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3	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
4	BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC MEDICINE
5	LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
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11	OMNI RESORT AT CHAMPIONS GATE
12	1500 MASTERS BOULEVARD
13	CHAMPIONS GATE, FLORIDA
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16	JUNE 5, 2015
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23	REPORTED BY:
24	CYNTHIA R. GREEN, COURT REPORTER
25	NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF FLORIDA

1	APPEARANCES:
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3	DANITA HEAGY, D.C., CHAIR
4	DAVID COLTER, VICE-CHAIR
5	CHRISTOPHER FOX, D.C.
6	JULIE MAYER HUNT, D.C., D.I.C.C.P.
7	KEVIN FOGARTY, D.C., F.I.C.A.
8	KENNETH DOUGHERTY, D.C.
9	RUTH PELAEZ, CONSUMER MEMBER
10	
11	ANTHONY B. SPIVEY, DBA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
12	DEBORAH B. LOUCKS, ESQUIRE, BOARD COUNSEL
13	JOSEPH LESHO, PROGRAM OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATOR
14	CYNTHIA R. GREEN, COURT REPORTER
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2	PROCEEDINGS
3	June 5, 2015 1:30 p.m.
4	DR. FOGARTY: I'm going to call the meeting
5	to order. I want to welcome everybody to the
6	Florida Board of Chiropractic Medicine, which
7	we're holding a Legislative Committee Workshop,
8	on Friday, June 5th of 2015.
9	For the record, if we can go around the
10	room and please introduce ourselves.
11	Mr. Colter, would you start off?
12	MR. COLTER: David Colter, Palm Coast,
13	Florida.
14	DR. HEAGY: Danita Heagy, St. Augustine,
15	Florida.
16	DR. DOUGHERTY: Ken Dougherty, New Smyrna
17	Beach.
18	MR. LESHO: Joseph Lesho, Program
19	Operations Administrator, Tallahassee, Florida.
20	DR. SPIVEY: Dr. Anthony Spivey, Board
21	Executive Director.
22	DR. FOGARTY: Kevin Fogarty, Chair,
23	Rockledge, Florida.
24	MS. LOUCKS: Deborah Loucks, Board Counsel.
25	DR. FOX: Chris Fox, West Palm Beach,

1	Florida.
2	DR. HUNT: Julie Mayer Hunt, Clearwater,
3	Florida.
4	MS. PELAEZ: Ruthie Pelaez, West Palm
5	Beach.
6	DR. FOGARTY: Very good. Thank you all for
7	attending.
8	What I'm going to do is turn the meeting
9	over to Dr. Heagy, who's the Chair of this
10	Committee.
11	What I'm going to ask is that anybody in
12	the audience who is going to participate, please
13	be recognized by Dr. Heagy as the Chair, then
14	come up to the microphone, and for the purposes
15	of our record, please go ahead and give your
16	name. And we appreciate that.
17	So without any further ado, Dr. Heagy, I'll
18	give you the big stick.
19	DR. HEAGY: I'm not sure I need that.
20	DR. FOGARTY: Will you pass that on to her.
21	DR. HEAGY: Thanks.
22	It's been requested the reason that we
23	began this whole process is because of a number
24	of issues that have come up before the Board.
25	Primarily what really started this ball

rolling was foreign graduates. And once we took that on we saw that we had a lot of revision to do in the Chapter.

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And so we've -- we started in December working on this process. We've had -- I think this is our third meeting on the subject. And so today I'd like for us to hear from the -- the gallery, and also discuss among ourselves any nuances or issues that we might have as a Board.

So someone has asked me to take Animal Chiropractic first, so at an FCLB meeting that we went to in New Orleans recently, what came to my attention was that there were veterinarians who are trained to do animal chiropractic, and I say that in quotations, because in Florida, you know, it's obviously not chiropractic because of the way our statute is written. And so because people are doing it anyway, there is a sense that perhaps some regulation is needed in that arena.

So I really -- in this particular subject,
I want to get a sense for the Board's
motivation, because I know that if we do take on
this subject, I'm going to have to collaborate
with the Veterinary Board. And before I

invested that time and energy, and our resources 1 2 as a Board, I wanted to see the desire of our 3 Board about carrying that subject further. 4 You have some legislation, a draft that was altered and passed on to me through the FCLB, so 5 I wanted to just get y'all's feedback. 6 7 Anybody? 8 DR. HUNT: For the record, we're on page 32? 10 DR. FOGARTY: 32, yes. 11 DR. HEAGY: 32. Thank you. 12 Go ahead. 13 DR. DOUGHERTY: My feeling is that right 1 4 now we can do animal chiropractic under a 15 prescription from the vet, and, you know, the 16 door is open for anybody who wants to do that. 17 You know, our statute defines as treatment 18 of the human body, and I feel that that's how we 19 should keep it. 20 DR. HEAGY: Okay. 21 DR. HUNT: I tend to agree. 22 DR. HEAGY: Okay. 23 I think one of the things DR. FOGARTY: 2.4 that have brought up the discussion on this is 25 that with -- where especially in South Florida

where the polo ponies are, there's an accumulation of money and animals, we're seeing complaints from chiropractors in the field that you're -- you're getting other chiropractors that are coming in specifically from Canada and other northern states that practice this for a living. They're coming down to the polo fields, they're adjusting -- the average polo guys has three to seven horses. They're charging a hundred to two hundred dollars per session with the horse. They're not licensed in the state of Florida, so it becomes a licensing issue.

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The second thing is that they're also going ahead and doing things with the owners and adjusting them without a Florida license.

They're adjusting, you know, trainers and everything else on the bales of hay, and it's -- it's taking away from the income from licensed chiropractors.

Some of the vets don't believe in adjusting the animals or -- so they won't provide notes to the guys that -- or gals that are licensed chiropractors in Florida that want to go ahead and do it properly. So we're -- we're having that issue go about.

When we were at the FCLB meeting, we found that there were people that were -- even farriers that were out there learning on weekend courses, adjusting the -- the animals.

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I think that it becomes a public safety issue with -- when there is unlicensed activity is occurring in the state; I think you're inviting it. I think you've got people that are practicing the animal adjusting whether or not they're getting notes from the vets or not, so let's regulate it. Let's keep an eye on it; let's do it properly. Let's work with the Veterinary Board to figure out to how to do it properly.

We've got other states that have a very good partnership with their vet boards. Why not go ahead and be proactive and do this, as opposed to the knee-jerk reaction of waiting for somebody that hurts an animal or hurts a -- you know.

I mean the worse thing in the world is that you have an animal get hurt by a non-licensed person, calling it chiropractic, and then it doesn't matter if it wasn't a chiropractor or not. It becomes a black mark against the

chiropractic, and then everybody's against the whole chiropractic thing.

So my feeling was is that this is something that -- that -- we have a certain amount of interest, too, and that we should be proactive on it.

That's my opinion.

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DR. FOX: I work very closely with the equine world in Wellington in West Palm Beach, and adjusting horses is rampant, and I just would -- if it's done, I want it done properly where an animal is not going to get hurt or another human. And what you said is correct. Most of the activity is unlicensed and unregulated, and I would hate to see -- I don't want the Veterinarian Board getting stepped on; nor do I want the chiropractic profession getting beat up on for something that -- whether it's manipulation, chiropractic -- I don't care what you call it, it's being done and there's got to be some form of oversight to protect the public or protect horses, and maybe not necessarily taking a weekend course and then calling yourself a veterinarian chiropractic, which I think is sad to say, but that's

happening across the Board -- chiropractors as well as veterinaries as PTs.

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So I'd to hear open dialog and see what we can do to make a better situation.

DR. FOGARTY: I think what you see, too, is that, you know, you've got vets that are practicing animal chiropractic. They're not supposed to advertise the animal chiropractic or animal adjusting or however it goes, but the Vet Board for the last 30 years will not enforce that. And complaints in the past have been brought up to them and it just gets pushed under the rug.

So, you know, I understand that you -- you have veterinary groups that would like to say, "Well, we're going to regulate it and make sure that's not going to happen," well, they're not regulated. And a complaint comes -- has come to this Board before -- not recently, but in the past and the thought was from the Board and the Board counsel -- and this was before you, and I think even before Ed, Mr. Bayo -- was that it's not a chiropractic issue because we're not policing the vets, dealing with this issue.

So I think that was a problem, too.

1 DR. HEAGY: Consumer members, do you have 2 any --3 MS. PELAEZ: I have also been close in --4 living in Wellington for ten years before where 5 I just moved now, I used to go a lot to the polo matches and the equestrian jumpers, and you'd 6 always hear -- there was the thump or something. 7 There's, you know, this guy with a board 8 9 adjusting horses. I don't -- I don't know. 10 And, like Dr. Fogarty said, they are coming from Canada with their doctors. 11 12 So, I agree with what's been said. DR. HEAGY: Mr. Colter? 13 MR. COLTER: I've heard of some instances 1 4 15 where there's been animals in -- in pounds and 16 Humane Society care that have been helped by 17 treatment --18 MS. PELAEZ: Uh-huh. 19 MR. COLTER: -- of this sort. So my 20 opinion is we should pull it out from under the 21 rug and start looking at it. And even a first 22 hack at it is better than none. 23 MS. PELAEZ: I personally -- I have 2.4 Dachshunds. They're known for back problems. 25 And don't you know it, I had asked a very close

doctor I worked with, "Mini can't walk," and after a couple of adjustments Mini starts walking again.

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So I -- you know, it's something I know and it helped my dog.

So horses, dogs -- if it works for me, I -- but it's how it's going to be seen in the chiropractic and by the others.

DR. FOX: (Unintelligible) question on the effectiveness. If you look at -- if you'd speak to any jumper, US, overseas, they -- I wish I could give you a percentage -- they all -- I would almost say all of them have their animals manipulated or adjusted on a regular basis, and you speak to the rider and they say it's night and day, depending on what -- so I don't think that's the -- the question is effectiveness. this protecting the public or the animals from someone who is not licensed or not qualified to do so to do damage to either the veterinary world or the chiropractic profession. Either/or, I think that's probably the goal. At least I would like to see it. Not necessarily questioning the effectiveness. That's -- you speak to any rider --

1	MR. COLTER: It's purely it's purely the
2	legislative arena.
3	DR. FOX: Yeah.
4	MS. PELAEZ: I have I have a question.
5	DR. FOX: There's not many veterinarians
6	or at least I shouldn't say that. I can't speak
7	for veterinarians. At least the ones that I
8	deal with that I work on, that I am contact with
9	in Wellington, they all know it's happening.
10	They agree with it. There's a couple that
11	don't, but it's they do adjusting themselves,
12	and they believe they're way superior, or they
13	know more, which they do about a horse.
14	DR. HEAGY: They do.
15	MR. COLTER: They do.
16	DR. FOX: And I don't question that.
17	MR. COLTER: I think the two professions
18	might, in this case, be better served by by a
19	little marriage, by a little marriage between
20	the two professions.
21	DR. FOX: Absolutely.
22	DR. HEAGY: Collaboration.
23	MR. COLTER: Working together.
24	DR. FOX: Absolutely.
25	DR. DOUGHERTY: Well that's what the

1 prescription is for, that you can go and get a 2 prescription, you know, from the vet to treat 3 animals. I feel that the veterinarian profession has 4 their domain as animals, and ours as human, and 5 if we start tracking into their -- other than by 6 7 the prescription, where the are the ones responsible, they are the ones prescribing it, 8 9 sure chiropractic works on animals, of course it 10 works, yeah. But it's their domain. 11 DR. HEAGY: But without -- without training 12 how do they know it's a chiropractic problem? 13 You know, so do they have the education to 1 4 recognize a chiropractic problem when it occurs. 15 Right. Is it our place to DR. DOUGHERTY: 16 be telling them that this a chiropractic 17 problem? I mean, this is their field. 18 DR. HEAGY: They're telling us. 19 They're telling us what? DR. DOUGHERTY: 20 That it's a chiropractic DR. HEAGY: 21 problem or not -- or not. 22 DR. DOUGHERTY: By giving us a prescription 23 -- by giving a prescription. 2.4 DR. HEAGY: Right. But the ones perhaps 25 that could benefit from chiropractic care are

1 not being seen because the veterinarian is not 2. trained to recognize a chiropractic problem. Well -- and because there's 3 DR. DOUGHERTY: no real legislation already, so they're already 4 5 operating. 6 DR. HEAGY: Right. 7 DR. DOUGHERTY: We know they're operating. Well you say it's 8 MR. COLTER: Yeah. 9 prevalent down there. Maybe what we need is 10 enforcement, that this shouldn't be happening, 11 and then they can do prescriptions for the 12 chiropractors who want to do it. But it seems 13 like it's unlicensed activity if they're -- I 1 4 mean, if the veterinarian's doing it himself, 15 that's legit, but if they have these other 16 people coming in --DR. FOX: It's farriers. 17 18 MR. COLTER: Right. 19 DR. FOX: It's apprenticeships from --20 there's people from New Zealand, they're doing 21 apprenticeships, and it's --22 MR. COLTER: Right. 23 DR. FOX: -- handed down --2.4 DR. HEAGY: And so it's been going on for 25 30 years, so we've not really resolved the

1 problem. 2. Is there any feed back? Mr. Bayo? 3 MR. BAYO: Thank you, Madam Chair, for the 4 opportunity to earn my living. 5 Ed Bayo on behalf of the Florida Veterinarian Medical Association and I'd like to 6 7 pass for the record some letters to be accepted. 8 (Documents passed out to the Board.) 9 It's interesting because I have been living 10 with this issue at least since 1998. I was 11 counsel to both Boards at the same time, both 12 the Vet Board and the Chiropractic Board. 13 So I have a letter dated February 18, 1998 that I wrote to the Chair of the Board of 14 15 Veterinarian Medicine on behalf of this Board, 16 saying, "We have a concern with the use animal 17 chiropractic and veterinary chiropractic. 18 Chiropractic is a term protected. 19 chiropractors can use that term. So I wrote 20 that letter to the Board of Vet Medicine on 21 behalf of the Board of Chiropractic. 22 Then I wrote a letter to Dr. LaRusso in 23 2001, as the counsel to the Board of Vet 2.4 Medicine, commenting on the issue of

manipulations on animals, and I noted on that

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letter the definitions of the practice of veterinarian medicine, which really is very expensive, any treatment, of whatever nature.

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And there is also a definition of the complementary and alternative veterinary care, which specifically includes manipulation in that definition.

The present of the state of the law, right now, is as Dr. Dougherty explained or observed, if a vet authorizes a chiropractor to perform manipulation, the chiropractor can do that off premises in their own facility, whatever. Okay?

Now just like the standard of practice on the human side would require before you manipulate a human being, you have to make a diagnosis, run certain tests, do certain protocols. Okay?

It's -- it's how then can a person that not's trained as a veterinarian undergo that diagnosis the be able to say, "Yes, manipulation will in fact benefit or not hurt the animal."

So these are -- these are sort of the gaps.

I looked at the proposed statutory language and the notion that one practice can dictate requirements for another practice is a little

out there. Imagine if you will the Board of Osteopathic Medicine saying, "We feel, as the Board of Osteopathic Medicine that these type of manipulations should only be reserved for people, either DOs or DCs that have this additional training." The DCs would have a cow over that. So that's -- that's one aspect.

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Also the definition of chiropractic in the state of Florida, specifically refers to humans, that's it. So -- and there's a number of possible unintended consequences here.

People adjusting animals on their own without veterinary input, it's a risk management issue; you may hurt the animal. Something -- something can go wrong and now you are on the hook. Whereas, if a vet has authorized it, that's a whole different ball game.

Now, I've listened to the problems in Palm Beach and the polo ponies and all that, and perhaps -- and I'm thinking outside the box here, perhaps the Board of Vet Medicine might consider a rule that indicates that it's as a standard of practice, if a vet is going to delegate -- see, because in the statute you can only delegate things to people that have the

adequate training, experience or licensure to perform that task.

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So perhaps the Board of Vet Medicine could, in a rule, state if a Florida vet is going to delegate these types of manipulations, they need to make sure that it's a properly licensed person doing that. And maybe that could take care of the issue -- and, you know, because what happens is unlicensed activity on top of unlicensed activity, because probably the vet that comes with that team is not licensed and he's coming in under this team exemption. And then they bring in the other licensed chiropractor and then it kind of like mushrooms from there.

