitioner shall release records of treatment for medical conditions even if the health care practitioner has also treated the patient for mental or nervous disorders. If the department has found reasonable cause under this section and the psychotherapist-patient privilege is asserted, the department may petition the circuit court for an in camera review of the records by expert medical practitioners appointed by the court to determine if the records or any part thereof are protected under the psychotherapist-patient privilege.

(9)(a) All patient records obtained by the department and any other documents maintained by the department which identify the patient by name are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and shall be used solely for the purpose of the department and the appropriate regulatory board in its investigation, prosecution, and appeal of disciplinary proceedings. The records shall not be available to the public as part of the record of investigation for and prosecution in disciplinary proceedings made available to the public by the department or the appropriate board.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), all patient records obtained by the department and any other documents maintained by the department which relate to a current or former Medicaid recipient shall be provided to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit in the Department of Legal Affairs, upon request.

(10) All records owners shall develop and implement policies, standards, and procedures to protect the confidentiality and security of the medical record. Employees of records owners shall be trained in these policies, standards, and procedures.

- (11) Records owners are responsible for maintaining a record of all disclosures of information contained in the medical record to a third party, including the purpose of the disclosure request. The record of disclosure may be maintained in the medical record. The third party to whom information is disclosed is prohibited from further disclosing any information in the medical record without the expressed written consent of the patient or the patient's legal representative.
- (12) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 456.058, records owners shall place an advertisement in the local newspaper or notify patients, in writing, when they are terminating practice, retiring, or relocating, and no longer available to patients, and offer patients the opportunity to obtain a copy of their medical record.
- (13) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 456.058, records owners shall notify the appropriate board office when they are terminating practice, retiring, or relocating, and no longer available to patients, specifying who the new records owner is and where medical records can be found.
- (14) Whenever a records owner has turned records over to a new records owner, the new records owner shall be responsible for providing a copy of the complete medical record, upon written request, of the patient or the patient's legal representative.
- (15) Licensees in violation of the provisions of this section shall be disciplined by the appropriate licensing authority.
- (16) The Attorney General is authorized to enforce the provisions of this section for records owners not otherwise licensed by the state, through injunctive relief and fines not to exceed \$5,000 per violation.
- (17) A health care practitioner or records owner furnishing copies of reports or records or making the reports or records available for digital scanning pursuant to this section shall charge no more than the actual cost of copying, including reasonable staff time, or the amount specified in administrative rule by the appropriate board, or the department when there is no board.
- (18) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit health care practitioner consultations, as necessary.
- (19) A records owner shall release to a health care practitioner who, as an employee of the records owner, previously provided treatment to a patient, those records that the health care practitioner actually created or generated when the health care practitioner treated the patient. Records released pursuant to this subsection shall be released only upon written request of the health care practitioner and shall be limited to the notes, plans of care, and orders and summaries that were actually generated by the health care practitioner requesting the record.

(20) The board with department approval, or the department when there is no board, may temporarily or permanently appoint a person or entity as a custodian of medical records in the event of the death of a practitioner, the mental or physical incapacitation of a practitioner, or the abandonment of medical records by a practitioner. Such custodian shall comply with this section. The department may contract with a third party to provide these services under the confidentiality and disclosure requirements of this section.

History.—s. 1, ch. 79-302; s. 1, ch. 82-22; s. 1, ch. 83-108; s. 81, ch. 83-218; ss. 14, 119, ch. 83-329; s. 2, ch. 84-15; s. 41, ch. 85-175; s. 4, ch. 87-333; s. 9, ch. 88-1; s. 2, ch. 88-208; s. 14, ch. 88-219; s. 6, ch. 88-277; s. 10, ch. 88-392; s. 2, ch. 89-85; s. 14, ch. 89-124; s. 28, ch. 89-289; s. 1, ch. 90-263; s. 11, ch. 91-137; s. 6, ch. 91-140; s. 12, ch. 91-176; s. 4, ch. 91-269; s. 62, ch. 92-33; s. 32, ch. 92-149; s. 23, ch. 93-129; s. 315, ch. 94-119; ss. 90, 91, ch. 94-218; s. 308, ch. 96-406; s. 1084, ch. 97-103; s. 82, ch. 97-261; s. 6, ch. 98-166; s. 12, ch. 99-349; s. 86, ch. 99-397; s. 79, ch. 2000-160; s. 9, ch. 2000-163; s. 114, ch. 2000-318; s. 9, ch. 2001-222; ss. 69, 140, ch. 2001-277; s. 18, ch. 2003-416; s. 4, ch. 2005-256; s. 1, ch. 2006-271; s. 2, ch. 2010-211; s. 1, ch. 2013-108; s. 14, ch. 2016-230; s. 33, ch. 2017-151; s. 92, ch. 2018-24; s. 58, ch. 2020-156.

Note.—Former s. 455.241; s. 455.667.

456.0575 Duty to notify patients.

(1) Every licensed health care practitioner shall inform each patient, or an individual identified pursuant to s. 765.401(1), in person about adverse incidents that result in serious harm to the patient. Notification of outcomes of care that result in harm to the patient under this section does not constitute an acknowledgment of admission of liability, nor can such notifications be introduced as evidence.

(2) Upon request by a patient, before providing nonemergency medical services in a facility licensed under chapter 395, a health care practitioner shall provide, in writing or by electronic means, a good faith estimate of reasonably anticipated charges to treat the patient's condition at the facility. The health care practitioner shall provide the estimate to the patient within 7 business days after receiving the request and is not required to adjust the estimate for any potential insurance coverage. The health care practitioner shall inform the patient that the patient may contact his or her health insurer or health maintenance organization for additional information concerning cost-sharing responsibilities. The health care practitioner shall provide information to uninsured patients and insured patients for whom the practitioner is not a network provider or preferred provider which discloses the practitioner's financial assistance policy, including the application process, payment plans, discounts, or other available assistance, and

the practitioner's charity care policy and collection procedures. Such estimate does not preclude the actual charges from exceeding the estimate. Failure to provide the estimate in accordance with this subsection, without good cause, shall result in disciplinary action against the health care practitioner and a daily fine of \$500 until the estimate is provided to the patient. The total fine may not exceed \$5,000.

History.—s. 8, ch. 2003-416; s. 5, ch. 2016-234.

456.058 Disposition of records of deceased practitioners or practitioners relocating or terminating practice.

Each board created under the provisions of chapter 457, chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 463, part I of chapter 464, chapter 465, chapter 466, part I of chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, or chapter 491, and the department under the provisions of chapter 462, shall provide by rule for the disposition, under that chapter, of the medical records or records of a psychological nature of practitioners which are in existence at the time the practitioner dies, terminates practice, or relocates and is no longer available to patients and which records pertain to the practitioner's patients.

The rules shall provide that the records be retained for at least 2 years after the practitioner's death, termination of practice, or relocation. In the case of the death of the practitioner, the rules shall provide for the disposition of such records by the estate of the practitioner.

History.—s. 85, ch. 97-261; s. 80, ch. 2000-160; s. 115, ch. 2000-318.

Note.—Former s. 455.677.

456.059 Communications confidential; exceptions.

Communications between a patient and a psychiatrist, as defined in s. [394.455](#), shall be held confidential and may not be disclosed except upon the request of the patient or the patient's legal representative. Provision of psychiatric records and reports is governed by s. [456.057](#). Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or s. [90.503](#), when:

- (1) A patient is engaged in a treatment relationship with a psychiatrist;
- (2) Such patient has communicated to the psychiatrist a specific threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to an identified or a readily available person; and
- (3) The treating psychiatrist makes a clinical judgment that the patient has the apparent intent and ability to imminently or immediately carry out such threat, the psychiatrist may disclose patient communications to the extent necessary to warn any potential victim and must disclose patient communications to the extent necessary to communicate the threat to a law enforcement agency. A law enforcement agency that receives notification of a specific threat under this section must take appropriate action to prevent the risk of harm, including, but not limited to, notifying the intended victim of such threat or initiating a risk protection order. A psychiatrist's disclosure of confidential communications when communicating a threat pursuant to this section may not be the basis of any legal action or criminal or civil liability against the psychiatrist.

History.—s. 10, ch. 88-1; s. 33, ch. 92-149; s. 43, ch. 96-169; s. 83, ch. 97-261; s. 81, ch. 2000-160; s. 4, ch. 2019-134.

Note.—Former s. 455.2415; s. 455.671.

456.061 Practitioner disclosure of confidential information; immunity from civil or criminal liability.

- (1) A practitioner regulated through the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department shall not be civilly or criminally liable for the disclosure of otherwise confidential information to a sexual partner or a needle-sharing partner under the following circumstances:
 - (a) If a patient of the practitioner who has tested positive for human immunodeficiency virus discloses to the practitioner the identity of a sexual partner or a needle-sharing partner;
 - (b) The practitioner recommends the patient notify the sexual partner or the needle-sharing partner of the positive test and refrain from engaging in sexual or drug activity in a manner likely to transmit the virus and the patient refuses, and the practitioner informs the patient of his or her intent to inform the sexual partner or needle-sharing partner; and
 - (c) If pursuant to a perceived civil duty or the ethical guidelines of the profession, the practitioner reasonably and in good faith advises the sexual partner or the needle-sharing partner of the patient of the positive test and facts concerning the transmission of the virus. However, any notification of a sexual partner or a needle-sharing partner pursuant to this section shall be done in accordance with protocols developed pursuant to rule of the Department of Health.

(2) Notwithstanding the foregoing, a practitioner regulated through the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department shall not be civilly or criminally liable for failure to disclose information relating to a positive test result for human immunodeficiency virus of a patient to a sexual partner or a needle-sharing partner.

History.—s. 43, ch. 88-380; s. 12, ch. 89-350; s. 191, ch. 97-103; s. 84, ch. 97-261; s. 220, ch. 99-8; s. 82, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.2416; s. 455.674.

456.062 Advertisement by a health care practitioner of free or discounted services; required statement.

In any advertisement for a free, discounted fee, or reduced fee service, examination, or treatment by a health care practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, chapter 464, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 467, chapter 478, chapter 483, part I of chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, or chapter 491, the following statement shall appear in capital letters clearly distinguishable from the rest of the text: THE PATIENT AND ANY OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT HAS A RIGHT TO REFUSE TO PAY, CANCEL PAYMENT, OR BE REIMBURSED FOR PAYMENT FOR ANY OTHER SERVICE, EXAMINATION, OR TREATMENT THAT IS PERFORMED AS A RESULT OF AND WITHIN 72 HOURS OF RESPONDING TO THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE FREE, DISCOUNTED FEE, OR REDUCED FEE SERVICE, EXAMINATION, OR TREATMENT.

However, the required statement shall not be necessary as an accompaniment to an advertisement of a licensed health care practitioner defined by this section if the advertisement appears in a classified directory the primary purpose of which is to provide products and services at free, reduced, or discounted prices to consumers and in which the statement prominently appears in at least one place.

History.—s. 81, ch. 97-261; s. 85, ch. 99-397; s. 82, ch. 2000-160; s. 1, ch. 2006-215.

Note.—Former s. 455.664.

456.063 Sexual misconduct; disqualification for license, certificate, or registration.

(1) Sexual misconduct in the practice of a health care profession means violation of the professional relationship through which the health care practitioner uses such relationship to engage or attempt to engage the patient or client, or an immediate family member, guardian, or representative of the patient or client in, or to induce or attempt to induce such person to engage in, verbal or physical sexual activity outside the scope of the professional practice of such health care profession. Sexual misconduct in the practice of a health care profession is prohibited.

(2) Each board within the jurisdiction of the department, or the department if there is no board, shall refuse to admit a candidate to any examination and refuse to issue a license, certificate, or registration to any applicant if the candidate or applicant has:

(a) Had any license, certificate, or registration to practice any profession or occupation revoked or surrendered based on a violation of sexual misconduct in the practice of that profession under the laws of any other state or any territory or possession of the United States and has not had that license, certificate, or registration reinstated by the licensing authority of the jurisdiction that revoked the license, certificate, or registration; or

(b) Committed any act in any other state or any territory or possession of the United States which if committed in this state would constitute sexual misconduct. For purposes of this subsection, a licensing authority's acceptance of a candidate's relinquishment of a license which is offered in response to or in anticipation of the filing of administrative charges against the candidate's license constitutes the surrender of the license.

(3) Licensed health care practitioners shall report allegations of sexual misconduct to the department, regardless of the practice setting in which the alleged sexual misconduct occurred.
History.—s. 1, ch. 95-183; s. 52, ch. 97-261; s. 78, ch. 99-397; s. 82, ch. 2000-160; s. 25, ch. 2000-318; s. 70, ch. 2001-277.
Note.—Former s. 455.2142; s. 455.567.

456.0635 Health care fraud; disqualification for license, certificate, or registration.

(1) Health care fraud in the practice of a health care profession is prohibited.

(2) Each board within the jurisdiction of the department, or the department if there is no board, shall refuse to admit a candidate to any examination and refuse to issue a license, certificate, or registration to any applicant if the candidate or applicant or any principal, officer, agent, managing employee, or affiliated person of the candidate or applicant:

(a) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under chapter 409, chapter 817, or chapter 893, or a similar felony offense committed in another state or jurisdiction, unless the candidate or applicant has successfully completed a pretrial diversion or drug court program for that felony and provides proof that the plea has been withdrawn or the charges have been dismissed. Any such conviction or plea shall exclude the applicant or candidate from licensure, examination, certification, or registration unless the sentence and any subsequent period of probation for such conviction or plea ended:

1. For felonies of the first or second degree, more than 15 years before the date of application.
2. For felonies of the third degree, more than 10 years before the date of application, except for felonies of the third degree under s. 893.13(6)(a).
3. For felonies of the third degree under s. 893.13(6)(a), more than 5 years before the date of application;

(b) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under 21 U.S.C. ss. 801-970, or 42 U.S.C. ss. 1395-1396, unless the sentence and any subsequent period of probation for such conviction or plea ended more than 15 years before the date of the application;

(c) Has been terminated for cause from the Florida Medicaid program pursuant to s. 409.913, unless the candidate or applicant has been in good standing with the Florida Medicaid program for the most recent 5 years;

(d) Has been terminated for cause, pursuant to the appeals procedures established by the state, from any other state Medicaid program, unless the candidate or applicant has been in good standing with a state Medicaid program for the most recent 5 years and the termination occurred at least 20 years before the date of the application; or

(e) Is currently listed on the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General's List of Excluded Individuals and Entities, except when such applicant is listed solely based on a default or delinquency on a student loan as provided in s. 120.82.

This subsection does not apply to an applicant for initial licensure, certification, or registration who was arrested or charged with a felony specified in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) before July 1, 2009.

(3) The department shall refuse to renew a license, certificate, or registration of any applicant if the applicant or any principal, officer, agent, managing employee, or affiliated person of the applicant:

(a) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under chapter 409, chapter 817, or chapter 893, or a similar felony offense committed in another state or jurisdiction, unless the applicant is currently enrolled in a pretrial diversion or drug court program that allows the withdrawal of the plea for that felony upon successful completion of that program. Any such conviction or plea excludes the applicant from licensure renewal unless the sentence and any subsequent period of probation for such conviction or plea ended:

1. For felonies of the first or second degree, more than 15 years before the date of application.

2. For felonies of the third degree, more than 10 years before the date of application, except for felonies of the third degree under s. 893.13(6)(a).

3. For felonies of the third degree under s. 893.13(6)(a), more than 5 years before the date of application.

(b) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under 21 U.S.C. ss. 801-970, or 42 U.S.C. ss. 1395-1396 since July 1, 2009, unless the sentence and any subsequent period of probation for such conviction or plea ended more than 15 years before the date of the application.

(c) Has been terminated for cause from the Florida Medicaid program pursuant to s. 409.913, unless the applicant has been in good standing with the Florida Medicaid program for the most recent 5 years.

(d) Has been terminated for cause, pursuant to the appeals procedures established by the state, from any other state Medicaid program, unless the applicant has been in good standing with a state Medicaid program for the most recent 5 years and the termination occurred at least 20 years before the date of the application.

(e) Is currently listed on the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General's List of Excluded Individuals and Entities, except when such applicant is listed solely based on a default or delinquency on a student loan as provided in s. 120.82.

This subsection does not apply to an applicant for renewal of licensure, certification, or registration who was arrested or charged with a felony specified in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) before July 1, 2009.

(4) Licensed health care practitioners shall report allegations of health care fraud to the department, regardless of the practice setting in which the alleged health care fraud occurred.

(5) The acceptance by a licensing authority of a licensee's relinquishment of a license which is offered in response to or anticipation of the filing of administrative charges alleging health care fraud or similar charges constitutes the permanent revocation of the license.

History.—s. 24, ch. 2009-223; s. 1, ch. 2012-64; s. 15, ch. 2016-230; s. 3, ch. 2017-41; s. 2, ch. 2020-125.

456.065 Unlicensed practice of a health care profession; intent; cease and desist notice; penalties; enforcement; citations; fees; allocation and disposition of moneys collected.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that vigorous enforcement of licensure regulation for all health care professions is a state priority in order to protect Florida residents and visitors from the potentially serious and dangerous consequences of receiving medical and health care services from unlicensed persons whose professional education and training and other relevant qualifications have not been approved through the issuance of a license by the appropriate regulatory board or the department when there is no board. The unlicensed practice of a health care profession or the performance or delivery of medical or health care services to patients in this state without a valid, active license to practice that profession, regardless of the means of the performance or delivery of such services, is strictly prohibited.

