

RULE ANALYSIS

Introduction: THE AMENDMENTS ARE SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD FOR CONSIDERATION AS A PROPOSED RULE

Short Title: Definitions

Rule Numbers: §283.2

Statutory Authority: Texas Pharmacy Act, Chapter 551-569, Occupations Code:

- (1) Section 551.002 specifies that the purpose of the Act is to protect the public through the effective control and regulation of the practice of pharmacy; and
- (2) Section 554.051 gives the Board the authority to adopt rules for the proper administration and enforcement of the Act.

Purpose: The amendments, if adopted, clarify that 1993 – 2004 graduates from a college/school of pharmacy whose professional degree program has been approved by the board and is accredited by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs are not considered foreign graduates for the purpose of licensure; and update definitions regarding interns.

TITLE 22 EXAMINING BOARDS
PART 15 TEXAS STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY
CHAPTER 283 LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR PHARMACISTS

§283.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) ACPE--Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education.

(2) Applicant--An individual having applied for licensure to act as a pharmacist in Texas.

(3) Approved continuing education--Continuing education which meets the requirements of §295.8 of this title (relating to Continuing Education Requirements).

(4) Board--The Texas State Board of Pharmacy; all members, divisions, departments, sections, and employees thereof.

(5) College/School of pharmacy--A college/school of pharmacy whose professional degree program has been ~~[accredited by ACPE and]~~ approved by the board **and is either accredited by:**

(A) ACPE; or

(B) the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs for 1993 – 2004 graduates.

(6) Competency--A demonstrated state of preparedness for the realities of professional pharmacy practice.

(7) Didactic--Systematic classroom instruction.

(8) Direct supervision--A pharmacist preceptor or healthcare professional preceptor is physically present and on-site at the licensed location of the pharmacy where the pharmacist-intern is performing pharmacist-intern duties.

(9) Extended-intern--An intern, registered with the board, who has:

(A) applied to the board for licensure by examination and has successfully passed the NAPLEX and Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination but lacks the required number of hours of internship for licensure; or

(B) applied to the board to take the NAPLEX and Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examinations within six calendar months after graduation and has either:

(i) graduated and received a professional degree from a college/school of pharmacy; or

(ii) completed all of the requirements for graduation and for receipt of a professional degree from a college/school of pharmacy; or

(C) applied to the board to take the NAPLEX and Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examinations within six calendar months after obtaining full certification from the Foreign Pharmacy Graduate Equivalency Commission; or

(D) applied to the Board for re-issuance of a pharmacist license which has been expired for more than two years but less than ten years and has successfully passed the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, but lacks the required number of hours of internship or continuing education required for licensure; or

(E) been ordered by the Board to complete an internship.

(10) Foreign pharmacy graduate—**An individual** ~~[A pharmacist]~~ whose pharmacy degree was conferred by a pharmacy school whose professional degree program has not been accredited by ACPE and approved by the board. **An individual whose pharmacy degree was conferred by a pharmacy school that was accredited by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs between 1993 and 2004 is not considered a foreign pharmacy graduate.**

(11) FPGE--The Foreign Pharmacy Graduate Equivalency Commission.

(12) Healthcare Professional--An individual licensed as:

(A) a physician in Texas or another state; or

(B) a pharmacist in a state other than Texas but not licensed in Texas.

(13) Healthcare Professional Preceptor--A healthcare professional serving as an instructor for a Texas college/school-based internship program who is recognized by a Texas college/school of pharmacy to supervise and be responsible for the activities and functions of a student-intern or intern-trainee in the internship program.

(14) Intern-trainee—**An individual** ~~[A pharmacist-intern,]~~ registered with the board, who is enrolled in the first year of the professional sequence of a Texas college/school of pharmacy and who may only work during times and in sites assigned by a Texas college/school of pharmacy.

(15) Internship--A practical experience program that is approved by the board.

(16) MPJE--Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination.

(17) NABP--The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

(18) NAPLEX--The North American Pharmacy Licensing Examination, or its predecessor, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy Licensing Examination.

(19) Pharmaceutical care--The provision of drug therapy and other pharmaceutical services defined in the rules of the board and intended to assist in the cure or prevention of a disease, elimination or reduction of a patient's symptoms, or arresting or slowing of a disease process.

(20) Pharmacist-intern--An intern-trainee, a student-intern, **a resident-intern,** or an extended-intern who is participating in a board approved internship program.

(21) Pharmacist Preceptor--A pharmacist licensed in Texas to practice pharmacy who meets the requirements under board rules and is recognized by the board to supervise and be responsible for the activities and functions of a pharmacist-intern in an internship program.

(22) Resident-intern--An individual who **is registered with the board and:**

(A) has graduated from a college/school of pharmacy; and

(B) is completing a residency program in the state of Texas accredited by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists.

(23) Preceptor--A pharmacist preceptor or a healthcare professional preceptor.

(24) Professional degree--A bachelor of science degree in pharmacy or a doctorate of pharmacy degree.

