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State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Law

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45:9-14.5. Definitions relative to practice of chiropractic.

a. "Chiropractic subluxation" means a complex of functional, structural or pathological articular lesions or a local or systemic aberration of the nervous system caused by injury, pressure, traction, stress, torsion, or by chemical or electrical irritation, stimulation, or inhibition of a nerve that compromise neural integrity as determined by chiropractic analytical procedures.

"Practice of chiropractic" means a philosophy, science and healing art concerned with the restoration and preservation of health and wellness through the promotion of well-being, prevention of disease and promotion and support of the inherent or innate recuperative abilities of the body. The practice of chiropractic includes the reduction of chiropractic subluxation, and the examination, diagnosis, analysis, assessment, systems of adjustments, manipulation and treatment of the articulations and soft tissue of the body. It is within the lawful scope of the practice of chiropractic to diagnose, adjust, and treat the articulations of the spinal column and other joints, articulations, and soft tissue and to order and administer physical modalities and therapeutic, rehabilitative and strengthening exercises.

"Prescription" means a written direction of remedy for a disease, illness or injury and the instructions for using that remedy.

b. A licensed chiropractor shall have the right in the examination of patients to use the neurocalometer, X-ray, and other necessary instruments solely for the purpose of diagnosis or analysis. No licensed chiropractor shall perform endoscopy, or prescribe, administer, or dispense drugs or medicines for any purpose whatsoever, or perform surgery as requires cutting by instruments or laser excepting adjustment of the articulations of the spinal column or extremities.

No person licensed to practice chiropractic shall sign any certificate required by law or the State Sanitary Code concerning reportable diseases, or birth, marriage or death certificates.

c. A chiropractor licensed by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners may, subject to the requirements of subsection e. of this section:

(1) Use methods of treatment including chiropractic practice methods, physical medicine modalities, rehabilitation, splinting or bracing consistent with the practice of chiropractic, nutrition and first aid and may order such diagnostic or analytical tests, including diagnostic imaging, bioanalytical laboratory tests, and may perform such other diagnostic and analytical diagnostic tests including reagent strip tests, X-ray, computer-aided neuromuscular testing, and nerve conduction studies, and may interpret evoked potentials;

(2) Sign or certify temporary or permanent impairments and other certifications consistent with a chiropractic practice such as pre-employment screenings. A chiropractic physician may use recognized references in making his determination; and

(3) Provide dietary or nutritional counseling, such as the direction, administration, dispensing and sale of nutritional supplements, including, but not limited to, all food concentrates, food extracts, vitamins, minerals, herbs, enzymes, amino acids, homeopathic remedies and other dietary supplements, including, but not limited to, tissue or cell salts, glandular extracts, nutraceuticals, botanicals and other nutritional supplements; provided the chiropractor has successfully completed a course of study concerning human nutrition, consisting of not less than 45 hours from a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education and approved by the board.

d. It shall be unlawful for any person, not duly licensed in this State to practice chiropractic, to use terms, titles, words or letters which would designate or imply that he or she is qualified to practice chiropractic, or to hold himself or herself out as being able to practice chiropractic, or offer or attempt to practice chiropractic, or to render a utilization management decision that limits, restricts or curtails a course of chiropractic care.

e. A chiropractic diagnosis or analysis shall be based upon a chiropractic examination appropriate to the presenting patient, except that a licensed chiropractor who, at any time during the examination has reasonable cause to believe symptoms or conditions are present that require diagnosis, analysis, treatment, or methods beyond the scope of chiropractic as defined in subsection a. of this section, shall refer an individual to a practitioner licensed to practice dentistry, medicine or surgery in this State or other appropriate licensed healthcare professionals. Nothing contained in this subsection shall preclude a licensed chiropractor from rendering concurrent or supportive chiropractic care to any patient so referred.

(added) 1939, c.115, s.19; amended 1953, c.233, s.3; 2009, c.322, s.1.

