

CHAPTER 283 – LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR PHARMACISTS

§283.1 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive, coherent regulatory scheme for the licensing of individuals wishing to engage in the practice of pharmacy in this state. The provisions of this chapter govern in conjunction with the Texas Pharmacy Act (Chapters 551 - 566, and 568 - 569, Occupations Code, as amended) the method for the issuance of a certificate to act as a pharmacist in Texas. This chapter also provides a framework for any board-approved internship program.

§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 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 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, inclusively, is not considered a foreign pharmacy graduate.
- (11) FPGEC--The Foreign Pharmacy Graduate Equivalency Commission.
- (12) Healthcare Professional--An individual licensed as:
 - (A) a physician, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant 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 in the internship program.
- (14) Internship--A practical experience program that is approved by the board.
- (15) MPJE--Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination.
- (16) NABP--The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.
- (17) NAPLEX--The North American Pharmacy Licensing Examination, or its predecessor, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy Licensing Examination.
- (18) 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.
- (19) 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.
- (20) Pharmacist-intern--A student-intern, a resident-intern, or an extended-intern who is participating in a board approved internship program.
- (21) Preceptor--A pharmacist preceptor or a healthcare professional preceptor.
- (22) Professional degree--A bachelor of science degree in pharmacy or a doctorate of pharmacy degree.
- (23) 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
- (24) State--One of the 50 United States of America, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
- (25) Student-intern--An individual registered with the board who is enrolled in the professional sequence of a college/school of pharmacy and is participating in a board-approved internship program.
- (26) 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.

§283.3 Educational and Age Requirements

An applicant for licensure as a pharmacist shall provide satisfactory evidence that the age of 18 years has been obtained and shall meet one of the following requirements:

- (1) have graduated and received a professional degree from a college of pharmacy; or
- (2) have graduated from a foreign college of pharmacy and obtained full certification from the FPGE.

§283.4 Internship Requirements

(a) Goals and competency objectives of internship.

- (1) The goal of internship is for the pharmacist-intern to attain the knowledge, skills, and abilities to safely, efficiently, and effectively provide pharmacist-delivered patient care to a diverse patient population and practice pharmacy under the laws and regulations of the State of Texas.
- (2) The following competency objectives are necessary to accomplish the goal of internship in paragraph (1) of this subsection:
 - (A) Provides drug products. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in determining the appropriateness of prescription drug orders and medication orders; evaluating and selecting products; and assuring the accuracy of the product/prescription dispensing process.
 - (B) Communicates with patients and patients' agents about prescription drugs. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in interviewing and counseling patients, and patients' agents on drug usage, dosage, packaging, routes of administration, intended drug use, and storage; discussing drug cautions, adverse effects, and patient conditions; explaining policies on fees and services; relating to patients in a professional manner; and interacting to confirm patient understanding.
 - (C) Communicates with patients and patients' agents about nonprescription products, devices, dietary supplements, diet, nutrition, traditional nondrug therapies, complementary and alternative therapies, and diagnostic aids. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in interviewing and

counseling patients and patients' agents on conditions, intended drug use, and adverse effects; assisting in and recommending drug selection; triaging and assessing the need for treatment or referral, including referral for a patient seeking pharmacist-guided self-care; providing information on medical/surgical devices and home diagnostic products; and providing poison control treatment information and referral. (D) Communicates with healthcare professionals, patients and patients' agents. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in obtaining and providing accurate and concise information in a professional manner and using appropriate oral, written, and nonverbal language.

(E) Practices as a member of the patient's interdisciplinary healthcare team. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in collaborating with physicians, other healthcare professionals, patients, and patients' agents to formulate a therapeutic plan. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in establishing and interpreting databases, identifying drug-related problems and recommending appropriate pharmacotherapy specific to patient needs, monitoring and evaluating patient outcomes, and devising follow-up plans.

(F) Maintains professional-ethical standards. The pharmacist-intern is required to comply with laws and regulations pertaining to pharmacy practice; to apply professional judgment; to exhibit reliability and credibility in dealing with others; to deal professionally and ethically with colleagues and patients; to demonstrate sensitivity and empathy for patients/care givers; and to maintain confidentiality.

(G) Compounds. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in using acceptable professional procedures; selecting appropriate equipment and containers; appropriately preparing compounded non-sterile and sterile preparations; and documenting calculations and procedures. Pharmacist-interns engaged in compounding non-sterile preparations shall meet the training requirements for pharmacists specified in §291.131 of this title (relating to Pharmacies Compounding Non-sterile Preparations). Pharmacist-interns engaged in compounding sterile preparations shall meet the training requirements for pharmacists specified in §291.133 of this title (relating to Pharmacies Compounding Sterile Preparations).

