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CERTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
FILED WITH THE LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OTHNI LATHRAM, DIRECTOR

(Pursuant to Code of Alabama 1975, §41-22-6, as amended).

I certify that the attached is/are correct copy/copies of rule/s as promulgated and adopted on Wednesday, October 21, 2026, and filed with the agency secretary on Wednesday, November 18, 2026.

AGENCY NAME: Alabama State Board of Pharmacy

INTENDED ACTION: New

RULE NO.: 680-X-1-.07
(If amended rule, give specific paragraph, subparagraphs, etc., being amended) **(3)**

RULE TITLE: Meetings of the Board

ACTION TAKEN: State whether the rule was adopted with or without changes from the proposal due to written or oral comments:

Adopted with changes. ALABAMA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY
CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR AND AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF RULE 680-X-1-.07, MEETINGS OF THE BOARD
Issued pursuant to Ala. Code § 41-22-5(a)(2)
October 21, 2026

I. Procedural Background
On July 15, 2026, the Alabama State Board of Pharmacy filed with the Legislative Services Agency, Legal Division, a Notice of Intended Action to adopt new Rule 680-X-1-.07, "Meetings of the Board," together with the complete text of the proposed Rule. The Notice stated that written comments would be received through the end of business on September 15, 2026, and that a public hearing would be conducted on September 16, 2026. The Board received one written comment in opposition to the proposed Rule, submitted on September 15, 2026. The comment is part of the record of this rulemaking, and the Board has considered it fully.

REC'D & FILED
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LEGISLATIVE SVC AGENCY

The Board overruled each of the considerations urged in the comment, for the reasons stated in Part III, and voted to adopt the proposed Rule with one amendment to subsection (3), which is described in Part III.H. Because conflicting views were submitted on the proposed Rule, the Board issues this "concise statement" pursuant to Ala. Code § 41-22-5(a)(2).

II. Principal Reasons for Adoption
The Board adopts Rule 680-X-1-.07 for four principal reasons.
First, the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act directs agencies to adopt rules of this nature. Section 41-22-4(a)(1) directs every agency to "[a]dopt as a rule a description of its organization, stating the general course and method of its operations," and § 41-22-4(a)(2) directs every agency to "[a]dopt rules of practice setting forth the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available." The manner

in which the Board convenes, sets its agenda, establishes a quorum, votes, and records its actions is the core of the Board's general course and method of operation. That framework has rested on practice rather than on a published rule. Rule 680-X-1-.07 reduces it to writing and brings the Board into more robust compliance with § 41-22-4(a).

Second, the Rule gives the Board a mechanism for convening a special meeting, which the Board does not currently have. Section 34-23-91(c) directs the Board to meet "at least three times annually and more often when deemed necessary," but neither the Pharmacy Practice Act nor the Board's existing rules prescribes any means by which an additional meeting is called. This Rule enhances the ability of members outside the Board's leadership to bring the Board together.

Third, a written meetings rule serves the public. A licensee, an applicant, or a member of the public who wishes to know when the Board meets, how a matter reaches the Board's agenda, what constitutes a quorum, what vote the Board requires to act, and what its minutes will contain can now find the answer in a published rule.

Fourth, the Rule formally conforms the Board's meeting practice to the Pharmacy Practice Act and to the Alabama Open Meetings Act. Subsection (1)(a) implements the meeting requirement of § 34-23-91(c). Subsection (3) requires compliance with the Open Meetings Act and preserves executive sessions under Ala. Code § 36-25A-7 and remote participation under § 36-25A-5.1. Subsection (4) implements the quorum provision of § 34-23-91(c). Subsection (8) preserves the public's right to record the open portions of meetings under § 36-25A-6. Subsection (10) implements the compensation provision of § 34-23-91(b), preserving the statutory exclusion of continuing education and license-maintenance activity and supplying the specific regulatory content of "official business of the board."

III. Considerations Urged Against Adoption That the Board Overrules, and Its Reasons

A. That subsection (2) gives the President and Vice-President a veto over whether the Board may convene, and delegates to the Executive Secretary the decision whether a special meeting occurs.

The comment argues that although subsection (2) permits the President acting alone, or four or more members acting together, to call a special meeting, no special meeting may actually be noticed unless the Executive Secretary's availability poll returns affirmative responses from five members, at least one of whom is the President or the Vice-President. It contends that this condition gives those two officers an absolute veto over whether the Board convenes, that it commits to an appointed employee the decision whether the Board meets, and that the ten-day lead time and the forty-eight-hour poll window build in delay.

