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I. News

HHS Finalizes Conscience and Religious Freedom Rule

On May 2, 2019, The Department of Health and Human Services announced a final rule ^[FN1] allowing doctors, nurses and other health workers to opt out of procedures such as abortions and sterilizations which violate their personal or religious beliefs. ^[FN2]

HHS said ^[FN3], that the rule ensures that, among other things, healthcare professionals will not feel compelled to leave the practice of medicine because they decline to participate in actions that violate their conscience such as abortion, sterilization, or assisted suicide. It also protects the right of diverse faith-based health care institutions to retain their religious beliefs and identity as part of their mission of serving others.

The rule, proposed more than a year ago, reinforces a set of 25 laws passed by Congress that protect “conscience rights” in healthcare. Those laws allow health providers and entities to opt out of providing, participating in, paying for or referring for healthcare services that they have personal or religious objections to, HHS said.

The rule will be effective 60 days from its final publication and enforced by the agency's Office of Civil Rights.

States Sue Trump Admin Over Religious Protections Rule

A coalition of two dozen states and municipalities is suing the Trump administration over its expanded conscience rule that protects health care workers who object to certain procedures like abortion because of religious or moral reasons. ^[FN4]

A Manhattan federal court lawsuit ^[FN5] asked a judge to declare the rule unconstitutional and say it was passed in an arbitrary and capricious manner. In a separate lawsuit in San Francisco federal court, California sued as well, saying there was no evidence that the impact on patients was considered.

The California lawsuit said the rule issued by the Department of Health and Human Services creates a broad exemption for any individual, entity or provider to deny patients basic health care, even in emergencies.

“A provider can therefore deny service on the basis of a hunch or prejudice, without any supporting evidence, without notifying a supervisor of the denial of service, and without providing notice or alternative options and/or referrals to patients in need,” the lawsuit said.

The rule is scheduled to take effect in July. San Francisco had previously filed a similar action.

The department has said the rule requires hospitals, universities, clinics and other entities that receive federal funding to certify compliance with some 25 federal laws protecting conscience and religious rights.

Most laws pertain to medical procedures such as abortion, sterilization and assisted suicide.

The department has previously said that past administrations haven't done enough to protect such rights in the medical field.

The New York suit was brought by Colorado; Connecticut; Delaware; the District of Columbia; Hawaii; Chicago, Cook County and the state of Illinois; Maryland; Massachusetts; Michigan; Minnesota; Nevada; New Jersey; New Mexico; New York City and state; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; Vermont; Virginia; and Wisconsin.



Conscience Rule Effective Date Delayed

On July 1, 2019, a New York court ^[FN6] certified a change to when the Trump administration's conscience rule for health care providers will go into effect. Instead of July 22, 2019, the new effective date of the rule is November 22, 2019. The rules were announced in May this year and would allow providers to decline medical care based on conscientious or religious objections. At least three jurisdictions in California, including the city of San Francisco and the state itself, are suing the federal government, as is a coalition of states led by New York. HHS agreed to the new date after a federal judge in the California cases ^[FN7] made it official, while those opposing the new rules seek a preliminary injunction ^[FN8].

Doctors, Hospitals Push Back On New Rules In Massachusetts

An October 11, 2019 article ^[FN9] in the Boston Globe, discusses new Massachusetts regulations for physicians.

The regulations, which medical experts describe as among the most-far reaching in the country, require doctors to provide more information to patients who are considering surgery and to document each time a lead surgeon enters and leaves the operating room. They also take a hard line on doctors who come to work impaired by alcohol or drugs and who delegate duties to unlicensed practitioners.

The board approved the regulations in a 4-0 vote on July 17, and they took effect Aug. 9. But lobbyists for hospitals and doctors have urged the agency and Governor Charlie Baker's administration to shelve or clarify them, saying the board rammed through confusing and burdensome requirements.

Although the rules address a variety of concerns, they were largely galvanized by heightened scrutiny of surgeons who perform more than one operation at a time.

In response to such cases, the medical board in January 2016 overwhelmingly gave preliminary approval to requirements that surgeons document each time they enter and leave the operating room, as nurses sometimes do; identify junior surgeons and other medical staffers who will assist in operations before patients consent to surgery; and obtain the patient's consent in writing.

Defenders of concurrent surgery say it enables doctors in high demand to perform key parts of surgeries on more patients and to delegate more-routine aspects to surgeons in training. Critics counter that the practice is dangerous and that surgeons rarely, if ever, inform patients that they will be sharing their surgeon.

To clarify the rules, the medical board issued seven pages of "frequently asked questions."

The document said the new regulations don't change the type of procedures that need a patient's informed consent; if a minor procedure didn't require it before, it still doesn't. The only difference, said the board, is that if doctors need to get informed consent, they must provide more information about who will be participating in the surgery, and it must be in writing.

California Exam Scandal Invalidates 1,400 Pharmacists Licensing Results

California officials have invalidated more than 1,000 pharmacists' test scores because of cheating on a state exam, a move that has caused an uproar among pharmacists who say they have lost wages and job opportunities as a result. ^[FN10]

On October 16, 2019, the California State Board of Pharmacy said it had determined that more than 100 questions from the state licensing exam had been leaked online. Anyone who had taken the exam since July will have to retake it -- a decision that affects approximately 1,400 people, board spokesman Bob Davila said.

"We are fully aware of how destructive it's been for them, but we're a consumer protection agency," Davila said. "We want to make sure that anyone who does get a license in California is in fact competent to take care of California patients."

In September, the state pharmacy board became aware of a possible widespread cheating problem on the California Practice Standards and Jurisprudence Examination, Davila said. While investigating, the state board decided to withhold test results for people who recently had taken the exam.

The state exam, which about 3,900 people took last year, tests pharmacists' familiarity with California laws. To become licensed in the state, pharmacists must pass the exam along with a national exam that focuses on clinical skills.

Federal Conscience Rule For Health Workers Is Rejected

On November 6, 2019, a federal judge struck down a new Trump administration rule that could open the way for more health care workers to refuse to participate in abortions or other procedures on moral or religious grounds. ^[FN11]

U.S. District Judge Paul Engelmayer in Manhattan said the "conscience" rule was unconstitutionally coercive because it would let the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) withhold billions of dollars of funding from hospitals, clinics, universities and other healthcare providers that did not comply.