(2) The penalties for unlicensed practice of a health care profession shall include the following:

(a) When the department has probable cause to believe that any person not licensed by the department, or the appropriate regulatory board within the department, has violated any provision of this chapter or any statute that relates to the practice of a profession regulated by the department, or any rule adopted pursuant thereto, the department may issue and deliver to such person a notice to cease and desist from such violation. In addition, the department may issue and deliver a notice to cease and desist to any person who aids and abets the unlicensed practice of a profession by employing such unlicensed person. The issuance of a notice to cease and desist shall not constitute agency action for which a hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 may be sought. For the purpose of enforcing a cease and desist order, the department may file a proceeding in the name of the state seeking issuance of an injunction or a writ of mandamus against any person who violates any provisions of such order.

(b) In addition to the remedies under paragraph (a), the department may impose by citation an administrative penalty not to exceed \$5,000 per incident. The citation shall be issued to the subject and shall contain the subject's name and any other information the department determines to be necessary to identify the subject, a brief factual statement, the sections of the law allegedly violated, and the penalty imposed. If the subject does not dispute the matter in the citation with the department within 30 days after the citation is served, the citation shall become a final order of the department. The department may adopt rules to implement this section. The penalty shall be a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 as established by rule of the department. Each day that the unlicensed practice continues after issuance of a notice to cease and desist constitutes a separate violation. The department shall be entitled to recover the costs of investigation and prosecution in addition to the fine levied pursuant to the citation. Service of a citation may be made by personal service or by mail to the subject at the subject's last known address or place of practice. If the department is required to seek enforcement of the cease and desist or agency order, it shall be entitled to collect its attorney's fees and costs.

(c) In addition to or in lieu of any other administrative remedy, the department may seek the imposition of a civil penalty through the circuit court for any violation for which the department may issue a notice to cease and desist. The civil penalty shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$5,000 for each offense. The court may also award to the prevailing party court costs and reasonable attorney fees and, in the event the department prevails, may also award reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution.

(d) In addition to the administrative and civil remedies under paragraphs (b) and (c) and in addition to the criminal violations and penalties listed in the individual health care practice acts:

1. It is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, to practice, attempt to practice, or offer to practice a health care profession without an active, valid Florida license to practice that profession. Practicing without an active, valid license also includes practicing on a suspended, revoked, or void license, but does not include practicing, attempting to practice, or offering to practice with an inactive or delinquent license for a period of up to 12 months which is addressed in subparagraph 3. Applying for employment for a position that requires a license without notifying the employer that the person does not currently possess a valid, active license to practice that profession shall be deemed to be an attempt or offer to practice that health care profession without a license. Holding oneself out, regardless of the means of communication, as able to practice a health care profession or as able to provide services that require a health care license shall be deemed to be an attempt or offer to practice such profession without a license. The minimum penalty for violating this subparagraph shall be a fine of \$1,000 and a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 1 year.

2. It is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, to practice a health care profession without an active, valid Florida license to practice that profession when such practice results in serious bodily injury. For purposes of this section, "serious bodily injury" means death; brain or spinal damage; disfigurement; fracture or dislocation of bones or joints; limitation of neurological, physical, or sensory function; or any condition that required subsequent surgical repair. The minimum penalty for violating this subparagraph shall be a fine of \$1,000 and a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 1 year.

3. It is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, to practice, attempt to practice, or offer to practice a health care profession with an inactive or delinquent license for any period of time up to 12 months. However, practicing, attempting to practice, or offering to practice a health care profession when that person's license has been inactive or delinquent for a period of time of 12 months or more shall be a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The minimum penalty for violating this subparagraph shall be a term of imprisonment of 30 days and a fine of \$500.

(3) Because all enforcement costs should be covered by professions regulated by the department, the department shall impose, upon initial licensure and each licensure renewal, a special fee of \$5 per licensee to fund efforts to combat unlicensed activity. Such fee shall be in addition to all other fees collected from each licensee. The department shall make direct charges to the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund by profession. The department shall seek board advice regarding enforcement methods and strategies. The department shall directly credit the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund, by profession, with the revenues received from the department's efforts to enforce licensure provisions.

The department shall include all financial and statistical data resulting from unlicensed activity enforcement as a separate category in the quarterly management report provided for in s. 456.025. For an unlicensed activity account, a balance which remains at the end of a renewal cycle may, with concurrence of the applicable board and the department, be transferred to the operating fund account of that profession. The department shall also use these funds to inform and educate consumers generally on the importance of using licensed health care practitioners.

(4) The provisions of this section apply only to health care professional practice acts administered by the department.

(5) Nothing herein shall be construed to limit or restrict the sale, use, or recommendation of the use of a dietary supplement, as defined by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. s. 321, so long as the person selling, using, or recommending the dietary supplement does so in compliance with federal and state law.

History.—s. 73, ch. 97-261; s. 84, ch. 2000-160; s. 35, ch. 2000-318; s. 54, ch. 2001-277.

Note.—Former s. 455.637.

456.066 Prosecution of criminal violations.

The department or the appropriate board shall report any criminal violation of any statute relating to the practice of a profession regulated by the department or appropriate board to the proper prosecuting authority for prompt prosecution.

History.—s. 72, ch. 97-261; s. 85, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.634.

456.067 Penalty for giving false information.

In addition to, or in lieu of, any other discipline imposed pursuant to s. 456.072, the act of knowingly giving false information in the course of applying for or obtaining a license from the department, or any board thereunder, with intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his or her official duties, or the act of attempting to obtain or obtaining a license from the department, or any board thereunder, to practice a profession by knowingly misleading statements or knowing misrepresentations constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

History.—s. 71, ch. 97-261; s. 24, ch. 99-7; s. 86, ch. 2000-160; s. 27, ch. 2000-318.

Note.—Former s. 455.631.

456.068 Toll-free telephone number for reporting of complaints.

The Agency for Health Care Administration shall establish a toll-free telephone number for public reporting of complaints relating to medical treatment or services provided by health care professionals.

History.—s. 148, ch. 97-237; s. 24, ch. 97-273; s. 87, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.699.

456.069 Authority to inspect.

In addition to the authority specified in s. 465.017, duly authorized agents and employees of the department shall have the power to inspect in a lawful manner at all reasonable hours:

(1) Any pharmacy; or

(2) Any establishment at which the services of a licensee authorized to prescribe controlled substances specified in chapter 893 are offered, for the purpose of determining if any of the provisions of this chapter or any practice act of a profession or any rule adopted thereunder is being violated; or for the purpose of securing such other evidence as may be needed for prosecution.

History.—s. 86, ch. 97-261; s. 88, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.681.

456.071 Power to administer oaths, take depositions, and issue subpoenas.

For the purpose of any investigation or proceeding conducted by the department, the department shall have the power to administer oaths, take depositions, make inspections when authorized by statute, issue subpoenas which shall be supported by affidavit, serve subpoenas and other process, and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence. The department shall exercise this power on its own initiative or whenever requested by a board or the probable cause panel of any board. Challenges to, and enforcement of, the subpoenas and orders shall be handled as provided in s. 120.569.

History.—s. 65, ch. 97-261; s. 89, ch. 2000-160.

Note.—Former s. 455.611.

456.072 Grounds for discipline; penalties; enforcement.

(1) The following acts shall constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2) may be taken:

(a) Making misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representations in or related to the practice of the licensee's profession.

(b) Intentionally violating any rule adopted by the board or the department, as appropriate.

(c) Being convicted or found guilty of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which relates to the practice of, or the ability to practice, a licensee's profession.

(d) Using a Class III or a Class IV laser device or product, as defined by federal regulations, without having complied with the rules adopted under s. [501.122](#)(2) governing the registration of the devices.

(e) Failing to comply with the educational course requirements for human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

(f) Having a license or the authority to practice any regulated profession revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of licensure, by the licensing authority of any jurisdiction, including its agencies or subdivisions, for a violation that would constitute a violation under Florida law. The licensing authority's acceptance of a relinquishment of licensure, stipulation, consent order, or other settlement, offered in response to or in anticipation of the filing of charges against the license, shall be construed as action against the license.

(g) Having been found liable in a civil proceeding for knowingly filing a false report or complaint with the department against another licensee.

- (h) Attempting to obtain, obtaining, or renewing a license to practice a profession by bribery, by fraudulent misrepresentation, or through an error of the department or the board.
- (i) Except as provided in s. [465.016](#), failing to report to the department any person who the licensee knows is in violation of this chapter, the chapter regulating the alleged violator, or the rules of the department or the board. However, a person who the licensee knows is unable to practice with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of illness or use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material, or as a result of a mental or physical condition, may be reported to a consultant operating an impaired practitioner program as described in s. [456.076](#) rather than to the department.
- (j) Aiding, assisting, procuring, employing, or advising any unlicensed person or entity to practice a profession contrary to this chapter, the chapter regulating the profession, or the rules of the department or the board.
- (k) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a licensee. For purposes of this section, failing to repay a student loan issued or guaranteed by the state or the Federal Government in accordance with the terms of the loan is not considered a failure to perform a statutory or legal obligation. Fines collected shall be deposited into the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund.
- (l) Making or filing a report which the licensee knows to be false, intentionally or negligently failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law, or willfully impeding or obstructing another person to do so. Such reports or records shall include only those that are signed in the capacity of a licensee.
- (m) Making deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in or related to the practice of a profession or employing a trick or scheme in or related to the practice of a profession.
- (n) Exercising influence on the patient or client for the purpose of financial gain of the licensee or a third party.
- (o) Practicing or offering to practice beyond the scope permitted by law or accepting and performing professional responsibilities the licensee knows, or has reason to know, the licensee is not competent to perform.
- (p) Delegating or contracting for the performance of professional responsibilities by a person when the licensee delegating or contracting for performance of the responsibilities knows, or has reason to know, the person is not qualified by training, experience, and authorization when required to perform them.
- (q) Violating a lawful order of the department or the board, or failing to comply with a lawfully issued subpoena of the department.
- (r) Improperly interfering with an investigation or inspection authorized by statute, or with any disciplinary proceeding.
- (s) Failing to comply with the educational course requirements for domestic violence.
- (t) Failing to identify through written notice, which may include the wearing of a name tag, or orally to a patient the type of license under which the practitioner is practicing.

Any advertisement for health care services naming the practitioner must identify the type of license the practitioner holds. This paragraph does not apply to a practitioner while the practitioner is providing services in a facility licensed under chapter 394, chapter 395, chapter 400, or chapter 429. Each board, or the department where there is no board, is authorized by rule to determine how its practitioners may comply with this disclosure requirement.

(u) Failing to comply with the requirements of ss. [381.026](#) and [381.0261](#) to provide patients with information about their patient rights and how to file a patient complaint.

(v) Engaging or attempting to engage in sexual misconduct as defined and prohibited in s. [456.063](#)(1).

(w) Failing to comply with the requirements for profiling and credentialing, including, but not limited to, failing to provide initial information, failing to timely provide updated information, or making misleading, untrue, deceptive, or fraudulent representations on a profile, credentialing, or initial or renewal licensure application.

(x) Failing to report to the board, or the department if there is no board, in writing within 30 days after the licensee has been convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction. Convictions, findings, adjudications, and pleas entered into prior to the enactment of this paragraph must be reported in writing to the board, or department if there is no board, on or before October 1, 1999.

(y) Using information about people involved in motor vehicle accidents which has been derived from accident reports made by law enforcement officers or persons involved in accidents under s. [316.066](#), or using information published in a newspaper or other news publication or through a radio or television broadcast that has used information gained from such reports, for the purposes of commercial or any other solicitation whatsoever of the people involved in the accidents.

(z) Being unable to practice with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of illness or use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material or as a result of any mental or physical condition. In enforcing this paragraph, the department shall have, upon a finding of the State Surgeon General or the State Surgeon General's designee that probable cause exists to believe that the licensee is unable to practice because of the reasons stated in this paragraph, the authority to issue an order to compel a licensee to submit to a mental or physical examination by physicians designated by the department. If the licensee refuses to comply with the order, the department's order directing the examination may be enforced by filing a petition for enforcement in the circuit court where the licensee resides or does business. The department shall be entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. [51.011](#). A licensee or certificateholder affected under this paragraph shall at reasonable intervals be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate that he or she can resume the competent practice of his or her profession with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

(aa) Testing positive for any drug, as defined in s. [112.0455](#), on any confirmed preemployment or employer-ordered drug screening when the practitioner does not have a lawful prescription and legitimate medical reason for using the drug.

(bb) Performing or attempting to perform health care services on the wrong patient, a wrong-site procedure, a wrong procedure, or an unauthorized procedure or a procedure that is medically unnecessary or otherwise unrelated to the patient's diagnosis or medical condition.

For the purposes of this paragraph, performing or attempting to perform health care services includes the preparation of the patient.

(cc) Leaving a foreign body in a patient, such as a sponge, clamp, forceps, surgical needle, or other paraphernalia commonly used in surgical, examination, or other diagnostic procedures. For the purposes of this paragraph, it shall be legally presumed that retention of a foreign body is not in the best interest of the patient and is not within the standard of care of the profession, regardless of the intent of the professional.

(dd) Violating any provision of this chapter, the applicable practice act, or any rules adopted pursuant thereto.

(ee) With respect to making a personal injury protection claim as required by s. [627.736](#), intentionally submitting a claim, statement, or bill that has been “upcoded” as defined in s. [627.732](#).

(ff) With respect to making a personal injury protection claim as required by s. [627.736](#), intentionally submitting a claim, statement, or bill for payment of services that were not rendered.

(gg) Engaging in a pattern of practice when prescribing medicinal drugs or controlled substances which demonstrates a lack of reasonable skill or safety to patients, a violation of this chapter or ss. [893.055](#) and [893.0551](#), a violation of the applicable practice act, or a violation of any rules adopted under this chapter or the applicable practice act of the prescribing practitioner. Notwithstanding s. [456.073](#)(13), the department may initiate an investigation and establish such a pattern from billing records, data, or any other information obtained by the department.

(hh) Being terminated from an impaired practitioner program that is overseen by a consultant as described in s. [456.076](#), for failure to comply, without good cause, with the terms of the monitoring or participant contract entered into by the licensee, or for not successfully completing any drug treatment or alcohol treatment program.

(ii) Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, any misdemeanor or felony, regardless of adjudication, under 18 U.S.C. s. 669, ss. 285-287, s. 371, s. 1001, s. 1035, s. 1341, s. 1343, s. 1347, s. 1349, or s. 1518, or 42 U.S.C. ss. 1320a-7b, relating to the Medicaid program.

(jj) Failing to remit the sum owed to the state for an overpayment from the Medicaid program pursuant to a final order, judgment, or stipulation or settlement.

(kk) Being terminated from the state Medicaid program pursuant to s. [409.913](#), any other state Medicaid program, or the federal Medicare program, unless eligibility to participate in the program from which the practitioner was terminated has been restored.

(ll) Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, any misdemeanor or felony, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which relates to health care fraud.

(mm) Failure to comply with controlled substance prescribing requirements of s. [456.44](#).

(nn) Violating any of the provisions of s. [790.338](#).

(oo) Willfully failing to comply with s. [627.64194](#) or s. [641.513](#) with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice.

(pp) Providing information, including written documentation, indicating that a person has a disability or supporting a person's need for an emotional support animal under s. [760.27](#) without personal knowledge of the person's disability or disability-related need for the specific emotional support animal.

(qq) Intentionally implanting a patient or causing a patient to be implanted with a human embryo without the recipient's consent to the use of that human embryo, or inseminating a patient or causing a patient to be inseminated with the human reproductive material, as defined in s. [784.086](#), of a donor without the recipient's consent to the use of human reproductive material from that donor.

(rr) Failure to comply with the parental consent requirements of s. [1014.06](#).

(ss) Being convicted or found guilty of; entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication; or committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit an act that would constitute a violation of any of the offenses listed in s. [456.074](#)(5) or a similar offense in another jurisdiction.

(2) When the board, or the department when there is no board, finds any person guilty of the grounds set forth in subsection (1) or of any grounds set forth in the applicable practice act, including conduct constituting a substantial violation of subsection (1) or a violation of the applicable practice act which occurred prior to obtaining a license, it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following penalties:

(a) Refusal to certify, or to certify with restrictions, an application for a license.

(b) Suspension or permanent revocation of a license.

(c) Restriction of practice or license, including, but not limited to, restricting the licensee from practicing in certain settings, restricting the licensee to work only under designated conditions or in certain settings, restricting the licensee from performing or providing designated clinical and administrative services, restricting the licensee from practicing more than a designated number of hours, or any other restriction found to be necessary for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.

(d) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed \$10,000 for each count or separate offense. If the violation is for fraud or making a false or fraudulent representation, the board, or the department if there is no board, must impose a fine of \$10,000 per count or offense.

(e) Issuance of a reprimand or letter of concern.

(f) Placement of the licensee on probation for a period of time and subject to such conditions as the board, or the department when there is no board, may specify. Those conditions may include, but are not limited to, requiring the licensee to undergo treatment, attend continuing education courses, submit to be reexamined, work under the supervision of another licensee, or satisfy any terms which are reasonably tailored to the violations found.