So I think there's just some -- some issues that perhaps could be explored with the Board of Vet Medicine, that, you know, might address some of these problem. And then at the end of the day, you know if somebody that is using the term veterinary chiropractic, turn them in, and let's us know, you know.

I mean, the Florida Veterinary Medical
Association does not stand for the use of that
term. They don't agree with that, you know,

there's manipulation, there's alternative, complementary health care. There's all kind of other terms.

And with that, I'll be more than happy to answer your questions.

And, my wife thanks you very much for getting me out of here.

DR. HEAGY: Thank you.

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MR. LAMBERT: Madam Chair, I'm Paul
Lambert. I'm general counsel to the Florida
Chiropractic Association. And the Florida
Chiropractic Association will have to disagree
with the Board, respectfully, on this issue.

This is something that's been going on for a long time. As you know, under the protocols of veterinarians with the auspices of the Board of Veterinary Medicine, and it has been working well.

Now the solution for those who are -- who don't know how to do it, that's up the Vet Board. And this Board can work the Vet Board to ask them to -- to enforce that more. And if a -- if a chiropractor to whom a vet has delegated some work on an animal, and if the animals gets hurt, that's the veterinarian's responsibility,

not the person who is working as, in essence, a veterinary tech working.

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It's been doing fine for a long time, which is why I think this is a solution in search of a problem, a problem that's going to manifest itself politically in the legislature because you are going to have the Veterinary Association opposing this. The Florida Chiropractic Association will have to oppose this.

But more importantly, the FCA has been working quietly for a number of years on a Bill, especially one that's pending right now in the special session, to include chiropractic within the definition of primary care provider. Now that means working on people, primary people.

Something like this would be very distracting. You're going to ask, "Are you a primary care provider or are you a veterinary provider," and that -- that probably could tip the balance away from voting for that very important Bill if we can get it though.

And so I would ask you to work with the Board of Veterinary Medicine to -- to ask them to enforce those Canadians who are coming down here; make sure they know what they're doing.

If they're treating people, the owners, then that's this Board's issue of unlicensed practice.

But I think this is a solution in search of a problem.

Thank you.

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DR. DOUGHERTY: Excuse me, Mr. Lambert.

Do -- do you know if veterinarians have training in the same sort of ideas as chiropractors with -- with subluxations and alignment? Do they -- do they --

MR. LAMBERT: No. I do not -- that's a question best asked to Mr. Bayo, who works with veterinarians, has worked with them for years and years.

I worked with chiropractors and other types of physicians. I don't work with veterinarians. I have observed the beneficial effects of chiropractic of principles applied to animals. In fact, it was first demonstrated to me by the Chairman of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, as it was known then back in the very early 70s on his own horse, and he showed me and explained the whole thing to me. But he -- he was very clear that chiropractors would be working as

1	veterinary techs way back then and before that,
2	and he when he worked on people's animals, he
3	did it under the auspices of a protocol he had
4	with a veterinarian.
5	And so that was a big guy, help me.
6	DR. DOUGHERTY: Kaplan?
7	MR. LAMBERT: Who?
8	DR. DOUGHERTY: Stan Kaplan?
9	DR. HUNT: No.
10	MR. LAMBERT: No, before that, back in the
11	early 70s.
12	His name will come to me.
13	(CROSSTALK.)
14	DR. FOGARTY: Harris?
15	DR. HEAGY: Harris.
16	MR. LAMBERT: Harris. Harris.
17	DR. HUNT: Sounds like Paris.
18	MR. LAMBERT: I beg your pardon?
19	DR. HUNT: It sounds like Paris.
20	(Laughter.)
21	DR. DOUGHERTY: Thank you.
22	MR. LAMBERT: Okay.
23	DR. HEAGY: So, would anyone else like to
24	contribute to the discussion?
25	DR. WINEGARTEN: I would. As a practicing

1 chiropractor -- do I have to state my name and 2. everything? 3 DR. FOGARTY: Please. 4 DR. WINEGARTEN: Okay. My name -- is it 5 on? 6 DR. FOGARTY: Yes. 7 DR. FOX: Yes. 8 DR. WINEGARTEN: Mindy Winegarten. I'm a 9 chiropractor in Port Orange, Florida. 10 I'm going to speak as a chiropractor who 11 has patients that have animals that are 12 suffering and have vets that don't believe in chiropractic, that we have to find different 13 1 4 vets for them to get the prescription so that I 15 can take a look at their animal. 16 meantime they go through weeks and weeks of 17 suffering. 18 So I think sometimes -- I don't know if 19 it's two issues when it comes a horse, and that 20 whole industry, or just us everyday 21 chiropractors who are seeing people that have 22 domestic animals, that their veterinarians would 23 rather pump them with all kinds of medicine, 2.4 rather than at least have a chiropractor look at 25 it.

1 And on the other aspect is I'm a dog owner. 2 And when my dog needs to be adjusted, I do the 3 best I can for my own animals. I don't go to my vet and first ask, "Can I check my own dog?" 4 5 So I think it's something that you need to 6 look at in a broader perspective for the people of Florida that have domestic animals that need 7 the chiropractic care. 8 That's all. 10 DR. HEAGY: Thank you. 11 MS. PELAEZ: I was about to ask the same 12 thing earlier, and maybe Mr. Bayo can help us. 13 What would a vet need to do additionally to 1 4 know how to properly adjust a spine? And also 15 would you -- if you need an x-ray because this horse isn't walking. 16 17 I mean, what would you do with something 18 like that. 19 MR. BAYO: There are a number of courses 20 that are taught to veterinarians, both in school as well as additional continuing educations that 21 22 specifically deal with manipulation with these

I submit to you that there may be some vets out there that, you know -- but the market takes

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techniques.

care of things. In other words, I believe that there's people out there that are willing to explore and offer alternative complementary health care, veterinary health care, and that's — the Board of Veterinary Medicine has recognized and the legislature recognized that there's a statute that authorizes — there's a rule that authorizes such things. Okay.

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And in regard to Dr. Winegarten's observation, you are legally authorized to treat your own animal. So if you -- your own animal, you have every right to adjust your animal, do whatever you feel is necessary; that's for your -- to your own animal. That's not -- that's not an issue. But there are a number of courses available out there.

And in a way, you know, a veterinarian that sought to manipulate an animal and did it incorrectly, and harmed the animal, will be subject to discipline. Just like if he undertook a surgery that went wrong. Just like if you took any of the service that he did not — he or she did not have the proper training and expertise to perform.

So I think it's a matter of -- a number of

veterinarians realize that this is a valuable service, and have partnered with chiropractors to offer -- and to go and do this. And perhaps, you know, chiropractors that have developed an expertise or interest in this may be should reach out to the vets in the area and say, "Hey, just so you know, I'm available, this is my training. I can offer some additional relief to your patients, and I'm here. This is my number -- you know, I'm available.

What you cannot have legally, however, is a person that's not a vet hanging a sign, saying "I treat animals." You've got to be a vet to do that.

DR. FOX: Looking over this well-written proposal by the Florida Veterinarian Medical Association, essentially they've done the work for us. They're asking what we -- they've written out what we kind of want here, and maybe a few sticking points, but they're proposing regulation here to allow us to perform animal chiropractic without -- without a referral, given that you have the proper education.

(CROSSTALK.)

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Then I'm reading it wrong. I apologize.

(CROSSTALK.)

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2 DR. HEAGY: Go ahead.

MR. HINKLE: Phil Hinkle. I'm with the Florida Veterinary Medical Association and Florida Association of Equine Practitioners.

I've been with veterinarian medicine for about 30 years now.

I've benefited from chiropractic medicine where my medical doctor would not send me to a chiropractor to get the relief that I needed, so I totally appreciate the value that you bring to health care.

Like you stated, there are some veterinarians that do not see that; there are also some medical professions that see the value of chiropractic medicine.

I agree with our attorney, that the doctor

-- the doctor from Port Orange, you're more than
welcome -- able to treat your animals. However,
you as a chiropractor are not trained for the
treatment of animals, and I don't mean that in a
disrespectful manner.

There are veterinarians -- there's a vast number of anatomies that you have to deal with in veterinary medicine. A lot of physiology --

physiological issues that you have to deal with.

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And we would love to be at the table to work with you to try to worth through this. We do not condone unlicensed activity. That is prevalent in every profession. That's not specific to chiropractors, it's not specific to veterinary medicine.

We've got the problem with farriers doing dentals. They're doing all kinds of unlicensed activity in Florida. And you've got some foreign practitioners that are coming over here practicing as if they have a license from Florida to be able to practice.

So we understand some of the concerns you have, but at the same time we're going to protect our profession as you would the chiropractic profession.

The Veterinary Medicine does have training, specific training for these other complimentary and alternative therapies for those clients that want to pursue those alternative therapies instead of the traditional veterinary medicine.

So there are courses. There's a Holistic Veterinary Medical Association that does have training. The AVMA recognizes that. The Model

Practice Act lays out alternate and complementary therapies as the practice of veterinarian medicine to be governed and to be regulated by the veterinary boards.

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But we're willing to sit at the table and discuss those options with you. The attorney just reached over to me and said, you know, "Would y'all be opposed to the possibility of referring to a licensed Florida practitioner when we do write prescriptions for those chiropractic procedures.

Personally I have no problem with that. Of course I've got to go to my Board and make sure that we really think this through, but I don't see a problem with that. I think that we would only want a licensed chiropractor to provide those in Florida.

But for a chiropractor to hold oneself out to be an animal chiropractic practitioner, which we don't agree with the term because of the human implication, we would probably -- more than likely -- I'm saying 99.9 percent would have no problem with that.

But for y'all to go out and say that you can go hang a shingle without going through the

1 prescription and through the protocol and 2 referral from a veterinarian, we would be in 3 direct opposition with that availability for you 4 to do so. 5 DR. HEAGY: Thank you. Any other public comment? 6 7 THE REPORTER: Could I get your last name 8 again, please. 9 MR. HINKLE: Hinkle, H-I-N-K-L-E. 10 THE REPORTER: Thank you. 11 DR. HEAGY: So shall we vote? I'm happy to 12 collaborate with the Vet Board on, you know, 13 creating, you know, some sort of compromise, if 14 that's the wish of the Board. And if it isn't, 15 then, you know, great. Take one more thing off 16 my plate. 17 MR. COLTER: Can I throw something in 18 there? 19 DR. HEAGY: Sure. 20 MR. COLTER: I see all the revisions that 21 we're trying to do with a chiropractic statute 22 as being about opportunity, making it possible 23 for people to come to the state and work with a 2.4 license, getting a license and working with the 25 license in the two other areas that we're

getting ready to discuss later. And with this one I see it also as an opportunity.

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Let's suppose for a moment that in Sebring there is no vet who's familiar with chiropractors in his area and is not familiar with -- with these sort of things that we're talking about for adjustments.

How is there going to be an opportunity there? Granted, that's hypothetical. I don't think that -- I think we need to find a medium ground here between making it in statute and somehow making a better connection with the vet -- with the Veterinary Board about creating opportunity for an animal that -- perhaps not a horse, but for a dog that's in a pound somewhere, who's already in pain, already in a bad way, being helped. Opportunity.

DR. FOGARTY: I agree with Mr. Colter and I appreciate Dr. Hinkle coming in to the meeting and offering that collaboration --

DR. HEAGY: Collaboration.

DR. FOGARTY: -- of both the Chiropractic and the Vet Board. I think that would be an excellent thing for you to go ahead and pursue and I think that's a good opportunity all the

1	way around.
2	DR. HEAGY: Is that a motion?
3	DR. FOGARTY: It's a motion.
4	DR. HEAGY: Second?
5	MS. PELAEZ: Second.
6	DR. DOUGHERTY: Could you restate it so I
7	can
8	DR. FOGARTY: Motion for Dr. Heagy to
9	continue to continue as a representative for
10	the Chiropractic Board to have the liaison that
11	is appointed by the Veterinary Board to go ahead
12	and pursue these opportunities
13	DR. DOUGHERTY: And then bring them back to
14	us again.
15	DR. FOGARTY: Bring it back to the Board
16	later on.
17	DR. DOUGHERTY: Okay.
18	DR. HEAGY: Discussion?
19	MR. COLTER: And what do we do with this?
20	DR. HEAGY: Table it for the moment.
21	MR. COLTER: Table this?
22	DR. FOGARTY: They wouldn't tell the
23	DR. HEAGY: To we come back.
24	DR. FOGARTY: her task forces come back
25	with it.

1 DR. HEAGY: Yes. So I'll add that to my --2 any other? (No response.) 3 Call the question. All in favor? 4 (Board members responded.) 5 Any opposed? (No response.) 6 Okay. Motion carries. Thank you. The next item that I'd like to take -- I'd 7 8 like to take it by subject. We had a student -- actually a chiropractor 10 who applied for Florida licensure, but because 11 he had attended school overseas, we had no path 12 for giving him a Florida -- even the application 13 process for a Florida license. 1 4 I see this issue as two pronged. At the FCLB meeting, Dr. Sal LaRusso talked about how 15 16 fluid the international market is, and how, you know, from month to month it's hard to tell just 17 18 exactly who's responsibile for, you know, 19 regulating the schools in a particular country. 20 So we're suggesting with the statute, 21 changing it so that as the international 22 situation changes we can easily respond as a 23 Board, rather than having to go to the 2.4 legislature a year out by removing the CCE 25 language. And instead, putting in place some

mechanisms for Board approved chiropractic colleges so that we can use accrediting agencies domestically and internationally as that evolves.

The second issue is the bachelors degree, the pre-matriculation bachelors degree. An international student, you know, perhaps their life changes. They can't turn the clock back and go back to chiropractic college -- go back to undergrad to get a bachelors degree, and then re-matriculate into chiropractic college. So that that issue -- those two issues are inextricable interrelated.

And so the proposal you have before you is our -- our effort at resolving those issues.

We also can take into account the endorsement issue, but -- because it's slightly related. But for now I'd like to just talk about the international piece.

Anybody?

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DR. HUNT: Something that comes to mind is that I've had some patients who have gone international to go to med school because it doesn't require a bachelors. I mean, I'm trying to recall the specifics, but it's just

1 conversational over the years of practice, and 2. they're doing that specifically because they 3 don't want to have to go through the bachelors 4 program to get to med school or whatever that 5 may be. And so, you know, I'm not sure how they 6 7 handle that with respect to them coming back to the states to practice, but, you know, that's 8 9 something that could be looked at. 10 DR. HEAGY: Yes. And I also understand 11 that there are domestic medical programs who 12 don't require a bachelors degree. 13 MR. COLTER: Correct. And Mr. Lesho has been on the 1 4 DR. HEAGY: 15 Florida Medical, you know, staff; he can speak 16 to that. But, you know, it's kind of unique to 17 chiropractic that we would require a bachelors 18 degree before matriculation. 19 Is that really our DR. DOUGHERTY: 20 requirement? Because I think you only need --It's not before matriculation. 21 MS. LOUCKS: 22 DR. DOUGHERTY: Right. 23 MS. LOUCKS: Well, there's different parts 2.4 of the statute, but --25 DR. HEAGY: Yes.

1	MS. LOUCKS: but, no. They need to have
2	a bachelors degree before they can get licensed.
3	DR. HUNT: Yeah. That's
4	DR. DOUGHERTY: Right. Not before
5	matriculation.
6	MS. LOUCKS: But not before matriculation.
7	Well there's I think before July 1st, 2000, I
8	think, but
9	DR. DOUGHERTY: Yeah. There was a little
10	window there, but I since then it's been
11	MS. LOUCKS: Yeah. But they do have to
12	have and actually I just spoke to an attorney
13	last week who's representing a client who's been
14	practicing for years in another state, and it's
15	like they have to have a bachelors degree and
16	this is how you can do it. But yeah. And so
17	it impacts both domestic as well as if the
18	statute were opened up to foreign; it would
19	impact them as well.
20	DR. HEAGY: So they would just have to have
21	a bachelors degree before they applied for
22	Florida licensure.
23	MS. LOUCKS: Before yes.
24	DR. HEAGY: And is that how the Board
25	the Board staff has been applying it; do you

1 know? 2 DR. DOUGHERTY: Yes. 3 DR. HEAGY: Great. I stand corrected. 4 MS. LOUCKS: Well, the statute is written 5 now, if they enrolled after July 1st, 2000, I 6 believe, it's pre-matriculation, but that 7 statute -- that part of the statute --8 DR. DOUGHERTY: That was only a window of 9 maybe two years where that was the case. Ιt 10 wasn't that it was required before 11 matriculation, the chiropractic. One or two 12 years, and it was overturned, is my 13 recollection. But, again, that was 15 years 1 4 ago. 15 Just my -- my feelings on this is I think 16 we all want to find ways to get -- open up 17 Florida to the foreign graduates. I think we 18 all want to do that. 19 My feeling is this is a very complicated 20 issue. I have concerns about dropping the CCE 21 requirements. CCE is the one chiropractic 22 accrediting agency that is recognized by 23 U.S. Department of Education, and dropping that 2.4 is, I just don't think, the right way for us to

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go.