(25) State--One of the 50 United States of America, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

(26) Student-intern—**An individual** ~~[A pharmacist-intern,]~~ registered with the board who is enrolled in the professional sequence of a college/school of pharmacy, has completed the first professional year and obtained a minimum of 30 credit hours of work towards a professional degree in pharmacy, and is participating in a board-approved internship program.

(27) Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination--A licensing exam developed or approved by the Board which evaluates an applicant's knowledge of the drug and pharmacy requirements to practice pharmacy legally in the state of Texas.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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November 5, 2013

**ACPE Updates Memorandum of Understanding with
the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP)**

Chicago, IL – The Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) is pleased to announce the updating of its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP) to advance the quality of pharmacy education worldwide. ACPE and CCAPP established a formal MOU in 2002. The organizations will continue to share best practices in accreditation, exchange information regarding trends and advances in pharmacy education and training in their respective countries, and observe or participate in on-site evaluation visits, board, and commission meetings. New areas of collaboration include inter-professional education, education and training of pharmacy technicians, and international activities.

According to Wayne Hindmarsh, MSc, PhD, CCAPP Executive Director, “CCAPP has had a strong, long-standing relationship with ACPE since the inception of CCAPP. ACPE’s assistance in providing access to the standards, policies, and procedures was an enormous resource that facilitated the implementation of CCAPP accreditation procedures. Since 1993, we have maintained this valuable relationship and strived to ensure the educational requirements in our two countries are similar. While the entry to practice degree differences between Canada and the United States created barriers in the past, now that Canadian pharmacy programs are moving to the entry level PharmD program, we are pleased to formalize our relationship through this new MOU and move forward collaboratively to achieve our individual and combined missions – to enhance the quality of the pharmacy degree programs in North America and abroad.”

“ACPE is pleased to be able to continue working with CCAPP, building on the strong relationship that has existed for the past two decades. The updated MOU will serve as a reference for collaboration as both organizations work synergistically to advocate for and advance the quality of needs-based pharmacy education through our national and international activities and services,” said Mike Rouse, BPharm (Hons), MPS, ACPE Assistant Executive Director, Professional Affairs and Director, International Services.

About the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE)

ACPE is the national agency for the accreditation of professional degree programs in pharmacy and providers of continuing pharmacy education. ACPE also offers evaluation and certification of professional degree programs internationally. The mission of the organization is to assure and advance excellence in education for the profession of pharmacy. ACPE is an autonomous and independent agency whose Board of Directors is derived through the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP), the American Pharmacists Association (APhA), the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP), and the American Council on Education (ACE). To learn more about ACPE visit www.acpe-accredit.org or follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

About the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP)

CCAPP is responsible for the accreditation of the professional degree program in pharmacy at the universities in Canada and of pharmacy technician programs in the college-level system. CCAPP also conducts accreditation services and prepares evaluation reports for selected international professional pharmacy degree and pharmacy technician programs meeting CCAPP criteria for international reviews.



Report of the Task Force on Accreditation

Members Present:

Robert J. Kelley (MT), *Chairman*; Fred S. Brinkley, Jr. (TX); Lee Gladstein (NJ); James Lill (VT); and Henri R. Manasse, Jr. (IL).

Others Present:

C. Douglas Chavous (SC), *Executive Committee Liaison*; John Creasy, *Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada*; Daniel A. Nona, Jeffrey Wadelin, Kimberly Werner, *ACPE*; Lester Hosto (AR), *NABP Appointment to the ACPE Board of Directors*; Carmen A. Catizone, *NABP Executive Director*; Mary Jo Hunst, Frances Peknik, *NABP Staff*.

Introduction:

The Task Force on Accreditation met on January 30, 1993, at NABP Headquarters in Park Ridge, Illinois. The Task Force was established by the Executive Committee in response to Resolution 88-3-92, which states:

WHEREAS, pharmacists educated in Canada wishing to practice pharmacy in the United States must pass a Foreign Pharmacy Graduate Equivalency Examination (FPGEE) and, likewise, pharmacists in the United States will be required to take the comparable Canadian examinations;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that NABP organize a task force consisting of members of NABP, the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education (ACPE), and their Canadian counterparts to study the acceptance of a degree from a university or college of pharmacy in order to negate the need for Canadian or United States educated pharmacists to take the FPGEE or its Canadian counterpart before the NABPLEX or its Canadian counterpart.

Review of the Task Force Charge:

Members reviewed the Executive Committee's charge to the Task Force and, proposing no changes, it remained as follows:

The Task Force will examine the present status of educational accreditation standards in the United States and Canada and prepare a status report. The Task Force will also examine the possibility of creating international accreditation standards in regard to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The Task Force was presented with status reports on accreditation programs within the United States and Canada by Daniel A. Nona, Executive Director of ACPE, and John Creasy, Registrar/Treasurer of the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC). Dr. Nona reported that ACPE is revising its present accreditation standards as announced and discussed with NABP and the profession. ACPE is assisting the Canadian Council for the Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP) in the development of a formal and centralized accreditation program for the nine Canadian schools of pharmacy. CCAPP anticipates implementing its accreditation process in 1994.