Engelmayer's decision covered a lawsuit by New York state, New York City and 21 other states and municipalities that are led by Democrats or often lean Democratic, as well as two lawsuits by Planned Parenthood and other healthcare providers. California has filed its own lawsuit challenging the rule.



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A spokeswoman for HHS said that agency and the U.S. Department of Justice were reviewing Engelmayer's decision.

II Selected Legislation

General Healthcare Worker Oversight

Alaska

2019 AK S.B. 93 (NS), enacted August 1, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, to establish the workforce enhancement program for the purpose of addressing the increasing shortage of certain health care professionals in Alaska.

California

- 2019 CA A.B. 241 (NS), requiring on and after January 1, 2022, all continuing education courses, other than those solely dedicated to research and those that do not include a direct patient care component, to contain curriculum that includes the understanding of implicit bias. Requires continuing education providers to ensure compliance beginning January 1, 2023.
- 2019 CA S.B. 425 (NS), enacted October 12, 2019, effective January 1, 2019, adopts [CA BUS & PROF § 805.8](#) requiring every health care facility in the state, health care service plans, or other entities with any arrangement authorizing a licensed health care professional to provide care for patients, to report allegations of sexual abuse and sexual misconduct made against a licensed health care professional by a patient, if the patient makes the allegation in writing, to the licensee's licensing board, within 15 days of receiving the written allegation of sexual abuse or sexual misconduct. Provides definitions and penalties for failure to file the report. Also requires the board to disclose a probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate and the operative statement of issues to an inquiring member of the public and to post the certificate and statement on the board's internet website for 10 years from issuance.

Connecticut

2019 CT S.B. 795 (NS), enacted July 1, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, extending immunity from civil liability, to physicians, dentists, or nurses who operate an automatic external defibrillator (AED) to render emergency medical or professional assistance to a person in need, for damages for personal injuries caused by the AED's malfunctioning, if the malfunctioning was not a result of such health care provider's negligence.

District of Columbia

2017 DC L.B. 480 (NS), enacted and effective December 26, 2018, authorizing a health occupation board to take disciplinary action against a health professional who engages in the financial exploitation of a patient, client, or employer; and providing for the summary suspension or restriction, without a hearing, of the license, registration, or certification of a health professional whose financial exploitation of a patient, client, or employer has or will harm the economic welfare of the client, patient, or employer, as determined by the Mayor following an investigation.

Florida

- 2019 FL H.B. 231 (NS), filed January 10, 2019, creates "Florida Hospital Patient Protection Act"; requires health care facilities to implement staffing plan that provides minimum direct care registered nurse staffing levels; prohibits health care facility from assigning unlicensed personnel to perform functions or tasks that should be performed by licensed or registered nurses; and requires AHCA to post on its website information regarding health care facilities on which civil penalties have been imposed.
- 2019 FL [S.B. 644](#) (NS), filed February 1, 2019, creating the "Florida Hospital Patient Protection Act"; requiring that each health care facility implement a staffing plan that provides minimum direct care registered nurse staffing levels; requiring a direct care registered nurse to demonstrate competence and to receive specified orientation before being assigned to a hospital or clinical unit; and prohibiting a health care facility from imposing mandatory overtime and from engaging in certain other actions.

Georgia

2019 GA S.B. 214 (NS), enacted May 2, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, clarifying that the board shall not have the power to suspend any license or deny the application for issuance or renewal of a license because such holder or applicant is a borrower in default under the Georgia Higher Education Loan Program as determined by the Georgia Higher Education Assistance Corporation or who has been certified by any entity of the federal government for nonpayment or default or breach of a repayment or service obligation under any federal educational loan, loan repayment, or service conditional scholarship program.

Hawaii

- 2019 HI S.B. 870 (NS), introduced January 18, 2019, to fund the Hawaii rural health care provider loan repayment program administered through the John A. Burns school of medicine of the University of Hawaii to provide loan repayment for physicians,



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physician assistants, and nurse practitioners who agree to work in a federally designated health professional shortage area or an area of Hawaii found to be underserved.

- 2019 HI [S.B. 385](#) (NS), enacted and effective July 10, 2019, removing defaults on student loans, student loan repayment contracts, and scholarship contracts as grounds for sanctioning professional licensees.

Michigan

2019 MI H.B. 5052 (NS), introduced October 8, 2019, to establish a program in which recent military medical personnel may practice and perform acts, tasks, or functions under the supervision of certain health professionals.

Minnesota

2019 MN H.F. 637 (NS), enacted May 23, 2019, effective May 24, 2019, revising the types of licensure applicants subject to state and federal criminal history record checks. Removes 90-day post-application deadline for consenting to criminal background checks or submitting fingerprints. Updates terminology regarding criminal history records checks. Allows the licensing board to require alternative criminal history checks for applicants who have submitted at least two sets of unreadable fingerprints. Deletes subdivision requiring the board to develop a plan for completing background checks on applicants licensed before the effective date of this section.

Nebraska

2019 NE L.B. 112 (NS), enacted March 21, 2019, effective August 1, 2019, providing that all fees for initial credentials under the Uniform Credentialing Act for low-income individuals, military families, and young workers shall be waived except the actual cost of the fingerprinting and criminal background check for an initial license. This act becomes operative on January 1, 2020.

Nevada

- 2019 NV S.B. 315 (NS), enacted May 30, 2019, effective January 1, 2019, providing that the Board shall encourage each holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine, as a physician assistant or an advanced practice registered nurse to receive, as a portion of his or her continuing education, training and education in the diagnosis of rare diseases, including, without limitation: (a) Recognizing the symptoms of pediatric cancer; and (b) Interpreting family history to determine whether such symptoms indicate a normal childhood illness or a condition that requires additional examination.

- 2019 NV A.B. 348 (NS), enacted June 12, 2019, effective July 1, 2020, requiring certain medical facilities to develop and carry out a plan for the prevention of workplace violence and report incidents of workplace violence to the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry; prohibiting such a medical facility from taking certain actions against an employee or other provider of care who seeks the assistance of a public safety agency in response to workplace violence or who reports workplace violence; requiring such a medical facility to maintain certain records; requiring the Division to publish an annual report concerning workplace violence at such medical facilities; and revising provisions relating to staffing at certain health care facilities.