(g) Corrective action.

(h) Imposition of an administrative fine in accordance with s. [381.0261](#) for violations regarding patient rights.

(i) Refund of fees billed and collected from the patient or a third party on behalf of the patient.

(j) Requirement that the practitioner undergo remedial education.

In determining what action is appropriate, the board, or department when there is no board, must first consider what sanctions are necessary to protect the public or to compensate the patient. Only after those sanctions have been imposed may the disciplining authority consider and include in the order requirements designed to rehabilitate the practitioner. All costs associated with compliance with orders issued under this subsection are the obligation of the practitioner.

(3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if the ground for disciplinary action is the first-time failure of the licensee to satisfy continuing education requirements established by the board, or by the department if there is no board, the board or department, as applicable, shall issue a citation in accordance with s. [456.077](#) and assess a fine, as determined by the board or department by rule. In addition, for each hour of continuing education not completed or completed late, the board or department, as applicable, may require the licensee to take 1 additional hour of continuing education for each hour not completed or completed late.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if the ground for disciplinary action is the first-time violation of a practice act for unprofessional conduct, as used in ss. [464.018](#)(1)(h), [467.203](#)(1)(f), [468.365](#)(1)(f), and [478.52](#)(1)(f), and no actual harm to the patient occurred, the board or department, as applicable, shall issue a citation in accordance with s. [456.077](#) and assess a penalty as determined by rule of the board or department.

(4) In addition to any other discipline imposed through final order, or citation, entered on or after July 1, 2001, under this section or discipline imposed through final order, or citation, entered on or after July 1, 2001, for a violation of any practice act, the board, or the department when there is no board, shall assess costs related to the investigation and prosecution of the case. The costs related to the investigation and prosecution include, but are not limited to, salaries and benefits of personnel, costs related to the time spent by the attorney and other personnel working on the case, and any other expenses incurred by the department for the case. The board, or the department when there is no board, shall determine the amount of costs to be assessed after its consideration of an affidavit of itemized costs and any written objections thereto. In any case where the board or the department imposes a fine or assessment and the fine or assessment is not paid within a reasonable time, the reasonable time to be prescribed in the rules of the board, or the department when there is no board, or in the order assessing the fines or costs, the department or the Department of Legal Affairs may contract for the collection of, or bring a civil action to recover, the fine or assessment.

(5) In addition to, or in lieu of, any other remedy or criminal prosecution, the department may file a proceeding in the name of the state seeking issuance of an injunction or a writ of mandamus against any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, or any provision of law with respect to professions regulated by the department, or any board therein, or the rules adopted pursuant thereto.

(6) If the board, or the department when there is no board, determines that revocation of a license is the appropriate penalty, the revocation shall be permanent. However, the board may establish by rule requirements for reapplication by applicants whose licenses have been permanently revoked. The requirements may include, but are not limited to, satisfying current requirements for an initial license.

(7) Notwithstanding subsection (2), upon a finding that a physician has prescribed or dispensed a controlled substance, or caused a controlled substance to be prescribed or dispensed, in a manner that violates the standard of practice set forth in s. [458.331](#)(1)(q) or (t), s. [459.015](#)(1)(t) or (x), s. [461.013](#)(1)(o) or (s), or s. [466.028](#)(1)(p) or (x), or that an advanced practice registered nurse has prescribed or dispensed a controlled substance, or caused a controlled substance to be prescribed or dispensed, in a manner that violates the standard of practice set forth in s. [464.018](#)(1)(n) or (p)6., the physician or advanced practice registered nurse shall be suspended for a period of not less than 6 months and pay a fine of not less than \$10,000 per count. Repeated violations shall result in increased penalties.

(8) The purpose of this section is to facilitate uniform discipline for those actions made punishable under this section and, to this end, a reference to this section constitutes a general reference under the doctrine of incorporation by reference.

History.—s. 69, ch. 97-261; s. 84, ch. 99-397; s. 90, ch. 2000-160; s. 26, ch. 2000-318; s. 71, ch. 2001-277; s. 2, ch. 2002-254; s. 6, ch. 2003-411; s. 19, ch. 2003-416; s. 10, ch. 2004-344; s. 1, ch. 2005-240; s. 2, ch. 2006-207; s. 111, ch. 2007-5; s. 64, ch. 2008-6; s. 25, ch. 2009-223; s. 3, ch. 2011-112; s. 1, ch. 2011-141; s. 8, ch. 2016-222; ss. 5, 23, ch. 2016-224; s. 6, ch. 2017-41; s. 2, ch. 2018-13; s. 47, ch. 2018-106; s. 1, ch. 2020-31; s. 4, ch. 2020-76; s. 3, ch. 2020-125; s. 15, ch. 2020-160; s. 1, ch. 2021-190; s. 9, ch. 2021-199.

Note.—Former s. 455.624.

456.073 Disciplinary proceedings.

1) The department, for the boards under its jurisdiction, shall cause to be investigated any complaint that is filed before it if the complaint is in writing, signed by the complainant, and legally sufficient. A complaint filed by a state prisoner against a health care practitioner employed by or otherwise providing health care services within a facility of the Department of Corrections is not legally sufficient unless there is a showing that the prisoner complainant has exhausted all available administrative remedies within the state correctional system before filing the complaint. However, if the Department of Health determines after a preliminary inquiry of a state prisoner's complaint that the practitioner may present a serious threat to the health and safety of any individual who is not a state prisoner, the Department of Health may determine legal sufficiency and proceed with discipline. The Department of Health shall be notified within 15 days after the Department of Corrections disciplines or allows a health care practitioner to resign for an offense related to the practice of his or her profession. A complaint is legally sufficient if it contains ultimate facts that show that a violation of this chapter, of any of the practice acts relating to the professions regulated by the department, or of any rule adopted by the department or a regulatory board in the department has occurred. In order to determine legal sufficiency, the department may require supporting information or documentation. The department may investigate, and the department or the appropriate board may take appropriate final action on, a complaint even though the original complainant withdraws it or otherwise indicates a desire not to cause the complaint to be investigated or prosecuted to completion. The department may investigate an anonymous complaint if the complaint is in writing and is legally sufficient, if the alleged violation of law or rules is substantial, and if the department has reason to believe, after preliminary inquiry, that the violations alleged in the complaint are true. The department may investigate a complaint made by a confidential informant if the complaint is legally sufficient, if the alleged violation of law or rule is substantial, and if the department has reason to believe, after preliminary inquiry, that the allegations of the complainant are true.

The department may initiate an investigation if it has reasonable cause to believe that a licensee or a group of licensees has violated a Florida statute, a rule of the department, or a rule of a board. Notwithstanding subsection (13), the department may investigate information filed pursuant to s. [456.041](#)(4) relating to liability actions with respect to practitioners licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 which have been reported under s. [456.049](#) or s. [627.912](#) within the previous 6 years for any paid claim that exceeds \$50,000. Except as provided in ss. [458.331](#)(9), [459.015](#)(9), [460.413](#)(5), and [461.013](#)(6), when an investigation of any subject is undertaken, the department shall promptly furnish to the subject or the subject's attorney a copy of the complaint or document that resulted in the initiation of the investigation. The subject may submit a written response to the information contained in such complaint or document within 20 days after service to the subject of the complaint or document. The subject's written response shall be considered by the probable cause panel. The right to respond does not prohibit the issuance of a summary emergency order if necessary to protect the public. However, if the State Surgeon General, or the State Surgeon General's designee, and the chair of the respective board or the chair of its probable cause panel agree in writing that such notification would be detrimental to the investigation, the department may withhold notification. The department may conduct an investigation without notification to any subject if the act under investigation is a criminal offense.

(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 department 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 department, 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. The department shall not recommend a letter of guidance in lieu of finding probable cause if the subject has already been issued a letter of guidance for a related offense. 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.

(3) 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. Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall establish by rule those minor violations under this provision which do not endanger the public health, safety, and welfare and which do not demonstrate a serious inability to practice the profession.

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.

(4) The determination as to whether probable cause exists shall be made by majority vote of a probable cause panel of the board, or by 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 on a probable cause panel may vary according to the direction of the board when authorized by board rule. Any probable cause panel must include one of the board's former or present consumer members, if one is available, is willing to serve, and is authorized to do so by the board chair. Any probable cause panel must include a present board member. Any probable cause panel must include a former or present professional board member. However, any former professional board member serving on the probable cause panel must hold an active valid license for that profession. All proceedings of the panel are exempt from s. [286.011](#) until 10 days after probable cause has been found to exist by the panel or until the subject of the investigation waives his or her privilege of confidentiality. The probable cause panel may make a reasonable request, and upon such request the department shall provide such additional investigative information as is necessary to the determination of probable cause. A request for additional investigative information shall be made within 15 days from the date of receipt by the probable cause panel of the investigative report of the department or the agency. The probable cause panel or the department, as may be appropriate, shall make its determination of probable cause within 30 days after receipt by it of the final investigative report of the department. The State Surgeon General may grant extensions of the 15-day and the 30-day time limits. In lieu of a finding of probable cause, the probable cause panel, or the department if there is no board, may issue a letter of guidance to the subject. If, within the 30-day time limit, as may be extended, the probable cause panel does not make a determination regarding the existence of probable cause or does not issue a letter of guidance in lieu of a finding of probable cause, the department must make a determination regarding the existence of probable cause within 10 days after the expiration of the time limit. If the probable cause panel finds that probable cause exists, it shall direct the department to file a formal complaint against the licensee. The department shall follow the directions of the probable cause panel regarding the filing of a formal complaint. If directed to do so, the department shall file a formal complaint against the subject of the investigation and prosecute that complaint pursuant to chapter 120. However, the department may decide not to prosecute the complaint if it finds that probable cause has been improvidently found by the panel. In such cases, the department shall refer the matter to the board. The board may then file a formal complaint and prosecute the complaint pursuant to chapter 120. The department shall also refer to the board any investigation or disciplinary proceeding not before the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to chapter 120 or otherwise completed by the department within 1 year after the filing of a complaint. The department, for disciplinary cases under its jurisdiction, must establish a uniform reporting system to quarterly refer to each board the status of any investigation or disciplinary proceeding that is not before the Division of Administrative Hearings or otherwise completed by the department within 1 year after the filing of the complaint. Annually, the department, in consultation with the applicable probable cause panel, must establish a plan to expedite or otherwise close any investigation or disciplinary proceeding that is not before the Division of Administrative Hearings or otherwise completed by the department 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 a trust fund used by the department to implement this chapter. All proceedings of the probable cause panel are exempt from s. [120.525](#).

(5) A formal hearing before an administrative law judge from the Division of Administrative Hearings shall be held pursuant to chapter 120 if there are any disputed issues of material fact. The determination of whether or not a licensee has violated the laws and rules regulating the profession, including a determination of the reasonable standard of care, is a conclusion of law to be determined by the board, or department when there is no board, and is not a finding of fact to be determined by an administrative law judge. The administrative law judge shall issue a recommended order pursuant to chapter 120. Notwithstanding s. [120.569](#)(2), the department shall notify the division within 45 days after receipt of a petition or request for a formal hearing.

(6) The appropriate board, with those members of the panel, if any, who reviewed the investigation pursuant to subsection (4) being excused, or the department when there is no board, shall determine and issue the final order in each disciplinary case. Such order shall constitute final agency action. Any consent order or agreed-upon settlement shall be subject to the approval of the department.

(7) The department shall have standing to seek judicial review of any final order of the board, pursuant to s. [120.68](#).

(8) Any proceeding for the purpose of summary suspension of a license, or for the restriction of the license, of a licensee pursuant to s. [120.60](#)(6) shall be conducted by the State Surgeon General or his or her designee, as appropriate, who shall issue the final summary order.

(9)(a) The department shall periodically notify the person who filed the complaint, as well as the patient or the patient's legal representative, of the status of the investigation, indicating whether probable cause has been found and the status of any civil action or administrative proceeding or appeal.

(b) In any disciplinary case for which probable cause has been found, the department shall provide to the person who filed the complaint a copy of the administrative complaint and:

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 may be taken.

(c) In any disciplinary case for which probable cause is not found, the department shall so inform the person who filed the complaint and notify that person that he or she may, within 60 days, provide any additional information to the department which may be relevant to the decision. To facilitate the provision of additional information, the person who filed the complaint may receive, upon request, a copy of the department's expert report that supported the recommendation for closure, if such a report was relied upon by the department. In no way does this require the department to procure an expert opinion or report if none was used.

Additionally, the identity of the expert shall remain confidential. In any administrative proceeding under s. [120.57](#), the person who filed the disciplinary complaint shall have the right to present oral or written communication relating to the alleged disciplinary violations or to the appropriate penalty.

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

(b) The department shall report any significant investigation information relating to a nurse holding a multistate license to the coordinated licensure information system pursuant to s. [464.0095](#); any investigative information relating to an audiologist or a speech-language pathologist holding a compact privilege under the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact to the data system pursuant to s. [468.1335](#); any investigative information relating to a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant holding a compact privilege under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact to the data system pursuant to s. [486.112](#); any significant investigatory information relating to a psychologist practicing under the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact to the coordinated licensure information system pursuant to s. [490.0075](#); and any significant investigatory information relating to a health care practitioner practicing under the Professional Counselors Licensure Compact to the data system pursuant to s. [491.017](#).

(c) Upon completion of the investigation and a recommendation by the department to find probable cause, and pursuant to a written request by the subject or the subject's attorney, the department shall provide the subject an opportunity to inspect the investigative file or, at the subject's expense, forward to the subject a copy of the investigative file. Notwithstanding s. [456.057](#), the subject may inspect or receive a copy of any expert witness report or patient record connected with the investigation if the subject agrees in writing to maintain the confidentiality of any information received under this subsection until 10 days after probable cause is found and to maintain the confidentiality of patient records pursuant to s. [456.057](#). The subject may file a written response to the information contained in the investigative file. Such response must be filed within 20 days of mailing by the department, unless an extension of time has been granted by the department.

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

(11) A privilege against civil liability is hereby granted to any complainant or any witness with regard to information furnished with respect to any investigation or proceeding pursuant to this section, unless the complainant or witness acted in bad faith or with malice in providing such information.

(12)(a) No person who reports in any capacity, whether or not required by law, information to the department with regard to the incompetence, impairment, or unprofessional conduct of any health care provider licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, chapter 464, chapter 465, or chapter 466 shall be held liable in any civil action for reporting against such health care provider if such person acts without intentional fraud or malice.

(b) No facility licensed under chapter 395, health maintenance organization certificated under part I of chapter 641, physician licensed under chapter 458, or osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 459 shall discharge, threaten to discharge, intimidate, or coerce any employee or staff member by reason of such employee's or staff member's report to the department about a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466 who may be guilty of incompetence, impairment, or unprofessional conduct so long as such report is given without intentional fraud or malice.

(c) In any civil suit brought outside the protections of paragraphs (a) and (b) in which intentional fraud or malice is alleged, the person alleging intentional fraud or malice shall be liable for all court costs and for the other party's reasonable attorney's fees if intentional fraud or malice is not proved.

(13) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an administrative complaint against a licensee shall be filed within 6 years after the time of the incident or occurrence giving rise to the complaint against the licensee. If such incident or occurrence involved criminal actions, diversion of controlled substances, sexual misconduct, or impairment by the licensee, this subsection does not apply to bar initiation of an investigation or filing of an administrative complaint beyond the 6-year timeframe. In those cases covered by this subsection in which it can be shown that fraud, concealment, or intentional misrepresentation of fact prevented the discovery of the violation of law, the period of limitations is extended forward, but in no event to exceed 12 years after the time of the incident or occurrence.

History.—s. 68, ch. 97-261; s. 23, ch. 99-7; s. 114, ch. 2000-153; s. 91, ch. 2000-160; ss. 14, 72, ch. 2001-277; s. 5, ch. 2002-254; s. 1, ch. 2003-27; s. 20, ch. 2003-416; s. 65, ch. 2008-6; s. 1, ch. 2016-139; s. 3, ch. 2022-63; s. 2, ch. 2023-140; s. 61, **ch. 2024-15**.

Note.—Former s. 455.621.

456.074 Certain health care practitioners; immediate suspension of license.

(1) The department shall issue an emergency order suspending the license of any health care practitioner who pleads guilty to, is convicted or found guilty of, or enters a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any of the following:

(a) A felony under chapter 409, chapter 817, or chapter 893 or under 21 U.S.C. ss. 801-970 or under 42 U.S.C. ss. 1395-1396.

(b) A misdemeanor or felony under 18 U.S.C. s. 669, ss. 285-287, s. 371, s. 1001, s. 1035, s. 1341, s. 1343, s. 1347, s. 1349, or s. 1518 or 42 U.S.C. ss. 1320a-7b, relating to the Medicaid program.

(c) A felony under s. [784.086](#), relating to a reproductive battery.

(d) A felony under chapter 782, relating to homicide.

(2) If the board has previously found any physician or osteopathic physician in violation of the provisions of s. [458.331](#)(1)(t) or s. [459.015](#)(1)(x), in regard to her or his treatment of three or more patients, and the probable cause panel of the board finds probable cause of an additional violation of that section, then the State Surgeon General shall review the matter to determine if an emergency suspension or restriction order is warranted. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to limit the authority of the State Surgeon General to issue an emergency order.