45:9-14.5a. Administration of physical modalities to patients by employees of chiropractors

a. A chiropractor licensed pursuant to P.L.1989, c.153 (C.45:9-41.17 et seq.) or chapter 9 of Title 45 of the Revised Statutes shall not use an employee to administer physical modalities to patients unless that employee is a health care provider licensed in this State.

As used in this subsection, physical modalities mean ultraviolet (B and C bands) and electromagnetic rays including, but not limited to, deep heating agents, microwave diathermy, shortwave diathermy, and ultrasound.

b. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person licensed to practice in this State under any other law from engaging in the practice for which he is licensed.

L.1990,c.68,s.3.

45:9-14.6. Persons holding chiropractic licenses under act of 1920

A person holding a valid license issued in due course by virtue of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of chiropractic," approved March third, one thousand nine hundred and twenty (L.1920, c. 4, p. 15), or any acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, shall be authorized to continue to practice pursuant to said license as though the act under which said license had been issued had not been repealed.

Added by L.1939, c. 115, p. 411, s. 20.

45:9-14.10. Persons holding licenses under repealed or superseded acts

Any person holding a valid license heretofore issued in due course by virtue of the provisions of article two of chapter nine of Title 45 of the Revised Statutes, or any acts superseded thereby, shall be authorized to continue to practice pursuant to said license as though article two of chapter nine of Title 45 of the Revised Statutes, or any acts superseded thereby, under which said license had been issued had not been repealed.

Added by L.1939, c. 115, p. 414, s. 24.

45:9-41.4. Graduates engaged in practice before December, 1952 entitled to license upon passing examination in certain subjects; time for taking examination

Any person who subsequent to July thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, and prior to January first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, was graduated from a legally incorporated school, institution or college of chiropractic, and who has successfully completed or who shall successfully complete four courses of lectures requiring personal attendance during four full school years of at least seven months each, and who has been a resident of the State of New Jersey for at least four consecutive years terminating on December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, and was actively engaged in the practice of chiropractic prior to and including the month of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, and who is more than twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and a citizen of the United States, shall upon a successful passing of an examination, given by the board, in the following subjects: anatomy, including neurologic and histologic anatomy, physiology, pathology, hygiene, chiropractic diagnosis, and the therapeutics of chiropractic, be granted a license to practice chiropractic in the State of New Jersey by the board. Persons coming under this special provision must make application for license to the board within ninety days after the effective date of this act. Persons applying for a license under this section shall take the required examination prior to December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four. The records of the board and any license so issued shall state that the applicant was licensed under the exemption contained in this section.

L.1953, c. 233, p. 1703, s. 7.

45:9-41.5. Graduates of approved chiropractic college entitled to license upon passing examination; qualifications

Any other person applying subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, to take an examination leading to the granting of a license to practice chiropractic in New Jersey who has been graduated from a legally incorporated school, institution, or college of chiropractic after successfully completing four courses of lectures requiring personal attendance during four full school years of at least nine months each in four different calendar years, which school, institution or college, if the applicant is graduated after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, shall have been approved by the board, who is more than twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and a citizen of the United States, and who shall furnish proof of such facts, satisfactory to the board, shall, upon successfully passing an examination, given by the board, in the following subjects: anatomy, including neurologic and histologic anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, non-surgical diagnosis, chemistry, hygiene, and the therapeutics of chiropractic, be granted a license to practice chiropractic in the State of New Jersey by the board.

L.1953, c. 233, p. 1704, s. 8.

45:9-41.6. Requirements for approval of chiropractic applicant or school for licensure

The board shall accept as an applicant for licensure as a chiropractor any individual who has graduated from a school, institution or college of chiropractic which was approved during the individual's entire course of study by the board, and accredited by the Council of Chiropractic Education,

or the Straight Chiropractic Academic Standards Association, or other accrediting agency approved by the United States Department of Education.