New Mexico

- 2019 NM H.B. 65 (NS), filed December 17, 2018, enacting the patient safe staffing act; requiring hospitals to establish staffing levels for hospital nursing units; giving a nurse the right to refuse an assignment under certain circumstances; requiring hospitals to post and report their daily hospital nursing unit patient census and staffing levels; making the department of health responsible for posting hospital reports on the department of health's website for consumers; authorizing the department of health to enforce compliance with the patient safe staffing act through penalties and corrective action; authorizing the department of health to promulgate rules to implement the patient safe staffing act; providing whistleblower protection to employees who file a grievance or complaint under the patient safe staffing act.

- 2019 NM [S.B. 21](#) (NS), filed December 17, 2018, amending sections of the health professional loan repayment act, the medical practice act and the osteopathic medicine act to establish designated health professional loan repayment funding to assist allopathic and osteopathic primary care physicians working in designated health professional shortage areas; establishing physician licensing fees for the health professional loan repayment program; enacting new sections of the health professional loan repayment act to establish the physician excellence fund.

- 2019 NM H.B. 280 (NS), enacted April 2, 2019, effective July 1, 2020, providing that unless required by federal law, a health facility shall establish the same criteria for granting patient admitting or discharge privileges or in authorizing continuing patient care for certified nurse practitioners, certified nurse-midwives and clinical nurse specialists as the health facility has established for physicians.

New York



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2019 NY A.B. 3374 (NS), introduced January 29, 2019, establishes the “Safe Staffing for Hospital Care Act”, providing that each facility shall ensure that it is staffed in a manner that provides sufficient, appropriately qualified nursing staff of each classification in each department or unit within the facility to meet the individualized care needs of patients.

Oklahoma

2019 OK H.B. 1373 (NS), enacted May 14, 2019, effective November 1, 2019, defining “Substantially relate” and “Pose a reasonable threat” and establishing the requirements to allow a person with a criminal history record to request an initial determination of whether his or her criminal history record would potentially disqualify him or her from obtaining the desired license or certification in the occupation from a state licensing or certification authority at any time, including before obtaining any required education or training for such occupation.

Ohio

- 2017 OH H.B. 7 (NS), enacted December 19, 2018, effective March 19, 2019, defining certain healthcare providers and providing requirements for a healthcare provider or emergency medical technician that provides emergency medical services, first-aid treatment, or other emergency professional care, including the provision of any medication or other medical product, as a result of a disaster to not be liable in damages to any person in a tort action for injury, death, or loss to person or property.
- 2017 OH H.B. 541 (NS), enacted December 21, 2018, effective March 21, 2019, establishing requirements for dentists, dental hygienists, nurses, and physicians licensed in another state to provide volunteer services during charitable events.

Oregon

2019 OR H.B. 2011 (NS), enacted May 30, 2019, effective September 29, 2019, requiring specified professional regulatory boards to require persons authorized to practice professions regulated by board to complete cultural competency continuing education. Specifies that continuing education requirement must be met every other time a licensee's authorization is subject to renewal.

Tennessee

2019 TN H.B. 496 (NS), filed February 1, 2019, provides licensure exemptions for certain persons participating in federal Innovative Readiness Training programs.

Utah

- 2019 UT H.B. 226 (NS), enacted March 22, 2019, effective May 14, 2019, adding provisions for a “competency-based licensing requirement.” A “competency-based licensing requirement” means a practical assessment of knowledge and skills that clearly demonstrate a person is prepared to engage in an occupation or profession, and which the director determines is at least as effective as a time-based licensing requirement at demonstrating proficiency and protecting the health and safety of the public.
- 2019 UT H.B. 393 (NS), enacted March 28, 2019, effective May 14, 2019, to require nurses, physicians and osteopaths to view a suicide prevention web-accessible video in order to renew their license.

Vermont

2019 VT H.B. 527 (NS), enacted June 1, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, increasing application and renewal fees for dentists, dental therapists, dental hygienists and dental assistants; increasing the biennial renewal fee for nursing assistants and the application and renewal fees for practical nurses and registered nurses; increasing the initial endorsement and renewal fees for advanced practice registered nurses; and updating and adding various pharmacy application and renewal fees.

Washington

- 2019 WA H.B. 1155 (NS), enacted May 8, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, requires hospitals to provide meal and rest breaks and mandatory overtime for certain health care employees.
- 2019 WA H.B. 1668 (NS), enacted May 8, 2019, effective July 28, 2019, creating the Washington health corps to support health care professionals who provide service in underserved communities.

West Virginia

- 2019 WV S.B. 119 (NS), enacted February 8, 2019, effective April 29, 2019, substantially updates the requirements related to the confidentiality and disclosure of peer review proceedings, communications, and documents.
- 2019 WV S.B. 396 (NS), enacted March 25, 2019, effective June 6, 2019, establishes the requirements for the waiver of initial occupational licensing fees for low-income individuals and military families.



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Wisconsin

2019 WI S.B. 166 (NS), introduced April 18, 2019, makes physicians and dentists who agree to practice in free or charitable clinics eligible to participate in an educational loan assistance program administered by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System. Also provides that dental hygienists are eligible for the same repayment if they agree to practice at least 32 clinical hours per week for three years in a rural area or dental health shortage area.

Wyoming

2019 WY S.F. 47 (NS), enacted February 28, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, to require three hours of continuing education related to the responsible prescribing of controlled substances every two years for dentists and dental hygienists and for nurses who have prescriptive authority; and to require one and one-half hours of continuing education related to the responsible prescribing of controlled substances annually for pharmacists.

Dentist and Allied Personnel

Connecticut

2019 CT H.B. 7303 (NS), enacted July 8, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, updating requirements for dentist licensure. Changes include establishing a one-year clinical residency as a standard requirement; eliminating examinations with human subjects by July 1, 2021 for dentists completing a practical examination instead of a residency; allowing out-of-state dentists meeting certain standards to become licensed in Connecticut without examination if they have worked for at least one year before the application, rather than five years; and removing the restriction on earning more than four contact hours of continuing education through an on-line or other distance learning program.

Florida

- 2019 FL H.B. 549 (NS), enacted June 18, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, requiring dentists to complete a 2-hour continuing education course on safe and effective prescribing of controlled substances as a part of the 30 hours of continuing professional education required for biennial licensure renewal.
- 2019 FL H.B. 843 (NS), enacted June 25, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, establishing the Dental Student Loan Repayment Program to support dentists who practice in public health programs located in certain underserved areas; and requiring the Department of Health to establish the Donated Dental Services Program to provide comprehensive dental care to certain eligible individuals.