(3) The department may issue an emergency order suspending or restricting the license of any health care practitioner as defined in s. [456.001](#)(4) who tests positive for any drug on any government or private sector preemployment or employer-ordered confirmed drug test, as defined in s. [112.0455](#), when the practitioner does not have a lawful prescription and legitimate medical reason for using such drug.

The practitioner shall be given 48 hours from the time of notification to the practitioner of the confirmed test result to produce a lawful prescription for the drug before an emergency order is issued.

(4) The department shall issue an emergency order suspending the license of a massage therapist and establishment as those terms are defined in chapter 480 upon receipt of information that the massage therapist; the designated establishment manager as defined in chapter 480; an employee of the establishment; a person with an ownership interest in the establishment; or, for a corporation that has more than \$250,000 of business assets in this state, the owner, officer, or individual directly involved in the management of the establishment has been arrested for committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, or convicted or found guilty of, or has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a violation of s. [796.07](#) or a felony offense under any of the following provisions of state law or a similar provision in another jurisdiction:

- (a) Section [787.01](#), relating to kidnapping.
- (b) Section [787.02](#), relating to false imprisonment.
- (c) Section [787.025](#), relating to luring or enticing a child.
- (d) Section [787.06](#), relating to human trafficking.
- (e) Section [787.07](#), relating to human smuggling.
- (f) Section [794.011](#), relating to sexual battery.
- (g) Section [794.08](#), relating to female genital mutilation.
- (h) Former s. [796.03](#), relating to procuring a person under the age of 18 for prostitution.
- (i) Former s. [796.035](#), relating to the selling or buying of minors into prostitution.
- (j) Section [796.04](#), relating to forcing, compelling, or coercing another to become a prostitute.
- (k) Section [796.05](#), relating to deriving support from the proceeds of prostitution.
- (l) Section [796.07](#)(4)(a)3., relating to a felony of the third degree for a third or subsequent violation of s. [796.07](#), relating to prohibiting prostitution and related acts.
- (m) Section [800.04](#), relating to lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age.
- (n) Section [825.1025](#)(2)(b), relating to lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of an elderly or disabled person.

- (o) Section [827.071](#), relating to sexual performance by a child.
 - (p) Section [847.0133](#), relating to the protection of minors.
 - (q) Section [847.0135](#), relating to computer pornography.
 - (r) Section [847.0138](#), relating to the transmission of material harmful to minors to a minor by electronic device or equipment.
 - (s) Section [847.0145](#), relating to the selling or buying of minors.
- (5) The department shall issue an emergency order suspending the license of any health care practitioner who is arrested for committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit any act that would constitute a violation of any of the following criminal offenses in this state or similar offenses in another jurisdiction:
- (a) Section [393.135](#)(2), relating to sexual misconduct with an individual with a developmental disability.
 - (b) Section [394.4593](#)(2), relating to sexual misconduct with a patient who resides in a receiving or treatment facility or is otherwise in the custody of the Department of Children and Families.
 - (c) Section [456.52](#)(5)(b), relating to prescribing, administering, or performing sex-reassignment prescriptions or procedures for a patient younger than 18 years of age.
 - (d) Section [787.01](#), relating to kidnapping.
 - (e) Section [787.02](#), relating to false imprisonment.
 - (f) Section [787.025](#)(2), relating to luring or enticing a child.
 - (g) Section [787.06](#)(3)(b), (d), (f), or (g), relating to human trafficking for commercial sexual activity.
 - (h) Former s. [787.06](#)(3)(h), relating to human trafficking of a child under the age of 15 for commercial sexual activity.
 - (i) Section [787.07](#), relating to human smuggling.
 - (j) Section [794.011](#), relating to sexual battery, excluding s. [794.011](#)(10).
 - (k) Section [794.05](#), relating to unlawful sexual activity with certain minors.
 - (l) Section [794.08](#), relating to female genital mutilation.
 - (m) Former s. [796.03](#), relating to procuring a person under the age of 18 for prostitution.
 - (n) Former s. [796.035](#), relating to the selling or buying of minors into prostitution.
 - (o) Section [796.04](#), relating to forcing, compelling, or coercing another to become a prostitute.

- (p) Section [796.05](#), relating to deriving support from the proceeds of prostitution.
- (q) Section [796.07](#)(4)(a)3., relating to a felony of the third degree for a third or subsequent violation of s. [796.07](#), relating to prohibiting prostitution and related acts.
- (r) Section [800.04](#), relating to lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons younger than 16 years of age.
- (s) Section [810.145](#)(8), relating to digital voyeurism of a minor.
- (t) Section [825.1025](#), relating to lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of an elderly person or disabled person.
- (u) Section [827.071](#), relating to sexual performance by a child.
- (v) Section [847.011](#), relating to prohibited acts in connection with obscene, lewd, and other materials.
- (w) Section [847.012](#), relating to materials harmful to minors.
- (x) Section [847.013](#), relating to exposing minors to harmful motion pictures, exhibitions, shows, presentations, or representations.
- (y) Section [847.0133](#), relating to the protection of minors from obscene materials.
- (z) Section [847.0135](#), relating to computer pornography, prohibited computer usage, or traveling to meet minors, excluding s. [847.0135](#)(6).
- (aa) Section [847.0137](#), relating to the transmission of child pornography by electronic device or equipment.
- (bb) Section [847.0138](#), relating to the transmission of material harmful to minors to a minor by electronic device or equipment.
- (cc) Section [847.0145](#), relating to the selling or buying of minors.
- (dd) Section [856.022](#), relating to loitering or prowling in close proximity to children.
- (ee) Section [895.03](#), relating to racketeering activity, if the court makes a written finding that the racketeering activity involved at least one sexual offense listed in this subsection or at least one offense listed in this subsection which was committed with sexual intent or motive.
- (ff) Section [916.1075](#)(2), relating to sexual misconduct against a forensic client of a civil or forensic facility for defendants who have a mental illness or an intellectual disability.
- (gg) Section [985.701](#)(1), relating to sexual misconduct against a juvenile offender.
- (hh) Any similar offense committed in this state which has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of those listed in this subsection.

(6) The department must issue an emergency order suspending or restricting the registration of an office registered under s. [458.328](#) or s. [459.0138](#) upon a finding of probable cause that the office or a physician practicing in the office is not in compliance with the standards of practice for office surgery adopted by the boards pursuant to s. [458.328](#) or s. [459.0138](#), as applicable, or is in violation of s. [458.331](#)(1)(v) or s. [459.015](#)(1)(z), and that such noncompliance or violation constitutes an immediate danger to the public.

(7) The department shall issue an emergency order suspending the license of any licensee upon a finding of the State Surgeon General that probable cause exists to believe that the licensee has committed sexual misconduct as defined and prohibited in s. [456.063](#)(1), or the applicable practice act, and that such violation constitutes an immediate danger to the public.
History.—s. 88, ch. 97-261; s. 25, ch. 99-7; s. 87, ch. 99-397; s. 92, ch. 2000-160; s. 73, ch. 2001-277; s. 1, ch. 2002-254; s. 66, ch. 2008-6; s. 26, ch. 2009-223; s. 2, ch. 2014-139; s. 55, ch. 2015-2; s. 54, ch. 2016-10; s. 4, ch. 2016-24; s. 1, ch. 2019-130; s. 2, ch. 2020-31; s. 5, ch. 2020-125; s. 12, ch. 2020-133; s. 17, ch. 2020-160; s. 2, ch. 2021-190; s. 6, ch. 2023-90; s. 5, ch. 2024-132; s. 2, ch. 2024-148; s. 3, ch. 2024-181.
Note.—Former s. 455.687.

456.075 Criminal proceedings against licensees; appearances by department representatives.

In any criminal proceeding against a person licensed by the department to practice a health care profession in this state, a representative of the department may voluntarily appear and furnish pertinent information, make recommendations regarding specific conditions of probation, or provide any other assistance necessary to promote justice or protect the public. The court may order a representative of the department to appear in any criminal proceeding if the crime charged is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a health care professional licensed by the department.
History.—s. 1, ch. 2002-81.

456.076 Impaired practitioner programs.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Consultant” means the individual or entity who operates an approved impaired practitioner program pursuant to a contract with the department and who is retained by the department as provided in subsection (2).

(b) “Evaluator” means a state-licensed or nationally certified individual who has been approved by a consultant or the department, who has completed an evaluator training program established by the consultant, and who is therefore authorized to evaluate practitioners as part of an impaired practitioner program.

(c) “Impaired practitioner” means a practitioner with an impairment.

(d) “Impaired practitioner program” means a program established by the department by contract with one or more consultants to serve impaired and potentially impaired practitioners for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

(e) “Impairment” means a potentially impairing health condition that is the result of the misuse or abuse of alcohol, drugs, or both, or a mental or physical condition that could affect a practitioner’s ability to practice with skill and safety.

(f) "Inability to progress" means a determination by a consultant based on a participant's response to treatment and prognosis that the participant is unable to safely practice despite compliance with treatment requirements and his or her participant contract.

(g) "Material noncompliance" means an act or omission by a participant in violation of his or her participant contract as determined by the department or consultant.

(h) "Participant" means a practitioner who is participating in the impaired practitioner program by having entered into a participant contract. A practitioner ceases to be a participant when the participant contract is successfully completed or is terminated for any reason.

(i) "Participant contract" means a formal written document outlining the requirements established by a consultant for a participant to successfully complete the impaired practitioner program, including the participant's monitoring plan.

(j) "Practitioner" means a person licensed, registered, certified, or regulated by the department under part III of chapter 401; chapter 457; chapter 458; chapter 459; chapter 460; chapter 461; chapter 462; chapter 463; chapter 464; chapter 465; chapter 466; chapter 467; part I, part II, part III, part V, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468; chapter 478; chapter 480; part I or part II of chapter 483; chapter 484; chapter 486; chapter 490; or chapter 491; or an applicant for a license, registration, or certification under the same laws.

(k) "Referral" means a practitioner who has been referred, either as a self-referral or otherwise, or reported to a consultant for impaired practitioner program services, but who is not under a participant contract.

(l) "Treatment program" means a department-approved or consultant-approved residential, intensive outpatient, partial hospitalization, or other program through which an impaired practitioner is treated based on the impaired practitioner's diagnosis and the treatment plan approved by the consultant.

(m) "Treatment provider" means a department-approved or consultant-approved residential state-licensed or nationally certified individual who provides treatment to an impaired practitioner based on the practitioner's individual diagnosis and a treatment plan approved by the consultant.

(2) The department may retain one or more consultants to operate its impaired practitioner program. Each consultant must be:

(a) A practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or part I of chapter 464; or

(b) An entity that employs:

1. A medical director who is licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; or
2. An executive director who is licensed under part I of chapter 464.

(3) The terms and conditions of the impaired practitioner program must be established by the department by contract with a consultant for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public and must provide, at a minimum, that the consultant:

(a) Accepts referrals;

(b) Arranges for the evaluation and treatment of impaired practitioners by a treatment provider when the consultant deems such evaluation and treatment necessary;

(c) Monitors the recovery progress and status of impaired practitioners to ensure that such practitioners are able to practice their profession with skill and safety. Such monitoring must continue until the consultant or department concludes that monitoring by the consultant is no longer required for the protection of the public or until the practitioner's participation in the program is terminated for material noncompliance or inability to progress; and

(d) Does not directly evaluate, treat, or otherwise provide patient care to a practitioner in the operation of the impaired practitioner program.

(4) The department shall specify, in its contract with each consultant, the types of licenses, registrations, or certifications of the practitioners to be served by that consultant.

(5) A consultant shall enter into a participant contract with an impaired practitioner and shall establish the terms of monitoring and shall include the terms in a participant contract. In establishing the terms of monitoring, the consultant may consider the recommendations of one or more approved evaluators, treatment programs, or treatment providers. A consultant may modify the terms of monitoring if the consultant concludes, through the course of monitoring, that extended, additional, or amended terms of monitoring are required for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. If the impaired practitioner is an audiologist or a speech-language pathologist practicing under the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact pursuant to s. [468.1335](#), a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant practicing under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact pursuant to s. [486.112](#), a psychologist practicing under the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact pursuant to s. [490.0075](#), or a health care practitioner practicing under the Professional Counselors Licensure Compact pursuant to s. [491.017](#), the terms of the monitoring contract must include the impaired practitioner's withdrawal from all practice under the compact unless authorized by a member state.

(6) A consultant is not required to be licensed as a substance abuse provider or mental health treatment provider under chapter 394, chapter 395, or chapter 397 for purposes of providing services under this program.

(7) Each consultant shall assist the department and licensure boards on matters of impaired practitioners, including the determination of whether a practitioner is, in fact, impaired, as specified in the consultant's contract with the department.

(8) Before issuing an approval of, or intent to deny, an application for licensure, each board and profession within the Division of Medical Quality Assurance may delegate to its chair or other designee its authority to determine that an applicant for licensure under its jurisdiction may have an impairment. Upon such determination, the chair or other designee may refer the applicant to the consultant to facilitate an evaluation before the board issues an approval of, or intent to deny, his or her application. If the applicant agrees to be evaluated, the department's deadline for approving or denying the application pursuant to s. [120.60](#)(1) is tolled until the evaluation is completed and the result of the evaluation and recommendation is communicated to the board by the consultant. If the applicant declines to be evaluated, the board shall issue an approval of, or intent to deny, the applicant's application notwithstanding the lack of an evaluation and recommendation by the consultant.

(9)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), when the department receives a legally sufficient complaint alleging that a practitioner has an impairment and no complaint exists against the practitioner other than impairment, the department shall refer the practitioner to the consultant, along with all information in the department's possession relating to the impairment. The impairment does not constitute grounds for discipline pursuant to s. [456.072](#) or the applicable practice act if:

1. The practitioner has acknowledged the impairment;
2. The practitioner becomes a participant in an impaired practitioner program and successfully completes a participant contract under terms established by the consultant;
3. The practitioner has voluntarily withdrawn from practice or has limited the scope of his or her practice if required by the consultant;
4. The practitioner has provided to the consultant, or has authorized the consultant to obtain, all records and information relating to the impairment from any source and all other medical records of the practitioner requested by the consultant; and
5. The practitioner has authorized the consultant, in the event of the practitioner's termination from the impaired practitioner program, to report the termination to the department and provide the department with copies of all information in the consultant's possession relating to the practitioner.

(b) For a practitioner employed by a governmental entity who is also certified by the department pursuant to part III of chapter 401, the department may not refer the practitioner to the consultant, as described in paragraph (a), when the practitioner has already been referred by his or her employer to an employee assistance program used by the governmental entity. If the practitioner fails to satisfactorily complete the employee assistance program or his or her employment is terminated, the employer shall immediately notify the department, which shall then refer the practitioner to the consultant as provided in paragraph (a).

(10) To encourage practitioners who are or may be impaired to voluntarily self-refer to a consultant, the consultant may not provide information to the department relating to a self-referring participant if the consultant has no knowledge of a pending department investigation, complaint, or disciplinary action against the participant and if the participant is in compliance and making progress with the terms of the impaired practitioner program and contract, unless authorized by the participant.

(11) In any disciplinary action for a violation other than impairment in which a practitioner establishes the violation for which the practitioner is being prosecuted was due to or connected with impairment and further establishes the practitioner is satisfactorily progressing through or has successfully completed an impaired practitioner program pursuant to this section, such information may be considered by the board, or the department when there is no board, as a mitigating factor in determining the appropriate penalty. This subsection does not limit mitigating factors the board may consider.

(12)(a) Upon request by the consultant, and with the authorization of the practitioner when required by law, an approved evaluator, treatment program, or treatment provider shall disclose to the consultant all information in its possession regarding a referral or participant.

Failure to provide such information to the consultant is grounds for withdrawal of approval of such evaluator, treatment program, or treatment provider.

(b) When a referral or participant is terminated from the impaired practitioner program for material noncompliance with a participant contract, inability to progress, or any other reason than completion of the program, the consultant shall disclose all information in the consultant's possession relating to the practitioner to the department. Such disclosure shall constitute a complaint pursuant to the general provisions of s. [456.073](#). In addition, whenever the consultant concludes that impairment affects a practitioner's practice and constitutes an immediate, serious danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, the consultant shall immediately communicate such conclusion to the department and disclose all information in the consultant's possession relating to the practitioner to the department.

(13) All information obtained by the consultant pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(14) The provisions of s. [766.101](#) apply to any consultant and the consultant's directors, officers, employees, or agents in regard to providing information relating to a participant to a medical review committee if the participant authorizes such disclosure.

(15)(a) A consultant retained pursuant to this section and a consultant's directors, officers, employees, or agents shall be considered agents of the department for purposes of s. [768.28](#) while acting within the scope of the consultant's duties under the contract with the department.

(b) In accordance with s. [284.385](#), the Department of Financial Services shall defend any claim, suit, action, or proceeding, including a claim, suit, action, or proceeding for injunctive, affirmative, or declaratory relief, against the consultant, or the consultant's directors, officers, employees, and agents, brought as the result of any action or omission relating to the impaired practitioner program.

(16) If a consultant retained by the department pursuant to this section is also retained by another state agency to operate an impaired practitioner program for that agency, this section also applies to the consultant's operation of an impaired practitioner program for that agency.