The Board overrules this consideration.

First, the comment measures subsection (2) against a baseline that does not exist. As Part II explains, the Board currently does not have any mechanism at all for convening a special meeting. Section 34-23-91(c) directs the Board to meet more often than three times a year when necessary, but it prescribes no means by which an additional meeting is called, and the Board's existing rules prescribe none either. Before this Rule, a member who believed the Board should convene had no procedure to invoke. Subsection (2) creates one, and it sets the threshold at four members, one fewer than a quorum. This Rule expands the ability of members outside the Board's leadership to bring the Board together.

Second, the requirement that the responding members include the President

or the Vice-President reflects the language of the governing statute. Section 34-23-91(a) provides that "[t]he president of the board shall preside at all of the board's meetings" and that "[t]he vice president shall preside in the absence or inability of the president." The statute designates no other presiding officer. Subsection (2)(b) is therefore designed to prevent the convening of a public meeting with no presiding officer.

Third, the five-member threshold is the quorum required by § 34-23-91(c). Subsection (2)(b) is designed to prevent the convening of a public meeting at which there will not be a quorum.

Fourth, routing the availability inquiry through the Executive Secretary serves the Open Meetings Act. If the members who wished to convene the Board had to canvass one another about whether a special meeting should be held and who would attend, that canvassing could itself become a deliberation among members conducted outside a noticed meeting. Subsection (2)(a) avoids the difficulty by having the Executive Secretary poll the members and report the count. The Executive Secretary's functions under subsections (2)(a) and (2)(b) are ministerial and involve no discretion.

The comment's objection to the ten-day lead time and the forty-eight-hour poll window mistakes the reason for both. The ten days are not delay for its own sake; they are the sum of the time the poll requires and the notice the public is owed. Subsection (2)(a) permits a response deadline of up to forty-eight hours. Seven days of public notice then follow, consistent with the notice period subsection (3) adopts for the Board's meetings. A call that proposes a date ten days out accommodates both. Compressing the period would come at the expense of one or the other.

B. That subsection (6) lets the Executive Secretary and the President control what the Board may consider, and forbids the Board from amending its own agenda.

The comment argues that subsection (6)(a) places the preparation of the agenda with the Executive Secretary in consultation with the President, that subsection (6)(b) forecloses any item a member raises within seven days of the meeting, and that subsection (6)(d)'s bar on amendment after adoption prevents even a unanimous Board from taking up a matter that arises during the meeting.

The Board overrules this consideration.

First, every member of the Board has the same access to the agenda. Subsection (6)(b) permits any Board member to place an item on the agenda for a regular meeting by submitting a written request to the Executive Secretary seven days before the meeting. The provision draws no distinction between officers and other members, and it requires no one's approval or concurrence.

Second, the Board adopts its own agenda. Subsection (6)(d) requires the Board to adopt the agenda immediately after a quorum is established, and it is at that moment, with the public present, that the Board fixes what it will take up. Subsection (6)(a) produces a proposed agenda, and the Board is not bound by it. The adoption of the agenda is a motion, and under the parliamentary practice subsection (9) contemplates a motion is subject to amendment before it is adopted.

Third, the bar on amendment of the agenda after adoption is a transparency measure. Its purpose is to prevent the Board from taking up new business late in a meeting, after the members of the public who came to observe the noticed agenda have gone. An agenda that could be expanded at any point would permit the Board to act on matters of which no member of the public had notice and for which no affected licensee remained present. It gives

the public the assurance that the Board's business is the business the public was told about.

Similarly, the limitation of a special meeting's agenda to the topics stated in the call, under subsection (2)(c), serves a similar purpose. Under the design of the Rule, a special meeting is called for stated reasons, and the members who respond to the availability poll do so knowing what the meeting is for. Confining the agenda to the call prevents a group that has obtained a special meeting on one subject from taking up a different subject once the Board has convened. The members who agreed to attend, and the public that received notice, are entitled to the meeting that was described to them.

C. That subsection (4) measures the quorum against "then-serving" members, and that the four-vote floor in subsection (5) withdraws from a lawful quorum the power to act.