Illinois

2019 IL H.B. 2676 (NS), enacted and effective July 12, 2019, establishing the requirements for dental education specific to public health dentistry, including emergency procedures for medically compromised patients, pharmacology, medical recordkeeping procedures, geriatric dentistry, pediatric dentistry, and pathology; and providing that a public health dental hygienist may operate in a public health setting with a dentist who is working in or has contracted with a local or State government agency or institution or who is providing services as part of a certified school-based program or school-based oral health program.

Maine

2019 ME H.P. 1053 (NS), enacted June 19, 2019, effective September 19, 2019, updating and clarifying licensure and practice limitation criteria for dental therapists, including education, accreditation, certification and supervision requirements.

Maryland

2019 MD H.B. 738 (NS), enacted May 13, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, updating the supervision requirements for a dentist supervising a dental hygienist and clarified the tasks a dental hygienist may perform under the supervision of a dentist.

Michigan

2017 MI S.B. 541 (NS), enacted December 26, 2018, effective March 26, 2019, establishing the licensing requirements for dental therapists.

Montana

2019 MT [S.B. 157](#) (NS), enacted and effective April 18, 2019, allowing a dental auxiliary who holds a certified dental assistant certification from the dental assisting national board to be supervised under general supervision.

New York



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2019 NY A.B. 4064 (NS), enacted and effective October 23, 2019, requires a dental assistant applicant to be at least 18 instead of 17 years old and to be of good moral character as determined by the department. Uses the term “registered dental assistant” instead of “certified dental assistant”.

New Mexico

2019 NM H.B. 308 (NS), enacted March 28, 2019, effective June 14, 2019, to establish the requirements for the dental therapists.

Oklahoma

2019 OK S.B. 603 (NS), enacted May 15, 2019, effective August 29, 2019, updating the list of items that are grounds for disciplinary actions for dentists to include: pleading guilty or nolo contendere to, or being convicted of, a felony, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, any crime in which an individual would be required to be a registered sex offender under Oklahoma law, any violent crime, Medicaid fraud, insurance fraud, identity theft, embezzlement or a violation of federal or state controlled dangerous substances laws; violating or attempting to violate the provisions of the State Dental Act or the rules of the Board, a state or federal statute or rule relating to scheduled drugs, fraud, a violent crime or any crime for which the penalty includes the requirement of registration as a sex offender in Oklahoma as a principal, accessory or accomplice; and failing to complete an approved two-hour course on opioid and scheduled drug prescribing within one year of obtaining a license or a violation of a law related to controlled dangerous substances.

Ohio

2017 OH S.B. 259 (NS), enacted December 19, 2018, effective March 19, 2019, to establish the requirements for a teledentistry permit.

Oregon

- 2019 OR H.B. 2220 (NS), enacted and effective May 6, 2019, establishing the requirements to allow a dentist to prescribe and administer vaccines to a person with whom the dentist has established a patient relationship.
- 2019 OR [S.B. 835](#) (NS), enacted and effective June 13, 2019, to allow a dentist licensed by the Oregon Board of Dentistry to advertise that the dentist is a specialist in one or more areas of dentistry if certain conditions are met.
- 2019 OR [S.B. 824](#) (NS), enacted and effective June 20, 2019, updating examination requirements for dentists and dental hygienists. Requires the Board of Dentistry to accept examination results of applicant's fitness to practice from regional and national testing agencies. Allows the Board to accept the results of Board-recognized testing agencies for specified applicants.

Tennessee

2019 TN H.B. 657 (NS), enacted May 8, 2019, effective July 1, 2020, to add a new subsection providing the requirements for prescriptive authority for dental hygienists.

Virginia

- 2018 VA H.B. 1849 (NS), enacted February 21, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, allowing a dental employed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (the Department) to practice under the remote supervision of a dentist employed by the Department or the Department of Health. Updates the requirements and updates annual reporting requirements for dental hygienists. Allows dental hygienists to practice under remote supervision at a mobile dentistry program for adults with developmental disabilities operated by the Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services' Office of Integrated Health.
- 2018 VA H.B. 2184 (NS), enacted March 8, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, to allow specified dentists and dental hygienists to volunteer to provide free health care for up to three consecutive days to an underserved area of the Commonwealth under the auspices of a publicly supported nonprofit organization that sponsors the provision of health care to populations of underserved people under certain conditions.
- 2018 VA H.B. 2493 (NS), enacted March 21, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, providing that a dentist may authorize a dental hygienist under his remote supervision, in addition to his general supervision, to possess and administer topical oral fluorides, topical oral anesthetics, topical and directly applied antimicrobial agents for treatment of periodontal pocket lesions, and any other Schedule VI topical drug approved by the Board of Dentistry.

Washington

2019 WA H.B. 1554 (NS), enacted April 23, 2019, effective July 28, 2019, requiring demonstration of successful passage of an educational program on the administration of local anesthesia and nitrous oxide analgesia for a dental hygienist renewal. Also provides that a person licensed in another state or Canadian province who can demonstrate substantively equivalent licensing standards in administering nitrous oxide analgesia may receive a temporary endorsement to administer nitrous oxide analgesia.



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Nursing

Arkansas

2019 AR S.B. 301 (NS), enacted April 1, 2019, effective August 5, 2019, adding that the board may participate at the state and federal level in programs that provide notification of an arrest subsequent to an initial background check that is conducted through available governmental systems. Also, provides information regarding the use of the federal Next Generation Identification system and authorizes the Identification Bureau of the Department of Arkansas State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to maintain fingerprints in the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Alabama

- 2019 AL H.B. 45 (NS), introduced March 5, 2019, under existing law, the Board of Nursing administers a loan-repayment program for advanced-practice nurses who contract with the board to work in medically underserved areas of the state after receiving their graduate degree as a certified registered nurse practitioner, a certified nurse midwife, or a certified registered nurse anesthetist. This bill would authorize the board to award advanced-practice nurse loans to those nurses who have recently completed a graduate degree program and immediately begin to practice in a medically underserved area of the state.
- 2019 AL S.B. 38 (NS), enacted May 6, 2019, effective August 1, 2019, provides that an applicant for a license to practice professional nursing in Alabama may apply for either a single state license or a multistate license; requires applicants for a multistate license to obtain a state and national criminal history background check; and provides that the board may discipline a holder of a multistate privilege to practice in Alabama. Adds that the board may discipline licensees upon proof that the licensee has been sentenced to a period of continuous incarceration serving a penal sentence for the commission of a misdemeanor or felony.

