

1957 – 1982

April 2, 1958 – The Board passed a regulation regarding the return of medication to a pharmacy. The minutes reflect: “In the interest of the public health of the State of Texas, and the possible adverse effect which the resale of drugs from broken packages may have upon the health of the public, the Board declares the following: It shall be unlawful, after the effective date of this rule, for any pharmacist licensed by the Board to accept the return of any prescription drugs, liquid or otherwise, from packages which have been broken by the person for whom the prescription was originally filled.”

July 28, 1958 – After lengthy discussion, the Board passed the following resolution with regard to the Secretary: “Joe Arnette shall be elected Secretary of the Texas Board of Pharmacy to be effective not later than June 1, 1959.” Mr. Arnette’s salary was set at \$600 per month for full-time work and the Board’s office would be moved to Austin.

September 1958 – Secretary Walter Cousins, Jr., informed the Board that some stores were operating under new names and using old prescription labels with the stores’ former names. It was agreed that this was not a good practice, which brought a discussion of the sending out of prescriptions from stores where pharmacists were temporarily not employed to other stores in the vicinity for filling. It was determined in such cases that the store filling the prescriptions should use its own labels.

May 15, 1959 – The Board’s offices were transferred from Dallas to Austin and Joe Arnette assumed the position of Secretary of the Board.

June 1959 – The Board votes to allow investigators to use “shoppers for special investigations where information indicates there is a law violation.”

July 1959 – The “Practical Experience Regulation” required “persons desiring to take an examination to practice pharmacy in the State of Texas shall furnish the Texas Board of Pharmacy proof that he has had at least 1,000 hours practical experience in a retail pharmacy.... Delivery service or fountain experience will not be included.”

1960 - The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education revised its standards to require graduates of approved colleges of pharmacy to complete a five-year program.

February 1960 – Secretary Arnette brought to the attention of the Board that “Prescription Mail Order Houses” were in operation in several states and that one was starting operation in Seagoville, Texas. The Board directed staff to send a letter to the Warhaftig Prescription Pharmacy in Seagoville informing them on how to operate in order not to violate the Pharmacy Law and Texas Dangerous Drug Law.

March 31, 1960 – The following licensure statistics were presented to the Board:

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| Pharmacists | 6,660 |
| Pharmacists in retail and hospital pharmacies | 4,685 |
| Out-of-state pharmacists | 911 |
| Pharmacies | 2,744 |
| Hospital pharmacies | 79 |
| Female pharmacists | 218 |
| Female pharmacy owners | 31 |
| Pharmacists in other fields | 755 |

September 1960 – Board adopts “50 Year” citation to be presented to eligible recipients.

1963 – Bills were introduced to place the Board’s funds in the general fund and to establish a “Central Licensing Agency” but the bills were defeated. It was noted that bills of this nature would have to be faced again.

1964 – Board representatives met with the telephone company to discuss the possibility of listing pharmacies separate from drug stores in the yellow pages.

January 25, 1965 – The Board discussed with Dr. Esther Jane Wood-Hall of the University of Texas College of Pharmacy ideas for a Preceptor’s Guide. A committee was appointed to study practical experience and make recommendations to the Board on formulating a Preceptor’s Guide. After a preliminary guide was reviewed by the Board, the guide, Preceptor’s and Intern’s Guide on Practical Experience, was adopted, printed, and distributed.

July 1965 – The Board adopted a regulation requiring interns to become proficient in typing by being able to type approximately 35 words per minute.

June 1966 – The Board approved “hospital pharmacy” to be included in the regulations. In addition, the Board appointed a committee to study the in-patient filling of prescriptions by licensed pharmacists in hospitals.

April 1968 – The Board’s office was receiving “an ever increasing number of complaints regarding the loose handling of the exempt narcotics by pharmacists throughout Texas.” The Texas Pharmaceutical Association’s Council on Government Affairs recommended the

placing of exempt narcotics on prescription.

June 1968 – The Board received information on how the “Welfare Department planned to implement the Vendor Drug Program.”

May 28, 1969 – The Legislature placed the responsibility upon the Board to see that members of the Native American Church legally receive peyote for religious ceremonies and required the Board to register suppliers of peyote. The Board voted to charge \$5 for an annual registration to suppliers.