(H) Retrieves and evaluates drug information. The pharmacist-intern shall demonstrate competence in retrieving, evaluating, managing, and using the best available clinical and scientific publications for answering a drug-related request in a timely fashion and assessing, evaluating, and applying evidence based information to promote optimal health care. The pharmacist-intern shall perform investigations on relevant topics in order to promote inquiry and problem-solving with dissemination of findings to the healthcare community and the public.

(I) Manages general pharmacy operations. The pharmacist-intern shall develop a general understanding of planning, personnel and fiscal management, leadership skills, and policy development. The pharmacist-intern shall have an understanding of drug security, storage and control procedures and the regulatory requirements associated with these procedures, and maintaining quality assurance and performance improvement. The pharmacist-intern shall observe and document discrepancies and irregularities, keep accurate records and document actions. The pharmacist-intern shall attend meetings requiring pharmacy representation.

(J) Participates in public health, community service or professional activities. The pharmacist-intern shall develop basic knowledge and skills needed to become an effective healthcare educator and a responsible participant in civic and professional organizations.

(K) Demonstrates scientific inquiry. The pharmacist-intern shall develop skills to expand and refine knowledge in the areas of pharmaceutical and medical sciences or pharmaceutical services. This may include data analysis of scientific, clinical, sociological, or economic impacts of pharmaceuticals (including investigational drugs), pharmaceutical care, and patient behaviors, with dissemination of findings to the scientific community and the public.

(b) Hours requirement.

(1) The board requires the number of hours of internship required by ACPE for licensure. These hours may be obtained through one or more of the following methods:

(A) in a board-approved student internship program, as specified in subsection (c) of this section;

(B) in a board-approved extended-internship program as specified in subsection (d) of this section;

(C) graduation from a college/school of pharmacy. Persons graduating from such programs shall be credited the number of hours obtained and reported by the college; or

- (D) internship hours approved and certified to the board by another state board of pharmacy.
- (2) Pharmacist-interns participating in an internship may be credited no more than 50 hours per week of internship experience.
- (3) Internship hours may be used for the purpose of licensure for no longer than three years from the date the internship is completed.

(c) College-/School-Based Internship Programs.

(1) Internship experience acquired by student-interns.

(A) An individual may be designated a student-intern provided he/she:

(i) submits an application to the board that includes the following information:

(I) name;

(II) addresses, phone numbers, date of birth, and social security number;

(III) college of pharmacy and expected graduation date; and

(IV) any other information requested on the application;

(ii) is enrolled in the professional sequence of a college/school of pharmacy; and

(iii) has met all requirements necessary for the board to access the criminal history records information, including submitting fingerprint information and being responsible for all associated costs.

(B) The terms of the student internship shall be as follows.

(i) The student internship shall be gained concurrent with college attendance, which may include:

(I) partial semester breaks such as spring breaks;

(II) between semester breaks; and

(III) whole semester breaks provided the student-intern attended the college/school in the immediate preceding semester and is scheduled with the college/school to attend in the immediate subsequent semester.

(ii) The student internship shall be obtained in pharmacies licensed by the board, federal government pharmacies, or in a board-approved program.

(iii) The student internship shall be in the presence of and under the supervision of a healthcare professional preceptor or a pharmacist preceptor.

(C) None of the internship hours acquired outside of a school-based program may be substituted for any of the hours required in a college/school of pharmacy internship program.

(2) Expiration date for student-intern designation.

(A) The student-internship expires if:

(i) the student-intern voluntarily or involuntarily ceases enrollment, including suspension, in a college/school of pharmacy;

(ii) the student-intern fails more than once either the NAPLEX or Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination specified in this section; or

(iii) the student-intern fails to take either the NAPLEX or Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination or both within six calendar months after graduation.

(B) The executive director of the board, in his/her discretion, may extend the term of the student internship if administration of the NAPLEX or Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination is suspended or delayed.

(3) Texas colleges/schools of pharmacy internship programs.

(A) Student-interns completing a board-approved Texas college/school-based structured internship shall be credited the number of hours actually obtained and reported by the college. No credit shall be awarded for didactic experience.

(B) No more than 600 hours of the required number of hours may be obtained under a healthcare professional preceptor except when a pharmacist-intern is working in a federal government pharmacy.

(d) Extended-internship program.

(1) A person may be designated an extended-intern provided he/she has met one of the following requirements:

(A) passed the NAPLEX and Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination but lacks the required number of internship hours for licensure;

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

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

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

(D) applied to the board for re-issuance of a pharmacist license which has 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;

(E) is a resident in a residency program in the state of Texas and has not previously failed more than once either the NAPLEX or Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination; or

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

(2) In addition to meeting one of the requirements in paragraph (1) of this subsection, an applicant for an extended-internship must:

(A) submit an application to the board that includes the following information:

- (i) name;
- (ii) addresses, phone numbers, date of birth, and social security number; and
- (iii) any other information requested on the application; and

(B) meet all requirements necessary for the board to access the criminal history records information, including submitting fingerprint information and being responsible for all associated costs.