Connecticut

2019 CT S.B. 921 (NS), introduced February 21, 2019, to update the general statutes to reflect the current scope of practice of advanced practice registered nurses.

Delaware

2019 DE H.B. 58 (NS), enacted and effective July 31, 2019, to update the requirements for the Delaware Nursing Incentive Program to include non-profit hospitals located in Delaware as a place of employment in addition to a state-owned hospital or clinic.

Florida

2019 FL S.B. 972 (NS), filed February 12, 2019, revising the definition of the term “advanced or specialized nursing practice” to expand the scope of practice; authorizing an advanced practice registered nurse to perform certain functions and acts within his or her specialty without a protocol agreement or supervision if specified requirements are met; authorizing a qualified advanced practice registered nurse to admit, manage care for, and discharge certain patients and to provide an endorsement that is otherwise required to be provided by a physician, etc.

Georgia

2019 GA [S.B. 168](#) (NS), enacted and effective April 25, 2019, updating the requirements for protocol agreements between a delegating physician and an advanced practice registered nurse. Also requires health care providers and entities that employ one or more nurses holding a multistate license for 30 days or more in a calendar year to report to the Board the name, address, and duration of employment of each nurse in a form and pursuant to a schedule established by the Board.

Hawaii

2019 HI H.B. 678 (NS), introduced January 22, 2019, establishes a residency program to assist newly-graduated advanced practice registered nurses (APRN) in transitioning into a clinical practice.

Illinois

2019 IL H.B. 2604 (NS), introduced February 14, 2019, creates the Safe Patient Limits Act. Provides the maximum number of patients that may be assigned to a registered nurse in specified situations. Provides that nothing shall preclude a facility from assigning fewer patients to a registered nurse than the limits provided in Act. Provides that nothing in the Act precludes the use of patient acuity systems consistent with the Nurse Staffing by Patient Acuity Act; however, the maximum patient assignments in the Act may not be exceeded, regardless of the use and application of any patient acuity

Indiana



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- 2019 IN H.B. 1097 (NS), introduced January 3, 2019, provides that an advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority and who has operated under a practice agreement with a practitioner for at least one year may operate without a practice agreement if certain conditions are met. Amends the hospital governing board requirements for the manner in which an advanced practice registered nurse who operates in the hospital will interact with other practitioners.
- 2019 IN S.B. 429 (NS), introduced January 14, 2019, requires a health facility to comply with the following: (1) Have a registered nurse present at the health facility at all times when a resident is in the care of the health facility. (2) Require a registered nurse to delegate certain duties. (3) Provide that there is not less than 4 1/10 hours per resident day of direct nursing care, with not less than 30% of the direct nursing care being provided by licensed nurses. (4) Employ a director of nursing who has obtained certain education or certification.
- 2019 IN H.B. 1464 (NS) introduced January 15, 2019, allows an advanced practice registered nurse who: (1) had primary responsibility for the treatment and care of a deceased individual for a period longer than six months; and (2) pronounced the time of death for the deceased individual; to enter or sign a record on a death into the Indiana death registration system. Requires the state board of nursing to establish requirements that allow an advanced practice registered nurse to prescribe diabetic medical equipment.

Kansas

2019 KS H.B. 2066 (NS), introduced January 23, 2019, requiring that on and after July 1, 2020, for an applicant, an initial advanced practice registered nurse license shall have a current advanced practice registered nurse certification in such applicant's specific role granted by a national certifying organization recognized by the board whose certification standards are approved by the board as equal to or greater than the corresponding standards established by the board; requires an advanced practice registered nurse to wear identification that clearly identifies the nurse as such when providing direct patient care, unless wearing identification creates a safety or health risk to the nurse or patient; and requires advanced practice registered nurse to maintain malpractice insurance coverage in effect as a condition of rendering professional service as an advanced practice registered nurse and shall provide proof of insurance at the time of licensure and renewal of license.

Kentucky

2019 KY H.B. 296 (NS), introduced February 13, 2019, to create a Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs nurse loan repayment program for registered nurses and licensed practical nurses within their employ and grant the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority and the Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs authority to promulgate administrative regulations.

Mississippi

2019 MS H.B. 1519 (NS), enacted March 21, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, authorizes the state board of nursing to establish an alternative to discipline program for nursing licensees who are impaired due to substance abuse or a mental health condition. Provides minimum components for the program.

Montana

2019 MT S.B. 94 (NS), enacted March 7, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, provides that when a provision of law or administrative rule requires a signature, certification, stamp, verification, affidavit, or endorsement by a physician, the requirement may be fulfilled by an advanced practice registered nurse practicing within the scope of the advanced practice registered nurse's certification.

Nevada

2019 NV S.B. 456 (NS), introduced March 25, 2019, provides that a hospital may admit an advanced practice registered nurse to membership on the medical staff of the hospital to perform any authorized act. Provides that a hospital shall not: 1. Automatically admit an advanced practice registered nurse to membership on the medical staff of the hospital solely because he or she is licensed as an advanced practice registered nurse in this State or is authorized pursuant to [NRS 632.237](#) to perform certain functions; or 2. Deny admission to membership on the medical staff of the hospital to an advanced practice registered nurse solely because he or she is licensed as an advanced practice registered nurse and not as a physician.

New Mexico

2019 NM S.B. 82 (NS), introduced January 15, 2019, enacted March 14, 2019, effective June 14, 2019, enacting the Safe Harbor For Nurses Act; establishing safe harbor for registered nurses and licensed practical nurses; requiring employers to offer safe harbor to nurses who are requested to engage in practices that nurses believe to be in violation of their legal duties; requiring employers to develop a process for invoking safe harbor; preventing employers from disciplining nurses for invoking safe harbor.

New York



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- 2019 NY A.B. 2908 (NS), introduced January 29, 2019, provides for the award of scholarships and loan forgiveness for nurses on the same terms as physicians.
- 2019 NY S.B. 5000 (NS), introduced April 3, 2019, establishes the nurse loan repayment program; authorizes the commissioner to award loan repayment awards to nurses serving in underserved areas or nursing homes.

North Carolina

2019 NC S.B. 302 (NS), enacted July 26, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, provides that the Board retains jurisdiction over an expired, inactive, or voluntarily surrendered license; and the Board's jurisdiction over the licensee extends for all matters, known or unknown to the Board, at the time of the expiration, inactivation, or surrender of the license. Establishes the requirements related to the confidentiality of records and the Board's cooperation with law enforcement. Requires all licensees to self-report to the Board any of the following within 30 days of their arrest or indictment: (1) Any felony arrest or indictment; (2) Any arrest for driving while impaired or driving under the influence; and (3) Any arrest or indictment for the possession, use, or sale of any controlled substance.