But, again, I want to see us being able to
find a way. And I know, you know, legislatively
you have to really research and it's -- it's a
good thing for us to do, but I just think it
needs to be done slowly, a little slower than
we're going.

DR. HEAGY: Thank you. Anybody else?

MR. COLTER: I think this is a good start.

I had a couple of questions, or comments actually, on the proposal.

Paragraph (c) --

DR. HEAGY: What page are you on?

MR. COLTER: -- on 30, for the marked up area. Well, it's all new, so -- is a graduate of a board-approved foreign chiropractic college, and in my research I saw some notes about case by case -- other states doing case by case, taking a look at these things.

So I would -- I would ask us to maybe look at being -- in an effort to take Dr. Dougherty's idea into -- in account, do we want to do it by rule by putting the schools in a rule, or by studying it case by case and voting on it as a Board?

There's not many -- the one advantage is

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there's not many of them coming in all the time foreign, so we could potentially look at it case by case, but on the other hand I see how are we going to give XYZ college in Spain a good look-see to compare how their degree is, right? That's on the one side. And on the other hot side, I think that the United States of America isn't the only place that can produce quality and capable chiropractors.

So on the one hand we have to open the door, but we also have to make sure that we have a way to control (QC) who's coming through the door.

DR. HEAGY: Right.

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MR. COLTER: But I think it's really important to open the door, and I would disagree with going slowly. I don't want to go hastily, but I think we need to flush out a few more of the ideas in here to -- to make the door open with safeguards that everyone, I think, is interested in.

DR. HEAGY: And I would -- I would say that we're not suggesting we eliminate the CCE. I'm suggesting that we add to the CCE and do it more generically by rule, perhaps --

1 MR. COLTER: Correct. 2 DR. HEAGY: -- as opposed to -- you know, 3 because I don't want to be in the accrediting 4 business. 5 MR. COLTER: Right. Right? I mean, we're 6 DR. HEAGY: 7 regulating and protecting the public. We can do 8 that through avenues that are already 9 established --10 MR. COLTER: Right. 11 DR. HEAGY: -- accrediting bodies that are 12 already established. MR. COLTER: I think what I heard about 13 1 4 this over the past year, and what' stuck with me 15 directly to your comment, is what happens in the 16 future? We already have a document, a statute 17 that in my review had some stuff that is 18 nonapplicable anymore and should be removed. 19 But we've -- we've -- when was the last time 20 there was a revision to the statute? Okay? 21 So with that in mind my idea undertaking 22 this over the past was let's -- and the way I 23 understand the thing with CCE is what happens if 2.4 they go away? What happens if something wild

occurs? We have no idea in the political arena,

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and they lose their ability to do that? Then we're stuck.

DR. DOUGHERTY: Then we'd have to go back to the legislature and say, "This accrediting body no longer exists and we need to make --

MR. COLTER: And how long is that going to take? And we're going to be right back here at this same situation again going slowly to put -- to plug a hole in -- well, to open a hole in the dam so we can let new chiropractors come in.

DR. DOUGHERTY: Yeah.

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MR. COLTER: So from my understanding we're not trying to eliminate CCE; we're trying to augment and make it so that there's a few places — make the statute be a little bit less directive and put that in the rule where we can make quicker changes to it.

DR. DOUGHERTY: My feeling is I'd like see CCE start addressing this issue. I know they are, but I mean make some progress.

You know, again, my feeling is CCE is the only accrediting body in the United States that's accepted by the U.S. Department of Education. If we drop that requirement we're going to go into the legislature and it's like

1	you don't even recognize your own accredit
2	you're only accrediting
3	MR. COLTER: So but we're talking about
4	foreign graduates.
5	DR. DOUGHERTY: Correct.
6	MR. COLTER: CCE has nothing to do with
7	DR. DOUGHERTY: Correct.
8	MR. COLTER: someone at College XYZ
9	Chiropractic College in XYZ in Spain.
10	DR. DOUGHERTY: Which is what I said we
11	need CCE to start. Because, you know, 20 years
12	ago there were only four or five chiropractic
13	college outside the United States. You know,
14	now there are dozens and more are coming.
15	DR. HUNT: More are coming.
16	DR. DOUGHERTY: So the times have changed
17	and we need to address this.
18	MR. COLTER: Exactly.
19	DR. HEAGY: Absolutely.
20	DR. DOUGHERTY: You know, we've got a
21	little bit of a conundrum here that that's our
22	only accrediting body, and if we're not
23	accepting them, what are legislators going to
24	think? You're not accepting your one
25	accrediting body.

DR. HEAGY: It's isn't -- and I'm not 1 2 suggesting we not accept that. I'm suggesting that we make the statute more flexible. 3 4 DR. FOGARTY: I understand your concerns 5 and -- and I think that something that we might 6 consider is say we have -- list your CCE or -and then have the "or" in there to allow for 7 another accrediting body, whatever it might be. 8 9 Now when you're talking about European, you 10 know, it might be ECC. It might be -- there's 11 another one that's out there, too. There's 12 different bodies that are out there. 13 DR. DOUGHERTY: Right. 14 MR. COLTER: Right. 15 DR. FOGARTY: And in the United States you never know. Sometimes there's talk that there 16 17 might another one because they saw the issue 18 that came up with CCE before that was a problem 19 and people thought that maybe they would be shut 20 down, and then that scenario that Dr. -- that 21 Mr. Colter -- you're upgraded today. 22 MR. COLTER: Thanks. 23 DR. FOGARTY: -- that Mr. Colter has been 2.4 talking about, you know, is a reality. And the 25 last thing we want to be doing is sitting here

where CCE goes away, for whatever reason, for political -- what a great way to get rid of our profession. Just say get rid of CCE. Because it'll be a knee-jerk response.

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What other states are doing, and I guess that's the -- why I keep liking the FCLB thing, is that, you know, we can do a power poll, we can see what other states do, which I think we've done in the past. But more importantly, we've got other states that are recognizing that as an issue. You've got NCMIC that's on record of saying, "Your language is archaic. You need to update it. How can we update it?"

And by putting that "or equivalent" allows the flexibility of Boards to go ahead and to say, "All right. I like what he started in his program. We'll go ahead and say that's equivalent to what our Board is willing to accept."

DR. DOUGHERTY: I think the "or" might be the way to go, but I just feel it needs more study. What are these organization's standards? I don't know. I mean, you know, here we are making votes or you know --

DR. HEAGY: Any other Board members?

1	DR. HUNT: I'm aware of a chiropractic
2	college that's opened and functioning in Mexico
3	and they're very subluxation based, but I don't
4	think they're going to come across the border
5	and have the same training that our
6	chiropractors have had. So, you know, I can see
7	misfits along the way.
8	DR. HEAGY: So what about a stop-gap in
9	place like parts 1 through 4
10	DR. HUNT: Yeah.
11	DR. HEAGY: you know, national board, to
12	see
13	DR. HUNT: Yeah.
14	DR. HEAGY: if, you know, they're
15	equivalent.
16	DR. HUNT: I
17	DR. HEAGY: Dr. Fox?
18	MR. COLTER: Can I just talk to this a
19	minute?
20	DR. HEAGY: Sure.
21	MR. COLTER: Because this is exactly what I
22	was trying to get to when I pointed out (c). Is
23	a graduate of a board-approved foreign
24	chiropractic college period.
25	MS. LOUCKS: Mr. Colter, what page are you

1 on? MR. COLTER: 2 30. 3 DR. HUNT: 30. 4 DR. HEAGY: Paragraph (c). 5 MR. COLTER: Smack dab in the middle. 6 MS. LOUCKS: I wasn't sure which version. 7 Thank you. MR. COLTER: So the way I see this going 8 9 forward is, "Okay. Let's say we get this 10 statute approved. How are they going to be 11 approved? Case by case? So that we look at the 12 Mexico school -- and I have the exact same 13 concern. Oh, wait a minute, I don't know 1 4 anything about Mexican chiropractic schooling. 15 So are we going to vote on that -- give the 16 future Board members the opportunity to vote on 17 that case by case, or put it into a rule and 18 keep amending the rules as -- as we find out 19 certain schools are accredited. 20 For instance, Mexico right now, as far as I 21 know, has no accrediting body. Okay? But there 22 is, for European schools --23 DR. HUNT: Right. 2.4 MR. COLTER: -- there are a bunch of 25 European schools that are in Europe, CCE Europe,

1 that are meeting the standards that CCEI has set 2. out. 3 So I'm going to look at that with a little 4 more open mind, but I -- I want to see us expand 5 this. And, in doing so, when we write the rule, 6 if we're going to make it a rule, then we can 7 incorporate these bodies that we want, or this, 8 or that, or however many, and how we want to do that, or even just the schools into the rules, 10 in rules development. 11 MS. PELAEZ: I have a -- how do 12 chiropractors now from, you know, Spain, if they 13 graduate and they're chiropractors there, if 1 4 they come to Florida and they want to practice, 15 do they need to take a test? 16 DR. HEAGY: Well they can't practice here. 17 They can't get a license. MS. PELAEZ: Okay. And is the Florida test 18 19 not show that they're --20 DR. HEAGY: Competent? 21 MS. PELAEZ: -- competent? 22 DR. HEAGY: The national board -- well, the 23 problem is is the language in our current 2.4 statute does not allow for foreign colleges --25 graduates of foreign colleges. It only is CCE

1 accredited colleges that can get -- that can 2. apply for a Florida license. 3 So in order to get the opportunity to apply for a Florida license we have to change the CCE 4 5 language in some way. Does that help? 6 MS. PELAEZ: Yes. DR. HEAGY: And other states had their laws 7 written in such a way that there's some wiggle 8 room, but we do not. We have to actually change 10 the statute in order to have those foreign grads 11 be able to sit. 12 MS. PELAEZ: Would you be comfortable if 13 this person, this chiropractor that's practiced 1 4 five years in Spain, comes to Florida and sits 15 for the Florida board, their test, and passes it 16 with flying colors, you'd be comfortable to get 17 your treatment from this chiropractor? 18 That would be an endorsement DR. HEAGY: 19 question, right? 20 There is no more Florida DR. FOGARTY: 21 board test. 22 (CROSSTALK.) 23 It would be national board, if that's what 2.4 your talking about. 25 MS. PELAEZ: Yeah.

1 DR. HEAGY: The test. 2 So they would have to fit DR. FOGARTY: 3 through 1 through 4, plus the PT. 4 MS. PELAEZ: Okay. 5 DR. FOGARTY: And then they would be qualified to practice in Florida along with the 6 7 juris prudence. MS. PELAEZ: But would -- in your guys' 8 9 opinion would you feel that if this person 10 passed all these tests, would you be comfortable 11 with that? 12 DR. HEAGY: For me it depends on the 13 education. 1 4 DR. HUNT: Yeah. 15 MS. PELAEZ: But they'd have to be pretty 16 well to pass them. 17 DR. FOGARTY: Typically what happens is 18 that in European schools, and the way it's set 19 is different, is that they'll do their basic 20 sciences as we do before, so they -- they have a 21 different structure as far as their education. 22 You know, where the chiropractic program they're 23 going through is what they call a three-two 2.4 program where they've -- it's more of a masters 25 degree as opposed to a doctorate level.

1	So they're getting U.S. people would be
2	taking more school. But if they could pass all
3	four parts
4	MS. PELAEZ: Uh-huh.
5	DR. FOGARTY: it's hard to argue that
6	they're not competent.
7	MS. PELAEZ: Uh-huh.
8	DR. FOGARTY: And nobody's trying to change
9	the standards in the States, but, you know, it's
10	like how can you say that there's a fairness
11	issue, too.
12	DR. DOUGHERTY: Right.
13	DR. HEAGY: Right.
14	DR. FOGARTY: So how do you allow them to
15	
16	DR. HUNT: The caveat is, you know, a good
17	board review could get almost anybody through
18	the boards.
19	DR. DOUGHERTY: That's true. I still have
20	one other
21	DR. FOX: Irene will get you through. You
22	know, there's another thing you have to look at
23	with this. We allow we allow this to go, and
24	I have no idea with someone foreign passing all
25	four boards in physio and most likely to

practice in the States.

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We will see a trend if this starts to occur where students will actually start to go to school in Europe because it's a whole lot cheaper. You're not going to come out of chiropractic education \$200,000 in debt, and you can actually go to Europe and get your education for a fraction of the cost and come back to the United States and be a whole lot better off than you are in the amount of debt that they're coming of, especially my alma mater, so it's — it's very difficult for a new practitioner to come out here and make a decent living and not be exposed to the sharks and to practice in a pit mill —

DR. HEAGY: Yeah.

DR. FOX: -- and get totally disengaged in what they went to school for.

DR. DOUGHERTY: Yes.

DR. FOX: And so that's a can of worms that we're going to be opening up, and then we may see a backlash from some of the universities in the States.

DR. HUNT: You mean, like cutting their prices?

1	DR. FOX: That would be a beautiful thing.
2	(Laughter.)
3	DR. HUNT: Sorry.
4	DR. FOX: I would like to see that happen.
5	So I'm not I'm not saying I'm against that.
6	I'm actually for that. I would love to see
7	education
8	DR. HEAGY: Yeah.
9	DR. HUNT: Yeah.
10	DR. HEAGY: I think it would improve the
11	situation in Florida
12	DR. HUNT: Oh, yeah.
13	DR. HEAGY: particularly.
14	DR. HUNT: Yeah.
15	DR. FOX: So that's
16	DR. HEAGY: So
17	DR. FOX: that another thing to look at,
18	but
19	DR. HEAGY: is there anything else from
20	the Board before we take public comment?
21	DR. DOUGHERTY: Yes. And I direct your
22	attention to paragraph (2), "The Department
23	shall not license any foreign graduate who has
24	committed or who is under investigation for any
25	act or offense in this or any other

1 jurisdiction. 2 What if they've been before their own 3 governing body and -- and suffered the 4 consequences of their decision? So I have a bit of a problem with the word "committed" because 5 that is going to essentially say "no second 6 chances". 7 8 DR. HEAGY: So maybe a time limit? 9 DR. DOUGHERTY: You're going to jail and 10 you're going to jail forever. 11 DR. HEAGY: Well, so maybe a time limit? 12 DR. DOUGHERTY: Maybe a time limit. 13 DR. HEAGY: Because we have seen cases -- I 1 4 think on our application it says something about 15 in the last ten years or something like that. 16 DR. DOUGHERTY: And what more specifically 17 is this trying to say when I try to interpret 18 the language? The Department shall not license 19 20 MS. LOUCKS: Well, actually -- and I'm not 21 going to speak for Mr. Lesho, but he took that 22 provision out of -- that's the way it's 23 currently written in 456, and technically the 2.4 Department of Health is the licensing authority. 25 You all technically are just certifying

these people as eligible to be licensed by the Department, is what the Board's function is.

DR. DOUGHERTY: Okay.

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MS. LOUCKS: And so what this provision says is if there's someone that's under investigation or prosecution in another jurisdiction you all would get the application and review it, and even if you were to say, "Yes, they're eligible for license once this is completed," or whatever, because they have 15 days to notify the Department of the outcome of that investigation.

So basically you all can say, "Yes, they're fine," however, the Department can't issue the license to them until this matter is resolved.

It doesn't say they'll never get licensed necessarily. It's also a grounds to, you know, deny someone a license if for some reason they went on some chiropractic killing rampage in another country and wanted to come here to, you know, be licensed, where you would have a way to say, "Well, you know, you got disciplined by your jurisdiction for, you know, chiropractic malpractice in that area and we're going to deny you."