(17) A consultant may disclose to a referral or participant, or to the legal representative of the referral or participant, the documents, records, or other information from the consultant's file, including information received by the consultant from other sources; information on the terms required for the referral's or participant's monitoring contract, the referral's or participant's progress or inability to progress, or the referral's or participant's discharge or termination; information supporting the conclusion of material noncompliance; or any other information required by law. The consultant must disclose to the department, upon the department's request, whether an applicant for a multistate license under s. [464.0095](#) is participating in a treatment program and must report to the department when a nurse holding a multistate license under s. [464.0095](#) enters a treatment program. A nurse holding a multistate license pursuant to s. [464.0095](#) must report to the department within 2 business days after entering a treatment program pursuant to this section. If a consultant discloses information to the department in accordance with this chapter, a referral or participant, or his or her legal representative, may obtain a complete copy of the consultant's file from the consultant or the department under s. [456.073](#).

(18)(a) The consultant may contract with a school or program to provide impaired practitioner program services to a student enrolled for the purpose of preparing for licensure as a health care practitioner as defined in this chapter or as a veterinarian under chapter 474 if the student has or is suspected of having an impairment.

The department is not responsible for paying for the care provided by approved treatment providers or approved treatment programs or for the services provided by a consultant to a student.

(b) A medical school accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education or the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation, or another school providing for the education of students enrolled in preparation for licensure as a health care practitioner as defined in this chapter, or a veterinarian under chapter 474, which is governed by accreditation standards requiring notice and the provision of due process procedures to students, is not liable in any civil action for referring a student to the consultant retained by the department or for disciplinary actions that adversely affect the status of a student when the disciplinary actions are instituted in reasonable reliance on the recommendations, reports, or conclusions provided by such consultant, if the school, in referring the student or taking disciplinary action, adheres to the due process procedures adopted by the applicable accreditation entities and if the school committed no intentional fraud in carrying out the provisions of this section.

History.—s. 38, ch. 92-149; s. 1, ch. 95-139; s. 310, ch. 96-406; s. 1085, ch. 97-103; s. 3, ch. 97-209; s. 94, ch. 97-261; s. 2, ch. 98-130; s. 94, ch. 2000-160; ss. 29, 117, ch. 2000-318; s. 67, ch. 2008-6; s. 1, ch. 2008-63; s. 2, ch. 2013-130; s. 1, ch. 2013-166; s. 2, ch. 2016-139; ss. 1, 2, ch. 2017-41; s. 93, ch. 2018-24; s. 59, ch. 2020-156; s. 4, ch. 2022-63; s. 102, ch. 2023-8; s. 3, ch. 2023-140; **s. 62, ch. 2024-15.**

Note.—Former s. 455.261; s. 455.707.

456.077 Authority to issue citations.

(1) Notwithstanding s. 456.073, the board, or the department if there is no board, shall adopt rules to permit the issuance of citations. The citation shall be issued to the subject and shall contain the subject's name and address, the subject's license number if applicable, a brief factual statement, the sections of the law allegedly violated, and the penalty imposed. The citation must clearly state that the subject may choose, in lieu of accepting the citation, to follow the procedure under s. 456.073. If the subject disputes the matter in the citation, the procedures set forth in s. 456.073 must be followed. However, if the subject does not dispute the matter in the citation with the department within 30 days after the citation is served, the citation becomes a public final order and does not constitute discipline for a first offense, but does constitute discipline for a second or subsequent offense. The penalty shall be a fine or other conditions as established by rule.

(2) The board, or the department if there is no board, shall adopt rules designating violations for which a citation may be issued. Such rules shall designate as citation violations those violations for which there is no substantial threat to the public health, safety, and welfare or no violation of standard of care involving injury to a patient. Violations for which a citation may be issued shall include violations of continuing education requirements; failure to timely pay required fees and fines; failure to comply with the requirements of ss. 381.026 and 381.0261 regarding the dissemination of information regarding patient rights; failure to comply with advertising requirements; failure to timely update practitioner profile and credentialing files; failure to display signs, licenses, and permits; failure to have required reference books available; and all other violations that do not pose a direct and serious threat to the health and safety of the patient or involve a violation of standard of care that has resulted in injury to a patient.

(3) The department shall be entitled to recover the costs of investigation, in addition to any penalty provided according to board or department rule, as part of the penalty levied pursuant to the citation.

(4) A citation must be issued within 6 months after the filing of the complaint that is the basis for the citation.

(5) Service of a citation may be made by personal service or certified mail, restricted delivery, to the subject at the subject's last known address.

(6) A board has 6 months in which to enact rules designating violations and penalties appropriate for citation offenses. Failure to enact such rules gives the department exclusive authority to adopt rules as required for implementing this section. A board has continuous authority to amend its rules adopted pursuant to this section.

History.—s. 67, ch. 97-261; s. 95, ch. 2000-160; s. 74, ch. 2001-277; s. 21, ch. 2003-416.

Note.—Former s. 455.617.

456.078 Mediation.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 456.073, the board, or the department when there is no board, shall adopt rules to designate which violations of the applicable professional practice act are appropriate for mediation. The board, or the department when there is no board, shall designate as mediation offenses those complaints where harm caused by the licensee:

- (a) Is economic in nature except any act or omission involving intentional misconduct;
- (b) Can be remedied by the licensee;
- (c) Is not a standard of care violation involving any type of injury to a patient; or
- (d) Does not result in an adverse incident.

(2) For the purposes of this section, an “adverse incident” means an event that results in:

- (a) The death of a patient;
- (b) Brain or spinal damage to a patient;
- (c) The performance of a surgical procedure on the wrong patient;
- (d) The performance of a wrong-site surgical procedure;
- (e) The performance of a surgical procedure that is medically unnecessary or otherwise unrelated to the patient's diagnosis or medical condition;
- (f) The surgical repair of damage to a patient resulting from a planned surgical procedure, which damage is not a recognized specific risk as disclosed to the patient and documented through the informed-consent process;
- (g) The performance of a procedure to remove unplanned foreign objects remaining from a surgical procedure; or

(h) The performance of any other surgical procedure that breached the standard of care.

(3) After the department determines a complaint is legally sufficient and the alleged violations are defined as mediation offenses, the department or any agent of the department may conduct informal mediation to resolve the complaint. If the complainant and the subject of the complaint agree to a resolution of a complaint within 14 days after contact by the mediator, the mediator shall notify the department of the terms of the resolution. The department or board shall take no further action unless the complainant and the subject each fail to record with the department an acknowledgment of satisfaction of the terms of mediation within 60 days of the mediator's notification to the department. A successful mediation shall not constitute discipline. In the event the complainant and subject fail to reach settlement terms or to record the required acknowledgment, the department shall process the complaint according to the provisions of s. 456.073.

(4) Conduct or statements made during mediation are inadmissible in any proceeding pursuant to s. 456.073. Further, any information relating to the mediation of a case shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of s. 456.073.

(5) No licensee shall go through the mediation process more than three times without approval of the department. The department may consider the subject and dates of the earlier complaints in rendering its decision. Such decision shall not be considered a final agency action for purposes of chapter 120.

(6) Any board created on or after January 1, 1995, shall have 6 months to adopt rules designating which violations are appropriate for mediation, after which time the department shall have exclusive authority to adopt rules pursuant to this section. A board shall have continuing authority to amend its rules adopted pursuant to this section.

History.—s. 66, ch. 97-261; s. 96, ch. 2000-160; s. 22, ch. 2003-416.

Note.—Former s. 455.614.

456.079 Disciplinary guidelines.

(1) Each board, or the department if there is no board, shall adopt by rule and periodically review the disciplinary guidelines applicable to each ground for disciplinary action which may be imposed by the board, or the department if there is no board, pursuant to this chapter, the respective practice acts, and any rule of the board or department.

(2) The disciplinary guidelines shall specify a meaningful range of designated penalties based upon the severity and repetition of specific offenses, it being the legislative intent that minor violations be distinguished from those which endanger the public health, safety, or welfare; that such guidelines provide reasonable and meaningful notice to the public of likely penalties which may be imposed for proscribed conduct; and that such penalties be consistently applied by the board.

(3) A specific finding in the final order of mitigating or aggravating circumstances shall allow the board to impose a penalty other than that provided for in such guidelines. If applicable, the board, or the department if there is no board, shall adopt by rule disciplinary guidelines to designate possible mitigating and aggravating circumstances and the variation and range of penalties permitted for such circumstances.

(4) The department must review such disciplinary guidelines for compliance with the legislative intent as set forth herein to determine whether the guidelines establish a meaningful range of penalties and may also challenge such rules pursuant to s. 120.56.

(5) The administrative law judge, in recommending penalties in any recommended order, must follow the penalty guidelines established by the board or department and must state in writing the mitigating or aggravating circumstances upon which the recommended penalty is based.

History.—s. 70, ch. 97-261; s. 97, ch. 2000-160; s. 16, ch. 2001-277.

Note.—Former s. 455.627.

456.081 Publication of information.

The department and the boards shall have the authority to advise licensees periodically, through the publication of a newsletter on the department's website, about information that the department or the board determines is of interest to the industry. The department and the boards shall maintain a website which contains copies of the newsletter; information relating to adverse incident reports without identifying the patient, practitioner, or facility in which the adverse incident occurred until 10 days after probable cause is found, at which time the name of the practitioner and facility shall become public as part of the investigative file; information about error prevention and safety strategies; and information concerning best practices. Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the department and the boards shall publish on the website a summary of final orders entered after July 1, 2001, resulting in disciplinary action, and any other information the department or the board determines is of interest to the public. In order to provide useful and timely information at minimal cost, the department and boards may consult with, and include information provided by, professional associations and national organizations.

History.—s. 44, ch. 97-261; s. 98, ch. 2000-160; ss. 15, 75, ch. 2001-277.

Note.—Former s. 455.537.

456.082 Disclosure of confidential information.

(1) No officer, employee, or person under contract with the department, or any board therein, or any subject of an investigation shall convey knowledge or information to any person who is not lawfully entitled to such knowledge or information about any public meeting or public record, which at the time such knowledge or information is conveyed is exempt from the provisions of s. 119.01, s. 119.07(1), or s. 286.011.

(2) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and may be subject to discipline pursuant to s. 456.072, and, if applicable, shall be removed from office, employment, or the contractual relationship.

(3) Any person injured as a result of a willful violation of this section shall have a civil cause of action for treble damages, reasonable attorney fees, and costs.

History.—s. 77, ch. 97-261; s. 37, ch. 98-166; s. 7, ch. 99-356; s. 188, ch. 99-397; s. 99, ch. 2000-160; s. 27, ch. 2000-318.

Note.—Former s. 455.651.

456.36 Health care professionals; exemption from disqualification from employment or contracting.

Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, only the appropriate regulatory board, or the department when there is no board, may grant an exemption from disqualification from employment or contracting as provided in s. 435.07 to a person under the licensing jurisdiction of that board or the department, as applicable.

History.—s. 34, ch. 2000-318.

456.38 Practitioner registry for disasters and emergencies.

The Department of Health may include on its forms for the licensure or certification of health care practitioners, as defined in s. 456.001, who could assist the department in the event of a disaster a question asking if the practitioner would be available to provide health care services in special needs shelters or to help staff disaster medical assistance teams during times of emergency or major disaster. The names of practitioners who answer affirmatively shall be maintained by the department as a health care practitioner registry for disasters and emergencies.

History.—s. 20, ch. 2000-140.

456.41 Complementary or alternative health care treatments.

(1) **LEGISLATIVE INTENT.**—It is the intent of the Legislature that citizens be able to make informed choices for any type of health care they deem to be an effective option for treating human disease, pain, injury, deformity, or other physical or mental condition. It is the intent of the Legislature that citizens be able to choose from all health care options, including the prevailing or conventional treatment methods as well as other treatments designed to complement or substitute for the prevailing or conventional treatment methods. It is the intent of the Legislature that health care practitioners be able to offer complementary or alternative health care treatments with the same requirements, provisions, and liabilities as those associated with the prevailing or conventional treatment methods.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Complementary or alternative health care treatment” means any treatment that is designed to provide patients with an effective option to the prevailing or conventional treatment methods associated with the services provided by a health care practitioner. Such a treatment may be provided in addition to or in place of other treatment options.

(b) “Health care practitioner” means any health care practitioner as defined in s. 456.001(4).

(3) **COMMUNICATION OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES.**—A health care practitioner who offers to provide a patient with a complementary or alternative health care treatment must inform the patient of the nature of the treatment and must explain the benefits and risks associated with the treatment to the extent necessary for the patient to make an informed and prudent decision regarding such treatment option. In compliance with this subsection:

(a) The health care practitioner must inform the patient of the practitioner’s education, experience, and credentials in relation to the complementary or alternative health care treatment option.

(b) The health care practitioner may, in his or her discretion, communicate the information orally or in written form directly to the patient or to the patient's legal representative.

(c) The health care practitioner may, in his or her discretion and without restriction, recommend any mode of treatment that is, in his or her judgment, in the best interests of the patient, including complementary or alternative health care treatments, in accordance with the provisions of his or her license.

(4) **RECORDS.**—Every health care practitioner providing a patient with a complementary or alternative health care treatment must indicate in the patient's care record the method by which the requirements of subsection (3) were met.

(5) **EFFECT.**—This section does not modify or change the scope of practice of any licensees of the department, nor does it alter in any way the provisions of the individual practice acts for those licensees, which require licensees to practice within their respective standards of care and which prohibit fraud and exploitation of patients.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2001-116.

456.42 Written prescriptions for medicinal drugs.

(1) A written prescription for a medicinal drug issued by a health care practitioner licensed by law to prescribe such drug must be legibly printed or typed so as to be capable of being understood by the pharmacist filling the prescription; must contain the name of the prescribing practitioner, the name and strength of the drug prescribed, the quantity of the drug prescribed, and the directions for use of the drug; must be dated; and must be signed by the prescribing practitioner on the day when issued. However, a prescription that is electronically generated and transmitted must contain the name of the prescribing practitioner, the name and strength of the drug prescribed, the quantity of the drug prescribed in numerical format, and the directions for use of the drug and must contain the date and an electronic signature, as defined in s. [668.003](#)(4), by the prescribing practitioner only on the day issued.

(2) A written prescription for a controlled substance listed in chapter 893 must have the quantity of the drug prescribed in both textual and numerical formats, must be dated in numerical, month/day/year format, or with the abbreviated month written out, or the month written out in whole, and must be either written on a standardized counterfeit-proof prescription pad produced by a vendor approved by the department or electronically prescribed as that term is used in s. [408.0611](#). As a condition of being an approved vendor, a prescription pad vendor must submit a monthly report to the department that, at a minimum, documents the number of prescription pads sold and identifies the purchasers. The department may, by rule, require the reporting of additional information.

(3) A health care practitioner licensed by law to prescribe a medicinal drug who maintains a system of electronic health records as defined in s. [408.051](#)(2)(c), or who prescribes medicinal drugs as an owner, an employee, or a contractor of a licensed health care facility or practice that maintains such a system and who is prescribing in his or her capacity as such an owner, an employee, or a contractor, may only electronically transmit prescriptions for such drugs. This requirement applies to such a health care practitioner upon renewal of the health care practitioner's license or by July 1, 2021, whichever is earlier, but does not apply if:

(a) The practitioner and the dispenser are the same entity;

- (b) The prescription cannot be transmitted electronically under the most recently implemented version of the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs SCRIPT Standard;
- (c) The practitioner has been issued a waiver by the department, not to exceed 1 year in duration, from the requirement to use electronic prescribing due to demonstrated economic hardship, technological limitations that are not reasonably within the control of the practitioner, or another exceptional circumstance demonstrated by the practitioner;
- (d) The practitioner reasonably determines that it would be impractical for the patient in question to obtain a medicinal drug prescribed by electronic prescription in a timely manner and such delay would adversely impact the patient's medical condition;
- (e) The practitioner is prescribing a drug under a research protocol;
- (f) The prescription is for a drug for which the federal Food and Drug Administration requires the prescription to contain elements that may not be included in electronic prescribing;
- (g) The prescription is issued to an individual receiving hospice care or who is a resident of a nursing home facility; or
- (h) The practitioner determines that it is in the best interest of the patient, or the patient determines that it is in his or her own best interest, to compare prescription drug prices among area pharmacies. The practitioner must document such determination in the patient's medical record.

The department, in consultation with the Board of Medicine, the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, the Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Board of Dentistry, the Board of Nursing, and the Board of Optometry, may adopt rules to implement this subsection.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2003-41; s. 2, ch. 2006-271; s. 2, ch. 2009-202; s. 2, ch. 2011-141; s. 4, ch. 2014-113; s. 1, ch. 2019-112; **s. 42, ch. 2024-2.**

456.43 Electronic prescribing for medicinal drugs.

- (1) Electronic prescribing may not interfere with a patient's freedom to choose a pharmacy.
- (2) Electronic prescribing software may not use any means or permit any other person to use any means to influence or attempt to influence, through economic incentives or otherwise, the prescribing decision of a prescribing practitioner or his or her agent at the point of care, including, but not limited to, means such as advertising, instant messaging, pop-up ads, and similar means triggered by or in specific response to the input, selection, or act of a prescribing practitioner or his or her agent in prescribing a certain medicinal drug or directing a patient to a certain pharmacy. For purposes of this subsection, the term:
 - (a) "Prescribing decision" means a prescribing practitioner's or his or her agent's decision to prescribe any medicinal drug.
 - (b) "Point of care" means the time at which a prescribing practitioner or his or her agent prescribes any medicinal drug.