The comment raises two related objections. It argues that subsection (4) measures the quorum against the Board's then-serving members rather than against the nine-member Board established by § 34-23-90(b)(1), and that the four-vote floor in subsection (5) defeats a lawful majority vote, because a five-member quorum dividing three to two would produce a majority of those present and voting yet no action of the Board.

The Board overrules both considerations.

As to the phrase "then-serving," § 34-23-91(c) provides that "[a]t all meetings of the board, a majority shall constitute a quorum" without specifying the base against which the majority is measured. The Board construes the provision to refer to the members lawfully in office and qualified to act, so that unfilled appointments do not defeat the assembly of a quorum and suspend the Board's operations. The construction is also of limited practical consequence: whenever eight or nine seats are filled, a majority of the members in office is five, which is the same number a majority of the full nine-member Board would require.

As to the four-vote floor, § 34-23-91(c) fixes the number of members required to constitute a quorum. It does not fix the number of affirmative votes required for the Board to act. In the absence of a statutory voting rule, the Board may prescribe one to govern its own internal operations. The Board adopted a floor of four votes so that an official action of the Board, which may suspend or revoke a license, impose a monetary penalty, or commit the Board's funds, reflects more than the will of three of its nine members. The Board recognizes that subsections (4) and (5) can operate together to produce a meeting at which a three-to-two division yields no action. That is the intended consequence of the voting rule the Board adopted, and not a misdescription of the quorum.

D. That subsection (7)(e) should record the reasons for a dissenting vote automatically rather than on the dissenter's request.

The comment next argues that subsection (7)(e) inverts the correct default by recording the reasons for a dissenting vote only when the dissenting member requests it, that the reasons for a dissent are the most valuable part of the public record, and that placing the burden on the dissenter invites those reasons to be lost.

The Board overrules this consideration. Subsection (7)(e) gives every dissenting member an absolute right to have the reasons for a dissent recorded. That decision belongs to the dissenting member. A requirement that the minutes record the reasons for every dissent would oblige the recording secretary to characterize a member's thinking whenever the member had not articulated it fully. A member is better positioned than the Board's staff to decide whether, and in what words, his or her reasons

enter the permanent record.

E. That subsection (8) should require the Board to record all of its meetings and to publish each recording within twenty-four hours.

The comment does not object to subsection (8) as drafted so much as ask the Board to replace it with an affirmative commitment to record every Board meeting, committee meeting, and Complaint Review Committee meeting, and to publish each recording in full within twenty-four hours of the meeting's conclusion.

The Board overrules this consideration as to this Rule, and does so without disagreeing with the transparency interest behind it. The Board live-streams, records, and publishes its business meetings, and it intends to continue doing so.

As an initial matter, subsection (8) addresses a different subject. Subsection (8) confirms the public's right under § 36-25A-6 to record the open portions of the Board's meetings and directs that the right be honored so long as the recording does not disrupt the meeting. The absence of a separate publication mandate does not weaken that provision.

Lastly, the twenty-four-hour deadline is not a commitment the Board is prepared to reduce to rule language. A rule stating a fixed twenty-four-hour publication deadline would be breached whenever a recording failed, a file was corrupted, a hosting platform was unavailable, or a meeting concluded immediately before a weekend or holiday. A transparency rule that the Board violates through ordinary technical mishap serves neither the Board nor the public.

F. That subsection (9) unlawfully makes the presiding officer's parliamentary rulings final and non-reviewable.

The comment argues that subsection (9) departs from the parliamentary authorities the Rule itself names, both of which permit an appeal from a ruling of the chair to the body, and that declaring the presiding officer's rulings final and non-reviewable vests unreviewable control of the Board's meetings in a single officer.

The Board overrules this consideration. Subsection (9) reaches questions of parliamentary procedure and nothing else. It does not touch the Board's substantive authority, which subsection (5) commits to a majority of the members present and voting. Any member may move any matter properly before the Board, and the Board decides that matter by vote. The presiding officer's role under subsection (9) is confined to "questions of parliamentary procedure." Subsection (9) names Robert's Rules of Order and the Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure as guidelines the presiding officer "may consult," not as authorities the Rule adopts wholesale, and the Board's decision not to fully adopt either code is deliberate. The Board believes that finality as to such rulings will promote clarity and efficiency in public meetings.