1	I mean, it doesn't preclude you from not
2	licensing someone or from license someone
3	that's
4	DR. DOUGHERTY: Who has committed? It
5	does.
6	MS. LOUCKS: Well, like I said, that's the
7	way that
8	DR. DOUGHERTY: "Shall not license any
9	foreign graduate who has committed
10	MS. LOUCKS: I guess we need a copy of the
11	way that it should be.
12	(Laughter.)
13	The way that it is well, I was like the
14	way that it is in 456 says that a Board of the
15	Department may refuse to issue a license to any
16	applicant who's investigation or prosecution for
17	an action that would constitute a violation of
18	this chapter.
19	DR. HEAGY: So let's
20	MR. COLTER: Can we strike that?
21	MS. LOUCKS: Sure.
22	DR. HEAGY: Maybe refuse.
23	MR. COLTER: Has committed.
24	MS. LOUCKS: Well, and if you say that
25	would constitute a violation.

1	DR. HEAGY: Yeah. May refuse, as opposed
2	to shall refuse.
3	MS. LOUCKS: Yeah.
4	DR. HEAGY: Anything else? Mr. Colter?
5	DR. FOGARTY: Was that
6	(CROSSTALK.)
7	MR. COLTER: Well, I still
8	DR. FOGARTY: was that electronic
9	MR. COLTER: I still I still I'm
10	thinking we're a bit vague on (c) and I haven't
11	heard any proposals to to shore that up.
12	DR. HEAGY: So let's take public comment
13	and see if that is helpful in any way.
14	DR. DOUGHERTY: Brings it back.
15	DR. HEAGY: Please introduce yourself.
16	DR. WATTS: Thank you, Dr. Heagy.
17	My name's Dr. Brad Watts. I'm a
18	chiropractor in Melbourne, Florida, and past
19	president of the Florida Chiropractic Society.
20	And even though I'm in Melbourne, Florida,
21	I'm actually South African, not Australian. I'm
22	actually now American and truly blessed to be an
23	American. I love living in the great States.
24	This issue has some interesting I don't
25	want to say consequences for me, but for

possibly friends or family of mine, and I've experienced it through a different field than the health care. My sister is a child psychiatrist who graduated from a mid-school in South Africa, and I watched her take the boards in this country, go through her residency and she's one of the lead child psychiatrists at Duke University, an incredible asset to one of the most prestigious medical school in this country.

I definitely believe that this statute actually limits potential assets to the States. I feel that the education system in this country is kind of a unique system where you get associates degrees which don't mean anything, even bachelors degrees, to be quite truthful, you can't get a job with. It's almost -- the educational system has almost become a big business.

MR. COLTER: Yeah.

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DR. WATTS: And the -- I want to go back to the bachelor degree before your DC degree. I feel that if you've graduated from a chiropractic school in a foreign country -- there is a chiropractic school in South Africa,

whether it's good or bad is of an opinion, and I'm not even going to give that opinion -- but there's great schools around the world that are producing phenomenal chiropractors. They may be limited because they go to chiropractic school and they don't get an associates or a bachelors degree because that's not the requirements of schools, and actually most countries to get into chiropractic school.

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Now if they want to come here and we require a bachelor degree, they should be able to go and take a bachelor degree in health science which, again, it is challenging to get a job in the health science with a bachelor degree, which a lot of pre-chiropractic classes are taken. And be able to get licensure, I don't think that lacking a bachelor degree before the DC degree should limit chiropractors in any way.

I definitely feel that -- Dr. Fox, you actually summarized an opinion that I really am in agreement with, is possibly allowing some competition in education.

The reality of it is that I've just hired a young doctor that has graduated from one of the

chiropractic schools in this country with \$250,000 in student loans, and it is a scary thing trying to fall in love with a profession with a debt that size over your head.

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If you can go to a school that is going to teach you to become a quality chiropractor, you should be allowed to go and come back and practice, and I think for Americans to be limited to go anywhere else and study, I don't know any other profession that -- that if you were invited to go study at a prestigious -- I've lost that word -- a well recognized school in London, it's considered a huge honor to go study, and we go, "No, you can't come and practice in Florida if you've gone abroad."

I thought that taking the boards was one of our criteria for becoming a licensed chiropractor. I didn't know the accrediting agency was what was the determining factor, whether you're a good chiropractor or not. I know that there are chiropractors that have gone to school in this country that cannot pass the boards. That's it job, is to theoretically screen and show clinical competency in our profession.

1 So there are a few -- a few of the points 2 that I definitely agree with the Board, and then there are, like I said, some opinions that I do 3 feel strongly about that I don't feel we should 4 5 limit potential assets to the States because of 6 -- of the way the laws are written. 7 Thank you. 8 DR. HEAGY: Thank you. Any questions for 9 -- I don't see any. I don't see any. Thank 10 you. 11 Anybody else? Mr. Lambert? 12 Thank you, Madam Chair. MR. LAMBERT: 13 The FCA board of directors has voted to 1 4 support foreign licensure, but it has to be done 15 on a basis that is uniform and has certainty. 16 Make sure that we have apples being licensed as 17 apples and not being licensed as oranges. 18 Now, what the legislature has done right 19 now with U.S. chiropractic colleges is delegate 20 to the CCE the authority to accredit U.S. 21 schools. 22 So you can pick up the Chapter 460 and 23 anyone can look at it to see what is required 2.4 for licensure. It's not arbitrary. It's there. 25 But if you have something like Board

approval and you want to adopt rules to flesh it out, the Administrative Procedure Act, and Ms. Loucks can better explain that to you later, says that you can adopt rules, but only within the authority delegated by the legislature.

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The Constitution, the Florida Constitution delegates to the legislature -- grants to the legislature the power to adopt laws, not to the Board. A rule is a form of law. It's a quasi law.

The legislature can't micromanage everything, so it creates agencies and grants limited authority to interpret those laws by rules. But it doesn't mean that it's a carte blanche. They give you a -- like a picture frame and you have to stay within that picture frame. So the way this needs to be written is that the legislature will designate to somebody to determine how to figure out which schools are equivalent to U.S. school in eduction quality, something or other. The academics know how to The CCE knows how to do that. And if they're not doing that we need to build a fire under them right now to start doing it.

But this -- this proposal starts that

conversation in a good way, in a good way, but it needs work. It's not going to be done this year. If you rush it's -- it's just going to get balled up.

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Rushed legislation, in my experience, turns out to be bad legislation, if it passes. It's very difficult to pass a good Bill. It takes effort; it takes a lot of effort. The FCA wants to put that effort into -- into this, but it's not going to be right away. A lot of information needs to be obtained.

Those of you who were around -- I think maybe Dr. Dougherty might be the only one -- might remember that this Board asked the FCA to help it pass a Bill in 2007 that addressed fraud, addressed non-physician ownership of practices. And I wrote -- I spent about 14 months writing that Bill and going back to the Board. I thought it was a brilliant Bill; we introduced it in 2008.

The other associations came and shot holes in it. The committee members shot it to pieces. It was awful. Well, back to the drawing boards. Tried it in 2009. Got a little bit better, but it was all shot to pieces. 2010. Finally, in

1 2012, we got it right and by golly that was a 2. good Bill. And that's what happens with 3 legislation, but we need to go first with a product that will have at least some chance of 4 5 getting first committee reference. And so I think this is a good start, but to 6 think that it can be introduced for the next 7 session, it might be unrealistic. We need to 8 work on this. We need to visit with the CCE. 9 Ι 10 understand that Dr. Sal LaRusso really knows this stuff. I'd love to see him at the table. 11 12 He's a good starting source to start working and 13 pulling this together and getting something we 1 4 can all be proud of. 15 DR. HEAGY: Do you -- what is our deadline 16 for having legislation completed for 2016 now? MR. LESHO: To be honest, I'm not really 17 I've been told that we may have already 18 19 missed it. 20 For 2016? Do you know, DR. HEAGY: 21 Mr. Lambert? 22 MR. LAMBERT: No. 23 DR. HEAGY: Thank you so much. 2.4 Dr. Fox? 25 DR. FOX: If you were at the FCLB meeting

1	recently
2	DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh.
3	DR. FOX: the European Chiropractic
4	Association, are they separated or stopped
5	negotiations with CCE or the FCLB regarding all
6	this
7	DR. HEAGY: My take from FCLB meeting
8	Dr. Fogarty was in the room with me, I believe.
9	Dr. LaRusso talked at length about a
10	\$200,000 budget that went to 20,000 because the
11	international community sees this as an American
12	problem and they don't necessarily you know,
13	there's some pushback on that.
14	So there's a fluid situation there.
15	DR. FOGARTY: That was with national boards
16	itself on what the effort that they were
17	going to put out towards the international
18	DR. HEAGY: Okay. Towards the
19	international thing. Okay.
20	DR. FOGARTY: product
21	DR. HEAGY: So I misunderstood.
22	DR. FOGARTY: on trying to create
23	testing and to help
24	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
25	DR. FOGARTY: integrate more of that.

1 DR. HEAGY: Okay. 2 DR. FOGARTY: But because it's American 3 they push back. So, you know, I understand 4 where Mr. Lambert's coming from, but, again, 5 this is something that I think you could massage to death. 6 7 You've got -- you know, I'm -- I wish -and I'll ask Mr. Lambert, if he would please, 8 9 what -- what things where -- I mean, having 10 talks with CCE, they're going to say, "Well, no, it's us. We're the best." 11 12 DR. HEAGY: Right. We're the only ones. 13 DR. FOGARTY: And they're going to go ahead 1 4 and argue back that, we'll go for CCEI or doing 15 that which is their -- their arm of that, which 16 there's pushback European-wise where they don't 17 want any of that because it's an American 18 product still, and the Europeans have their 19 different types of Australasia and all the other 20 types of ways that they want to approach it. 21 I'm open to negotiation. I'm open to 22 talking, but I don't want to sit here a year 23 from now and have the same conversation.

DR. FOGARTY: I want to be able to -- I

DR. HEAGY: Yes, that we keep going.

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1	want to be able to and I don't want to miss
2	the deadline for 2017, if that's what the
3	DR. HEAGY: Right.
4	DR. FOGARTY: the issue's going to be.
5	I think we I think we've got to
6	DR. HEAGY: Move forward.
7	DR. FOGARTY: Well how are we going to go
8	forward? We've asked the FCA. We've asked the
9	FCS. Come to the table. Talk to us. I don't
10	know. Has that been done to this point?
11	DR. HEAGY: No.
12	DR. FOGARTY: No, it has not.
13	DR. HEAGY: I've gotten feedback from
14	different groups. The FCA tells me that it's
15	too fast, too soon, to whatever. So I haven't
16	really gotten any feedback, you know, about what
17	they would accept.
18	DR. FOGARTY: So that's that's my
19	concern. You know, Dr. Kent wants to
20	DR. HEAGY: Dr. Kent?
21	DR. FOGARTY: maybe he can
22	MS. LOUCKS: And if I could just and
23	maybe I'm going to misstate your Ms. Pelaez's
24	question, but I think her question was part
25	of the basis was regardless of where the person

graduated from, the foreign graduate, if they pass the part 4 and the physiotherapy, is that an acceptable measure?

Are you really going to look at where -- whether the school they went to was accredited and if it was accredited only by their country, I guess.

Was that what your question was?

MS. PELAEZ: Yes.

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MS. LOUCKS: Yeah. I think that was what her question was.

DR. FOGARTY: There are accrediting agencies. There's -- in fact, I know all the colleges use it, and I don't remember what the name of the service is, but if somebody comes to me from South Africa and they look at -- they'll view those transcripts and they'll figure out what courses are equivalent to the courses that are taught in the States, and whether or not they meet the standards -- I think Dr. Watts had to go through that when he came over into the States before he went to Life. And every -- everybody is that.

So there are agencies that are already in place that -- that are saying, "All right. This

1	is a good school you went to," versus "this
2	school doesn't is a correspondence school.
3	There's no credence to it."
4	DR. HEAGY: And Mr. Lesho gave me, I think,
5	the World Education Service is what the medical
6	profession uses as the agency for deciding
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: World Health
8	Organization.
9	DR. HEAGY: Oh, the World Health
10	Organization, okay.
11	Dr. Kent?
12	DR. KENT: I think we can address a number
13	of concerns that have been expressed.
14	Dr. Dougherty spoke of
15	DR. HEAGY: Please introduce yourself.
16	DR. KENT: Oh, I'm Christopher Kent. I am
17	licensed to practice chiropractic in Florida, as
18	well as five other states.
19	I'm admitted to practice law in California,
20	but not Florida, and I'm here in my capacity as
21	an individual.
22	DR. HEAGY: Thank you.
23	DR. KENT: You correctly stated the CCE is
24	currently the only accrediting agency for
25	chiropractic that's recognized by the

U.S. Office of Education. And I think if we look at this foreign graduate thing more holistically in the context of some of the other proposals, you'll see that some of these issues can potentially be addressed.

For example, under, you know, the proposed stuff -- you know, I know it may be improper to jump ahead. I'm simply trying to tie some of these pieces together, because I think you folks have done a yeoman's job in putting together some -- some pretty good stuff and addressing some very difficult and complex issues.

But if we look at board-approved chiropractic colleges -- in other words, that would be under Proposed 460.406(6) -- this is on page 21.

DR. HEAGY: Page 10.

MR. LESHO: Page 10 as well.

(CROSSTALK.)

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DR. HEAGY: Page 10.

DR. KENT: But anyway, board-approved chiropractic college means any college, school or program that teaches chiropractic and is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education or its

international equivalent. Now I have some concerns with the international equivalent.

But, again, that would provide coverage under some of the scenarios that have been described previously by members of the Board.

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What happens if CCE goes away? What happens if there's another agency that's recognized by the Department of Education as a chiropractic accreditor? By getting you out of the business of evaluating evaluators, as it were, and deferring to the U.S. Department of Education. I think you're on pretty solid ground.

My personal preference in legislative drafting, which is kind of a specialty of mine, are what are called transitive laws. And those are laws that minimize the discretion of an administrative agency and thereby tend to minimize their exposures as well as their discretion. And to me that's not a negative thing because it allows you to focus on what you can do, and that's enforcement and protecting the public and promulgating rules that are appropriate for licensees, rather than trying to be gatekeepers, test preparers, and evaluators

of far away schools.

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So anyway, I like that. What I'm a little nervous about is "or international equivalent" because that, along with Proposed 460, XXX, under (c) would --

DR. HEAGY: Page 30.

DR. KENT: Yeah. Is a graduate of a board-approved Florida chiropractic college, which again gets you folks back in the accrediting business.

DR. HEAGY: Right.

DR. DOUGHERTY: Right.

DR. KENT: So, you know, what to do. Well, for the U.S. I think it's easy. I think the Department of Education gets it. CCE is in. As long as they maintain that status, no problem. Should that situation change the flexibility is there without having to go back to the statute.

In investigating how other states have handled foreign graduates, many of them do so either by rule or simply by administrative discretion. And the danger to that type of approach, of course, is allegations of arbitrary and capricious decisions should you be a graduate of a school that's denied. And you

say, "Well, what's your criteria," and you say,
"Well, we just sit around and talk about it."

The good news is I think this -- this can be handled. There are organizations, as you had mentioned, such as the World Education Service, that is in the business of evaluating educational programs for substantial equivalence.

And I believe Ms. Loucks pointed out at one point that the medical laboratory technology people have a list of evaluators that can be used. You could do that. And I think that would be the safest course of action, would be to simply have those individuals conduct the evaluation rather than asking the legislature and the governor to put you back in the business of inspecting colleges, attractive as that might be in terms of foreign vacations.

(Laughter.)

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Also, under (d), "Completed the National Board of Chiropractic Examiner Certification."

That's what -- I remember the old ads from Amoco gasoline, the final filter. Well, that's the final filter is that.

So if they have had an education that's

deemed to be equivalent to an American education in terms of chiropractic -- and we'll talk about the professional stuff momentarily -- yeah, we're good to go there.

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In the unlikely event that someone slipped through or, you know, took a review course ten times or something -- you know, I'm being a little bit facetious -- you know, you still have the national board examination as a means of final quality control. And I think in the arguments that a person could somehow circumvent that process would be for the applicant, of the U.S. applicants, as it would be to graduates at foreign institutions. So that's -- that's my proposed solution for you there.