(3) Electronic prescribing software may display information regarding a payor's formulary if nothing is designed to preclude or make more difficult the selection of any particular pharmacy by a patient or the selection of a certain medicinal drug by a prescribing practitioner or his or her agent.

History.—s. 3, ch. 2006-271; s. 2, ch. 2019-112.

456.44 Controlled substance prescribing.

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Acute pain” means the normal, predicted, physiological, and time-limited response to an adverse chemical, thermal, or mechanical stimulus associated with surgery, trauma, or acute illness. The term does not include pain related to:

1. Cancer.

2. A terminal condition. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “terminal condition” means a progressive disease or medical or surgical condition that causes significant functional impairment, is not considered by a treating physician to be reversible without the administration of life-sustaining procedures, and will result in death within 1 year after diagnosis if the condition runs its normal course.

3. Palliative care to provide relief of symptoms related to an incurable, progressive illness or injury.

4. A traumatic injury with an Injury Severity Score of 9 or greater.

(b) “Addiction medicine specialist” means a board-certified psychiatrist with a subspecialty certification in addiction medicine or who is eligible for such subspecialty certification in addiction medicine, an addiction medicine physician certified or eligible for certification by the American Society of Addiction Medicine, or an osteopathic physician who holds a certificate of added qualification in addiction medicine through the American Osteopathic Association.

(c) “Adverse incident” means any incident set forth in s. [458.351\(4\)\(a\)-\(e\)](#) or s. [459.026\(4\)\(a\)-\(](#)

(d) “Board-certified pain management physician” means a physician who possesses board certification in pain medicine by the American Board of Pain Medicine, board certification by the American Board of Interventional Pain Physicians, or board certification or subcertification in pain management or pain medicine by a specialty board recognized by the American Association of Physician Specialists or the American Board of Medical Specialties or an osteopathic physician who holds a certificate in Pain Management by the American Osteopathic Association.

(e) “Board eligible” means successful completion of an anesthesia, physical medicine and rehabilitation, rheumatology, or neurology residency program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association for a period of 6 years from successful completion of such residency program.

(f) “Chronic nonmalignant pain” means pain unrelated to cancer which persists beyond the usual course of disease or the injury that is the cause of the pain or more than 90 days after surgery.

(g) “Mental health addiction facility” means a facility licensed under chapter 394 or chapter 397.

(h) “Registrant” means a physician, a physician assistant, or an advanced practice registered nurse who meets the requirements of subsection (2).

(2) REGISTRATION.—A physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter 466, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under part I of chapter 464 who prescribes any controlled substance, listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV as defined in s. [893.03](#), for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain, must:

(a) Designate himself or herself as a controlled substance prescribing practitioner on his or her practitioner profile.

(b) Comply with the requirements of this section and applicable board rules.

(3) STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR TREATMENT OF CHRONIC NONMALIGNANT PAIN.—The standards of practice in this section do not supersede the level of care, skill, and treatment recognized in general law related to health care licensure.

(a) A complete medical history and a physical examination must be conducted before beginning any treatment and must be documented in the medical record. The exact components of the physical examination shall be left to the judgment of the registrant who is expected to perform a physical examination proportionate to the diagnosis that justifies a treatment. The medical record must, at a minimum, document the nature and intensity of the pain, current and past treatments for pain, underlying or coexisting diseases or conditions, the effect of the pain on physical and psychological function, a review of previous medical records, previous diagnostic studies, and history of alcohol and substance abuse. The medical record shall also document the presence of one or more recognized medical indications for the use of a controlled substance. Each registrant must develop a written plan for assessing each patient's risk of aberrant drug-related behavior, which may include patient drug testing. Registrants must assess each patient's risk for aberrant drug-related behavior and monitor that risk on an ongoing basis in accordance with the plan.

(b) Each registrant must develop a written individualized treatment plan for each patient. The treatment plan shall state objectives that will be used to determine treatment success, such as pain relief and improved physical and psychosocial function, and shall indicate if any further diagnostic evaluations or other treatments are planned. After treatment begins, the registrant shall adjust drug therapy to the individual medical needs of each patient. Other treatment modalities, including a rehabilitation program, shall be considered depending on the etiology of the pain and the extent to which the pain is associated with physical and psychosocial impairment. The interdisciplinary nature of the treatment plan shall be documented.

(c) The registrant shall discuss the risks and benefits of the use of controlled substances, including the risks of abuse and addiction, as well as physical dependence and its consequences, with the patient, persons designated by the patient, or the patient's surrogate or guardian if the patient is incompetent. The registrant shall use a written controlled substance agreement between the registrant and the patient outlining the patient's responsibilities, including, but not limited to:

1. Number and frequency of controlled substance prescriptions and refills.
2. Patient compliance and reasons for which drug therapy may be discontinued, such as a violation of the agreement.
3. An agreement that controlled substances for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain shall be prescribed by a single treating registrant unless otherwise authorized by the treating registrant and documented in the medical record.

(d) The patient shall be seen by the registrant at regular intervals, not to exceed 3 months, to assess the efficacy of treatment, ensure that controlled substance therapy remains indicated, evaluate the patient's progress toward treatment objectives, consider adverse drug effects, and review the etiology of the pain. Continuation or modification of therapy shall depend on the registrant's evaluation of the patient's progress. If treatment goals are not being achieved, despite medication adjustments, the registrant shall reevaluate the appropriateness of continued treatment. The registrant shall monitor patient compliance in medication usage, related treatment plans, controlled substance agreements, and indications of substance abuse or diversion at a minimum of 3-month intervals.

(e) The registrant shall refer the patient as necessary for additional evaluation and treatment in order to achieve treatment objectives. Special attention shall be given to those patients who are at risk for misusing their medications and those whose living arrangements pose a risk for medication misuse or diversion. The management of pain in patients with a history of substance abuse or with a comorbid psychiatric disorder requires extra care, monitoring, and documentation and requires consultation with or referral to an addiction medicine specialist or a psychiatrist.

(f) A registrant must maintain accurate, current, and complete records that are accessible and readily available for review and comply with the requirements of this section, the applicable practice act, and applicable board rules. The medical records must include, but are not limited to:

1. The complete medical history and a physical examination, including history of drug abuse or dependence.
2. Diagnostic, therapeutic, and laboratory results.
3. Evaluations and consultations.
4. Treatment objectives.
5. Discussion of risks and benefits.
6. Treatments.
7. Medications, including date, type, dosage, and quantity prescribed.
8. Instructions and agreements.
9. Periodic reviews.

10. Results of any drug testing.
11. A photocopy of the patient's government-issued photo identification.
12. If a written prescription for a controlled substance is given to the patient, a duplicate of the prescription.
13. The registrant's full name presented in a legible manner.

(g) A registrant shall immediately refer patients with signs or symptoms of substance abuse to a board-certified pain management physician, an addiction medicine specialist, or a mental health addiction facility as it pertains to drug abuse or addiction unless the registrant is a physician who is board-certified or board-eligible in pain management. Throughout the period of time before receiving the consultant's report, a prescribing registrant shall clearly and completely document medical justification for continued treatment with controlled substances and those steps taken to ensure medically appropriate use of controlled substances by the patient. Upon receipt of the consultant's written report, the prescribing registrant shall incorporate the consultant's recommendations for continuing, modifying, or discontinuing controlled substance therapy. The resulting changes in treatment shall be specifically documented in the patient's medical record. Evidence or behavioral indications of diversion shall be followed by discontinuation of controlled substance therapy, and the patient shall be discharged, and all results of testing and actions taken by the registrant shall be documented in the patient's medical record.

This subsection does not apply to a board-eligible or board-certified anesthesiologist, psychiatrist, rheumatologist, or neurologist, or to a board-certified physician who has surgical privileges at a hospital or ambulatory surgery center and primarily provides surgical services. This subsection does not apply to a board-eligible or board-certified medical specialist who has also completed a fellowship in pain medicine approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association, or who is board eligible or board certified in pain medicine by the American Board of Pain Medicine, the American Board of Interventional Pain Physicians, the American Association of Physician Specialists, or a board approved by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association and performs interventional pain procedures of the type routinely billed using surgical codes. This subsection does not apply to a registrant who prescribes medically necessary controlled substances for a patient during an inpatient stay in a hospital licensed under chapter 395.

(4) **STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR TREATMENT OF ACUTE PAIN.**—The applicable boards shall adopt rules establishing guidelines for prescribing controlled substances for acute pain, including evaluation of the patient, creation and maintenance of a treatment plan, obtaining informed consent and agreement for treatment, periodic review of the treatment plan, consultation, medical record review, and compliance with controlled substance laws and regulations. Failure of a prescriber to follow such guidelines constitutes grounds for disciplinary action pursuant to s. [456.072](#)(1)(gg), punishable as provided in s. [456.072](#)(2).

(5) **PRESCRIPTION SUPPLY.**—

(a) For the treatment of acute pain, a prescription for an opioid drug listed as a Schedule II controlled substance in s. [893.03](#) or 21 U.S.C. s. 812 may not exceed a 3-day supply, except that up to a 7-day supply may be prescribed if:

1. The prescriber, in his or her professional judgment, believes that more than a 3-day supply of such an opioid is medically necessary to treat the patient's pain as an acute medical condition;

2. The prescriber indicates "ACUTE PAIN EXCEPTION" on the prescription; and

3. The prescriber adequately documents in the patient's medical records the acute medical condition and lack of alternative treatment options that justify deviation from the 3-day supply limit established in this subsection.

(b) For the treatment of pain other than acute pain, a prescriber must indicate "NONACUTE PAIN" on a prescription for an opioid drug listed as a Schedule II controlled substance in s. [893.03](#) or 21 U.S.C. s. 812.

(6) EMERGENCY OPIOID ANTAGONIST.—For the treatment of pain related to a traumatic injury with an Injury Severity Score of 9 or greater, a prescriber who prescribes a Schedule II controlled substance listed in s. [893.03](#) or 21 U.S.C. s. 812 must concurrently prescribe an emergency opioid antagonist, as defined in s. [381.887](#)(1).

(7) NONOPIOID ALTERNATIVES.—

(a) The Legislature finds that every competent adult has the fundamental right of self-determination regarding decisions pertaining to his or her own health, including the right to refuse an opioid drug listed as a Schedule II controlled substance in s. [893.03](#) or 21 U.S.C. s. 812.

(b) The department shall develop and publish on its website an educational pamphlet regarding the use of nonopioid alternatives for the treatment of pain. The pamphlet shall, at a minimum, include:

1. Information on available nonopioid alternatives for the treatment of pain, including nonopioid medicinal drugs or drug products and nonpharmacological therapies.

2. The advantages and disadvantages of the use of nonopioid alternatives.

(c) Except when a patient is receiving care in a hospital critical care unit or emergency department or a patient is receiving hospice services under s. [400.6095](#), before providing care requiring the administration of anesthesia involving the use of an opioid drug listed as a Schedule II controlled substance in s. [893.03](#) or 21 U.S.C. s. 812, or prescribing or ordering an opioid drug listed as a Schedule II controlled substance in s. [893.03](#) or 21 U.S.C. s. 812 for the treatment of pain, a health care practitioner who prescribes or orders an opioid drug must:

1. Inform the patient or the patient's representative of available nonopioid alternatives for the treatment of pain, which may include nonopioid medicinal drugs or drug products, interventional procedures or treatments, acupuncture, chiropractic treatments, massage therapy, physical therapy, occupational therapy, or any other appropriate therapy as determined by the health care practitioner.

2. Discuss with the patient or the patient's representative the advantages and disadvantages of the use of nonopioid alternatives, including whether the patient is at a high risk of, or has a history of, controlled substance abuse or misuse and the patient's personal preferences.

3. Provide the patient or the patient's representative, electronically or in printed form, with the educational pamphlet described in paragraph (b).

4. Document the nonopioid alternatives considered in the patient's record.

History.—s. 3, ch. 2011-141; s. 31, ch. 2012-160; s. 16, ch. 2016-105; s. 6, ch. 2016-224; s. 4, ch. 2016-231; s. 3, ch. 2018-13; s. 48, ch. 2018-106; s. 1, ch. 2019-123; s. 1, ch. 2020-24; s. 1, ch. 2021-12.

456.4501 Interstate Medical Licensure Compact

The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this state with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

SECTION 1

PURPOSE

In order to strengthen access to health care, and in recognition of the advances in the delivery of health care, the member states of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact have allied in common purpose to develop a comprehensive process that complements the existing licensing and regulatory authority of state medical boards and provides a streamlined process that allows physicians to become licensed in multiple states, thereby enhancing the portability of a medical license and ensuring the safety of patients. The compact creates another pathway for licensure and does not otherwise change a state's existing medical practice act. The compact also adopts the prevailing standard for licensure and affirms that the practice of medicine occurs where the patient is located at the time of the physician-patient encounter and, therefore, requires the physician to be under the jurisdiction of the state medical board where the patient is located. State medical boards that participate in the compact retain the jurisdiction to impose an adverse action against a license to practice medicine in that state issued to a physician through the procedures in the compact.

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS

As used in the compact, the term:

(1) "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the Interstate Commission pursuant to Section 11 for its governance or for directing and controlling its actions and conduct.

(2) "Commissioner" means the voting representative appointed by each member board pursuant to Section 11.

(3) "Conviction" means a finding by a court that an individual is guilty of a criminal offense, through adjudication or entry of a plea of guilt or no contest to the charge by the offender. Evidence of an entry of a conviction of a criminal offense by the court shall be considered final for purposes of disciplinary action by a member board.

(4) "Expedited license" means a full and unrestricted medical license granted by a member state to an eligible physician through the process set forth in the compact.

- (5) “Interstate Commission” means the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission created pursuant to Section 11.
- (6) “License” means authorization by a state for a physician to engage in the practice of medicine, which would be unlawful without the authorization.
- (7) “Medical practice act” means laws and regulations governing the practice of allopathic and osteopathic medicine within a member state.
- (8) “Member board” means a state agency in a member state which acts in the sovereign interests of the state by protecting the public through licensure, regulation, and education of physicians as directed by the state government.
- (9) “Member state” means a state that has enacted the compact.
- (10) “Offense” means a felony, high court misdemeanor, or crime of moral turpitude.
- (11) “Physician” means any person who:
- (a) Is a graduate of a medical school accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation, or a medical school listed in the International Medical Education Directory or its equivalent;
 - (b) Passed each component of the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) or the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination (COMLEX-USA) within three attempts, or any of its predecessor examinations accepted by a state medical board as an equivalent examination for licensure purposes;
 - (c) Successfully completed graduate medical education approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association;
 - (d) Holds specialty certification or a time-unlimited specialty certificate recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association’s Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists; however, the specialty certification or a time-unlimited specialty certificate does not have to be maintained once a physician is initially determined to be eligible for expedited licensure through the compact;
 - (e) Possesses a full and unrestricted license to engage in the practice of medicine issued by a member board;
 - (f) Has never been convicted or received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision, or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;
 - (g) Has never held a license authorizing the practice of medicine subjected to discipline by a licensing agency in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction, excluding any action related to nonpayment of fees related to a license;
 - (h) Has never had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration; and

(i) Is not under active investigation by a licensing agency or law enforcement authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction.

(12) “Practice of medicine” means the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, cure, or relieving of a human disease, ailment, defect, complaint, or other physical or mental condition by attendance, advice, device, diagnostic test, or other means, or offering, undertaking, attempting to do, or holding oneself out as able to do any of these acts.

(13) “Rule” means a written statement by the Interstate Commission adopted pursuant to Section 12 of the compact which is of general applicability; implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the Interstate Commission; and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, if the rule is not inconsistent with the laws of the member state. The term includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

(14) “State” means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States.

(15) “State of principal license” means a member state where a physician holds a license to practice medicine and which has been designated as such by the physician for purposes of registration and participation in the compact.

SECTION 3

ELIGIBILITY

(1) A physician must meet the eligibility requirements as provided in subsection (11) of Section 2 to receive an expedited license under the terms of the compact.

(2) A physician who does not meet the requirements specified in subsection (11) of Section 2 may obtain a license to practice medicine in a member state if the individual complies with all laws and requirements, other than the compact, relating to the issuance of a license to practice medicine in that state.

SECTION 4

DESIGNATION OF STATE OF PRINCIPAL LICENSE

(1) A physician shall designate a member state as the state of principal license for purposes of registration for expedited licensure through the compact if the physician possesses a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in that state and the state is:

- (a) The state of primary residence for the physician;
- (b) The state where at least 25 percent of the physician’s practice of medicine occurs;
- (c) The location of the physician’s employer; or

- (d) If no state qualifies under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c), the state designated as the physician's state of residence for purpose of federal income tax.
- (2) A physician may redesignate a member state as state of principal license at any time, as long as the state meets one of the descriptions under subsection (1).
- (3) The Interstate Commission may develop rules to facilitate redesignation of another member state as the state of principal license.