Ohio

2019 OH H.B. 144 (NS), introduced March 19, 2019, to prohibit a hospital from requiring a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse to work overtime as a condition of continued employment.

Oklahoma

- 2019 OK H.B. 2349 (NS), filed January 18, 2019, modifying supervision for Advanced Practice Registered Nurse; providing for waiver of supervision; defining term; and providing conditions for unsupervised Advanced Practice Registered Nurse to serve in counties with a population less than twenty-five thousand.
- 2019 OK H.B. 2349 (NS), introduced February 4, 2019, modifying supervision for Advanced Practice Registered Nurse; providing for waiver of supervision; defining term; and providing conditions for unsupervised Advanced Practice Registered Nurse.
- 2019 OK S.B. 917 (NS), introduced February 4, 2019, requiring Advanced Practice Registered Nurse or employer to carry certain malpractice insurance; providing for waiver of supervision for certain Certified Nurse Practitioners; defining term; requiring certain mentorship and letter of recommendation unless the Certified Nurse Practitioner meets certain requirements; setting forth approval process for the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision; providing that applicants may reapply if rejected; granting the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision the authority to revoke approval for good cause and establish certain fee; establishing certain requirements for unsupervised Certified Nurse Practitioners; and amending [OK ST T. 63 § 2-312](#), which relates to the authority to prescribe controlled dangerous substances; modifying conditions under which a Certified Nurse Practitioner may prescribe and administer Schedule III through V controlled dangerous substances.
- 2019 OK S.B. 81 (NS), enacted April 29, 2019, effective November 1, 2019, clarifying that an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse shall demonstrate successful completion of a master's degree or higher in a clinical nurse specialty in order to be eligible for initial application for prescriptive authority under the provisions of the Oklahoma Nursing Practice Act.

Oregon

2019 OR S.B. 66 (NS), enacted and effective June 6, 2019, authorizing the Oregon State Board of Nursing (Board) to recognize military training program as a nursing education program for a licensed practical nurse. Also, authorizes the Board to license by endorsement an applicant licensed in another state or territory upon recognition of applicant's military education.

Tennessee

2019 TN H.B. 422 (NS), enacted and effective May 2, 2019, providing that a person shall not use the title "nurse" or any other title, abbreviation, or designation in connection with the person's name, occupation, or profession to indicate or imply that the person is a practicing nurse unless the person is actively licensed or certified by the board of nursing. Also provides that the board of nursing has the power to enjoin any person from using the title "nurse" or from using any other title, abbreviation, or designation in connection with the person's name, occupation, or profession that indicates or implies that the person is a practicing nurse, but who does not possess a valid license or certificate from the board of nursing.

Virginia

2018 VA H.B. 2129 (NS), introduced January 9, 2019, provides that the Board of Nursing shall process applications and, if an applicant meets the criteria for licensure or certification, issue such license or certification within 30 days in cases in which an applicant for licensure or certification is licensed or certified in another state and is relocated to the Commonwealth pursuant to a spouse's official military orders.



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Wyoming

2019 WY H.B. 109 (NS), enacted February 26, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, increasing, as a condition of program participation, the length of time a program participant may be required to agree to work in Wyoming.

Pharmacist

California

- 2019 CA S.B. 655 (NS), enacted August 30, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, providing that a pharmacy applicant may have either passed the North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination on or after January 1, 2004, holding an active pharmacist license in another state or territory of the United States; or at a time when the exam was based on an occupational analysis that is either current or that was replaced by another occupational analysis no more than one year before the application for licensure. Also adopts [CA BUS & PROF § 4211](#) setting forth the requirements for renewal of an advanced practice pharmacist recognition.
- 2019 CA S.B. 159 (NS), enacted October 7, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, allowing a pharmacist to furnish HIV preexposure prophylaxis and HIV postexposure prophylaxis.

Connecticut

2019 CT H.B. 7299 (NS), enacted and effective July 9, 2019, requiring state-licensed pharmacies to report to the Department of Consumer Protection any administrative or legal action commenced against them by a state or federal regulatory agency or accreditation entity within 10 business days after receiving notice of the action.

Hawaii

2019 HI H.B. 700 (NS), introduced January 22, 2019, clarifies the scope of practice of the pharmacist to authorize pharmacists to prescribe and dispense an opioid antagonist to patients, and family members and caregivers of opioid patients.

Idaho

2019 ID H.B. 10 (NS), enacted February 14, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, adopts [ID ST § 54-1723B](#) (Multistate Practice of Pharmacy) providing definitions and establishing requirements for multistate practice privileges for pharmacists, registered pharmacist interns, and certified technicians.

New Jersey

2018 NJ S.B. 724 (NS), enacted December 17, 2018, effective March 1, 2019, to allow pharmacy interns and pharmacy externs to administer certain vaccines under direct supervision of pharmacist and requires reporting of certain vaccine administrations.

New Hampshire

2019 NH H.B. 615 (NS), enacted July 19, 2019, effective September 17, 2019, providing for a biennial instead of annual renewal of a pharmacist license; and providing that no third party shall sign an application, complete an application, call to check on the status of an application, submit an application and documentation, complete an online renewal, paper renewal, or make any changes or updates to an original application on behalf of an applicant.

New York

2019 NY S.B. 6517 (NS), enacted October 25, 2019, effective April 25, 2021, adopts a new article 137-A (Registered Pharmacy Technicians) in the education law to establish the requirements for the practice of a registered pharmacy technician. Also adopts [NY EDUC § 6832](#) (Limitations on assistance of an unlicensed person) establishing the requirements for an unlicensed person to assist a licensed pharmacist in the dispensing of drugs.