(3) The terms of the extended-internship shall be as follows.

(A) The extended-internship shall be board-approved and gained in a pharmacy licensed by the board, or a federal government pharmacy participating in a board-approved internship program.

(B) The extended-internship shall be in the presence of and under the direct supervision of a pharmacist preceptor.

(4) The extended internship remains in effect for two years. However, the internship expires immediately upon:

(A) the failure of the extended-intern to take the NAPLEX and Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination within six calendar months after graduation or FPGEC certification;

(B) the extended-intern failing more than once either the NAPLEX or Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination specified in this section;

(C) termination of the residency program; or

(D) obtaining a Texas pharmacist license.

(5) The executive director of the board, in his/her discretion, may extend the term of the extended internship if administration of the NAPLEX or Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination is suspended or delayed.

(6) An applicant for licensure who has completed less than 500 hours of internship at the time of application shall complete the remainder of the required number of hours of internship and have the preceptor certify that the applicant has met the objectives listed in subsection (a) of this section.

(e) Pharmacist-intern identification.

(1) Pharmacist-interns shall keep documentation of designation as a pharmacist-intern with them at all times they are serving as a pharmacist-intern and make it available for inspection by board agents.

(2) All pharmacist-interns shall wear an identification tag or badge which bears the person's name and identifies him or her as a pharmacist-intern.

(f) Change of address or name.

(1) Change of address. A pharmacist-intern shall notify the board electronically or in writing within 10 days of a change of address, giving the old and new address.

(2) Change of name. A pharmacist-intern shall notify the board in writing within 10 days of a change of name by sending a copy of the official document reflecting the name change (e.g., marriage certificate, divorce decree).

§283.5 Pharmacist-Intern Duties

(a) A pharmacist-intern participating in a board-approved internship program may perform any duty of a pharmacist provided the duties are delegated by and under the supervision of:

- (1) a pharmacist licensed by the board and approved as a preceptor by the board; or
- (2) a healthcare professional preceptor.

(b) When not under the supervision of a pharmacist preceptor, a pharmacist-intern may function as a pharmacy technician and perform all of the duties of a pharmacy technician without registering as a pharmacy technician provided the pharmacist-intern:

- (1) is registered with the board as a pharmacist-intern;
- (2) is under the direct supervision of a pharmacist;
- (3) has completed the pharmacy's on-site technician training program;
- (4) has completed the training required for pharmacists in §291.133 of this title (relating to Pharmacies Compounding Sterile Preparations) if the pharmacist-intern is involved in compounding sterile preparations; and
- (5) is not counted as a pharmacy technician in the ratio of pharmacists to pharmacy technicians.

(c) A pharmacist-intern may not:

- (1) present or identify himself/herself as a pharmacist;
- (2) sign or initial any document which is required to be signed or initialed by a pharmacist unless a preceptor cosigns the document; or
- (3) independently supervise pharmacy technicians or pharmacy technician trainees.

§283.6 Preceptor Requirements and Ratio of Preceptors to Pharmacist-Interns

(a) Preceptor requirements.

(1) Preceptors shall be:

- (A) a pharmacist whose license to practice pharmacy in Texas is current and not on inactive status with the board; or
- (B) a healthcare professional preceptor.

(2) To be recognized as a pharmacist preceptor, a pharmacist must:

(A) have at least:

- (i) one year of experience as a licensed pharmacist; or
- (ii) six months of residency training if the pharmacy resident is completing a residency program;

(B) have completed:

(i) for initial certification, three hours of pharmacist preceptor training provided by an ACPE approved provider within the previous two years. Such training shall be:

- (I) developed by a Texas college/school of pharmacy; or
- (II) approved by:

- (-a-) a committee comprised of the Texas college/schools of pharmacy; or
- (-b-) the board; or

(ii) to continue certification, three hours of pharmacist preceptor training provided by an ACPE approved provider within the pharmacist's current license renewal period. Such training shall be:

- (I) developed by a Texas college/school of pharmacy; or
- (II) approved by:

- (-a-) a committee comprised of the Texas college/schools of pharmacy; or
- (-b-) the board; and

(C) meet the requirements of subsection (c) of this section.

(3) A pharmacist preceptor must be certified by the board.

(b) Ratio of preceptors to pharmacist-interns.

(1) A preceptor may supervise only one pharmacist-intern at any given time (1:1 ratio) except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) The following is applicable to Texas college/school of pharmacy internship programs only.

(A) Supervision. Supervision of a pharmacist-intern shall be:

- (i) direct supervision when the student-intern is engaged in functions associated with the preparation and delivery of prescription or medication drug orders; and

(ii) general supervision when the student-intern is engaged in functions not associated with the preparation and delivery of prescription or medication drug orders.

(B) Exceptions to the 1:1 ratio. There is no ratio requirement for preceptors supervising student-interns as a part of a Texas college/school of pharmacy program.