G. That subsection (10) exceeds the Board's authority over member compensation under Ala. Code § 34-23-91(b).

The comment argues that § 34-23-91(b) authorizes a per diem of five hundred dollars only for days on which a member actually engages in the Board's official business; that subsection (10)(e) converts the offices of President, Vice-President, and Treasurer into paid positions carrying a guaranteed monthly premium; that subsection (10)(f) is a standardless catch-all permitting the Board to declare new categories of compensable activity; that subsection (10)(c) treats attendance at private association meetings as the Board's business; and that the Board may not use its rulemaking power to enlarge its own members' compensation.

The Board overrules this consideration.

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The comment proceeds from a premise about § 34-23-91(b) that the statute's own text will not bear. Section 34-23-91(b) entitles a member to a per diem "for days when members actually engage in official business of the board." The statute uses the phrase "official business of the board" three times, but defines the phrase only negatively, providing that "attending continuing education classes or otherwise engaging in an activity necessary solely to maintain a member's license to practice pharmacy or registration to practice as a pharmacy technician is not considered official business of the board."

That exclusion is the best evidence of what the Legislature understood the phrase "official business of the board" to mean. Attending a continuing education class is not a meeting of the Board. If "official business of the board" reached no further than a member's attendance at a noticed meeting, continuing education would have fallen outside the phrase without any need to say so, and the Legislature's carve-out would accomplish nothing. The Legislature does not enact surplusage. The sentence makes sense only on the understanding that, but for the exclusion, activity a member undertakes away from the Board's meeting table could constitute the official business of the Board. The reading the comment presses, under which § 34-23-91(b) is a closed scheme confined to the days the Board sits, cannot account for the sentence the Legislature actually wrote. Having used a phrase that reaches past the Board's meetings, the Legislature left it to the Board to define and delimit the phrase "official business of the board." Section 41-22-4(a)(1) and (2) direct the Board to describe its organization and its procedures by rule, and § 34-23-92(8) authorizes the Board to adopt rules for the administration of the chapter. A rule that states in advance, uniformly, and in public what the Board treats as its official business gives each member notice of what is compensable, gives licensees and the public a fixed standard against which to measure what the Board pays its members, and gives the Examiners of Public Accounts something definite against which to audit. Leaving the phrase undefined and resolving each member's claim case by case would furnish none of those public guardrails.

Within that framework, subsection (10) changes neither the rate nor the occasion of compensation. Section 34-23-91(b) fixes both, and the Rule preserves the statutory predicate in terms: members are entitled to compensation "as specified in § 34-23-91(b) for days when members engage in official business of the Board." Subsection (10) restates and preserves the continuing education carve-out. A member is compensated only for a day on which the member actually engages in one of the enumerated activities, and every activity the subsection enumerates is work done for the Board rather than for the member.

Subsection (10)(e) is a limitation rather than a grant. It provides that compensation for the duties prescribed in Rule 680-X-1-.06 "shall not exceed one additional day per month." The provision caps what an officer may be compensated for; it does not entitle an officer to payment in a month in which the officer performs no officer duties. Read with the opening sentence of subsection (10), which ties all compensation to days on which members engage in official business, subsection (10)(e) permits compensation for officer duties actually performed and forbids compensation beyond one day in any month. The Board construes and will apply the provision that way.

Subsections (10)(f) and (10)(c) operate as controls for the same reason. Because § 34-23-91(b) leaves to the Board the determination of what constitutes the Board's official business, the Board must make that

determination in some manner, and subsection (10)(f) requires that it be made in advance, by the Board acting as a body, rather than by an individual member concluding after the fact that a self-directed activity was compensable. A requirement of prior Board approval narrows the universe of compensable activity rather than enlarging it. Subsection (10)(c) works the same way: attendance at an association meeting is compensable only where the Board has authorized reimbursement of the member's travel, which is to say only where the Board has determined that the member attends as its representative. A member who attends a professional meeting on his or her own behalf is not engaged in the official business of the Board, and subsection (10)(c) does not provide otherwise.

H. That subsection (3) overrides the notice timeframes of the Open Meetings Act and conditions shorter notice on an opinion of Board counsel. The comment argues that subsection (3) imposes a seven-day notice floor on every meeting, including the special and emergency meetings that Ala. Code § 36-25A-3 permits to be noticed on as little as twenty-four hours' or one hour's notice, and that it conditions shorter notice on an opinion of Board counsel that the Open Meetings Act nowhere requires.