Texas

- 2019 TX H.B. 3284 (NS), enacted June 14, 2019, effective September 1, 2019, provides that the board may discipline an applicant for or the holder of a nonresident pharmacy license if the board finds that the applicant or license holder has failed to comply with TX HEALTH & S Chapter 481, Subchapter C, Regulation of Manufacture, Distribution, and Dispensation of Controlled Substances, Chemical Precursors, and Chemical Laboratory Apparatus, rather than [TX HEALTH & S § 481.074](#) (Prescriptions) or [TX HEALTH & S § 481.075](#) (Official Prescription Program).
- 2019 TX H.B. 2174 (NS), enacted June 14, 2019, effective September 1, 2019, authorizing the board to discipline an applicant for or the holder of a nonresident pharmacy license if the board finds that the applicant or license holder has failed to comply with additional



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sections in TX HEALTH & S Chapter 481, Subchapter C, Regulation of Manufacture, Distribution, and Dispensation of Controlled Substances, Chemical Precursors, and Chemical Laboratory Apparatus.

Physicians

Arkansas

- 2019 AR H.B. 1658 (NS), enacted and effective March 29, 2019, adding legal residency as an alternative to the citizenship requirement for licensure as an osteopathic physician.
- 2019 Arkansas Laws Act 857 (H.B. 1841), enacted and effective April 10, 2019, an act to create the osteopathic rural medical practice student loan and scholarship; and to create the osteopathic rural medical practice student loan and scholarship board.

Arizona

2019 AZ H.B. 2519 (NS), enacted May 10, 2019, effective August 17, 2019, increasing, from four to six, the number of physician assistants a physician may supervise at the same time.

California

2019 CA S.B. 697 (NS) enacted October 9, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, updating the requirements for physician assistants to be supervised by physicians and updates the medical services a physician assistant may perform if certain requirements are met. Also, allows multiple physicians and surgeons to supervise a physician assistant (PA); renames the supervision agreement from a delegation of services agreement (DSA) to a practice agreement; eliminates the statutory requirement of medical records review; generally, allows supervising physician and surgeons to determine the appropriate level of supervision for PA practice; and makes other conforming and technical changes.

Connecticut

- 2019 CT [S.B. 390](#) (NS), introduced January 23, 2019, the Department of Public Health is required to conduct a study to determine appropriate incentives to induce physicians to relocate to Connecticut, including, but not limited to, analyzing the viability of providing loan forgiveness to physicians who work in school-based health clinics.
- 2019 CT H.B. 6522 (NS), enacted June 21, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, allowing, for registration periods beginning on or after October 1, 2019, the required risk management continuing medical education to address screening for inflammatory breast cancer and gastrointestinal cancers, including colon, gastric, pancreatic, and neuroendocrine cancers and other rare gastrointestinal tumors.
- 2019 CT S.B. 827 (NS), updating the continuing medical education requirements to require at least two contact hours of training or education during the first license renewal period in which continuing education is required and at least once every six years thereafter on diagnosing and treating cognitive conditions, including Alzheimer's disease, dementia, delirium, related cognitive impairments, and geriatric depression or diagnosing and treating any mental health conditions, instead of only those common to veterans and their family members.

Georgia

- 2019 GA H.B. 128 (NS), enacted May 7, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, providing that licensees, certificate holders, and permit holders do not have to notify the Georgia Composite Medical Board of agreements to settle medical malpractice claims against physicians when the settlement resulted in the low payment under a high/low agreement.
- 2019 GA S.B. 115 (NS), enacted May 6, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, establishing the requirements for issuing telemedicine licenses to physicians who are licensed in states other than Georgia to engage in the practice of medicine through telemedicine.

Hawaii

- 2019 HI H.B. 39 (NS), introduced January 17, 2019, establishes a three-year pilot program to create a new category of professional licensure for assistant physicians: recent medical school graduates who have passed certain medical exams but have not been placed into a residency program and who work under the supervision of a licensed physician to provide primary care in medically underserved areas.
- 2019 HI [S.B. 1406](#) (NS), enacted July 2, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, clarifying that the existing supervisory requirements for licensure as a physician assistant, including the degree of supervision required, includes supervision by a group of physicians. Specifies requirements for the supervisory review of physician assistant medical records, including a percentage of supervision based on duration of licensure. Establishes biennial requirements of forty credit hours of continuing medical education for physician assistant license renewal and authorizes the Hawaii Medical Board to conduct random audits to enforce compliance. Also, specifies conditions for forfeiture and reinstatement of a physician assistant license.



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Idaho

2019 ID H.B. 9 (NS), enacted February 19, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, updating definitions and requirements for the Board of Medicine. Also updates licensing and supervisory requirements for physicians and physician assistants and updates provisions on disciplinary actions.

Indiana

2019 IN H.B. 1248 (NS), enacted May 5, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, to define “Collaborating physician” and “Collaboration” and replacing “supervising physician” with “collaborating physician” throughout the requirements.

Maryland

2019 MD H.B. 924 (NS), enacted May 13, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, providing the definition for “registered cardiovascular invasive specialist”; and establishing the requirements for a licensed physician to delegate duties to a registered cardiovascular invasive specialist assisting in the physician's performance of fluoroscopy.

Michigan

2017 MI H.B. 4067 (NS), enacted and effective December 27, 2018, authorizing allopathic and osteopathic physicians with expedited licenses under the interstate medical licensure compact to practice in the state; and providing background check requirements for expedited physician licensure under the interstate medical licensure compact.

Mississippi

- 2019 MS H.B. 519 (NS), introduced January 15, 2019, the Patient Choice Act of 2019, whenever any health benefit plan provides for reimbursement for any service which is within the lawful scope of practice of a duly licensed physician or podiatrist who is licensed under the Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure, the insured or other person entitled to benefits under such health benefit plan shall be entitled to reimbursement for such services if performed by a duly licensed physician or podiatrist. Any duly licensed physician or podiatrist shall be entitled to participate in such health benefit plan providing for reimbursement for any service which is within the lawful scope of practice of a duly licensed physician or podiatrist.
- 2019 MS H.B. 1670 (NS), introduced February 18, 2019, to create the “Mississippi Critical Physician Shortage Incentive Act of 2019”; to provide that the gross income of newly licensed physicians practicing medicine in critical physician shortage areas shall not include any income derived from providing medical services in critical physician shortage areas; and to provide that the exemption from gross income authorized by this act may be utilized by the qualifying physician for ten consecutive years if the physician practices in such an area for that period of time.

Nevada

2019 NV A.B. 328 (NS), introduced March 18, 2019, authorizing a physician assistant to bill and be reimbursed by a patient directly; providing that physician assistants are not required to be supervised by a physician or an osteopathic physician when performing medical services; prescribing the services that a physician assistant is required or authorized to perform; providing certain exemptions from licensure and regulation by the Boards; revising provisions relating to a physician assistant whose license is on inactive status; revising provisions relating to the issuance of a license to practice as a physician assistant; prohibiting the respective Boards from requiring certain certifications before a person may renew a license to practice as a physician assistant; revising provisions relating to licensure by endorsement to practice as a physician assistant; and authorizing certain unlicensed persons to use the title “physician assistant (inactive)”.