SECTION 5

APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE OF EXPEDITED LICENSURE

- (1) A physician seeking licensure through the compact must file an application for an expedited license with the member board of the state selected by the physician as the state of principal license.
- (2) Upon receipt of an application for an expedited license, the member board within the state selected as the state of principal license shall evaluate whether the physician is eligible for expedited licensure and issue a letter of qualification, verifying or denying the physician's eligibility, to the Interstate Commission.
 - (a) Static qualifications, which include verification of medical education, graduate medical education, results of any medical or licensing examination, and other qualifications as determined by the Interstate Commission through rule, are not subject to additional primary source verification if already primary source-verified by the state of principal license.
 - (b) The member board within the state selected as the state of principal license shall, in the course of verifying eligibility, perform a criminal background check of an applicant, including the use of the results of fingerprint or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the exception of federal employees who have a suitability determination in accordance with 5 C.F.R. s. 731.202.
 - (c) Appeal on the determination of eligibility must be made to the member state where the application was filed and is subject to the law of that state.
- (3) Upon verification in subsection (2), physicians eligible for an expedited license must complete the registration process established by the Interstate Commission to receive a license in a member state selected pursuant to subsection (1).
- (4) After receiving verification of eligibility under subsection (2) and upon an applicant's completion of any registration process required under subsection (3), a member board shall issue an expedited license to the physician. This license authorizes the physician to practice medicine in the issuing state consistent with the medical practice act and all applicable laws and regulations of the issuing member board and member state.

(5) An expedited license is valid for a period consistent with the licensure period in the member state and in the same manner as required for other physicians holding a full and unrestricted license within the member state.

(6) An expedited license obtained through the compact must be terminated if a physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal license for a nondisciplinary reason, without redesignation of a new state of principal license.

(7) The Interstate Commission may develop rules regarding the application process and the issuance of an expedited license.

SECTION 6

RENEWAL AND CONTINUED PARTICIPATION

(1) A physician seeking to renew an expedited license granted in a member state shall complete a renewal process with the Interstate Commission if the physician:

(a) Maintains a full and unrestricted license in a state of principal license;

(b) Has not been convicted or received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision, or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;

(c) Has not had a license authorizing the practice of medicine subject to discipline by a licensing agency in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction, excluding any action related to nonpayment of fees related to a license; and

(d) Has not had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

(2) Physicians shall comply with all continuing professional development or continuing medical education requirements for renewal of a license issued by a member state.

(3) Physician information collected by the Interstate Commission during the renewal process must be distributed to all member boards.

(4) The Interstate Commission may develop rules to address renewal of licenses obtained through the compact.

SECTION 7

COORDINATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

(1) The Interstate Commission shall establish a database of all physicians licensed, or who have applied for licensure, under Section 5.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, member boards shall report to the Interstate Commission any public action or complaints against a licensed physician who has applied ¹for or received an expedited license through the compact.

- (3) Member boards shall report to the Interstate Commission disciplinary or investigatory information determined as necessary and proper by rule of the Interstate Commission.
- (4) Member boards may report to the Interstate Commission any nonpublic complaint, disciplinary, or investigatory information not required by subsection (3).
- (5) Member boards shall share complaint or disciplinary information about a physician upon request of another member board.
- (6) All information provided to the Interstate Commission or distributed by member boards shall be confidential, filed under seal, and used only for investigatory or disciplinary matters.
- (7) The Interstate Commission may develop rules for mandated or discretionary sharing of information by member boards.

SECTION 8

JOINT INVESTIGATIONS

- (1) Licensure and disciplinary records of physicians are deemed investigative.
- (2) In addition to the authority granted to a member board by its respective medical practice act or other applicable state law, a member board may participate with other member boards in joint investigations of physicians licensed by the member boards.
- (3) A subpoena issued by a member state is enforceable in other member states.
- (4) Member boards may share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the compact.
- (5) Any member state may investigate actual or alleged violations of the statutes authorizing the practice of medicine in any other member state in which a physician holds a license to practice medicine.

SECTION 9

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

- (1) Any disciplinary action taken by any member board against a physician licensed through the compact is deemed unprofessional conduct that may be subject to discipline by other member boards, in addition to any violation of the medical practice act or regulations in that state.
- (2) If a license granted to a physician by the member board in the state of principal license is revoked, surrendered or relinquished in lieu of discipline, or suspended, then all licenses issued to the physician by member boards shall automatically be placed, without further action necessary by any member board, on the same status. If the member board in the state of principal license subsequently reinstates the physician's license, a license issued to the physician by any other member board must remain encumbered until that respective member

board takes action to reinstate the license in a manner consistent with the medical practice act of that state.

(3) If disciplinary action is taken against a physician by a member board not in the state of principal license, any other member board may deem the action conclusive as to matter of law and fact decided, and:

(a) Impose the same or lesser sanctions against the physician so long as such sanctions are consistent with the medical practice act of that state; or

(b) Pursue separate disciplinary action against the physician under its respective medical practice act, regardless of the action taken in other member states.

(4) If a license granted to a physician by a member board is revoked, surrendered or relinquished in lieu of discipline, or suspended, any license issued to the physician by any other member board must be suspended, automatically and immediately without further action necessary by the other member boards, for 90 days after entry of the order by the disciplining board, to permit the member boards to investigate the basis for the action under the medical practice act of that state. A member board may terminate the automatic suspension of the license it issued before the completion of the 90-day suspension period in a manner consistent with the medical practice act of that state.

SECTION 10

INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT COMMISSION

(1) The member states hereby create the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission.

(2) The purpose of the Interstate Commission is the administration of the compact, which is a discretionary state function.

(3) The Interstate Commission is a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and has all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth in the compact, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of the compact.

(4) The Interstate Commission shall consist of two voting representatives appointed by each member state, who shall serve as commissioners. In states where allopathic and osteopathic physicians are regulated by separate member boards, or if the licensing and disciplinary authority is split between multiple member boards within a member state, the member state shall appoint one representative from each member board. Each commissioner must be one of the following:

(a) An allopathic or osteopathic physician appointed to a member board.

(b) An executive director, an executive secretary, or a similar executive of a member board.

(c) A member of the public appointed to a member board.

(5) The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. A portion of this meeting must be a business meeting to address such matters as may properly come before the commission, including the election of officers. The chairperson may call additional meetings and shall call for a meeting upon the request of a majority of the member states.

(6) The bylaws may provide for meetings of the Interstate Commission to be conducted by telecommunication or other electronic means.

(7) Each commissioner participating at a meeting of the Interstate Commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of commissioners constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission. A commissioner may not delegate a vote to another commissioner. In the absence of its commissioner, a member state may delegate voting authority for a specified meeting to another person from that state who must meet the qualification requirements specified in subsection (4).

(8) The Interstate Commission shall provide public notice of all meetings, and all meetings must be open to the public. The Interstate Commission may close a meeting, in full or in portion, where it determines by a two-thirds vote of the commissioners present that an open meeting would be likely to:

(a) Relate solely to the internal personnel practices and procedures of the Interstate Commission;

(b) Discuss matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal statute;

(c) Discuss trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;

(d) Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person;

(e) Discuss information of a personal nature, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(f) Discuss investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes; or

(g) Specifically relate to participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.

(9) The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes that fully describe all matters discussed in a meeting and provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, including a record of any roll call votes.

(10) The Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records, to the extent not otherwise designated in the compact or by its rules, available to the public for inspection.

(11) The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include officers, members, and others as determined by the bylaws. The executive committee has the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission, with the exception of rulemaking, during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session. When acting on behalf of the Interstate Commission, the executive committee shall oversee the administration of the

compact, including enforcement and compliance with the compact and its bylaws and rules, and other duties as necessary.

(12) The Interstate Commission may establish other committees for governance and administration of the compact.

SECTION 11

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The Interstate Commission has all of the following powers and duties:

- (1) Overseeing and maintaining the administration of the compact.
- (2) Adopting rules, which shall be binding to the extent and in the manner provided for in the compact.
- (3) Issuing, upon the request of a member state or member board, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the compact and its bylaws, rules, and actions.
- (4) Enforcing compliance with the compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including, but not limited to, the use of judicial process.
- (5) Establishing and appointing committees, including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Section 11, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties.
- (6) Paying for or providing for the payment of the expenses related to the establishment, organization, and ongoing activities of the Interstate Commission.
- (7) Establishing and maintaining one or more offices.
- (8) Borrowing, accepting, hiring, or contracting for services of personnel.
- (9) Purchasing and maintaining insurance and bonds.
- (10) Employing an executive director, who shall have the power to employ, select, or appoint employees, agents, or consultants and to determine their qualifications, define their duties, and fix their compensation.
- (11) Establishing personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.
- (12) Accepting donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services and receiving, using, and disposing of them in a manner consistent with the conflict-of-interest policies established by the Interstate Commission.

- (13) Leasing, purchasing, accepting contributions or donations of, or otherwise owning, holding, improving, or using any property, real, personal, or mixed.
- (14) Selling, conveying, mortgaging, pledging, leasing, exchanging, abandoning, or otherwise disposing of any property, real, personal, or mixed.
- (15) Establishing a budget and making expenditures.
- (16) Adopting a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.
- (17) Reporting annually to the legislatures and governors of the member states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports must also include reports of financial audits and any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.
- (18) Coordinating education, training, and public awareness regarding the compact and its implementation and operation.
- (19) Maintaining records in accordance with the bylaws.
- (20) Seeking and obtaining trademarks, copyrights, and patents.
- (21) Performing any other functions necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the compact.

SECTION 12

FINANCE POWERS

- (1) The Interstate Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff. The total assessment, subject to appropriation, must be sufficient to cover the annual budget approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount must be allocated upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, which shall adopt a rule binding upon all member states.
- (2) The Interstate Commission may not incur obligations of any kind before securing the funds adequate to meet the same.
- (3) The Interstate Commission may not pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by, and with the authority of, the member state.
- (4) The Interstate Commission is subject to an annual financial audit conducted by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit must be included in the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

SECTION 13

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

(1) The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of commissioners present and voting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact within 12 months after the first Interstate Commission meeting.

(2) The Interstate Commission shall elect or appoint annually from among its commissioners a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice chairperson, shall preside over all meetings of the Interstate Commission.

(3) Officers selected pursuant to subsection (2) shall serve without remuneration from the Interstate Commission.

(4) The officers and employees of the Interstate Commission are immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of, or relating to, an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that such person is not protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

(a) The liability of the executive director and employees of the Interstate Commission or representatives of the Interstate Commission, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state, may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The Interstate Commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

(b) The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an Interstate Commission representative, shall defend such persons in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

(c) To the extent not covered by the state involved, the member state, or the Interstate Commission, the representatives or employees of the Interstate Commission must be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate

Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

SECTION 14

RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

- (1) The Interstate Commission shall adopt reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact. However, in the event the Interstate Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the Interstate Commission is invalid and has no force or effect.
- (2) Rules deemed appropriate for the operations of the Interstate Commission must be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that substantially conforms to the "Model State Administrative Procedure Act" of 2010, and subsequent amendments thereto.
- (3) Not later than 30 days after a rule is adopted, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, provided that the filing of such a petition does not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court must give deference to the actions of the Interstate Commission consistent with applicable law and may not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the authority granted to the Interstate Commission.

SECTION 15

OVERSIGHT OF INTERSTATE COMPACT

- (1) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce the compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The compact and the rules adopted hereunder shall have standing as statutory law but do not override existing state authority to regulate the practice of medicine.
- (2) All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of the compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the Interstate Commission.
- (3) The Interstate Commission is entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Interstate Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Interstate Commission, the compact, or adopted rules, as applicable.

SECTION 16

ENFORCEMENT OF INTERSTATE COMPACT

- (1) The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact.
- (2) The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the commissioners, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the compact and its adopted rules and bylaws against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party must be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.
- (3) The remedies herein are not the exclusive remedies of the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of a profession.

SECTION 17

DEFAULT PROCEDURES

- (1) The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a member state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by the compact, or the rules and bylaws of the Interstate Commission adopted under the compact.
- (2) If the Interstate Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the compact, or the bylaws or adopted rules, the Interstate Commission shall:
 - (a) Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the means of curing the default, and any action taken by the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default; and
 - (b) Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- (3) If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the commissioners and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by the compact terminate on the effective date of the termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default.
- (4) Termination of membership in the compact must be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to terminate must be given by the Interstate Commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states.

(5) The Interstate Commission shall establish rules and procedures to address licenses and physicians that are materially impacted by the termination of a member state, or the withdrawal of a member state.

(6) The member state which has been terminated is responsible for all dues, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.

(7) The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been terminated from the compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.

(8) The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Interstate Commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party must be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney fees.

SECTION 18

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

(1) The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes that are subject to the compact and that may arise among member states or member boards.

(2) The Interstate Commission shall adopt rules providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution as appropriate.

SECTION 19

MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT

(1) Any state is eligible to become a member state of the compact.

(2) The compact becomes effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than seven states. Thereafter, it becomes effective and binding on a state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state.

(3) The governors of nonmember states, or their designees, must be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis before adoption of the compact by all states.

(4) The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment becomes effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

SECTION 20

WITHDRAWAL

- (1) Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each member state. However, a member state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.
- (2) Withdrawal from the compact must be made by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but the withdrawal shall not take effect until 1 year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other member state.
- (3) The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing the compact in the withdrawing state.
- (4) The Interstate Commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days after receipt of notice provided under subsection (3).
- (5) The withdrawing state is responsible for all dues, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.
- (6) Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.
- (7) The Interstate Commission may develop rules to address the impact of the withdrawal of a member state on licenses granted in other member states to physicians who designated the withdrawing member state as the state of principal license.

SECTION 21

DISSOLUTION

- (1) The compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the membership in the compact to one member state.
- (2) Upon the dissolution of the compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission must be concluded, and surplus funds of the Interstate Commission must be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

SECTION 22

SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

- (1) The provisions of the compact are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact remain enforceable.
- (2) The provisions of the compact must be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.
- (3) The compact may be construed to prohibit the applicability of other interstate compacts to which the states are members.

SECTION 23

BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

- (1) Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state which is not inconsistent with the compact.
- (2) All laws in a member state in conflict with the compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
- (3) All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws adopted by the commission, are binding upon the member states.
- (4) All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
- (5) In the event any provision of the compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provision is ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.

History.—**s. 49, ch. 2024-15.**

¹Note.—The word “for” was inserted by the editors to improve clarity.

456.4502 Interstate Medical Licensure Compact; disciplinary proceedings.

A physician licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, or s. [456.4501](#) whose license is suspended or revoked by this state pursuant to the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact as a result of disciplinary action taken against the physician’s license in another state must be granted a formal hearing before an administrative law judge from the Division of Administrative Hearings held pursuant to chapter 120 if there are any disputed issues of material fact. In such proceedings:

- (1) Notwithstanding s. [120.569](#)(2), the department shall notify the division within 45 days after receipt of a petition or request for a formal hearing.

- (2) The determination of whether the physician has violated the laws and rules regulating the practice of medicine or osteopathic medicine, as applicable, including a determination of the reasonable standard of care, is a conclusion of law that is to be determined by appropriate board and is not a finding of fact to be determined by an administrative law judge.
- (3) The administrative law judge shall issue a recommended order pursuant to chapter 120.
- (4) The Board of Medicine or the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, as applicable, shall determine and issue the final order in each disciplinary case. Such order shall constitute final agency action.
- (5) Any consent order or agreed-upon settlement is subject to the approval of the department.
- (6) The department shall have standing to seek judicial review of any final order of the board, pursuant to s. [120.68](#).
History.—s. 50, ch. 2024-15.

456.4503 Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission; public records and meetings exemptions.

- (1) A physician's personal identifying information, other than the physician's name, licensure status, or licensure number, obtained from the coordinated information system described in Section 7 of s. [456.4501](#) and held by the department, the Board of Medicine, or the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, is exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution unless the state that originally reported the information to the coordinated information system authorizes the disclosure of such information by law. If disclosure is so authorized, information may be disclosed only to the extent authorized by law by the reporting state.
- (2)(a) A meeting or a portion of a meeting of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission established in Section 10 of s. [456.4501](#) is exempt from s. [286.011](#) and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution if the Interstate Commission determines by a two-thirds vote of the commissioners present that the meeting would be likely to:
1. Relate solely to the internal personnel practices and procedures of the Interstate Commission;
 2. Discuss matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal statute;
 3. Discuss trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
 4. Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person;
 5. Discuss information of a personal nature, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
 6. Discuss investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes; or
 7. Specifically relate to the participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.

(b) Recordings, minutes, and records generated during an exempt meeting or exempt portion of a meeting are exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(3) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. [119.15](#) and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2029, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2024-13.

456.4504 Interstate Medical Licensure Compact rules.

The department may adopt rules to implement the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.

History.—s. 51, ch. 2024-15.

456.47 Use of telehealth to provide services.

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Telehealth” means the use of synchronous or asynchronous telecommunications technology by a telehealth provider to provide health care services, including, but not limited to, assessment, diagnosis, consultation, treatment, and monitoring of a patient; transfer of medical data; patient and professional health-related education; public health services; and health administration. The term does not include e-mail messages or facsimile transmissions.