The Board overrules this consideration. The Open Meetings Act establishes minimum notice periods. It does not forbid a governmental body from giving the public more notice than the minimum, and a rule that gives more notice advances the Act's purpose rather than conflicting with it.

Subsection (3) does not, in any event, impose an absolute floor. It preserves shorter notice in precisely the circumstances § 36-25A-3(b) allows, and it requires only that the Board confirm with counsel that the statutory conditions for shorter notice are satisfied before proceeding on that basis. Whether those conditions exist is a question of law, and the Board has determined that it will answer that question with the written advice of its counsel rather than without it. The Board has decided to amend the proposed rule to require this legal opinion to be given "in writing" to further underscore the weighty considerations involved in holding public meetings on shortened notice timelines.

J. That the Notice of Intended Action misdescribed the Rule's substance. The comment argues that the Notice described this Rule's entire substance as an effort "to outline the framework for business meetings of the Board," and that this description concealed the provisions governing the calling of special meetings, the amendment of the agenda, the finality of the presiding officer's rulings, meeting notice, and member compensation.

The Board overrules this consideration. These contentions do not address the substance of the Rule; they address the rulemaking process, which the Board has conducted in careful compliance with the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act.

First, § 41-22-5(a)(1) states its requirement in the alternative. The notice must include "a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved." The Board described the subjects and issues involved, which are the framework for the Board's business meetings, and that description is an accurate account of what Rule 680-X-1-.07 does.

Second, and independently, the Board filed the complete text of the proposed Rule with the Legislative Services Agency, Legal Division, as § 41-22-5(a)(1) requires, and that text was available to the public throughout the notice period. The public was not asked to comment on a description of the Rule; it was given the Rule.

As to the certifications, the Board reaffirms them. Rule 680-X-1-.07

imposes no fee, increases no fee, and alters no fee. It changes no cost borne by any licensee, applicant, or member of the public, and it changes the price of no good or service. Subsection (10) does not alter the rate of member compensation, which § 34-23-91(b) fixes. The Board therefore determined, and continues to determine, that the Rule has no economic impact requiring a fiscal note under § 41-22-23(f).

IV. Conclusion

Having fully considered the written comment submitted on September 15, 2026, the Board overrules each of the considerations urged against adoption for the reasons stated in Part III, and adopts Rule 680-X-1-.07 with one amendment to subsection (3), requiring that counsel's opinion that a meeting may be held on less than seven days' notice be given in writing.

NOTICE OF INTENDED ACTION PUBLISHED IN VOLUME XLIV, ISSUE NO. 10, AAM, DATED FRIDAY, JULY 31, 2026.

STATUTORY RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 34-23-91, 34-23-92

(Date Filed)
(For LRS Use Only)

Jon M Linna

Jon Linna

Certifying Officer or his or her Deputy

(NOTE: In accordance with §41-22-6(b), as amended, a proposed rule is required to be certified within 90 days after completion of the notice.)

680-X-1-.07 Meetings of the Board.

(1) Regular Meetings.

(a) The Board shall conduct regular meetings at least three times annually, as required by Section 34-23-91(c), Code of Alabama 1975, and additionally as necessary for the examination of applicants for licensure and for the transaction of Board business. Unless otherwise specified, all meetings of the Board and any committees of the Board shall be held at the Board's offices at 111 Village Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

(b) At the last regular meeting held in each calendar year, the Board shall elect officers for the following year as prescribed in Rule 680-X-1-.06(1), and shall establish a schedule of regular meetings for the following calendar year.

(2) Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be called either by the President, or upon request of any four or more members of the Board, in either case by written call for a special meeting submitted to the President and Executive Secretary. In either case, the call for a special meeting shall specify the topic or topics to be addressed in the special meeting, and shall specify at least one proposed date and time for the special meeting, occurring at least 10 days from the date of the call.

(a) Upon receipt of a call for a special meeting, the Executive Secretary shall promptly poll by e-mail all Board members for availability for the proposed special meeting. The poll shall include the topic or topics to be addressed in the special meeting and the proposed date(s) and time(s). The poll may include a response deadline of not less than 48 hours from issuance of the poll.

(b) If the Executive Secretary receives affirmative indications of availability from at least five members, at least one of whom shall be the President or Vice-President, then he or she shall publish public notice of the special meeting on the web site of the Alabama Secretary of State, and shall promptly notify all members of the date, time, and subject(s) of the special meeting. If the Executive Secretary does not receive affirmative indications of availability from at least five members, at least one of whom shall be the President or the Vice-President, then the Executive Secretary shall so advise the members issuing the call, and no special meeting shall be noticed.