(c) No pharmacist may serve as a pharmacist preceptor if his or her license to practice pharmacy has been the subject of an order of the board imposing any penalty set out in §565.051 of the Act during the period he or she is serving as a pharmacist preceptor or within the three-year period immediately preceding application for approval as a pharmacist preceptor. Provided, however, a pharmacist who has been the subject of such an order of the board may petition the board, in writing, for approval to act as a pharmacist preceptor. The board may consider the following items in approving a pharmacist's petition to act as a pharmacist preceptor:

- (1) the type and gravity of the offense for which the pharmacist's license was disciplined;
- (2) the length of time since the action that caused the order;
- (3) the length of time the pharmacist has previously served as a preceptor;
- (4) the availability of other preceptors in the area;
- (5) the reason(s) the pharmacist believes he/she should serve as a preceptor;
- (6) a letter of recommendation from a Texas college/school of pharmacy if the pharmacist will be serving as a pharmacist preceptor for a Texas college/school of pharmacy; and
- (7) any other factor presented by the pharmacist demonstrating good cause why the pharmacist should be allowed to act as a pharmacist preceptor.

§283.7 Examination Requirements

Each applicant for licensure by examination shall pass the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination and the NAPLEX. The examination requirements shall be as follows:

- (1) Prior to taking the required examination, the applicant shall:
 - (A) meet the educational and age requirements as set forth in §283.3 of this title (relating to Educational and Age Requirements);
 - (B) meet all requirements necessary in order for the Board to access the criminal history record information, including submitting fingerprint information and being responsible for all associated costs; and
 - (C) submit an application to the board that includes the following information:
 - (i) name;
 - (ii) addresses, phone numbers, date of birth, and social security number; and
 - (iii) any other information requested on the application.
- (2) All applicants shall pass NAPLEX, which includes, at a minimum, the following subject areas:
 - (A) chemistry;
 - (B) mathematics;
 - (C) pharmacy;
 - (D) pharmacology; and
 - (E) practice of pharmacy.
- (3) Effective October 1, 1979, the following requirements apply.
 - (A) To pass NAPLEX, an applicant shall make the following grades:
 - (i) a minimum grade of 60 on chemistry, mathematics, pharmacy, and pharmacology test;
 - (ii) a minimum grade of 75 on the practice of pharmacy test; and
 - (iii) a minimum average grade of 75 on the NAPLEX.
 - (B) Should the applicant fail to achieve a minimum grade of 60 in any of the tests set out in paragraph (2)(A) - (E) of this section or fail to achieve a minimum grade of 75 in the practice of pharmacy test or fail to achieve a minimum average grade of 75 in the NAPLEX, such applicant, in order to be licensed, is required to retake all tests until such time as the minimum average grades are achieved.
- (4) Effective June 1, 1986, the following requirements apply.
 - (A) To pass the NAPLEX, an applicant shall make a minimum average grade of 75.
 - (B) Should the applicant fail to achieve a minimum average grade of 75 in the NAPLEX, such applicant, in order to be licensed, shall retake the NAPLEX, as specified in §283.11 of this title (relating to Examination Retake Requirements) until such time as a minimum average grade of 75 is achieved.

(5) To pass the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, an applicant shall make a minimum grade of 75. Should the applicant fail to achieve a minimum grade of 75 on the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, such applicant, in order to be licensed, shall retake the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination as specified in §283.11 of this title until such time as a minimum average grade of 75 is achieved.

(6) A passing grade on an examination may be used for the purpose of licensure for a period of two years from the date of passing the examination.

(7) Each applicant for licensure by examination utilizing NAPLEX scores transferred from another state shall meet the following requirements for licensure in addition to the requirements set out in paragraphs (1) - (6) of this section.

(A) The applicant shall request NABP to transfer NAPLEX scores to the board. Such request shall be in accordance with NABP policy.

(B) The applicant shall pay the fee set out in §283.9 of this title.

(8) The NAPLEX and Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination shall be administered in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq.) and in accordance with NABP policy.

(9) The board, in accordance with NABP policy, shall provide reasonable accommodations for an applicant diagnosed as having dyslexia, as defined in §51.970, Texas Education Code. The applicant shall provide:

(A) written documentation from a licensed physician which indicates that the applicant has been diagnosed as having dyslexia; and

(B) a written request outlining the reasonable accommodations requested.

§283.8 Reciprocity Requirements

(a) All applicants for licensure by reciprocity shall:

(1) meet the educational and age requirements specified in §283.3 of this title (relating to Educational and Age Requirements);

(2) meet all requirements necessary in order for the board to access the criminal history record information, including submitting fingerprint information and being responsible for all associated costs;

(3) complete the Texas and NABP applications for reciprocity. Any fraudulent statement made in the application for reciprocity is grounds for denial of the application; if such application is granted, any fraudulent statement is grounds for suspension, revocation, and/or cancellation of any license so granted by the board. The Texas application includes the following information:

(A) name;

(B) addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth, and social security numbers; and

(C) any other information requested on the application.