The board, in approving a school, institution or college of chiropractic, shall consult with and take into consideration the standards suggested by the Council of Chiropractic Education, the Straight Chiropractic Academic Standards Association, or other accrediting agency approved by the United States Department of Education.

Board approval of a school, institution or college of chiropractic accredited by the Council of Chiropractic Education, the Straight Chiropractic Academic Standards Association, or other accrediting agency approved by the United States Department of Education shall be based upon the standards set forth below and may include an on site inspection.

a. Organization: The chiropractic school, institution or college shall be incorporated as a nonprofit institution of learning and shall be lawfully chartered to grant the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic within the state of its residence.

b. Faculty:

(1) The basic science division and each department within the division shall be headed by a person possessing at least a Master of Science degree.

(2) Each member of the chiropractic science division shall be headed by a person possessing a degree of Doctor of Chiropractic and shall be eligible for licensure within the state in which the school, institution or college is located.

c. Plant:

(1) The school, institution or college shall have sufficient space to provide lecture rooms, laboratories, library, administrative and faculty offices, as well as out-patient clinics for men and women.

(2) The library shall be headed by a full-time librarian with a degree in library science, and shall consist of at least 10,000 volumes whose quality reflects current knowledge in the field.

(3) There shall be a medical museum containing sufficient pathological, embryological, histological and anatomical specimens to augment the teaching of related subjects.

(4) There shall be sufficient, useful auxiliary equipment sufficient for the teaching of the student body, such as mannikins, charts, skeletons, models, projectors, microscopes, adjusting tables and other equipment peculiar to the teaching of chiropractic.

d. Clinical facilities: Each school, institution or college of chiropractic shall operate a general chiropractic clinic or clinics in which the student shall gain clinical chiropractic practice with patients with chiropractic case management, which shall include the chiropractic clinical aspects of the courses which are required in the curriculum, for a proper understanding of the knowledge gained from the classroom and laboratory instruction. The clinic shall include proper experience in various aspects of patient examination for the purpose of determining the appropriateness of chiropractic care. Clinical instruction shall encourage the student to refer patients to doctors in the practice of medicine when impressions obtained as a result of chiropractic examination indicate a consultation is in the patient's best interest.

e. Resources: The school shall have sufficient resources to ensure financial stability and continuous operation.

f. Administration: There shall be responsible supervision of the entire school by the dean or other executive officer who, by training and experience, is qualified to interpret the prevailing standards in chiropractic and therapeutic education and who shall possess sufficient authority to integrate such standards into the school's, institution's or college's curriculum.

g. Records: There shall be a comprehensive system of records showing conveniently and in detail the credentials, grades and accounts of the students, by means of which an exact knowledge of each student's work can be obtained. Records shall also be kept showing the clinical work of each student and attendance. Except for good cause, such as illness, no credit shall be given for any course when the attendance has been less than 80% of full time, or when the student fails to satisfactorily complete course requirements.

h. Requirement for admission: Prior to commencing a course of study in the approved school, institution or college of chiropractic, the student shall have successfully completed at least two years of study in a school or college of arts and sciences accredited or recognized by the New Jersey State Department of Education, no less than 1 1/2 years of which shall have been completed prior to commencing his course of study in the approved school of chiropractic pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.7).

i. Publications: The school, institution or college shall issue, at least annually, a bulletin setting forth the nature and content of the courses of study offered. Such announcements shall contain a list of the faculty with their respective qualifications, academic degree received and the name of the degree-granting school, institution or college. The courses available should be set forth by departments (anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc.) showing for each course its contents, character, number of hours, etc. Information should be given regarding entrance requirements, tuition and other fees.