(c) At any special meeting of the Board, the agenda for the meeting shall be limited to the topic or topics specified in the call.

(3) Open Meetings Act. All meetings of the Board shall be noticed and conducted in compliance with the Alabama Open Meetings Act. No meeting shall be held upon less than seven days' notice unless either the General Counsel, Administrative Division, or General Counsel, Disciplinary Division, opines in writing that less than seven days' notice is permitted under Ala. Code § 36-25A-3(b). Except for executive sessions permitted by law, all meetings shall be open and public. Executive sessions are not required, but may be held under the circumstances and utilizing the procedures prescribed in Ala. Code § 36-25A-7. Remote participation by Board members via electronic communication is allowable pursuant to §36-25A-5.1, Code of Alabama 1975.

(4) Quorum. At any regular or special meeting of the Board, a majority of the then-serving members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, as provided in Section 34-23-91(c), Code of Alabama 1975. If a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned. There shall be no representation of any Board member by proxy.

(5) Voting. All Board members present, other than the presiding officer, are entitled to make and second motions. All Board members present, subject to any member's obligation to recuse on a particular matter, are entitled to vote on any matter. An affirmative vote of a majority of those members present and voting shall be required for any official action of the Board, provided, however, that no action of the full Board shall be approved upon less than four affirmative votes. If the number of yeas and nays are equal, the motion fails. A roll call vote may be taken upon direction of the presiding officer or upon the request of any Board member.

(6) Agendas for Regular Meetings.

(a) The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the President, shall prepare the proposed agenda for each regular meeting of the Board.

(b) Any Board member who wishes to have an item placed on the agenda for a regular meeting shall submit a written request to the Executive Secretary at least seven days before the meeting.

(c) The Executive Secretary shall cause a preliminary agenda, together with relevant supporting materials, to be

transmitted to each Board member at least three days before the meeting.

(d) Immediately following establishment of a quorum, the Board shall adopt the agenda for the meeting. The agenda may not be amended after adoption.

(7) Minutes. The Executive Secretary shall cause a record to be kept of all meetings and official acts of the Board. The minutes shall reflect at least:

(a) The date, time, and place of the meeting;

(b) Confirmation that a quorum was present, including the names of Board members present and absent;

(c) Late arrivals and early departures of Board members;

(d) All official acts of the Board; and

(e) The vote of each individual Board member, except when the vote is unanimous. When a dissenting Board member requests it, the reasons for the dissent shall be recorded in the minutes.

(8) Recording of Meetings. In accordance with Ala. Code § 36-25A-6, the public portions of meetings of the Board may be openly recorded, provided the recording does not disrupt the conduct of the meeting. Any disruption to the conduct of the meeting caused by recording activity shall be addressed by the presiding officer.

(9) Parliamentary Procedure. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of parliamentary procedure. The presiding officer may consult Robert's Rules of Order and/or the Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure as guidelines for decision of any such questions. The presiding officer's parliamentary ruling shall be final and non-reviewable.

(10) Compensation and Expenses. While serving on official business of the Board, members shall be entitled to compensation for services as specified in §34-23-91(b) for days when members engage in official business of the Board. Attending continuing education classes, or otherwise engaging in an activity necessary solely to maintain a member's license to practice pharmacy or registration to practice as a pharmacy technician, does not constitute official business of the Board. Members "engage in official business of the Board" when they do any one or more of the following:

(a) Attend meetings of the Board or of any committee of which he or she is a member, including contested case proceedings and interviews of licensure candidates;

(b) Attend Board orientation and/or training sessions;

(c) Attend association meetings where the Board has authorized reimbursement of the member's travel expenses;

(d) Attend legislative meetings, court proceedings, or committee meetings as a representative of the Board;

(e) Perform the duties prescribed for officers in Rule 680-X-1-.06, provided, however, that compensation for the duties prescribed in Rule 680-X-1-.06 shall not exceed one additional day per month;

(f) Perform any other work or business pre-approved by the Board.

Author: Alabama State Board of Pharmacy
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§34-23-91, 34-23-92
History: New Rule: Published ———November 30, 2026; effective ———January 14, 2027.