(4) shall present to the board proof of initial licensing by examination and proof that their current license and any other license or licenses granted to the applicant by any other state have not been suspended, revoked, canceled, surrendered, or otherwise restricted for any reason; and

(5) shall pass the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination with a minimum grade of 75. (The passing grade may be used for the purpose of licensure by reciprocity for a period of two years from the date of passing the examination.) Should the applicant fail to achieve a minimum grade of 75 on the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, such applicant, in order to be licensed, shall retake the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination as specified in §283.11 of this title (relating to Examination Retake Requirements) until such time as a minimum grade of 75 is achieved.

(b) A reciprocity applicant originally licensed after January 1, 1978, and who has graduated and received a professional degree from a college of pharmacy, shall show proof such applicant has passed the NAPLEX or equivalent examination based on criteria no less stringent than the criteria in force in Texas.

(c) A reciprocity applicant who is a foreign pharmacy graduate shall provide written documentation that such applicant has:

(1) obtained full certification from the FPGEC; and

(2) passed NAPLEX or equivalent examination based on criteria no less stringent than the criteria in force in Texas.

(d) An applicant is not eligible for licensing by reciprocity unless the state in which the applicant is currently or was initially licensed as a pharmacist also grants reciprocal licensing to pharmacists duly licensed by examination in this state, under like circumstances and conditions.

§283.9 Fee Requirements for Licensure by Examination, Score Transfer and Reciprocity

(a) The fees for licensure by examination, score transfer, and reciprocity shall include one exam administration. The fees are as follows:

- (1) Examination Fee. The fee to submit an application for licensure by examination will include:
 - (A) An examination processing fee of \$103, which is to be paid to the Texas State Board of Pharmacy and includes the processing of the Texas application.
 - (B) NAPLEX administrative and examination fees as determined by NABP, which are to be paid to NABP in accordance with NABP policy.
 - (C) MPJE administrative and examination fees as determined by NABP, which are to be paid to NABP in accordance with NABP policy.
- (2) Reciprocity Fee. The fee to submit an application for licensure by reciprocity will include.
 - (A) A reciprocity fee of \$255, which is to be paid to the Texas State Board of Pharmacy.
 - (B) MPJE administrative and examination fees as determined by NABP, which are to be paid to NABP in accordance with NABP policy.
 - (C) A license verification fee as determined by NABP, which is to be paid to NABP in accordance with NABP policy.
- (3) Score Transfer Fee. The fees to transfer a score to Texas, using the NAPLEX Score Transfer system will include:
 - (A) An examination processing fee of \$103, which is to be paid to the Texas State Board of Pharmacy and includes the processing of the Texas application.
 - (B) MPJE administrative and examination fees as determined by NABP, which are to be paid to NABP in accordance with NABP policy.
 - (C) A score transfer fee as determined by NABP, which is to be paid to NABP in accordance with NABP policy.

(b) If an applicant fails an examination or is required to take an examination by the Board, the application fee is \$103 for each examination the applicant is required to take.

(c) Rescheduling or canceling an examination appointment.

- (1) Refunds for fees charged by NABP for the administration of the NAPLEX and MPJE are in accordance with NABP policy. Rescheduling of an examination appointment shall be in accordance with NABP policy.
- (2) The Board may refund fifty percent of an examination fee paid to the Board by an applicant if the applicant:
 - (A) provides advance notice of their inability to take the examination prior to the board providing authorization to take the examination; or
 - (B) is unable to take the examination due to an emergency situation including but not limited to a manmade or natural disaster, documented serious medical illness, or other circumstance deemed an emergency by the Executive Director of the Board.

(d) A person who takes NAPLEX and/or the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination will be notified of the results of the examination(s) within two weeks of receipt of the results of the examination(s) from the testing service. If both NAPLEX and the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination are taken, the applicant will not be notified until the results of both examinations have been received. Such notification will be made within two weeks after receipt of the results of both examinations.

(e) Once an applicant has successfully completed all requirements of licensure, the applicant will be notified of licensure as a pharmacist and of his or her pharmacist license number and the following is applicable.

- (1) The notice letter shall serve as authorization for the person to practice pharmacy in Texas for a period of 30 days from the date of the notice letter.
- (2) The applicant shall complete a pharmacist license application and pay one pharmacist licensee fee as specified in §295.5 of this title (relating to Pharmacist License or Renewal Fees).
- (3) The provisions of §295.7 of this title (relating to Pharmacist License Renewal) apply to the timely receipt of an application and licensure fee.
- (4) If application and payment of the pharmacist license fee are not received by the board within 30 days from the date of the notice letter, the person's license to practice pharmacy shall expire. A person may not practice pharmacy with an expired license. The license may be renewed according to the following schedule.