j. Curriculum: The entire course of four years shall consist of 3,600 to 4,400 class hours of not less than 45 minutes each, distributed from 900 to 1,100 hours per year, and shall be grouped as set forth in the following schedule. Each group is to be allotted approximately the percentage of the whole number of hours in the course as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
1. Anatomy, including dissection wherever possible, embryology and histology	25%
2. Principles of Chiropractic	37 ½ %
3. Physiology	6 ¼ %
4. Diagnosis and Symptomatology	7 ½ %
5. Pathology, Bacteriology and Laboratory Technique	8 ¼ %
6. Chemistry	2 ½ %
7. Neurology	5%
8. Hygiene	1 ¼ %

9. Jurisprudence	1 ¼ %
10. Gynecology, Obstetrics, Spinography, Endocrinology, Dermatology, Pediatrics, Special Sense	5%

	100%

L.1953,c.233,s.9; amended 1989,c.153,s.13.

45:9-41.7. Course in arts and sciences required prior to study in chiropractic school

Any applicant to take an examination leading to the granting of a license to practice chiropractic in New Jersey, who has been graduated from an approved chiropractic school after December 31, 1957, must, in addition to the other requirements of this act, have successfully completed prior to commencing his or her courses of study in an approved school of chiropractic at least 1 year's study in a school or college of arts and sciences accredited by the State Department of Education and if such applicant has been graduated from an approved chiropractic school after December 31, 1958, any such applicant must complete at least 2 years' study in a school or college of arts and sciences accredited by the State Department of Education no less than 1 1/2 years of which shall have been completed prior to commencing his or her courses of study in the approved school of chiropractic. Successful completion of the aforementioned study prior to commencing the courses of study in an approved school of chiropractic shall be evidenced by a certificate issued by the Commissioner of Education of this State to that effect.

L.1953, c. 233, p. 1705, s. 10. Amended by L.1969, c. 154, s. 1, eff. Sept. 5, 1969.

45:9-41.8. Form and content of examination, approval

Each applicant for licensure as a chiropractor shall submit to the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, on a form prescribed by the board, satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as prescribed by P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.5 et al.).

The form and content of any examination of applicants for a license to practice chiropractic in New Jersey hereunder shall be prepared by the board.

L.1953,c.233,s.11; amended 1954,c.190,s.1; 1989,c.153,s.14.

45:9-41.9. Persons whose study of chiropractic was interrupted by service in armed forces

For the purpose of qualifying under any of the provisions of this act any applicant for a license to practice chiropractic who has been graduated from a legally incorporated school, institution, or college of chiropractic and who can produce evidence satisfactory to the board that his chiropractic education was interrupted by reason of his induction or enlistment into the active armed forces of the United States of America and that he served honorably therein, such applicant shall be entitled to have his date of graduation determined as if he had completed his courses of study of chiropractic without such interruption.

L.1953, c. 233, p. 1706, s. 12.

45:9-41.10. Application for reciprocal license, fee

Any applicant for a license to practice chiropractic under section 10 of P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.7) upon proving that he has been examined and licensed to practice chiropractic by the examining and licensing board of another state of the United States having requirements for examination and licensure equivalent to those required under section 8 of P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.5), or upon certification by the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners, may, in the discretion of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, be granted a license to practice chiropractic without further examination upon payment to the treasurer of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners of a license fee prescribed by the board; provided, such applicant shall furnish proof that he fulfills the requirements demanded in the other sections of P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.5 et al.) relating to applicants for admission by examination. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an applicant who otherwise qualifies pursuant to this section and has five years of experience in treating patients in the practice of chiropractic as a licensed chiropractor in good standing in another state or states, shall not be required to fulfill the requirements of section 10 of P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.7) concerning the completion of certain studies in a school or college of arts and sciences prior to commencing or during study in an approved school of chiropractic, but shall be required to pass an examination leading to the granting of a license to practice chiropractic in New Jersey. In any such application for a license without examination all questions of academic requirements of other states shall be determined by the Commissioner of Education of this State.

L.1953,c.233,s.13; amended 1989,c.153,s.15; 1993,c.90,s.1.