(b) “Telehealth provider” means any individual who provides health care and related services using telehealth and who is licensed or certified under s. [393.17](#); part III of chapter 401; chapter 457; chapter 458; chapter 459; chapter 460; chapter 461; chapter 463; chapter 464; chapter 465; chapter 466; chapter 467; part I, part III, part IV, part V, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468; chapter 478; chapter 480; part I, part II, or part III of chapter 483; chapter 484; chapter 486; chapter 490; or chapter 491; who is licensed under a multistate health care licensure compact of which Florida is a member state; or who is registered under and complies with subsection (4).

(2) PRACTICE STANDARDS.—

(a) A telehealth provider has the duty to practice in a manner consistent with his or her scope of practice and the prevailing professional standard of practice for a health care professional who provides in-person health care services to patients in this state.

(b) A telehealth provider may use telehealth to perform a patient evaluation. If a telehealth provider conducts a patient evaluation sufficient to diagnose and treat the patient, the telehealth provider is not required to research a patient’s medical history or conduct a physical examination of the patient before using telehealth to provide health care services to the patient.

(c) A telehealth provider may not use telehealth to prescribe a controlled substance listed in Schedule II of s. [893.03](#) unless the controlled substance is prescribed for the following:

1. The treatment of a psychiatric disorder;
2. Inpatient treatment at a hospital licensed under chapter 395;

3. The treatment of a patient receiving hospice services as defined in s. [400.601](#); or
 4. The treatment of a resident of a nursing home facility as defined in s. [400.021](#).
- (d) A telehealth provider and a patient may be in separate locations when telehealth is used to provide health care services to a patient.
- (e) A nonphysician telehealth provider using telehealth and acting within his or her relevant scope of practice, as established by Florida law or rule, is not in violation of s. [458.327](#)(1)(a) or s. [459.013](#)(1)(a).
- (3) RECORDS.—A telehealth provider shall document in the patient’s medical record the health care services rendered using telehealth according to the same standard as used for in-person services. Medical records, including video, audio, electronic, or other records generated as a result of providing such services, are confidential pursuant to ss. [395.3025](#)(4) and [456.057](#).
- (4) REGISTRATION OF OUT-OF-STATE TELEHEALTH PROVIDERS.—
- (a) A health care professional not licensed in this state may provide health care services to a patient located in this state using telehealth if the health care professional registers with the applicable board, or the department if there is no board, and provides health care services within the applicable scope of practice established by Florida law or rule.
- (b) The board, or the department if there is no board, shall register a health care professional not licensed in this state as a telehealth provider if the health care professional:
1. Completes an application in the format prescribed by the department;
 2. Is licensed with an active, unencumbered license that is issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States and that is substantially similar to a license issued to a Florida-licensed provider specified in paragraph (1)(b);
 3. Has not been the subject of disciplinary action relating to his or her license during the 5-year period immediately prior to the submission of the application;
 4. Designates a duly appointed registered agent for service of process in this state on a form prescribed by the department; and
 5. Demonstrates to the board, or the department if there is no board, that he or she is in compliance with paragraph (e).

The department shall use the National Practitioner Data Bank to verify the information submitted under this paragraph, as applicable.

- (c) The website of a telehealth provider registered under paragraph (b) must prominently display a hyperlink to the department’s website containing information required under paragraph (h).

(d) A health care professional may not register under this subsection if his or her license to provide health care services is subject to a pending disciplinary investigation or action, or has been revoked in any state or jurisdiction. A health care professional registered under this subsection must notify the appropriate board, or the department if there is no board, of restrictions placed on his or her license to practice, or any disciplinary action taken or pending against him or her, in any state or jurisdiction. The notification must be provided within 5 business days after the restriction is placed or disciplinary action is initiated or taken.

(e) A provider registered under this subsection shall maintain professional liability coverage or financial responsibility, that includes coverage or financial responsibility for telehealth services provided to patients not located in the provider's home state, in an amount equal to or greater than the requirements for a licensed practitioner under s. [456.048](#), s. [458.320](#), or s. [459.0085](#), as applicable.

(f) A health care professional registered under this subsection may not open an office in this state and may not provide in-person health care services to patients located in this state.

(g) A pharmacist registered under this subsection may only use a pharmacy permitted under chapter 465, a nonresident pharmacy registered under s. [465.0156](#), or a nonresident pharmacy or outsourcing facility holding an active permit pursuant to s. [465.0158](#) to dispense medicinal drugs to patients located in this state.

(h) The department shall publish on its website a list of all registrants and include, to the extent applicable, each registrant's:

1. Name.
 2. Health care occupation.
 3. Completed health care training and education, including completion dates and any certificates or degrees obtained.
 4. Out-of-state health care license with the license number.
 5. Florida telehealth provider registration number.
 6. Specialty.
 7. Board certification.
 8. Five-year disciplinary history, including sanctions and board actions.
 9. Medical malpractice insurance provider and policy limits, including whether the policy covers claims that arise in this state.
 10. The name and address of the registered agent designated for service of process in this state.
- (i) The board, or the department if there is no board, may take disciplinary action against an out-of-state telehealth provider registered under this subsection if the registrant:

1. Fails to notify the applicable board, or the department if there is no board, of any adverse actions taken against his or her license as required under paragraph (d).
2. Has restrictions placed on or disciplinary action taken against his or her license in any state or jurisdiction.
3. Violates any of the requirements of this section.
4. Commits any act that constitutes grounds for disciplinary action under s. [456.072](#)(1) or the applicable practice act for Florida-licensed providers.

Disciplinary action taken by a board, or the department if there is no board, under this paragraph may include suspension or revocation of the provider's registration or the issuance of a reprimand or letter of concern. A suspension may be accompanied by a corrective action plan as determined by the board, or the department if there is no board, the completion of which may lead to the suspended registration being reinstated according to rules adopted by the board, or the department if there is no board.

(5) **VENUE.**—For the purposes of this section, any act that constitutes the delivery of health care services is deemed to occur at the place where the patient is located at the time the act is performed or in the patient's county of residence. Venue for a civil or administrative action initiated by the department, the appropriate board, or a patient who receives telehealth services from an out-of-state telehealth provider may be located in the patient's county of residence or in Leon County.

(6) **EXEMPTIONS.**—A health care professional who is not licensed to provide health care services in this state but who holds an active license to provide health care services in another state or jurisdiction, and who provides health care services using telehealth to a patient located in this state, is not subject to the registration requirement under this section if the services are provided:

- (a) In response to an emergency medical condition as defined in s. [395.002](#); or
- (b) In consultation with a health care professional licensed in this state who has ultimate authority over the diagnosis and care of the patient.

(7) **RULEMAKING.**—The applicable board, or the department if there is no board, may adopt rules to administer this section.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2019-137; s. 60, ch. 2020-156; s. 1, ch. 2022-26; s. 7, ch. 2023-21; s. 1, ch. 2023-63; s. 1, ch. 2023-132.

¹**Note.**—Section 9, ch. 2023-21, provides that “[e]xcept as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect 30 days after any of the following occurs: a decision by the Florida Supreme Court holding that the right to privacy enshrined in s. 23, Article I of the State Constitution does not include a right to abortion; a decision by the Florida Supreme Court in *Planned Parenthood v. State*, SC2022-1050, that allows the prohibition on abortions after 15 weeks in s. 390.011(1), Florida Statutes, to remain in effect, including a decision approving, in whole or in part, the First District Court of Appeal's decision under review or a decision discharging jurisdiction; an amendment to the State Constitution clarifying that s. 23, Article I of the State Constitution does not include a right to abortion; or a decision from the Florida Supreme Court after March 7, 2023, receding, in whole or in part, from *In re T.W.*, 551 So. 2d 1186 (Fla. 1989), *North Fla. Women's Health v. State*, 866 So. 2d 612 (Fla. 2003), or *Gainesville Woman Care, LLC v. State*, 210 So. 3d 1243 (Fla. 2017).” Effective 30 days after any of these contingencies occur, paragraph (2)(f), as added by s. 7, ch. 2023-21, will read:

(f) A telehealth provider may not use telehealth to perform an abortion, including, but not limited to, medical abortions as defined in s. 390.011.

456.50 Repeated medical malpractice.

(1) For purposes of s. 26, Art. X of the State Constitution and ss. 458.331(1)(t), (4), and (5) and 459.015(1)(x), (4), and (5):

(a) "Board" means the Board of Medicine, in the case of a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 458, or the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, in the case of an osteopathic physician licensed pursuant to chapter 459.

(b) "Final administrative agency decision" means a final order of the licensing board following a hearing as provided in s. 120.57(1) or (2) or s. 120.574 finding that the licensee has violated s. 458.331(1)(t) or s. 459.015(1)(x).

(c) "Found to have committed" means the malpractice has been found in a final judgment of a court of law, final administrative agency decision, or decision of binding arbitration.

(d) "Incident" means the wrongful act or occurrence from which the medical malpractice arises, regardless of the number of claimants or findings. For purposes of this section:

1. A single act of medical malpractice, regardless of the number of claimants, shall count as only one incident.

2. Multiple findings of medical malpractice arising from the same wrongful act or series of wrongful acts associated with the treatment of the same patient shall count as only one incident.

(e) "Level of care, skill, and treatment recognized in general law related to health care licensure" means the standard of care specified in s. 766.102.

(f) "Medical doctor" means a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459.

(g) "Medical malpractice" means the failure to practice medicine in accordance with the level of care, skill, and treatment recognized in general law related to health care licensure. Only for the purpose of finding repeated medical malpractice pursuant to this section, any similar wrongful act, neglect, or default committed in another state or country which, if committed in this state, would have been considered medical malpractice as defined in this paragraph, shall be considered medical malpractice if the standard of care and burden of proof applied in the other state or country equaled or exceeded that used in this state.

(h) "Repeated medical malpractice" means three or more incidents of medical malpractice found to have been committed by a medical doctor. Only an incident occurring on or after November 2, 2004, shall be considered an incident for purposes of finding repeated medical malpractice under this section.

(2) For purposes of implementing s. 26, Art. X of the State Constitution, the board shall not license or continue to license a medical doctor found to have committed repeated medical malpractice, the finding of which was based upon clear and convincing evidence. In order to rely on an incident of medical malpractice to determine whether a license must be denied or revoked under this section, if the facts supporting the finding of the incident of medical malpractice were determined on a standard less stringent than clear and convincing evidence, the board shall review the record of the case and determine whether the finding would be supported under a standard of clear and convincing evidence. Section 456.073 applies.

The board may verify on a biennial basis an out-of-state licensee's medical malpractice history using federal, state, or other databases. The board may require licensees and applicants for licensure to provide a copy of the record of the trial of any medical malpractice judgment, which may be required to be in an electronic format, involving an incident that occurred on or after November 2, 2004. For purposes of implementing s. 26, Art. X of the State Constitution, the 90-day requirement for granting or denying a complete allopathic or osteopathic licensure application in s. 120.60(1) is extended to 180 days.

History.—s. 2, ch. 2005-266.

456.51 Consent for pelvic examinations.

(1) As used in this section, the term “pelvic examination” means a manual examination of the organs of the female reproductive system using the health care provider's gloved hand or instrumentation. The term does not include a visual assessment, imaging, or a nondiagnostic medical or surgical procedure.

(2) A health care practitioner, a medical student, or any other student receiving training as a health care practitioner may not perform a pelvic examination on an anesthetized or unconscious patient without the written consent of the patient or the patient's legal representative executed specific to, and expressly identifying, the pelvic examination. If the patient is conscious, informed verbal consent must be obtained for the pelvic examination in addition to any written consent obtained. Consent is not required if:

- (a) A court orders performance of the pelvic examination for the collection of evidence;
- (b) The pelvic examination is necessary for the provision of emergency services and care as defined in s. [395.002](#);
- (c) The patient has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. [395.002](#);
- (d) The pelvic examination is administered pursuant to a child protective investigation under chapter 39; or
- (e) The pelvic examination is administered pursuant to a criminal investigation of an alleged violation related to child abuse or neglect under s. [787.06](#)(3)(a)1., (c)1., (f)1., or (g); chapter 794; chapter 796; chapter 800; chapter 827; or chapter 847.

(3) A health care practitioner, a medical student, or any other student receiving training as a health care practitioner who is providing care to a pregnant woman having contractions in a facility licensed under chapter 395 need only obtain written consent from the patient to perform the initial pelvic examination. The written consent form must inform the patient that multiple pelvic examinations may be conducted during the course of her care and treatment at the facility.

History.—s. 3, ch. 2020-31; s. 1, ch. 2021-126.

456.52 Sex-reassignment prescriptions and procedures; prohibitions; informed consent.

(1) Sex-reassignment prescriptions and procedures are prohibited for patients younger than 18 years of age, except that:

(a) The Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall, within 60 days after May 17, 2023, adopt emergency rules pertaining to standards of practice under which a patient younger than 18 years of age may continue to be treated with a prescription consistent with those referenced under s. [456.001](#)(9)(a)1. or 2. if such treatment for sex reassignment was commenced before, and is still active on, May 17, 2023. In developing rules under this paragraph, the boards shall consider requirements for physicians to obtain informed consent from such patient's parent or legal guardian, consistent with the parameters of informed consent under subsections (2) and (4), for such prescription treatment, and shall consider the provision of professional counseling services for such patient by a board-certified psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a psychologist licensed under chapter 490 in conjunction with such prescription treatment.

(b) A patient meeting the criteria of paragraph (a) may continue to be treated by a physician with such prescriptions according to rules adopted under paragraph (a) or nonemergency rules adopted under paragraph (6)(b).

(2) If sex-reassignment prescriptions or procedures are prescribed for or administered or performed on patients 18 years of age or older, consent must be voluntary, informed, and in writing on forms adopted in rule by the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine. Consent to sex-reassignment prescriptions or procedures is voluntary and informed only if the physician who is to prescribe or administer the pharmaceutical product or perform the procedure has, at a minimum, while physically present in the same room:

(a) Informed the patient of the nature and risks of the prescription or procedure in order for the patient to make a prudent decision;

(b) Provided the informed consent form, as adopted in rule by the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, to the patient; and

(c) Received the patient's written acknowledgment, before the prescription or procedure is prescribed, administered, or performed, that the information required to be provided under this subsection has been provided.

(3) Sex-reassignment prescriptions or procedures may not be prescribed, administered, or performed except by a physician. For the purposes of this section, the term "physician" is defined as a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a physician practicing medicine or osteopathic medicine in the employment of the Federal Government.

(4) Consent required under subsection (2) does not apply to renewals of prescriptions consistent with those referenced under s. [456.001](#)(9)(a)1. and 2. if a physician and his or her patient have met the requirements for consent for the initial prescription or renewal. However, separate consent is required for any new prescription for a pharmaceutical product not previously prescribed to the patient.

(5)(a) Violation of this section constitutes grounds for disciplinary action under this chapter and chapter 458 or chapter 459, as applicable.

(b) Any health care practitioner who willfully or actively participates in a violation of subsection (1) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#), s. [775.083](#), or s. [775.084](#).

(c) Any health care practitioner who violates subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or s. [775.083](#).

(6)(a) The Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall adopt emergency rules to implement this section.

(b) Any emergency rules adopted under this section are exempt from s. [120.54](#)(4)(c) and shall remain in effect until replaced by rules adopted under the nonemergency rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act.

History.—ss. 5, 9, ch. 2023-90.

456.61 Use of free speech by a health care practitioner; prohibition.

(1) A board, or the department if there is no board, may not take disciplinary action against a health care practitioner's license or deny a license to an individual solely because the individual has spoken or written publicly about a health care service or public policy, including, but not limited to, speech through the use of a social media platform as defined in s. [501.2041](#), provided that the individual is not using such speech or written communication to provide medical advice or treatment to a specific patient or patients, and provided that such speech or written communication does not separately violate any other applicable law or rule.

(2) If a specialty board or other recognizing agency approved by any board within the jurisdiction of the department revokes the certification of an individual solely because the individual has spoken or written publicly about a health care service or public policy, including, but not limited to, speech through the use of a social media platform as defined in s. [501.2041](#), provided such individual was not providing medical advice or treatment to a specific patient and provided such speech did not separately violate any other applicable law, the board within the jurisdiction of the department may revoke its approval of such specialty board or other recognizing agency.

History.—s. 3, ch. 2023-57.

456.62 Communication of COVID-19 treatment alternatives.

(1) A health care practitioner treating a patient diagnosed with COVID-19 shall obtain the informed consent of the patient or the patient's legal representative before prescribing any medication for the treatment of COVID-19.

(2) To obtain informed consent, the health care practitioner must provide an explanation of alternative medications for the treatment of COVID-19 and the relative advantages, disadvantages, and risks associated with such alternative medications to the extent necessary to allow the patient or the patient's legal representative to make a prudent decision regarding treatment.

(3) In determining which alternative medications to present to a patient for purposes of obtaining informed consent, the health care practitioner must include any medications currently authorized or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of COVID-19 and use his or her best clinical judgment to identify any alternative medications that could reasonably be expected to benefit the patient.

(4) In providing such information regarding alternative medications, the health care practitioner shall take into consideration the physical state of the patient and the patient's ability to understand the information.

(5) A health care practitioner treating a patient diagnosed with COVID-19 shall indicate on such patient's medical record the health care practitioner's compliance or noncompliance with this section.

(6) This section does not supersede any other provision of law regarding informed consent.

History.—s. 6, ch. 2023-43.