- (A) If the notice letter has been expired for 90 days or less, the person may become licensed by making application and paying to the board one license fee and a fee that is one-half of the examination fee for the license.
- (B) If the notice letter has been expired for more than 90 days but less than one year, the person may become licensed by making application and paying to the board all unpaid renewal fees and a fee that is equal to the examination fee for the license.
- (C) If the notice letter has been expired for one year or more, the person shall apply for a new license.

§283.10 Requirements for Application for a Pharmacist License Which Has Expired

(a) Expired less than 90 days. If a person's license has been expired for 90 days or less, the person may renew the license by:

- (1) paying to the board a renewal fee that is equal to one and one-half times the renewal fee for the license as specified in §295.5 of this title (relating to Pharmacist License Renewal Fees); and
- (2) reporting completion of the required number of contact hours of approved continuing education.

(b) Expired more than 90 days. If a person's license has been expired for more than 90 days but less than one year, the person may renew the license by:

- (1) paying to the board all unpaid renewal fees and a renewal fee that is equal to two times the renewal fee for the license as specified in §295.5 of this title; and
- (2) reporting completion of the required number of contact hours of approved continuing education.

(c) Expired for one year or more. If a person's license to practice pharmacy in Texas has been expired for one year or more, the person may not renew the license and shall apply for a new license.

(d) Reexamination. The board may issue a new license to a person if the person submits to reexamination and complies with the requirements and procedures for obtaining an original license as specified in §283.7 of this title (relating to Examination Requirements).

(e) Alternatives to reexamination. In lieu of reexamination as specified in subsection (d) of this section, the board may issue a license to a person whose license has been expired for one year or more, if the person meets the requirements of subsection (f) or (g) of this section and has not had a license granted by any other state suspended, revoked, canceled, surrendered, or otherwise restricted for any reason.

(f) Persons practicing pharmacy in another state. Beginning January 1, 2002, the board may issue a license to a person who was licensed as a pharmacist in Texas, moved to another state, is licensed in the other state, and has been engaged in the practice of pharmacy in the other state for the two years preceding the application if the person meets the following requirements:

- (1) makes application for licensure to the board on a form prescribed by the board;
- (2) submits to the board certification that the applicant:
 - (A) is licensed as a pharmacist in another state and that such license is in good standing;
 - (B) has been continuously employed as a pharmacist in that state for the two years preceding the application; and
 - (C) has completed a minimum of 30 contact hours of approved continuing education during the preceding two license years;
- (3) passes the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination with a grade of 75 (the passing grade may be used for the purpose of licensure for a period of two years from the date of passing the examination); and
- (4) pays to the board the examination fee set out in §283.9 of this title (relating to Fee Requirements for Licensure by Examination, Score Transfer and Reciprocity).

(g) Persons not practicing pharmacy. Beginning January 1, 2002, the board may issue a license to a person who was licensed as a pharmacist in this state, but has not practiced pharmacy for the two years preceding application for licensure under the following conditions.

- (1) The person's Texas pharmacist license has been expired for less than 10 years, the person shall:
 - (A) make application for licensure to the board on a form prescribed by the board;
 - (B) pass the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination with a grade of 75 (the passing grade may be used for the purpose of licensure for a period of two years from the date of passing the examination);
 - (C) pay the examination fee set out in §283.9 of this title; and
 - (D) complete approved continuing education and/or board-approved internship requirements according to the following schedule:

- (i) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than one year but less than two years, the applicant shall complete 15 contact hours of approved continuing education;
 - (ii) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than two years but less than three years, the applicant shall complete 30 contact hours of approved continuing education;
 - (iii) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than three years but less than four years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education;
 - (iv) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than four years but less than five years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education and 500 hours of internship in a board-approved internship program;
 - (v) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than five years but less than six years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education and 700 hours of internship in a board-approved internship program;
 - (vi) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than six years but less than seven years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education and 900 hours of internship in a board-approved internship program;
 - (vii) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than seven years but less than eight years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education and 1,100 hours of internship in a board-approved internship program;
 - (viii) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than eight years but less than nine years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education and 1,300 hours of internship in a board-approved internship program; and
 - (ix) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than nine years but less than 10 years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education and 1,500 hours of internship in a board-approved internship program.
- (2) Any hours of approved continuing education earned within two years prior to the applicant successfully passing the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination may be applied towards the continuing education requirement.
- (3) Any hours worked as a licensed pharmacist in another state during the two years prior to the applicant successfully passing the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence examination may be applied towards the internship requirement.
- (4) All requirements for licensure shall be completed within two years from the date the applicant successfully passes the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination.
- (5) If the person's Texas pharmacist license has been expired for 10 years or more, the applicant shall apply for licensure by examination as specified in §283.7 of this title and §283.4 of this title (relating to Internship Requirements).