45:9-41.11. Annual registration; reinstatement after suspension; retirement from practice; automatic suspension upon failure to procure annual certificate

All persons who are licensed to practice chiropractic shall be required on or before September 1, 1953, and on or before September 1 annually thereafter, to register on the form prescribed by the board and furnished by the secretary of said board, and to pay an annual registration fee of \$10.00.

The license of any licensee, who fails to procure any annual certificate of registration, shall be automatically suspended on September 1 of that year. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board on or before August 1 of each year to send a written notice to each of such licensees, whether a resident or not, at his last address on file with the board, that his annual registration fee is due on or before September 1 and that his license to practice in this State will be suspended if he does not procure said certificate by September 1 of the said year.

Any such licensee whose license has been suspended under this section may be reinstated by the payment of all past due annual registration fees and in addition thereto \$25.00 to cover cost of reinstatement.

Any person who desires to retire from the practice of chiropractic, and during retirement to refrain from practicing under the terms of his license, upon application to the secretary of the board, may be registered annually, without the payment of any registration fee, as a retired practitioner. The certificate of registration which shall be issued to a retired chiropractor shall state, among other things, that the holder has been licensed to practice in New Jersey, but that during his retirement he shall not so practice. The holder of a certificate of registration as a retired licensee shall be entitled to resume

practice at any time; provided, he first shall have obtained from the secretary an annual certificate of registration as hereinbefore provided.

The license to practice chiropractic of any person who fails to procure any annual certificate of registration, or in lieu thereof an annual certificate of registration as a retired licensee, at the time and in the manner required by this act shall be automatically suspended. Any person whose license shall have been automatically suspended shall, during the period of such suspension, be regarded as an unlicensed person and, in case he shall continue or engage in practice under the terms of his license during such period, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by R.S. 45:9-22. Any person to whom a certificate of registration as a retired licensee shall have been issued who shall continue or engage in practice under the terms of his license without first having obtained a certificate of registration authorizing him to resume such practice, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by R.S. 45:9-22 for practicing without a license.

It shall be the duty of each such licensee holding a certificate to practice chiropractic in this State, whether a resident or not, to notify the secretary of the board in writing of any change in his office address or his employment within 10 days after such change shall have taken place.

The provisions of R.S. 45:9-17 shall be applicable, in like manner, to persons receiving a license to practice chiropractic.

L.1953, c. 233, p. 1707, s. 14. Amended by L.1964, c. 191, s. 1; L.1971, c. 236, s. 3, eff. June 23, 1971.

45:9-41.12. Term "board" defined

As used in P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.5 et al.) the term "board" means the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners in the Division of Consumer Affairs in the Department of Law and Public Safety established pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1989, c.153 (C.45:9-41.20).

L.1953,c.233,s.19; amended 1989,c.153,s.16.

45:9-41.13. Partial invalidity

If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

L.1953, c. 233, p. 1713, s. 20.

45:9-41.17. Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Chiropractic Board Act."

L.1989,c.153,s.1.

45:9-41.18. Legislative findings and declarations

The Legislature finds and declares that it is a valid public purpose to establish a separate board to regulate the practice of chiropractic in this State to properly protect the citizenry who receive the services of a chiropractor by maintaining and ensuring standards of competency and integrity of the profession and preventing unsafe, fraudulent or deceptive practices which may damage the health of those citizens, as well as the reputation of the profession in this State.

L.1989,c.153,s.2.

45:9-41.19. Definitions.

As used in P.L.1989, c.153 (C.45:9-41.17 et al.) and sections 7 through 14 and sections 19 and 20 of P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.4 through C.45:9-41.13 inclusive):

- a. "Board" means the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners created pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1989, c.153 (C.45:9-41.20).
- b. "Doctor of Chiropractic," "Chiropractor" or "Chiropractic Physician" means a person trained and qualified in the discipline of chiropractic whose license is in force and not suspended or revoked at the time in question.