The Task Force also reviewed the licensing processes for graduates of U.S. pharmacy programs who desire to practice in Canada, and graduates of Canadian pharmacy programs who desire to practice in the United States. It was reported that most U.S. jurisdictions require graduates of Canadian schools of pharmacy to demonstrate educational equivalence to graduates of accredited U.S. programs by earning their Foreign Pharmacy Graduate Examination Committee (FPGEC) Certification prior to taking the licensure examinations.

Creasy reported that, currently, graduates of U.S. pharmacy programs may take the Canadian licensing examination directly upon graduation. The PEBC has been directed, however, to remove the apparent inconsistency whereby all other candidates educated outside Canada, except U.S. graduates, must pass an equivalency examination prior to taking the Canadian licensing examination. Therefore, Canadian regulations are being amended to require that candidates who graduate from U.S. pharmacy programs after 1995 must complete the Canadian counterpart of the FPGEC Certification.

RECOMMENDATION TFA #1

The Task Force on Accreditation recommends that NABP take the lead in facilitating discussions between United States and Canadian education, accreditation, and licensing organizations for the purposes of evaluating the accreditation standards of their respective pharmacist educational programs, and identifying any differences.

Background

The Task Force recognized that educational programs in the United States and Canada appear to be moving toward similar content and length, and overall educational outcomes. It was further recognized that CCAPP has established its by-laws, and is developing accreditation standards and guidelines, and a self-study guide based largely upon the ACPE model. However, since pharmaceutical education is undergoing rapid and significant changes in both countries, the Task Force recommended that a thorough evaluation of each country's current and proposed accreditation standards be performed.

RECOMMENDATION TFA #2

The Task Force on Accreditation encourages the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education and the Canadian Council for the Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs to work cooperatively to develop equivalent educational and accreditation standards.

Background

In consideration of the similarities noted in the background to Recommendation TFA #1 above, the Task Force suggested that a single set of accreditation standards and guidelines could be developed and adopted by both accreditation agencies. If such standards are adopted by both organizations, the Task Force suggested that it would be appropriate for NABP to recommend that the State Boards of Pharmacy and the Provincial Boards of Canada qualify graduates of programs approved under these standards to take the licensing examination in either country. Until such standards may be in place, however, the Task Force agreed that NABP should continue to recommend that the State Boards of Pharmacy require FPGEC Certification of candidates educated in Canada.

RECOMMENDATION TFA #3

The Task Force on Accreditation recommends that NABP monitor the need for developing international education, experience, and pharmacy practice competency standards so as to anticipate and facilitate international reciprocity.

Background

Task Force members discussed provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and related federal initiatives. Recognizing that these provisions would create the largest geographic area of free trade exchange and seek to facilitate the movement of professionals across borders, the Task Force recommended that NABP be proactive in anticipating the effects of these initiatives and in developing solutions that adequately address the potential consequences to public health, safety, and welfare.

US Recognition of CCAPP Accredited Programs (Resolution No. 102-3-06)

April 15, 2006 11:28 AM Topics: **Resolutions**

Resolution Number: 102-3-06

Title: US Recognition of CCAPP Accredited Programs

Action: Passed

Whereas, there is noted uniformity of the required competency to practice pharmacy within Canada and the United States; and

Whereas, the accreditation standards of the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP) and Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) are equivalent to a certain degree; and

Whereas, the member boards of NABP have strongly encouraged CCAPP and ACPE to collaborate on the mutual recognition of pharmacy educational programs;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that NABP escalate discussions with the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities to research the mutual recognition of graduates from CCAPP-accredited programs in Canada and graduates of ACPE- accredited programs in the US; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NABP engage the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in the discussions and work with ACPE to consider recognition of CCAPP-accredited programs.

(Resolution passed at NABP's 102nd Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA)

Mutual Recognition of American and Canadian Accredited Educational Programs (Resolution No. 97-1-01)

May 9, 2001 2:58 PM Topics: **Resolutions** and **Fpgec fpgee**

Resolution No. 97-1-01

Title: Mutual Recognition of American and Canadian Accredited Educational Programs

Action: Passed

Whereas, state boards of pharmacy possess the authority and responsibility for assuring the competency of individuals authorized to practice pharmacy in their respective states; and

Whereas, pharmacy educational programs in the United States are accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education (ACPE) and in Canada by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP); and

Whereas, CCAPP has adopted accreditation standards that basically reflect the ACPE standards; and

Whereas, all Canadian colleges and schools of pharmacy are presently accredited by CCAPP; and

Whereas, graduates of Canadian pharmacy education programs seeking to practice in the United States must first earn the FPGEC Certification in order to qualify to take the NAPLEX examination;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that NABP work with, and encourage, ACPE and CCAPP to mutually recognize

their respective standards, processes, and outcomes for the accreditation of US and Canadian pharmacy educational programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if ACPE and CCAPP mutually recognize the accredited pharmacy educational programs of the other, then NABP work with, and encourage, state boards of pharmacy to amend their laws/regulations to allow graduates of CCAPP-accredited pharmacy educational programs to take the NAPLEX without first earning FPGEC Certification.

(Resolution passed at NABP's 97th Annual Meeting, Seattle, WA)