§283.11 Examination Retake Requirements

(a) Licensing by examination. Should an applicant fail to achieve the minimum grade on the NAPLEX or Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination or both, the following is applicable.

- (1) If the applicant fails to achieve the minimum grade on NAPLEX as specified in §283.7 of this title (relating to Examination Requirements), the applicant may retake NAPLEX four additional times for a total of five exam administrations. Prior to any subsequent retakes of NAPLEX, the applicant must:
 - (A) complete course work in subject areas recommended by the board;
 - (B) submit documentation to the board which specifies that the applicant has successfully completed the course work specified; and
 - (C) comply with the requirements of §283.7 of this title (relating to Examination Requirements).
- (2) If the applicant fails to achieve the minimum grade on the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination as specified in §283.7 of this title (relating to Examination Requirements), the applicant may retake the examination four additional times for a total of five exam administrations. Prior to any subsequent retake of the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, the applicant must:
 - (A) complete course work recommended by the board;
 - (B) submit documentation to the board which specifies that the applicant has successfully completed the recommended course work; and

(C) comply with the requirements of §283.7 of this title (relating to Examination Requirements).

(3) If the applicant fails to achieve the minimum grade on both NAPLEX and the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, the applicant shall retake the examinations until a passing grade is achieved on one of the examinations. Such retakes shall be as specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

(b) Licensing by reciprocity. If an applicant fails to achieve the minimum grade on the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination as specified in §283.8 of this title (relating to Reciprocity Requirements), the applicant may retake the examination four additional times for a total of five exam administrations. Prior to any subsequent retake of the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, the applicant must:

(1) complete course work recommended by the board;

(2) submit documentation to the board which specifies that the applicant has successfully completed the recommended course work; and

(3) comply with the requirements of §283.8 of this title (relating to Reciprocity Requirements).

(c) Course work. For the purpose of this subsection, course work shall be one or more standard courses or self-paced work offered in a college of pharmacy's academic program.

§283.12 Licenses for Military Service Members, Military Veterans, and Military Spouses

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms, when used in this section, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) Active duty--Current full-time military service in the armed forces of the United States or active duty military service as a member of the Texas military forces, or similar military service of another state.

(2) Armed forces of the United States--The army, navy, air force, space force, coast guard, or marine corps of the United States or a reserve unit of one of those branches of the armed forces.

(3) Military service member--A person who is on active duty.

(4) Military spouse--A person who is married to a military service member.

(5) Military veteran--A person who has served on active duty and who was discharged or released from active duty.

(b) Alternative licensing procedure. For the purpose of §55.004, Occupations Code, an applicant for a pharmacist license who is a military service member, military veteran, or military spouse may complete the following alternative procedures for licensing as a pharmacist.

(1) Requirements for licensing by reciprocity. An applicant for licensing by reciprocity who meets all of the following requirements may be granted a temporary license as specified in this subsection prior to completing the NABP application for pharmacist license by reciprocity, and taking and passing the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination. The applicant shall:

(A) complete the Texas application for pharmacist license by reciprocity that includes the following:

(i) name;

(ii) addresses, phone numbers, date of birth, and social security number; and

(iii) any other information requested on the application;

(B) meet the educational and age requirements as set forth in §283.3 of this title (relating to Educational and Age Requirements);

(C) present to the board proof of initial licensing by examination and proof that any current licenses and any other licenses granted to the applicant by any other state have not been suspended, revoked, canceled, surrendered, or otherwise restricted for any reason;

(D) meet all requirements necessary for the board to access the criminal history records information, including submitting fingerprint information, and such criminal history check does not reveal any disposition for a crime specified in §281.64 of this title (relating to Sanctions for Criminal Offenses) indicating a sanction of denial, revocation, or suspension;

(E) be exempt from the application and examination fees paid to the board set forth in §283.9(a)(2)(A) and (b) of this title (relating to Fee Requirements for Licensure by Examination, Score Transfer and Reciprocity); and

(F) provide documentation of eligibility, including:

(i) military identification indicating that the applicant is a military service member, military veteran, or military dependent, if a military spouse; and

(ii) marriage certificate, if a military spouse.

(2) Requirements for an applicant whose Texas pharmacist license has expired. An applicant whose Texas pharmacist license has expired within five years preceding the application date:

(A) shall complete the Texas application for licensing that includes the following:

- (i) name;
- (ii) addresses, phone numbers, date of birth, and social security number; and
- (iii) any other information requested on the application;

(B) shall provide documentation of eligibility, including:

- (i) military identification indicating that the applicant is a military service member, military veteran, or military dependent, if a military spouse; and
- (ii) marriage certificate, if a military spouse;

(C) shall pay the renewal fee specified in §295.5 of this title (relating to Pharmacist License or Renewal Fees); however, the applicant shall be exempt from the fees specified in §295.7(3) of this title (relating to Pharmacist License Renewal);

(D) shall complete approved continuing education requirements according to the following schedule:

- (i) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than one year but less than two years, the applicant shall complete 15 contact hours of approved continuing education;
- (ii) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than two years but less than three years, the applicant shall complete 30 contact hours of approved continuing education; or
- (iii) if the Texas pharmacist license has been expired for more than three years but less than five years, the applicant shall complete 45 contact hours of approved continuing education; and

(E) is not required to take the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination.