What gets a little dicey is the bachelors degree requirement and I think that can be handled, too. The idea of prolonging adolescents for four years before entering professional education is kind of an American thing, and it's spreading. My nephew just became a doctor of pharmacy. You know, it used to be a registered pharmacist, bachelor of pharmacy degree. Well, now it's a doctor of pharmacy.

We now have doctors of physical therapy clambering for direct access and they -- they've achieved it in many states. We have non-physician providers like nurse practitioners that in many jurisdictions enjoy privileges, you know, other than prescribing drugs, that doctors of chiropractic don't, for example, in my home state of New Jersey. A nurse practitioner can perform a pre-performance athletic physical that chiropractic cannot. You can examine children 'til your heart's content, it's not recognized for that purpose.

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So what I'm saying here is that the systems used in other countries tend to take people from secondary to tertiary professional education without the bachelors degree (unintelligible).

As a matter of fact, in many countries medical physicians are doctors of -- not of doctors of medicine by degree, but doctors of medicine by occupational title. They actually receive a bachelor of medicine, bachelor of surgery degree, yet they use the occupational title "doctor" even though few have doctoral degrees.

They have longer clinical training. They

combine the liberal arts with the basic science stuff. In many countries an attorney is a bachelor of law degree, rather than a juris doctor degree as we have here, which typically involves a bachelors prerequisite.

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And the way that this can become a very serious barrier— I don't want to get into ancient history, but as we look to the future, I think we have to look at the past. The pre-matriculation bachelors requirement, I just don't see how that can possibly be considered rationally related to determining one's qualifications as a chiropractor.

In my own case, for example, when I applied for licensure in Florida they only had a two-year prerequisite, which is what I had. Two years of college, a DC degree. I got my license. I subsequently got a bachelors, master and law degree. And if I had not applied for licensure in Florida then, but had waited, my only option would have been to retake the entire DC program. I don't think that's reasonable. I don't think it's reasonable to demand that foreign graduates have a pre-matriculation bachelors degree.

But here's the juice. The solution as I see it is that to my knowledge, the foreign programs that I'm familiar with do confer a bachelors degree on their graduates upon completion of the chiropractic program, and many a masters degree.

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For example, I recently had some students from Anglo European College come and visit and they get a bachelors degree part way through.

Then they continue with their clinical training and they get a master degree, and that qualifies them for registration with the General Chiropractic Council.

I know the query was raised, do other countries have recognition of the U.S. National Board? No. Some have no final examination whatsoever, but simply accept the qualification from the university, you know, the bachelors, masters degree in chiropractic. Others may have their own examination.

So I think, you know, in summary what you people have proposed is pretty good. My suggestion would be rather than delegate the assessment of bachelors degree equivalence for chiropractic degree equivalence to the Board

1 that you -- you consider using an existing 2. agency. It's defensible. It protects you from 3 potential accusations of being arbitrary and 4 capricious in selecting one over the other 5 because of political issues and so forth. 6 And also has the advantage of making it 7 clear it to the applicant, as was brought up earlier, "Okay. What are the rules? Are we 8 9 going to take anyone?" If someone, you know, 10 comes from a questionable institution in another 11 country, that perhaps has an abbreviated course 12 or a questionable course, well the World 13 Education Services or whatever evaluators you 14 might select will pick that up. 15 So those are my thoughts, and if you have 16 any questions I'd be happy to respond. 17 Okay. Thank you very much. 18 DR. HUNT: Very nice, thank you. 19 DR. FOGARTY: Thank you. 20 DR. HEAGY: Thank you. 21 DR. DOUGHERTY: Thank you. 22 MR. COLTER: Thank you. 23 Madam Chair, may I add to MR. LAMBERT: 2.4 that? 25 Something I forgot to mention earlier is I

placed on the June agenda for the National Association for Chiropractic Attorney's Meeting this subject.

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And the first person that I'll be contacting -- in fact, I'll probably copy everybody here -- is David Chapmas (ph). Some of you may know him.

He is the head -- I'm not sure what his title is -- but the World Federation of Chiropractic and his -- his association deals with all of the other countries, all of the colleges who work -- what we're doing today is we don't know what we're doing. We don't know the terminology. We don't know enough information. We're floundering, and Dr. Kent makes a good point.

To emphasize what I was talking about earlier, you want apples and apples, but if we don't know what we're looking at, it may look like an orange, because another country may grant a bachelors of something or other, but when you look at it, it's really the same thing (unintelligible) just by another name.

Ms. Loucks and I used to get a degree -- what was it -- LLB -- letters of legal -- a

1 bachelors of legal letters. 2. MS. LOUCKS: Not me. Because that's what a law 3 MR. LAMBERT: 4 degree used to be called, bachelors degree. 5 Then they renamed it because it was confusing to 6 a juris doctorate. Okay. So that's -- that's what I'm talking 7 about. We need facts, information. And when we 8 9 get -- gather that information then the solution 10 will present itself. 11 DR. HEAGY: Thank you. 12 DR. HUNT: Thank you. 13 DR. MATLOCK: Hello Chairman Heagy and 14 Vice-Chair Colter. My name is Dr. Lucas 15 Matlock. I'm the president of Florida 16 Chiropractic Society. 17 I'm sitting back there and I keep hearing how fast we're going with this, and I happened 18 19 to be at the October Halloween Board meeting 20 where this all started, which was seven, eight, 21 nine months ago. I don't know -- wherever we 22 are right now? Seven months ago. 23 And I've gotten the revision and the 2.4 revisions and the other revision and I see how 25 much time, effort that Mr. Colter and Dr. Heagy

have put into this. And I've put in plenty of time looking through this and I don't feel as though we're rushing through it at all.

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And I'm sitting back there and I'm hearing some people say the elimination of CCE or and/or. By taking the language of CCE out, you are not eliminating them from accrediting anybody. But I don't know if the lay people during — on this Board are privy to it, but I hope that the chiropractors are — that we were very very very close to CCE losing their accreditation. In every state, but three or four, would not have been able to accept chiropractors into their state because the — had CCE lost their accreditation.

So I believe that the elimination of the CCE language actually protects us as a profession and a state to welcome people in that, you know, God forbid something happens to the CCE.

And, you know, I -- I just want to thank
you guys for the opportunity to do this because
the language, as I'm reading through it all, you
can tell this has not been opened or talked
about or discussed for -- for many years. And I

1	appreciate the opportunity to to have a voice
2	and I appreciate all the hard work that has gone
3	into this so far in the months that it's already
4	been happening.
5	So thank you.
6	DR. HEAGY: Thank you.
7	Any other public comment? (No response.)
8	So do we want to make a motion as a Board
9	about how we want to proceed with this?
10	MS. PELAEZ: Can I ask something?
11	DR. HEAGY: Absolutely.
12	MS. PELAEZ: I just need a little bit of
13	clarification.
14	I heard I hope I'm saying this right,
15	Dr. Kent is it?
16	DR. KENT: Yes.
17	MS. PELAEZ: Okay. He mentioned something
18	that was the basis of what I had asked earlier,
19	something about the Board of Education. What
20	does the Board of okay.
21	What does CCE is that not the one that
22	that checks your accreditation and approves
23	where does the Board of Education come in
24	with this?
25	MS. LOUCKS: Well the

DR. KENT: I'd be happy to answer that.

DR. HEAGY: Go ahead.

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DR. KENT: It does get a little dicey because again we're dealing with the United States system which is very different from the rest of the world.

In the United States, the right to confer degrees is really vested in the states. The federal government has a number of economic incentives, notably student loans, to cause people to want to graduate from an accreditor that's recognized by the Department of Education.

And so what the Department of Education does is recognize accreditors. It doesn't accredit schools directly. So in the case of CCE, for example, or the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, they are recognized by the U.S. Office of Education as being accreditors that qualify for the Title IV money and several other perks. And the states, which of course, reserve the right to license professionals, in many jurisdictions, have chosen to say, "CCE is our accreditor," or "Department of Education approved accreditors are acceptable to us," and

so forth.

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In other countries it is generally the federal government itself that controls the conferring of academic degrees and the operation of schools.

So you don't have a situation where you have a regional or professional accreditor that's recognized by the government. Yet, the government itself said, "We recognize these schools."

So it's usually the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Health or some combination thereof that would do that.

So again, it's difficult, as Mr. Lambert pointed out. You know, it used to be you got an LLB degree. Now we get a JD degree in law. In most foreign countries it's still an LLB. And here in the U.S. it generally requires a bachelors degree prerequisite.

So it's a different sytem. It's a different way of accrediting. And that's why I think rather than get into that business, my recommendation would be to consider using one of the -- the well-known recognized services for determining credential equivalency.

1 DR. HEAGY: Does that help? 2 MS. PELAEZ: No. 3 DR. HEAGY: Sorry. 4 MS. PELAEZ: I think --5 DR. FOGARTY: Wrong answer, but complicated 6 question. I think -- I'm thinking at it 7 MS. PELAEZ: 8 because as the consumer representative and as an 9 analyst for Palm Beach County School District, I 10 see people come in with transcripts from 11 Ecuador, Spain and we need to send it to the 12 Department of Education for them. They need to 13 have it translated by an established translation 1 4 company, and those documents need to be sent to 15 the Department of Education to see if they are 16 eligible to teach. 17 Now the reason I was asking about if 18 somebody comes from Spain and takes your state 19 exam, you know, would you -- is because if 20 somebody comes from Spain with their degrees, 21 normally the Florida -- the Department of 22 Education will review the transcripts, they'll 23 evaluate them, and then say, "You are eligible 2.4 to teach because you do have degrees from your

country. You need to prove that you are

1 proficient in -- you want to teach math, take 2. the subject area exam." And then there's a 3 Florida general knowledge test. And with that, 4 they do grant them. 5 DR. HEAGY: So -- so let me just make sure that I understand the question. The equivalency 6 of the foreign education is determined by what? 7 And so one of the things that we've proposed is 8 that they be looked at through the -- was it 10 World Education Service? What -- and there's a 11 whole laundry list in the --12 MS. LOUCKS: Other -- other boards have 13 foreign credentials evaluated, and there's a bunch of different evaluation services that do 1 4 15 that. And so the applicant is required -- they 16 have to -- they submit their -- or they have 17 their transcript submitted to this credential 18 evaluation committee -- corporation -- and the 19 corporation provides the Board with a report. 20 They've got their --21 DR. DOUGHERTY: Right. 22 MS. LOUCKS: -- degree translated --23 MS. PELAEZ: Yeah. 2.4 MS. LOUCKS: -- and they'll go through and 25 they'll do a course-by-course comparison.

MS. PELAEZ: Yes.

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MS. LOUCKS: And at the end of it, they'll say, "We've reviewed this person's transcript and based on our review, this person -- primarily -- for Clinical Lab it's people from Cuba -- they earn the equivalent of a medical doctor degree that would be (unintelligible) by a United States school --

MS. PELAEZ: Yes.

MS. LOUCKS: -- of medicine. And so the Board gets that evaluation as part of the application package when the person applies.

DR. HEAGY: So that's the solution to the problem right there.

MR. LESHO: That's written into the proposal for foreign graduates here under (b), where it states that they hold a degree from a college or a university and it's been deemed substantially equivalent to a bachelors degree, equivalency shall be determined by a credentials evaluations, which includes an evaluation of all college level courses by credit hours and subject sent directly to the Board office by a regionally-accredited U.S. college or university. The Board may establish by rule

additional credential evaluation entities to determine equivalency, which kind of addresses your comments, Ms. Loucks.

MS. LOUCKS: Uh-huh.

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MR. LESHO: And that's how it's -- it's set up similarly for the Clinical Lab Board.

DR. SPIVEY: And also, Ms. Loucks, I've been knowing you wanted me to talk, and I've been doing some research over here. Because I remember when I had the electrical Board, and since your represent that Board now, I think they have the same situation where they recognize foreign graduates and there is an accrediting body that the individuals will have to submit their information to that body, then they certify to the Board, yes, this person has met similar qualifications.

DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh.

DR. SPIVEY: So that's what I was I was trying to find here.

MS. LOUCKS: Yeah. They -- since they -- they allow education to count as part of their experience, and so they -- actually they used some of the similar -- Josef Silney is the -- the predominant one that people use.

1 They evaluate their credentials to tell the 2. Board what the education is equivalent to. DR. SPIVEY: Right. 3 4 MR. LESHO: And the Clinical Lab statute, like I said, reads just like this. When they 5 have Mr. Josef Silney listed in their rule. 6 MS. LOUCKS: Yeah. I think those are like 7 13 -- 11 or 13 different credentialing agencies 8 9 that are appropriate. 10 DR. DOUGHERTY: Joseph, it looks like maybe 11 -- can you explain why this is directed to 12 equivalent to a U.S. bachelors degree? Because 13 now we also have the concern -- I think the 1 4 primary concern is the chiropractic college. 15 But it doesn't address -- this chapter does 16 address that. 17 MR. LESHO: And this is -- this is kind of 18 just a starting point. 19 DR. DOUGHERTY: Okay. 20 MR. LESHO: And so we can -- we can tweak 21 that to make it apply the other way. It sounds 22 like we are maybe possibly leaning towards 23 removing the bachelors degree requirement 2.4 altogether maybe. 25 Under discussion. DR. DOUGHERTY:

1	MR. LESHO: Because even
2	DR. HEAGY: Under discussion.
3	MR. LESHO: Yeah. And even here in the
4	U.S. as I understand it, it's the schools', the
5	chiropractic colleges' requirements to have the
6	bachelors degree, so we may not even need to
7	have it written into the statute. Is that
8	correct?
9	DR. HEAGY: I think some of the schools
10	followed our lead.
11	DR. DOUGHERTY: Yeah.
12	MR. LESHO: Okay.
13	DR. HEAGY: I think that's kind of how it
14	went.
15	MR. LESHO: Okay.
16	DR. HEAGY: Dr. Matlock?
17	DR. MATLOCK: I just wanted to make a quick
18	comment. This is Lucas Matlock again.
19	That we sit here and he you know, I'm
20	sorry, your last name?
21	DR. SPIVEY: Spivey.
22	DR. HEAGY: Spivey.
23	DR. MATLOCK: Spivey. Congratulations and
24	welcome.
25	DR. SPIVEY: Thank you.

That everybody else seems to 1 DR. MATLOCK: 2 do it the same way, but chiropractic does it 3 completely different and I just would like to ask as a Board how come that's the case? 4 5 MS. LOUCKS: Because the chiropractic 6 statute says that the only people that can apply 7 for licenses are graduates of a CCE accredited 8 9 DR. MATLOCK: Right. MS. LOUCKS: -- school and that's --10 DR. MATLOCK: And that's -- and that's the 11 12 issue. MS. LOUCKS: -- and that's the issue. 13 14 DR. MATLOCK: And I want to try and make it 15 clear for Ruthie because Dr. Kent speaks over my 16 head quite often as well. 17 (Laughter.) CCE has been the only accrediting body for 18 19 chiropractic because of the languages in every 20 state that are very similar to ours. Because 21 the way that our state has it written right now, 22 even if there was other accrediting agencies 23 that are accrediting schools, nobody from those 2.4 schools could come and practice in our country 25 -- in our state.