A person licensed to practice chiropractic may use the title doctor, or its abbreviation, in the practice of chiropractic, however, it must be qualified by the words doctor of chiropractic, chiropractor or chiropractic physician, or its abbreviation, D.C. The use of the title doctor of chiropractic, chiropractor, chiropractic physician, or its abbreviation, D.C., may be used interchangeably.

L.1989, c.153, s.3; amended 2009, c.322, s.3.

45:9-41.20. State Board of Chiropractic Examiners created

There is created within the Division of Consumer Affairs in the Department of Law and Public Safety the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. The board shall consist of 11 members who are residents of the State, two of whom shall be public members and one of whom shall be a State executive department member appointed pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1971, c.60 (C.45:1-2.1 et seq.). The remaining eight members shall be licensed chiropractors who have been actively engaged in the practice of chiropractic in this State for at least five years immediately preceding their appointments.

The Governor shall appoint each member, other than the State executive department member, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of three years, except that three of the initial chiropractic members of the board shall consist of the incumbent chiropractic member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, who shall serve until the expiration of his current term as a chiropractic member, and the two incumbent chiropractic assistants of the State Board of Medical Examiners, each of whom shall serve until the expiration of his current term as a chiropractic assistant, and except that of the remaining five chiropractic members first appointed, two shall serve for terms of three years, two shall serve for terms of two years and one shall serve for a term of one year. Each member shall hold office until his successor has been qualified. Any vacancy in the membership of the board shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for the original appointment. No member of the board may serve more than two successive terms in addition to any unexpired term to which he has been appointed.

L.1989,c.153,s.4.

45:9-41.21. Compensation of board members

Members of the board shall be compensated and reimbursed for expenses and provided with office and meeting facilities pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1977, c.285 (C.45:1-2.5).

L.1989,c.153,s.5.

45:9-41.22. Election of officers, meetings

The board shall annually elect from among its members a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The board shall meet at least four times per year and may hold additional meetings as necessary to discharge its duties.

L.1989,c.153,s.6.

45:9-41.23. Duties of the board.

The board shall:

- a. Appoint and prescribe the duties of an executive secretary. The executive secretary shall serve at its pleasure;
- b. Review the qualifications of applicants for licensure;
- c. Insure the proper conduct and standards of examinations;
- d. Issue and renew annual licenses for chiropractors pursuant to this act, sections 19, 20 and 24 of P.L.1939, c.115 (C.45:9-14.5, C.45:9-14.6 and C.45:9-14.10) and P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.5 et al.);
- e. Refuse to admit a person to an examination, or refuse to issue a license, or suspend, revoke or fail to renew the license of a chiropractor pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1978, c.73 (C.45:1-14 et seq.);
- f. Maintain a record of chiropractors licensed in this State, their places of business, places of residence and the date and number of their licenses;
- g. Prescribe or change the charges for examinations, licensures, renewals and other services it performs pursuant to P.L.1974, c.46 (C.45:1-3.1 et seq.);
- h. Establish standards pursuant to which a chiropractor shall maintain medical malpractice liability insurance coverage, at appropriate amounts, as set forth in regulations;
- i. Adopt and promulgate rules and regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, sections 19, 20 and 24 of P.L.1939, c.115 (C.45:9-14.5, C.45:9-14.6 and C.45:9-14.10) and P.L.1953, c.233 (C.45:9-41.5 et al.).

L.1989, c.153, s.7; amended 2009, c.322, s.10.

45:9-41.24. Transfer of records to the board

All records of the State Board of Medical Examiners relating to the practice of chiropractic shall be transferred to the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, and the State board of Chiropractic Examiners is empowered to take over and complete all unfinished undertakings of the State Board of Medical Examiners concerning the practice of chiropractic.

L.1989,c.153,s.8.