October 1970 – Secretary Arnette discussed with the Board members the idea of sending a bulletin or letter to all pharmacists licensed with the Board at least two to three times a year. The Board approved the idea.

September 21, 1971 – The Board discussed continuing education and although the Board was unanimously in favor of continuing education, there were problems with the continuing education being available to all pharmacists. The Board did not take any action on this matter. However, the minutes state that the Board would “continue to study the best way to formulate a continu[ing] education regulation.”

May 28, 1973 – The Board voted to prohibit a pharmacist that was on probation from serving as preceptor.

June 20, 1973 – The Board was informed that the Texas Coordinating Board on Education was studying whether or not a course in Pharmacist Technicians should be instituted in Texas colleges. After discussion, the Board agreed that this was not a necessary program and the Board was opposed to using the word “pharmacist.” The Board desired the term “pharmacist” to be used “only for licensed pharmacists, pharmacist externs, and pharmacist interns.”

July 19, 1973 – The Legislature passed H.B. 750 which required pharmacies to post, in complete public view, the one hundred most frequently prescribed drugs and include the pharmacy’s maximum charge for each drug. The pharmacy was to indicate whether or not the professional services or non-professional convenience services were available to the customer. Any indication on the poster that one of the listed services was available, when in fact such services were not available, was considered a violation of the Act.

December 10, 1975 – The Board approved “interim Guidelines for Licensure of Nuclear Pharmacies.”

1976 – Secretary Joe Arnette was elected Honorary President of NABP.

June 28, 1976 – The Board unanimously chose Fred S. Brinkley, Jr., to replace Joe Arnette as Secretary of the Board beginning September 1, 1976. Mr. Arnette retired October 31, 1976. In December 1976, the Board voted to change the title from Secretary to Executive Director/Secretary.

September 1976 – The Board began using the NABPLEX written exam along with a two-hour laboratory exam.

1977 – The Board initiated a comprehensive reorganization of the agency’s internal organization and functions, which resulted in upgrading and refining examination process, computerization of licensure records, initiation of a voluntary compliance program (including random, unannounced inspections of pharmacies, as well as publication of an agency newsletter).

April 15, 1977 – The title of “Inspector” was changed to “Compliance Officer.”

May 29, 1977 – Sunset Bill was passed by the Legislature and the Board of Pharmacy will be reviewed in 1981.

January 23, 1979 – The Board discussed the use of “ancillary pharmacy supportive personnel.” It was recommended that the pharmacy law be changed to redefine the role, tasks, and responsibilities of the pharmacist.

1979 – Required equipment for pharmacies:

- Three graduates sufficient to accurately measure 1cc to 500cc
- Two mortars and pestles (glass or porcelain)
- Three spatulas of assorted sizes
- Two funnels
- One slab of ointment glass/tile or specially treated ointment paper
- Filter paper
- Powder paper
- Stirring Rod
- Typewriter

February 11, 1980 – Rules are adopted addressing the requirements for pharmacies using “data processing systems.”

1981 - Texas Legislature repealed and replaced the Texas Pharmacy Act with a new practice Act and extended the agency’s existence for another 12 years, following the agency’s first review by the Sunset Advisory Commission. The new Texas Pharmacy Act changed the composition and number of Board Members from six pharmacists to nine members (seven pharmacists and two public members); created four classes of pharmacy licenses; began regulation of institutional (hospital) pharmacies and clinic pharmacies; and allowed drug product selection (generic substitution) for the first time under conditions. Texas Legislature created Triplicate Prescription Program, requiring

special forms for a patient to receive a Schedule II controlled substance.

January 1, 1982 – Two signature line prescription blank is required for all written prescriptions.

January 1982 – The Board voted to provide for disciplining students/pharmacists who retained and transmitted NABPLEX examination questions after they took the exam.

October 5, 1982 – Pharmacist fees are raised to \$50; Pharmacy fees are raised to \$100; and the examination fee is raised to \$100. The Texas Pharmaceutical Association was forming an Impaired Pharmacist Program and would be seeking legislation to statutorily protect the intervenors working in the program from liability suits. In addition, the Board discussed the need for the law to exclude impaired pharmacists' names from the Open Records Act.