1 So the -- that national education, you 2. know, they oversee the CCE. 3 So, thank you. 4 DR. HEAGY: Anything else? (No response.) 5 Okay. So how would you like to proceed as 6 a Board? Do we work with this language? 7 know, do we know if it's even a possibility for 2016? Or shall we create a task force to, you 8 9 know, urge all the interested parties to work 10 together. What's the wish of the Board? 11 hate to table it again. 12 DR. FOGARTY: I think there are holes still 13 that we --14 DR. HEAGY: I agree. 15 DR. FOGARTY: -- have to answer. T think 16 it would be prudent for Mr. Lambert with FCA to 17 come back with his June meeting --18 DR. HEAGY: Suggestions? 19 DR. FOGARTY: -- with the suggestions and 20 he can talk to both Dr. Smith, Chatten (ph) 21 Smith, but also bring in Dr. LaRusso from the 22 National Board of Examiners. 23 Have him perhaps help chair the committee 2.4 as far as -- use him as the liaison between the 25 FCA, the other interested parties. I think you

1 took input already from Dr. Kent. I think bring 2 -- keeping him in the loop, keeping also Joey Clum, former president of Life West in the loop. 3 I think if we can bring that in, we -- we 4 5 should be able to get resolution fairly quickly, 6 and I would ask that that be done -- I hate waiting until the next Board meeting but --7 8 DR. HEAGY: Me, too. 9 DR. FOGARTY: -- but I don't see a way 10 around it. 11 DR. HUNT: It's only two months from now, 12 right? It's better than the 18 13 DR. FOGARTY: 1 4 months that Mr. Lambert was promising. 15 (Laughter.) 16 So if you could -- I think there's a good balance between that and the next Board meeting. 17 18 DR. FOX: How do we get all the parties 19 together so we don't do what our typical U.S. 20 government does --21 DR. HEAGY: Keep doing this. 22 DR. FOX: -- by kicking the can down the 23 curb or sweep it under the carpet. So if we 2.4 could figure out a way of moving faster, but 25 prudently and --

1	DR. HEAGY: Set a deadline perhaps?
2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's what this is.
3	DR. HEAGY: I thought today was the
4	deadline, but hey.
5	DR. FOX: That's what I mean. But if we're
6	going to move forward and we're going to wait
7	until the next Board meeting, can we get
8	something in place before the Board meeting so
9	we can come back with something in writing that
10	we're going to agree upon and
11	DR. HEAGY: And vote.
12	DR. FOX: hopefully and vote on and
13	not discuss it more and knock it down the curb
14	again.
15	MR. COLTER: I think Mr. Lambert's comments
16	are very important to take to hear what he
17	said.
18	We could shove this forward today, and it's
19	likely to come back looking like a piece of
20	Swiss cheese.
21	We could amend it again in August and send
22	it forward. It's likely to come back again.
23	You know, he talked about a couple of different
24	times. So I think we should I feel like it
25	has holes. It has it's missing clarity in a

1 few areas, in a few subjects, and that if we're 2 going to send this whole thing, a bunch which we 3 haven't even delved into yet, we need to go back and do a little more homework --4 5 DR. HEAGY: Fill the holes. MR. COLTER: -- and get out a little more 6 7 polish. 8 DR. HEAGY: So if we're going to delay it 9 10 MS. LOUCKS: I just have a question for 11 Mr. Lambert. Generally before a session, how 12 soon before the committees meet do you need to 13 have the legislation -- hopefully with sponsors 1 4 in place, how quick -- because this would kind 15 of give you when your deadline needs to be. And 16 if you're talking about 2017 -- I know we don't know the specific dates, but is it like six 17 18 months? 19 If you're talking about a --MR. LAMBERT: 20 if you're talking about a standalone Bill, the 21 problem is in the House. House members are 22 restricted to six Bills, and so they fill up 23 kind of quick. And some House members hold back

so that they will carry Bills that the

leadership asks them to file.

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1 If it's going to be a Department, part of a 2 Department package, then the Department lobbyist 3 will try to get somebody in the Senate and the 4 They usually go through a committee House. 5 process to get there. So I don't know if this is going to -- if 6 you intend this as a standalone Bill -- that's 7 8 going to be tough. It would be better as the 9 Department. 10 MS. LOUCKS: And if it was going forward 11 for the -- a Department Bill, how soon do they 12 have to have it before te committees meet? Does 13 it have to sort of be -- I mean, I know you 1 4 don't know the Department's timeline, but --15 MR. LAMBERT: Yeah. This --16 MS. LOUCKS: -- just in general. 17 MR. LAMBERT: -- this year the legislature 18 is going to meet in January and February rather 19 than in March and April as it has been. It used 20 to be in March -- April and May. And so the 21 committee meetings will probably start in 22 August. 23 And so Bills -- the earlier a Bill gets 2.4 filed, the better chance it has of going, but

it's going to be kind of -- a lot of people are

scrambling right now to get -- to get Bills developed. It's going to be a new -- it's a new experience.

The only time this happens when they meeting in January is during restructuring every ten years -- redistricting, I mean, every ten years.

So it's a new process. I don't know.

DR. HEAGY: So it sounds like from that feedback, the only possible way that we could have it ready for 2016 is to have it done by August, right? Otherwise, it's next August before we can move this forward.

So having said that, is that a timeline that the task force could work together over the next two months and have something ready for the August meeting for us to vote on? I mean, I know I'm asking you -- but we've been talking about this for nine months.

Because of the accelerated MR. LAMBERT: session this year, I think it's -- it's going to be difficult for the Department to get anything -- if they haven't gotten a sponsor by July.

DR. HEAGY: Okay.

MR. LAMBERT: And --

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1	DR. HEAGY: Thank you.
2	MR. LAMBERT: and I know the FCA has
3	some Bills that we're putting of because of
4	for another session because we just can't polish
5	them in time. And it's it's just part of the
6	process.
7	DR. HEAGY: Thank you.
8	MR. LAMBERT: It's not a fast process.
9	It's not intended to be fast. It's hopefully
10	deliberate.
11	DR. FOGARTY: I'm sorry. I thought the
12	question was to
13	DR. HEAGY: With the FCA.
14	DR. FOGARTY: you and the FCA, would you
15	be willing to work with the task force for a
16	DR. HEAGY: An August meeting.
17	DR. FOGARTY: for us for the August
18	meeting?
19	MR. LAMBERT: You mean on the foreign
20	licensure? Sure.
21	DR. FOGARTY: Thank you.
22	MR. LAMBERT: I mean, that's that's
23	something I've already put into play with the
24	NACA. And I'll be I'll be contacting David
25	Chapman Smith next week.

1	DR. FOGARTY: Great. Okay. I'm not saying
2	that we might have it's not your
3	responsibility to have a sponsor for us.
4	MR. LAMBERT: No.
5	DR. FOGARTY: We just want to be able to at
6	least have something that we can perhaps look at
7	again in August and perhaps even vote on as a
8	Board that this that we have agreement,
9	consensus here between all the players.
10	MR. LAMBERT: For all I know, the World
11	Federation of Chiropractic may have some model
12	language right now.
13	DR. FOGARTY: Thank you.
14	(CROSSTALK.)
15	Dr. Heagy, if we need a motion then my
16	motion is then to table this, create the task
17	force as so stated, and to have the principals
18	come back to this body by the August meeting for
19	a vote.
20	DR. HEAGY: Okay. Second?
21	DR. DOUGHERTY: Second.
22	DR. FOX: Second.
23	MR. COLTER: Second.
24	DR. HEAGY: Discussion? (No response.)
25	Hearing none, all in favor? (Board members

1	responded.)
2	Opposed? (No response.)
3	Motion carries.
4	So if the FCS, the FCA, any other
5	interested parties, we'll ask Dr. LaRusso if
6	he's willing, you know, to move this forward.
7	DR. FOGARTY: Excuse me, Madam Chair, could
8	we
9	DR. HEAGY: Yes?
10	DR. FOGARTY: perhaps because of the
11	time, can we take a micturition break?
12	DR. HUNT: Micturition.
13	DR. HEAGY: We're going to take a break for
14	ten minutes; is that enough?
15	DR. FOGARTY: Thank you.
16	(A break was had.)
17	DR. HEAGY: We're going to go ahead and
18	reconvene this Committee meeting.
19	(Pause while parties reentered the meeting
20	room.)
21	Go ahead and start? Okay.
22	So while she's coming back in I wanted to
23	go ahead and go to the next interrelated piece
24	which is about endorsement, licensure by
25	endorsement.

1	We had a candidate at our last meeting who
2	was ineligible and really kind of had to start
3	again. So I wanted to go to the in your
4	agenda, it is page 28, Licensure by Endorsement.
5	We didn't fill in the number of years. We
6	wanted to sort of get the sense from the Board
7	members what their ideas were.
8	So what say you?
9	DR. FOGARTY: Active and clear license in
10	another state for five years. No discipline.
11	DR. HEAGY: And why five years?
12	DR. FOGARTY: It sounds good.
13	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
14	DR. FOGARTY: Do you want to say do you
15	want to say six-and-a-half or ten? I am not
16	opposed. That's a starting point.
17	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
18	DR. FOGARTY: Five. I think in our other
19	in our statute with other things, like you
20	have to be in practice five years to be a
21	(unintelligible); is that correct?
22	DR. HEAGY: To be on the Board?
23	DR. FOGARTY: To be on the Board is five
24	years.
25	DR. DOUGHERTY: Right.

1	DR. HEAGY: Okay. Feedback?
2	MS. PELAEZ: Hi.
3	DR. HEAGY: Hi. We're talking about
4	endorsement and how many years you've been
5	DR. DOUGHERTY: Page 28.
6	DR. HEAGY: We're on page 28. That we're
7	have to be actively in practice before we
8	would be eligible for licensure by endorsement.
9	MS. PELAEZ: Dr. Fogarty says five years?
10	DR. FOGARTY: That was my number.
11	DR. HEAGY: Dr. Dougherty?
12	DR. DOUGHERTY: Yeah. I'm aware that we
13	Florida did have licensure by endorsement
14	somewhere
15	DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh.
16	DR. DOUGHERTY: either the late-80s or
17	
18	DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh.
19	DR. DOUGHERTY: And you were on the Board
20	at that time, maybe?
21	DR. HEAGY: No. But I remember it.
22	DR. DOUGHERTY: Okay. And it lasted one
23	year and then it got repealed.
24	DR. HEAGY: Why?
25	DR. DOUGHERTY: I do not know.

1	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
2	DR. DOUGHERTY: That's you know, that's
3	my point. Are we opening something here that's
4	got issues?
5	DR. HEAGY: I don't know.
6	DR. DOUGHERTY: I don't know either.
7	DR. HEAGY: But I would be interested to
8	know why it was repealed.
9	MR. LESHO: I spoke to Mr. Lambert about
10	the old endorsement statute and why it was
11	repealed. He did not know off the top of his
12	head and he said he would do some research. He
13	never got back to me on that, and so I can
14	follow up with that and try to get that answer
15	for you.
16	DR. HEAGY: Great. Great. Thank you.
17	Ms. Pelaez?
18	MS. PELAEZ: I'm sorry, Dr. Heagy. You're
19	talking about an endorsement?
20	DR. HEAGY: Yes. It's we had a
21	candidate at our last meeting who was ineligible
22	for Florida licensure because she had practiced
23	in Michigan for 30-some years and, because the
24	requirements at that time were so different than
25	our current requirements, she was ineligible.

1 And so --MS. LOUCKS: Yeah. 2 She had to -- she 3 hasn't taken and passed Parts 1 through 4 in the 4 physiotherapy because when she was licensed in 5 Michigan they had a state exam, so she was 6 actively practicing in Michigan for 20-some 7 years and was on the disciplinary board in Michigan. But because -- and she didn't want to 8 have to necessarily go back and take all the 10 parts of the national exam that she hadn't taken 11 before. 12 MS. PELAEZ: Okay. 13 MS. LOUCKS: But you don't have any 1 4 flexibility to waive that requirement. 15 MS. PELAEZ: This would be like a 16 reciprocity then? 17 MS. LOUCKS: Exactly. 18 MR. COLTER: Let me clarify. Reciprocity 19 is different, and I had a discussion shortly 20 after the last meeting with Mr. Bayo about 21 reciprocity. And with reciprocity we would not 22 -- as a state would not have much oversight. 23 DR. HEAGY: Yes. 2.4 MS. LOUCKS: Reciprocity basically mean if

I am licensed -- for example, I have a license

to practice law in Nebraska before I came to Florida. There's not reciprocity between those two states, meaning I could reciprocate with other states, perhaps -- like I could go into the Washington DC bar, at least at the time I got licensed, just on the fact that I had passed a Nebraska state bar.

There wasn't reciprocity, so I couldn't automatically practice law in any other state.

So when I came to Florida I had to take the full bar exam again. So --

MS. PELAEZ: Okay.

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MS. LOUCKS: -- that's -- reciprocity basically means if you have got a license in once place then you can take that license and go to other places without having to do anything really additionally.

Endorsement is you have requirements for people that have been licensed in other states, but you're still putting some conditions on them to be able to come and practice here, so you're still able to look at their application and make decisions based on those criteria.

MS. PELAEZ: Like we'll accept you if you take this, Florida Laws and Rules?

DR. FOGARTY: Right. For example, like the case that Dr. Heagy said. Here's a woman that was in practice 30-something years. She sat on her state board.

MS. PELAEZ: Yes.

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DR. FOGARTY: She's politically active. She gave back to the profession. Why wouldn't they want her to come in the state?

MS. PELAEZ: Yes, I remember.

DR. FOGARTY: And we have -- based on the rules, we do not have the ability to do that.

So what I would like to see in this is that we have the ability as a Board to say, "That's a good person."

I mean, I've got people with, you know, that's on national boards currently or FCLB that's politically active, have clean and actives licenses, gives back to the profession, wants to be part of this state, and they cannot do it without taking all their national boards again. And that's just -- it's just -- why -- if they have a good license in that state, why not allow them to take Laws and Rules and juris prudence. They can pass that. Let them come into the state. That's my opinion. That's what

1 I'd like to see. This isn't a lot of rocket scientists for 2 3 us to decide as a Board whether or not we want 4 this or not. I don't need anybody else's opinion from other organizations. We've got the 5 input. Let's pick the number of years and let's 6 7 move on with it. My opinion. 8 MR. COLTER: I would like to bring up --9 Ms. Loucks, did you make a comment on (d) of 10 this proposed? Was your comment about --11 DR. HEAGY: Yes. 12 MS. LOUCKS: Well, I quess --13 MR. COLTER: -- whether we should be having 1 4 them take the -- requiring the parts? 15 Again, I would just require DR. FOGARTY: 16 17 MS. LOUCKS: I guess I was asking because 18 if you're going to let them -- if you basically 19 are looking at people who have been practicing 20 in other states for a certain number of time, it 21 seems to me that looking -- (d) is you're making 22 them look at -- behind their application. 23 You're making -- you're going back to look 2.4 at their education to see if they took the

national board, and it's like do you really want

1 2 MR. COLTER: Exactly. And that's licensure 3 by examination. So I'm proposing that we strike (d) from the -- from the -- this 4 5 paragraph. 6 DR. FOGARTY: I would agree. 7 MS. LOUCKS: And I quess, Mr. Colter, your 8 comments regarding number 2 in the previous 9 would apply to number 2 --10 MR. COLTER: Exactly. Again, who has 11 committed --12 DR. DOUGHERTY: Yes. 13 MR. COLTER: -- I'd like to see that go 14 away. 15 And perhaps you have better language. When 16 we were talking about it earlier, your language 17 sounded a little bit more better -- "a little 18 bit more better". (Laughter.) A little bit 19 better. Mor better. 20 (Laughter.) 21 Well I was just reading 456, MS. LOUCKS: 22 but I guess the question is the way that 23 Dr. Fogarty had phrased it is if you want to 2.4 allow -- because Dr. Fogarty had said clear and

never been disciplined, which is different than

1 if you want to allow people who's license had 2. been disciplined in another jurisdiction to 3 still apply by endorsement, and then just have 4 it be reviewed like you do initial applicants now where -- like we had this morning. They had 5 disciplinary action taken against them in 6 another state. Just making those have to be 7 Board reviewed. 8 9 So, you know, they might -- the would --10 they would have to have a clear license before 11 they could get a Florida license because other 12 statutes say that you can't have an encumbered 13 license and then come here and get licensed without the same kind of encumbrance. 1 4 15 DR. FOGARTY: Clear and active is what 16 we're saying? 17 MS. LOUCKS: No. Other states don't call 18 it that exactly. But, yes. 19 DR. HEAGY: So additionally, infractions in 20 other states don't necessarily translate to infractions in Florida. 21 22 That's correct. MS. LOUCKS: 23 DR. HEAGY: So that that would have to be 2.4 something we would review case by case. You 25 know, I'd want to make sure that it wasn't

1 automatic, that it had to be reviewed before --2. MS. LOUCKS: No. But if there --3 DR. HEAGY: -- if there was an encumbrance. 4 MS. LOUCKS: -- was a change -- the 5 language in (2) to the language that's in 456 -6 well, that talked about investigations. But if you've got someone -- as long as their license 7 is clear when they apply, if they've had 8 9 previous discipline, it would be something that 10 would have to be reviewed, and then what other Boards have done -- and I think this Board's 11 12 done it for other criminal convictions in the 13 past --1 4 DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh. 15 MS. LOUCKS: -- you look at a list of 16 things that you delegate approval to Board 17 staff, and other like -- a certain --18 misdemeanor crimes, or whatever -- I'm not sure 19 for this particular profession if you've done 20 that in a while. I don't remember. 21 But there are certain things that you 22 delegated to the Board staff that they can 23 approve without bringing it to the Board. 2.4 things -- well -- and we had the discussion at

the last meeting about the malpractice, whether

25

you wanted that to be delegated to the staff as 1 2 well since there's really no grounds to deny 3 someone for a malpractice payout of over 4 \$300,000, or whatever it was. 5 DR. HEAGY: Okay. MS. LOUCKS: So it's kind of what -- those 6 individual issues is what's probably either come 7 to the Board, if they have to, or you've allowed 8 9 staff to approve them with the Board's consent. 10 DR. HEAGY: Yeah. Delegate that authority. 11 Dr. Dougherty? 12 I think Dr. Fogarty makes DR. DOUGHERTY: 13 very good points and this is something that may 1 4 be a very good thing for us to do. 15 I would just like to wait until Mr. Lambert 16 comes back with what happened back in whenever 17 it was, the late-80s or early-90s when we had 18 this for one year and it got repealed. 19 So I -- I know -- he told me he put a phone 20 call into the archives and -- how long does it 21 usually take? 22 MR. LESHO: I'm not sure. 23 DR. DOUGHERTY: I mean, it shouldn't take 2.4 more than a -- when did you ask? Oh, you did. 25 Okay. I thought you said he did.