(3) A temporary license issued under this section is valid for no more than six months and may be extended, if disciplinary action is pending, or upon request, as otherwise determined reasonably necessary by the executive director of the board.

(4) A temporary license issued under this section expires within six months of issuance if the individual fails to pass the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination within six months or fails to take the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination within six months.

(5) An individual may not serve as pharmacist-in-charge of a pharmacy with a temporary license issued under this subsection.

(c) Expedited licensing procedure. For the purpose of §55.005, Occupations Code, an applicant for a pharmacist license who is a military service member, military veteran, or military spouse and who holds a current license as a pharmacist issued by another state may complete the following expedited procedures for licensing as a pharmacist. The applicant shall:

(1) meet the educational and age requirements specified in §283.3 of this title (relating to Educational and Age Requirements);

(2) meet all requirements necessary in order for the board to access the criminal history record information, including submitting fingerprint information and being responsible for all associated costs;

(3) complete the Texas and NABP applications for reciprocity. Any fraudulent statement made in the application for reciprocity is grounds for denial of the application. If such application is granted, any fraudulent statement is grounds for suspension, revocation, and/or cancellation of any license so granted by the board. The Texas application includes the following information:

(A) name;

(B) addresses, phone numbers, date of birth, and social security number; and

(C) any other information requested on the application;

(4) present to the board proof of initial licensing by examination and proof that their current license and any other license or licenses granted to the applicant by any other state have not been suspended, revoked, canceled, surrendered, or otherwise restricted for any reason;

(5) pass the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination with a minimum grade of 75. (The passing grade may be used for the purpose of licensure by reciprocity for a period of two years from the date of passing the examination.) Should the applicant fail to achieve a minimum grade of 75 on the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, such applicant, in order to be licensed, shall retake the Texas Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination as specified in §283.11 of this title (relating to Examination Retake Requirements) until such time as a minimum grade of 75 is achieved; and

(6) be exempt from the application and examination fees paid to the board set forth in §283.9(a)(2)(A) and (b).
(d) License renewal. As specified in §55.003, Occupations Code, a military service member who holds a pharmacist license is entitled to two years of additional time to complete any requirements related to the renewal of the military service member's license as follows:

(1) A military service member who fails to renew their pharmacist license in a timely manner because the individual was serving as a military service member shall submit to the board:

- (A) name, address, and license number of the pharmacist;
- (B) military identification indicating that the individual is a military service member; and
- (C) a statement requesting up to two years of additional time to complete the renewal.

(2) A military service member specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be exempt from fees specified in §295.7(3) of this title (relating to Pharmacist License Renewal).

(3) A military service member specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection is entitled to two additional years of time to complete the continuing education requirements specified in §295.8 of this title (relating to Continuing Education Requirements).

(e) Inactive status. The holder of a pharmacist license who is a military service member, a military veteran, or a military spouse who holds a pharmacist license and who is not engaged in the practice of pharmacy in this state may place the license on inactive status as specified in §295.9 of this title (relating to Inactive License). The inactive license holder:

(1) shall provide documentation to include:

- (A) military identification indicating that the pharmacist is a military service member, military veteran, or military dependent, if a military spouse; and
- (B) marriage certificate, if a military spouse;

(2) shall be exempt from the fees specified in §295.9(a)(1)(C) and §295.9(a)(2)(C) of this title;

(3) shall not practice pharmacy in this state; and

(4) may reactivate the license as specified in §295.9 of this title (relating to Inactive License).

(f) Interim license for military spouse. In accordance with §55.0041, Occupations Code, a military spouse who is currently licensed in good standing by a jurisdiction with licensing requirements that are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements in this state may be issued an interim pharmacist license. The military spouse:

(1) shall provide documentation to include:

- (A) a notification of intent to practice form including any additional information requested;
- (B) proof of the military spouse's residency in this state including a copy of the permanent change of station order for the military service member to whom the spouse is married;
- (C) a copy of the military spouse's military identification card; and
- (D) verification from the jurisdiction in which the military spouse holds an active pharmacist license that the military spouse's license is in good standing;

(2) may not practice pharmacy in this state until issued an interim pharmacist license;

(3) may hold an interim pharmacist license only for the period during which the military service member to whom the military spouse is married is stationed at a military installation in this state, but not to exceed three years from the date of issuance of the interim license; and

(4) may not renew the interim pharmacist license.