45:9-41.25. Transfer of jurisdiction, powers, duties and responsibilities to the board

All jurisdiction, powers, duties and responsibilities heretofore vested in the State Board of Medical Examiners with respect to the practice of chiropractic and the granting, suspension or revocation of licenses of chiropractors under chapter 9 of Title 45 of the Revised Statutes shall be immediately transferred to and vested in the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners created by this act, which board shall hereafter govern the practice of chiropractic in this State in accordance with all applicable laws.

L.1989,c.153,s.9.

45:9-41.26. Existing laws, licenses unaffected

Laws of this State relating to the practice of chiropractic and not amended by, or inconsistent with, this act shall remain in effect. Chiropractic licenses heretofore issued shall be unaffected by this act.

L.1989,c.153,s.10.

45:9-41.27. Scope of practice of chiropractic unaffected.

The scope of practice of chiropractic shall remain as defined in existing statutes. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to prohibit a chiropractor from caring for chiropractic subluxation. Chiropractic analysis which identifies the existence of a chiropractic subluxation may be the basis for chiropractic care even in the absence of a subjective complaint or other objective findings.

L.1989, c.153, s.11; amended 2009, c.322, s.4.

45:9-41.28. Continuing education required for licensure.

The board shall require each person licensed as a chiropractor, as a condition for biennial registration, to complete 30 credits of continuing chiropractic education as provided in section 6 of this amendatory and supplementary act during each biennial registration period. A minimum of two of the 30 credits shall consist of the study of State laws and regulations governing chiropractic professional ethics or record keeping and documentation as it pertains to the practice of chiropractic in this State, and a minimum of two credits shall consist of nutrition education.

L.2009, c.322, s.5.

45:9-41.29. Duties of board relative to continuing education.

a. The board:

- (1) Shall establish standards for continuing chiropractic education, including, but not limited to, the subject matter and content of courses of study that are taught by chiropractic schools, colleges, institutions and universities or tested on for licensure;
- (2) May accredit educational programs offering credit towards the continuing chiropractic education requirements;
- (3) May accredit other educational programs, including, but not limited to educational programs offered by professional organizations or societies, health care professions, schools, colleges, institutions, universities or healthcare facilities;
- (4) May allow satisfactory completion of continuing chiropractic education requirements through equivalent education programs such as examinations, papers, publications, scientific presentations, teaching and research appointments, scientific exhibits and independent study or Internet courses such as distance learning, including, but not limited to, video and audio tapes or Internet education programs; and
- (5) Shall establish procedures for the issuance of credit upon satisfactory proof of the completion of these programs.

b. Each 50 minutes of instruction in a board approved education course or program shall be equivalent to one credit.

L.2009, c.322, s.6.

45:9-41.30. Procedures.

The board shall:

- a. Establish procedures for monitoring compliance with the continuing education requirements; and
- b. Establish procedures to evaluate and grant approval to providers of continuing education courses.

L.2009, c.322, s.7.

45:9-41.31. Waiver of requirements.

The board may, in its discretion, waive requirements for continuing chiropractic education on an individual basis for reasons of hardship, such as illness or disability, retirement of the license, or other good cause.

L.2009, c.322, s.8.

45:9-41.32. Noncompliance, civil penalty; regulations.

- a. The board shall not require a new licensee to complete required continuing chiropractic education credits for any registration period commencing within 12 months of the licensee's participation in and completion of an accredited graduate chiropractic education program.
- b. Any person who fails to complete the continuing chiropractic education requirements established pursuant to section 5 of this amendatory and supplementary act shall be liable to a civil penalty of not more than \$500 or a designated number of additional hours of continuing chiropractic education, or both, as imposed by the board for a first offense. A second or subsequent offense by a licensee may be considered professional misconduct.
- c. The board shall promulgate regulations concerning continuing education requirements within 180 days of the effective date of this amendatory and supplementary act.

L.2009, c.322, s.9.