1	MR. LESHO: Well he put in the call, but I
2	spoke with him and we initiated that together.
3	DR. DOUGHERTY: Right.
4	MR. LESHO: And he I guess it was maybe
5	three weeks ago or more. It's been kind of a
6	while.
7	DR. DOUGHERTY: Okay.
8	DR. HEAGY: And how do you guys feel about
9	five years? Is that good to everybody?
10	DR. DOUGHERTY: Yes.
11	MR. COLTER: Five years is good with me.
12	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
13	MR. COLTER: But, again, I would like to
14	see what happened.
15	We've waited this long, and waiting two
16	more months until the next Board meeting, I
17	don't think, is unreasonable.
18	MS. LOUCKS: And if I could just ask, on
19	number 3, if they've been well it says
20	that you you may require someone who
21	graduated from chiropractic school more than ten
22	years before the application to take the SPEC,
23	but if they've been actively practicing they
24	wouldn't necessarily would you want that?
25	DR. HEAGY: So do we need to differentiate

1	between people who have been practicing?
2	MS. LOUCKS: Because you could have
3	DR. HEAGY: A license.
4	MS. LOUCKS: You can hold an active license
5	and not be practicing. So because you can have
6	like an example, and, see, you can have a
7	valid license and not be practicing. So if you
8	change (c) to well, it says "actively
9	practice" there. But I guess do you need
10	both or does 3 need to be changed.
11	DR. HEAGY: We could just strike 3. If
12	they had been actively practicing, have an
13	unencumbered license. If they've been go
14	ahead.
15	DR. DOUGHERTY: And what if there's a
16	person who's taken some time off for problems or
17	whatever and realize they can't stand it in New
18	York anymore, it's cold, and you come to sunny
19	Florida for their health.
20	DR. HEAGY: Well, if it's been
21	DR. FOGARTY: Then they're not actively
22	practicing.
23	MS. LOUCKS: Well
24	(CROSSTALK.)
25	DR. DOUGHERTY: What do we do with them?

1	MS. LOUCKS: You may not want to do it from
2	the graduation date, but from their late date of
3	practice
4	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
5	MS. LOUCKS: maybe is what you might
6	want to look at.
7	DR. HUNT: We should just advise everybody
8	to take Florida requirements before they
9	graduate.
10	MR. COLTER: Right.
11	DR. HEAGY: Have it be the standard.
12	DR. HUNT: In 30 years you're going to want
13	to go there.
14	DR. HEAGY: Have that be the standard of
15	everybody.
16	(Laughter.)
17	MS. LOUCKS: That's just a question that I
18	had.
19	DR. DOUGHERTY: It's a good point.
20	DR. HEAGY: So on number 3 how about the
21	idea that if they've not been in active practice
22	we would require a SPEC exam.
23	DR. FOGARTY: I think that's I think
24	it's reasonable.
25	DR. HEAGY: I think so, too.

1	So ten years? Five years?
2	MS. PELAEZ: Five years with
3	MR. COLTER: Over five?
4	DR. DOUGHERTY: I'd go shorter than that.
5	Maybe three or four. You're not adjusting.
6	You're not diagnosing anybody. Three or four
7	years goes by, you could get rusty.
8	DR. FOGARTY: I tend to agree. Because I
9	think you need that. You need that clinical
10	competency.
11	MR. COLTER: Right.
12	DR. FOGARTY: And I don't want somebody
13	that's going to go ahead and come in and then
14	all they do is insurance reviews, to come in and
15	they don't have patient contact for that period
16	of time, too. And they say, "Well, I review
17	files and I want a Florida license so I can
18	review other files."
19	You want somebody that's clinically
20	practicing.
21	DR. HEAGY: So
22	DR. HUNT: Three?
23	DR. HEAGY: can we direct Mr. Lesho to
24	finish drafting this in a completed form for us
25	to review and vote on, or do you want to vote

1	now? What's your pleasure, Board?
2	I feel like we have a sense for
3	DR. HUNT: I'd like to see final draft
4	form.
5	DR. HEAGY: Okay. Is that a motion to
6	DR. HUNT: Yes.
7	DR. HEAGY: table it?
8	DR. DOUGHERTY: I'll second.
9	DR. FOGARTY: To have five years' practice,
10	is what we're asking for.
11	DR. HEAGY: Yes. And then two years in
12	active practice, right?
13	DR. FOGARTY: That's fine.
14	DR. HEAGY: Before they take the SPEC exam,
15	okay?
16	DR. HUNT: Yeah.
17	DR. FOGARTY: Very good.
18	DR. HEAGY: Mr. Lesho's going to bring a
19	final?
20	MR. LESHO: Yes. And I will still try to
21	get with Mr. Lambert about the history of the
22	previous
23	DR. HEAGY: Okay. So any other discussion?
24	(No response.)
25	Call the question. All in favor of tabling

1 this to get Mr. Lesho's final draft, say aye. 2. (Board members responded.) 3 Any opposed? (No response.) 4 The next one that I want to take on 5 is the terminology. There are a number of issues that were 6 brought to my attention. One that I know will 7 be a bold move for us to remove the word 8 "medicine" from the word "chiropractic". 10 So I would love to hear your feedback as a 11 Board. 12 DR. DOUGHERTY: It's interesting. 13 My feeling is that this was put in in the 1 4 mid-90s, and it was as a result of the Medical 15 Association trying to say that they were the 16 only ones who give medical opinions and make 17 medical necessity --18 DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh. 19 DR. DOUGHERTY: -- determinations. A big 20 effort by that. So this was done -- not just 21 the chiropractors -- podiatrists, somebody else 22 -- I forget -- to put medicine in their title. 23 DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh. 2.4 DR. DOUGHERTY: You know, it's nothing to 25 do with drugs or anything like that. It was

done to prevent -- I mean, if we lose the right 1 2. to say "medical necessity", you know, we're -we're going to be in trouble. So I think it's 3 -- it's an important thing to have in there. 4 5 Also there were other cases where team physicians -- you know, volunteer team 6 7 physicians. You don't have the immunity unless you're practicing medicine, and we are 8 9 practicing chiropractic medicine, so we fall 10 into that. 11 You take away -- you take away the word 12 medicine and we're not practicing medicine. 13 We're -- no civil immunity on that case. 14 DR. HEAGY: Even though we're physicians? 15 I'm asking. I don't know the answer. 16 mean, we're not taking away our physician status 17 by removing --18 DR. DOUGHERTY: Correct. 19 DR. HEAGY: -- by removing the word 20 medicine. 21 DR. DOUGHERTY: All right. Let me --22 DR. HEAGY: Because I looked at the other 23 boards and, you know, we're the only state in 2.4 the country that uses the word "chiropractic 25 medicine". I mean, the Board of Chiropractic

Medicine. 1 2. DR. DOUGHERTY: The legislature had 3 recognized a generic meeting of medicine as early as 1980 by enacting the Florida statute 4 granting volunteer team physicians civil 5 immunity -- there's a statute number there. 6 Defines the term "team physician" as any 7 physician licensed to practice medicine, 8 9 pursuant to Chapter 458, Chapter 459, Chapter 10 460, Chapter 461, or 466 who volunteers as team 11 physician. Also --12 DR. HEAGY: Sounds like it includes us. 13 DR. DOUGHERTY: Pardon me? DR. HEAGY: It sounds like it includes us, 1 4 15 using our statute number. 16 DR. DOUGHERTY: By -- by the term -- well, pursuant -- it includes us with medicine, yeah. 17 18 DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh. 19 DR. DOUGHERTY: With the term "medicine". 20 DR. HEAGY: Okay. Thanks. 21 Okay. Also, good samaritan DR. DOUGHERTY: 22 Any person including license -- any 23 person including those licensed to practice 2.4 medicine, who gratuitously and in good faith, 25 rendered emergency care or treatment, shall not

1 be held liable for any civil damages as a result 2. of such care or treatment, or as a result of any 3 act or failure to act in providing or arranging for further medical treatment when the person 4 acts as an ordinary reasonably prudent person 5 would have acted under the same circumstance. 6 Here the term "licensed to practice 7 medicine" could be interpreted as applicable 8 9 only to allopathic physicians in the absence of 10 the aforementioned 1990's modifications. 11 Also there was a place where the court 12 recognized that -- let me see. 13 DR. HEAGY: We can come back to that. 14 MR. COLTER: Okay. 15 Does anybody else have DR. HEAGY: 16 something? 17 DR. FOX: As much as I'm not here to 18 promote chiropractic medicine in any way shape 19 or form, I agree with Ken. I don't know if it 20 could come back and bite us. I don't know how 21 it will help us by taking it out. 22 I know it creates confusion and that's the 23 part that I don't like. 2.4 DR. HUNT: Yep. 25 And the confusion part is, is I DR. FOX:

1 don't like it in any way shape or form. I just 2 don't want it -- by taking it out, to come back and bite us. I don't know how. I just can't 3 4 foresee in the crystal ball of the future of what may happen to us of taking away more things 5 6 from chiropractors. 7 DR. HEAGY: And just -- I'm sorry. ahead. 8 DR. FOX: But that's -- that's my only 10 thought process of the reason for leaving it 11 there. 12 I do, as I said, dislike the confusion that 13 it poses to the public, but it was put in there 1 4 for a reason in somewhere shape or form in the 15 past to somehow protect us. I don't know how. 16 DR. HEAGY: I'm curious to know if other states have trouble with this without the word 17 "medicine". 18 19 DR. FOX: I don't know. My small mind -- I 20 haven't figured it out besides the confusion. I 21 never understood it when I came into this state. 22 However, it's there. 23 DR. HEAGY: I think new graduates have a 2.4 problem with it, too. You know, they think they 25 have a degree in chiropractic medicine because

1 our board is named that, perhaps. 2 Ms. Pelaez, as a consumer member, so you 3 have an opinion on this? DR. FOX: I would be interested to hear 4 5 what Dr. Kent has to say on this. DR. KENT: I really can't opinion on this 6 7 aspect of the law. (Unintelligible. Not using 8 microphone.) 9 MS. PELAEZ: What other states -- you were 10 just mentioning other states. What other states 11 have different names? 12 DR. HEAGY: They are boards of 13 chiropractic, board of chiropractic examiners. 14 You know, if you Google chiropractic medicine, 15 Florida comes up. 16 DR. HUNT: So, excuse me. I just looked 17 for synonyms for medicine, or, you know, the 18 thesauruses, and it says anesthetic, antibiotic, 19 antidote, antiseptic, antitoxin, balm, 20 biological, capsule, cure, dose, drug, elixer, 21 injection, inoculation, liniment, lotion, 22 medication, medicament, pharmaceutical, 23 pharmacon, physic, pill, potion, prescription, 2.4 remedy, salve, sedative, serums, tablet, tincture, tonic, vaccination and vaccine. 25

1	What of that has to do with me? Nothing.
2	MS. PELAEZ: How about physician?
3	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Same thing.
4	MS. PELAEZ: Same thing? Physician is the
5	same? Chiropractic physician?
6	DR. HUNT: I just looked up I was just
7	looking for a different word to use than
8	"medicine" and none of those work for me.
9	DR. FOX: I heard (unintelligible) that one
10	time.
11	DR. HUNT: Did you?
12	(Laughter.)
13	DR. FOX: They introduced me for the
14	trainer of the school hockey team.
15	(Laughter.)
16	That was his (unintelligible).
17	DR. HEAGY: Okay?
18	DR. DOUGHERTY: 2nd District Court of
19	Appeal, while finding that chiropractic
20	physicians are competent to testify as to
21	reasonable medical probability, as to the
22	permanency of injury sustained in automobile
23	accidents, explains that medical relates to the
24	science of medicine and the practice of
25	chiropractic is the practice of medicine,

1 although in the restricted form. 2 It says the 2nd District Court of Appeals in Florida. 3 4 DR. HEAGY: So by changing the word medicine, would it remove that opinion? 5 6 I mean, by not calling it medicine, because 7 of the confusion issue, I'm asking -- again, I don't know the answer. 8 9 DR. DOUGHERTY: My understanding is that we 10 can give medical probability, medical opinion, 11 medical necessity because medicine is in our 12 definition. And if we take that out, insurance 13 companies will say, "No, you can't give medical necessity." 14 15 DR. HEAGY: Don't other states give medical 16 17 DR. DOUGHERTY: Well, this was started in 18 Florida by the Florida -- the FMA trying to do 19 this. 20 I don't know if they've done it in other 21 states, but they tried to do it here, and my 22 feeling is as soon as you take this out, they're 23 going to try to do it again. 2.4 DR. HEAGY: Okay. 25 Could I ask. MR. COLTER:

1	DR. DOUGHERTY: Uh-huh.
2	MR. COLTER: Could I ask what precipitated
3	removing the word "medicine" throughout the
4	statute?
5	DR. HEAGY: That's a great question. I
6	took feedback from the profession and this was
7	one of the issues that I felt like needed to
8	come before the Board for discussion and
9	decision.
10	MR. COLTER: And what were their concerns?
11	DR. HEAGY: Confusion to the public mainly,
12	and the fact that
13	MR. COLTER: Because the word "medicine"
14	and chiropractors don't
15	DR. HEAGY: Well that more that you
16	know, consumers often ask me, "Oh, so that means
17	they're also a medical doctor." You know, "They
18	are a chiropractor and a medical doctor," and,
19	you know, I explain, "No, they're chiropractors.
20	It's just a different term for chiropractor."
21	So I think that that public perception is
22	why I felt like we needed to at least talk about
23	it.
24	DR. SPIVEY: But wouldn't that same
25	argument be used if you you were just saying

1	you are considered chiropractic physicians.
2	DR. HEAGY: It does come up.
3	DR. SPIVEY: So would that be an issue with
4	the public as well?
5	DR. HEAGY: It does come up. When the
6	public asks me, "Oh, they were a medical doctor,
7	too, because they're a chiropractic physician."
8	I think that that word tends to be more
9	generic than the word "medicine," you know.
10	DR. DOUGHERTY: Right now there are three
11	classes of physicians in Florida allopath,
12	osteopaths and chiropractors.
13	So we are physicians.
14	DR. SPIVEY: Right.
15	DR. DOUGHERTY: Yes. It's not just a term.
16	We are, by Florida statute.
17	DR. SPIVEY: And that I was wondering
18	that same question you asked also, Mr. Colter,
19	why what brought this on to remove the term
20	"medicine".
21	DR. HEAGY: Just feedback from the
22	profession.
23	DR. SPIVEY: And just just from a
24	layman's standpoint, I'm thinking that if you
25	did remove the term "medicine," it may actually

1	take something away from your profession.
2	DR. HEAGY: Right.
3	MR. COLTER: But how are medicine and
4	medical you kept referring to "medical". How
5	is "medicine" and "medical" connected?
6	DR. DOUGHERTY: If you look up and I
7	know Dr. Julie just did, but if you look at the
8	second definition it's "healing". It's not just
9	drugs.
10	Drugs would be the first definition. The
11	second is just generic healing.
12	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
13	DR. DOUGHERTY: So it's in that respect
14	that it's we're practicing chiropractic
15	medicine.
16	DR. HUNT: Can we call it chiropractic
17	healing?
18	(Laughter.)
19	DR. DOUGHERTY: Well that is what we try to
20	do, I hope.
21	You know, but the statute also says you can
22	call yourselves chiropractors. You can call
23	yourself practicing chiropractic. It leaves it
24	up to the individual practitioners how they want
25	to advertise and what they want to do. This is

just in our statute. And again, that is to protect us from the FMA, which, you know, in Florida got a bug up their butt that they were going to take us out of insurance, take us out of all this stuff. You know, testifying in car accident cases.

DR. HEAGY: Anybody else?

MR. COLTER: I think that the ramifications might be pretty -- just like Dr. Fox suggested. We don't know what the future may bring, but I have a sense that the ramifications of removing it could be -- could be dangerous.

DR. HEAGY: Okay.

1 4

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DR. FOX: I quote Louis Sportelli and say,
"Regulate and not restrict." I just -- I don't
want to see anymore of our rights taken away
from us. As much as I don't -- I don't consider
ourselves medical practitioners. We're
chiropractors. And I do -- and I was going to
bring up the second point, even though the
lengthy description of medicine, the other part
of the word "medicine" is healing, and just like
a doctor is a teacher.

So I don't like that as a chiropractor; however, it's there and I just don't want to

lose any rights.

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So I would -- I would be -- I would like not to cut it from our statute at this time.

DR. HEAGY: Okay. Any other feedback from the Board? We'll take public comment.

Anybody from the public?

DR. MATLOCK: Yes. Lucas Matlock.

Once again, I would ask why -- why are we doing things different? We're the only state in the country that has a chiropractic medical board. And there is not a single chiropractic school that I've been able to find in the country or world that graduates chiropractic physicians.

And to me, the Board of Chiropractic has one particular purpose and that's to protect the public. And chiropractic medicine and chiropractic physician, in my opinion, is very confusing, and it confuses the public. And I see a lot of people and I get a lot of -- a lot of people ask me in my practice, and in other places where I travel, when they see it on cards, "What makes somebody a chiropractic physician," and "is that more than just a chiropractor?" And it -- it's very confusing

1 and I don't see there a reason being for it at 2. all. 3 I know -- you keep -- you keep bringing up what are the ramifications? Well, what does it 4 5 actually give us? What has it given us? didn't help with -- it didn't help with PIP. 6 7 Okay. Acupuncture -- acupuncturists are actually acupuncture physicians. They weren't 8 9 even allowed any of PIP, and we're nowhere even 10 near on the same plateau as a medical doctor 11 with a PIP. 12 So my point is why is it there, and what is 13 it doing to help us at all? 1 4 So, you know, there again, the concern is 15 is our public imagine and the safety of our 16 community. 17 So, thank you. 18 DR. HEAGY: Thank you. Anybody else? 19 DR. WINEGARTEN: I have something else. 20 DR. HEAGY: Please introduce yourself. 21 Mindy Winegarten, DR. WINEGARTEN: 22 chiropractor from Port Orange. 23 I hear FMA and I hear insurance. All the 2.4 other states that do not have medicine on their 25 board still deal with insurance companies, and

1	still deal with the medical necessities if they
2	document correctly. And I'm sure they have a
3	medical association that is threatened
4	chiropractic in their states, but they still did
5	not succumb to say we have to put medicine on
6	the end of our title.
7	It is confusing and I think it's something
8	that if it bothers you, then stand up for it.
9	DR. HEAGY: Thank you. Any other public
10	comment? (No response.)
11	Okay. So do you want to can I get a
12	motion to keep it or remove it?
13	MS. PELAEZ: I motion to keep it.
14	DR. DOUGHERTY: I'll second to keep
15	medicine in the
16	DR. HEAGY: Discussion?
17	MS. PELAEZ: Medicine. The way it is.
18	DR. DOUGHERTY: I will second.
19	DR. HEAGY: Discussion? (No response.)
20	Okay. Call the question.
21	All in favor? (Board members responded.)
22	Opposed?
23	MR. COLTER: No.
24	DR. HEAGY: Three. Dr. Fogarty, did you
25	vote for or against?

1 DR. FOGARTY: For. 2 DR. HEAGY: Okay. So your motion carries. 3 It stays. 4 The last two things are more -- well 5 CEU Review and rescinding process. Because of the issues that Dr. Hunt and I 6 have had with some of the CE providers, I --7 there's no mechanism for which we can remove 8 their approval, so that's what that -- that's on 10 page 12. We just added -- let's see -- (c), that 11 12 underlying piece there so that we had statutory 13 authority to -- if we attended a meeting that 1 4 had been approved we could rescind future CE 15 credit for that provider until they got it 16 straightened out. So that's what that one is 17 about. 18 Discussion? 19 DR. HUNT: Well, that makes sense to me 20 because, you know, as I look through these, and 21 everything looks good, if I were to show up in 22 the meeting and it didn't fit, what was 23 represented, I would like to be able to redirect 2.4 that in the future.

And we tend to approve a

Yes.

DR. HEAGY:

25

1	recurring program once so that they may be
2	approved the entire year when after we audited
3	it, it may actually not be what we approved.
4	DR. HUNT: Right.
5	DR. HEAGY: Or what would meet our
6	standard. But we have no statutory authority to
7	rescind that after we've already approved it for
8	the year.
9	DR. HUNT: Yeah.
10	DR. HEAGY: So
11	DR. HUNT: And I I don't think it'll
12	happen a lot, but I like the option.
13	DR. HEAGY: Yeah. Any other discussion?
14	DR. DOUGHERTY: I think it sounds good.
15	DR. HEAGY: Okay. Public? (No response.)
16	Okay. I'll entertain a motion.
17	DR. DOUGHERTY: I'll move to include that
18	language.
19	DR. HUNT: And I'll second it.
20	DR. HEAGY: Okay. Discussion? (No
21	response.)
22	Call the question.
23	All in favor? (Board members responded.)
24	Opposed? (No response.)
25	Motion carries.

1 The last one, page 13. This was brought to 2 my attention sort of after the fact. 464.13(k), 3 "Making a misleading, deceptive, untrue, or 4 fraudulent representation in the practice of chiropractic medicine, or employing a trick or 5 scheme in the practice of chiropractic medicine, 6 when such trick or scheme fails to conform to 7 the generally prevailing standards of treatment 8 9 in the chiropractic medical community. 10 Meaning it feels like there's a prevailing 11 scheme or trick that is normal. So we -- we 12 just opted to strike that last part of the sentence so that we could determine whether 13 14 there was a trick or scheme happening. 15 It makes sense. 16 DR. HUNT: It makes sense. 17 DR. HEAGY: Yeah. I felt like that was 18 more housekeeping than anything else. 19 DR. DOUGHERTY: Now it's good. 20 DR. HEAGY: Kind of silly. Discussion? 21 DR. FOX: It sounds good. 22 DR. HUNT: So moved. 23 DR. HEAGY: Okay. 2.4 DR. DOUGHERTY: Second. 25 DR. HEAGY: Call the question.

1	All in favor? (Board members responded.)
2	Opposed? (No response.)
3	Motion carries. Thank you for your
4	diligent work today.
5	Was there anything else to come before this
6	Legislative Committee?
7	MR. COLTER: I'd like to bring up the
8	while we did branch off a chapter on scope of
9	practice.
10	DR. HEAGY: Uh-huh.
11	MR. COLTER: And the
12	DR. HEAGY: Page 5.
13	MR. COLTER: definition on page 10 of a
14	board-approved chiropractic college, it maybe
15	kind of the second one may be kind of moot
16	today after today's discussion, but I still
17	think it ought to be in the definition so that
18	it covers all the different chapters and not
19	just the chapter on licensure by examination.
20	And the other one is that created the
21	standards of practice by taking a whole bunch of
22	stuff out of the definitions that were more
23	shall's and may's and things like that and moved
24	it to a different chapter.
25	DR. HEAGY: So with that in mind I'm so

1 glad you brought that up. Mr. Lambert seemed to 2. have to some concern that by revamping the whole 3 chapter, it might endanger us moving forward on 4 the other issues that we actually had in mind based on the PT board. 5 Did you guys hear the same thing that I 6 7 heard there? He said that they had sort of revamped their chapter because there was such a 8 9 volume of change, they were sort of suspicious 10 of it and -- so, you know, I'm not sure what 11 your feeling is on taking it one issue at a time 12 or, you know --13 MR. COLTER: I think we should clean up because there was also another section that we 14 15 -- restricted license. I think that is --16 DR. HEAGY: Took that out, yeah. 17 MR. COLTER: -- should be gone. But we 18 need to get the consensus on that. 19 I think we should do a professional job in 20 writing the statute to the best of our ability 21 no matter what the naysayers might have to say 22 about it. 23 DR. HEAGY: Okay. 2.4 MR. COLTER: And that's why I suggest that 25 if we're writing a definition that applies to

many parts, as board-approved chiropractic college does, we should move it out and move things that aren't definitions out of definitions.

DR. HEAGY: Okay. Ms. Loucks?

2.4

MS. LOUCKS: I just -- I know we didn't talk about it, but you had included as part of the revision the standards of practice, and I just want to tell the Board that based on that North Carolina dentistry Supreme Court decision with FTC, Boards that have the ability to determine standards and scope of practice are ones that are going to be subject to scrutiny. Not that you shouldn't go ahead and proceed with this, but I'm just going to be -- you know, well, we're going to have to watch it.

So I just want to put you on notice basically that this may raise a red flag issue, because I know the legislature has been made aware of that FTC North Carolina dentistry opinion, and so it's high on their radar.

So this is an area that you may get some pushback from, but I'm not saying that you shouldn't go forward and do it, but this is one of the areas that they may be looking at.

DR. HEAGY: Okay. Thank you.

2.4

DR. FOX: Good point we just made by not completely revamping this entire piece of statute by just simply crossing off the accredited by council of chiropractic education.

That clears a lot of -- what we're trying to accomplish by simply scratching that. It's -- it takes away a lot of confusion and a lot of issues that may come up later on by -- by all parties, and it doesn't take anything away either from CCE. It just gives us more freedom.

MR. COLTER: Right.

DR. DOUGHERTY: That was the first issue that came up when I sat down and looked at the document pretty thoroughly in a few days of free time, and thought about the foreign graduates. How are we going to -- that word CCE was in there no less than 14 times, I believe, throughout -- throughout the document, and I kind of thought we should -- we should, going forward, look at -- just like you're saying -- to not tie our hands in so many areas. Simplify the document was my idea.

DR. HEAGY: Great.

DR. DOUGHERTY: I have one input. Right

1	after the CCE reference it says, "No person
2	other than licensed chiropractic physician may
3	render chiropractic services, chiropractic
4	adjustments or chiropractic manipulations.
5	MR. COLTER: Where are you?
6	DR. DOUGHERTY: Page 5.
7	DR. HEAGY: He moved that to someplace
8	else. He didn't remove
9	MR. LESHO: That is now on page 5.
10	DR. HEAGY: 6.
11	MR. LESHO: It's number 1 under 460.403.
12	DR. DOUGHERTY: That was a pretty
13	importance piece to have in there.
14	(Laughter.)
15	MR. LESHO: All of sorry. All of 403.5
16	you had mentioned that there might be some
17	pushback. None of that is actually new. That's
18	all stuff that had already existed; it was just
19	moved.
20	MR. COLTER: It was all in the definitions.
21	MS. LOUCKS: Yeah. It's just the way that
22	it's
23	DR. DOUGHERTY: Okay.
24	MS. LOUCKS: It's just the way that it's
25	worded.

1	MR. LESHO: Presentation.
2	DR. DOUGHERTY: Okay. So it's still in
3	there?
4	MR. LESHO: It is still in there.
5	MR. COLTER: Word for word.
6	DR. HEAGY: Thank you.
7	MR. COLTER: Word for word. It just was in
8	the definitions. And to my eye, it's not a
9	definition.
10	When you say "shall" and "may", that's not
11	a definition. That's some sort of legislation.
12	DR. DOUGHERTY: Right.
13	MS. LOUCKS: I guess what I was referring
14	to was number 9, because the Board doesn't have
15	authority to establish rule standards.
16	MR. LESHO: Ah, I see.
17	MS. LOUCKS: That's where the pushback is.
18	MR. COLTER: I think that got added.
19	DR. HEAGY: So you think we need to
20	eliminate 9?
21	MS. LOUCKS: No.
22	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
23	MS. LOUCKS: You can leave it in there.
24	I'm just saying I'm there have been a couple
25	of lawsuits filed in Mississippi and Texas

against the Boards of Medicine in those respective jurisdictions based on that case, and one of them is telemedicine practice in Texas, I believe.

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So it's just something to watch. And so we have meetings all the time with the others attorneys in my office, and it's like we don't really know what's going to happen with the way that that opinion is going to impact all the boards, but one of our most recent discussions has been boards that have the ability to establish rules that set out standards of practice because those could be viewed more as you're restricting ability -- the ability of other people to come into the -- or using your position as a Board member to restrict people from being able to practice. You know, not this Board, particularly. But the telemedicine rules, yes, that impacts, you know, people's ability to practice medicine over, you know, the Texas group wants to do it totally by phone without adding any in-person contact with the patient at all.

So you are putting a restriction, and so those kinds of rules are going to be challenged,

1 and we're not sure at this point in time how 2 that pushback is going to be. 3 So I'm just saying it's just an issue that 4 we're going to have to watch and be cognizant of. Not that you shouldn't do it. 5 6 MR. LESHO: I may have spoken incorrectly, 7 because I think 9 actually was added. everything else is not --8 MS. LOUCKS: We wanted it added because the 9 10 boards wanted to put standards of practice for 11 certain things in and I will never let them do 12 that. 13 DR. HEAGY: Do we always, when it comes to 1 4 continuing ed, for example, say this isn't in 15 our scope or --MS. LOUCKS: Well, and I know through the 16 17 course, we've had the manipulation under 18 anesthesia that you wanted to do legislation on, 19 and we had the --20 DR. FOGARTY: Nerve conduction. 21 MS. LOUCKS: Yeah. So there have been 22 other things that, I'm like, "You don't have 23 authority to do the rules," and so that's where 2.4 we wanted it added, but I'm just saying you just 25 need to be aware of how we're doing it.

1	DR. HEAGY: Okay.
2	MS. LOUCKS: Not that you shouldn't. I'm
3	just saying.
4	DR. HEAGY: Thank you.
5	MS. LOUCKS: Giving you a head's up.
6	DR. HEAGY: Any other business to come
7	before our committee meeting? (No response.)
8	Okay. Fabulous, fantastic discussions,
9	participation. I really appreciate it. I know
10	it's late and we've been here all day, so I
11	really appreciate your attention.
12	Motion to adjourn?
13	DR. DOUGHERTY: Motion moved.
14	DR. FOX: Second.
15	DR. HEAGY: All in favor? (Board members
16	responded.)
17	Thank you so much.
18	(The Department of Health, Board of
19	Chiropractic Medicine, Legislative Committee
20	meeting concluded at 4:15 p.m.)
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22	
23	
24	
25	

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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3	STATE OF FLORIDA
4	ss:
5	COUNTY OF SEMINOLE
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7	I, CYNTHIA R. GREEN, court reporter, hereby
8	certify that I was authorized to and did report the
9	June 2015 Department of Health, Board of
10	Chiropractic Medicine, Legislative Committee
11	Meeting, and that the transcript is a true and
12	accurate transcription of my notes and recordings.
13	I further certify that I am not a relative,
14	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties,
15	nor am I a relative or employee of any of the
16	parties' attorneys or counsel, nor am I financially
17	interested in the outcome of the foregoing action.
18	DATED this 7th day of June, 2015.
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21	CYNTHIA R. GREEN, Court Reporter Notary Public-State of Florida
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