New Mexico

- 2019 NM [S.B. 21](#) (NS), introduced January 16, 2019, to establish designated health professional loan repayment funding to assist allopathic and osteopathic primary care physicians working in designated health professional shortage areas; establishing physician licensing fees for the health professional loan repayment program; and enacting new sections of the health professional loan repayment act to establish the physician excellence fund.
- 2019 NM [S.B. 406](#) (NS), enacted March 27, 2019, effective June 14, 2019, amending sections of the health professional loan repayment act and the osteopathic medicine act to establish designated health professional loan repayment funding to assist osteopathic primary care physicians working in designated health professional shortage areas.

New York

- 2017 NY S.B. 4375 (NS), enacted December 28, 2018, effective June 26, 2019, adds requirements to permit physicians employed by and traveling with a sports team to practice medicine in New York state in connection with such team if licensed in another state.



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- 2019 NY S.B. 907 (NS), introduced January 9, 2019, authorizes physician assistants under the supervision of a physician to perform most medical services that a physician can perform.
- 2019 NY S.B. 5662 (NS) introduced May 10, 2019, to increase the maximum amount of individual awards for the physician loan repayment program and physician practice support program to encourage physicians to practice in underserved areas.
- 2019 NY S.B. 6620 (NS), introduced July 3, 2019, to require criminal background checks as a requirement for licensure as a physician.
- 2019 NY S.B. 1276 (NS), enacted August 29, 2019, effective June 26, 2019, providing that any person practicing as a physician in New York state is subject to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary and regulatory authority of the state board for professional medical conduct. Also provides that this person shall comply with the applicable provisions of this title, the public health law, the rules of the board of regents, the state board for professional medical conduct and the regulations of the commissioner and the commissioner of health, relating to professional misconduct, disciplinary proceedings and penalties for professional misconduct.

North Carolina

2019 NC H.B. 228 (NS), enacted August 1, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, providing that every licensee has a duty to report in writing to the Board within 30 days any incidents that licensee reasonably believes to have occurred involving any sexual misconduct of any person licensed by the Board and fraudulent prescribing, drug diversion, or theft of any controlled substances by another licensed person. Updates and clarifies the requirements for the reporting of professional liability insurance awards or settlements and any disciplinary action by health care institution. Requires the applicant to have completed at least 130 weeks of medical education. Provides that the applicant may satisfy the education and graduation requirements by providing proof of current certification by a specialty board recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties, Certificate of the College of Family Physicians, Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada, Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, American Osteopathic Association, the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, or any other specialty board the Board recognizes pursuant to rules.

North Dakota

2019 ND [S.B. 2094](#) (NS), enacted April 24, 2019, effective August 1, 2019, establishes additional requirements for a licensee practicing telemedicine; and providing that a licensee is held to the same standard of care and same ethical standards, whether practicing traditional in-person medicine or telemedicine.

Pennsylvania

2019 PA S.B. 699 (NS), enacted July 2, 2019, effective August 1, 2019, updating process for submitting a written agreement between a physician assistant and physician. Allows a delegate to be utilized to prepare and submit the required written agreement and provides that utilizing a delegate does not alter the obligations of those signing the written agreement.

Tennessee

2019 TN S.B. 972 (NS), enacted and effective April 23, 2019, providing that a collaborating physician may review charts for practice site visits via HIPAA-compliant electronic means rather than at the site of the clinic for a physician assistant providing services in a community mental health center.

Texas

- 2019 TX [S.B. 998](#) (NS), introduced February 22, 2019, to increase the annual repayment amounts in the physician education loan repayment program.
- 2019 TX H.B. 2261 (NS), enacted June 14, 2019, effective September 1, 2019, increases the dollar amounts that a physician may receive in repayment assistance.
- 2019 TX H.B. 1504 (NS), enacted June 14, 2019, effective September 1, 2019, adding to the list of items considered a prohibited practice, willfully failing to make a reasonable effort to transfer a patient to a physician who is willing to comply with a directive in compliance with the procedures outlined in [TX HEALTH & S § 166.045](#) (Liability for Failure to Effectuate Directive) and [TX HEALTH & S § 166.046](#) (Procedure If Not Effectuating a Directive or Treatment Decision).

Utah

2019 UT H.B. 337 (NS), enacted March 28, 2019, effective May 14, 2019, adding additional requirements for when a cognitive test may be required as a condition for licensure when a physician reaches a specified age.

Virginia



- 2018 VA H.B. 1967 (NS), introduced January 7, 2019, prohibits hospitals and other entities that employ or provide staff membership or professional privileges to individuals licensed to practice medicine in the Commonwealth, medical malpractice insurance providers, or health insurance providers from considering active certification of a physician by a medical specialty board of the American Board of Medical Specialties, the National Board of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Osteopathic Association, the National Board of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, or any other nationally recognized entity providing medical specialty certification as a prerequisite for employment, the granting or continuing of staff membership or professional privileges, issuance of medical malpractice insurance coverage, reimbursement for services provided to a person covered by a health insurance policy, or licensure to practice medicine in the Commonwealth.
- 2018 VA H.B. 2457 (NS), enacted March 14, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, establishing the requirements to issue a retiree license to any doctor of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, or chiropractic who holds an active, unrestricted license to practice in Virginia.

Wyoming

2019 WY H.B. 262 (NS), filed January 25, 2019, authorizing the board of medicine to issue restricted licenses to associate physicians under specified conditions; requiring the use of collaborative practice agreements between supervising physicians and associate physicians; and requiring the promulgation of rules.

Interstate Licensing Compacts

Alabama

- 2019 AL H.B. 44 (NS), filed February 14, 2019, to allow the Board of Nursing to enter into the Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact as a means of providing uniformity in licensing requirements and interstate practice throughout party states.
- 2019 AL S.B. 38 (NS), enacted May 6, 2019, effective August 1, 2019, adopts AL ST Title 32, Chapter 21, Article 7, Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact, to enact the Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact as a means of providing uniformity in licensing requirements and interstate practice throughout party states.

Georgia

2019 GA S.B. 16 (NS), enacted April 25, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, Adopts GA ST § 43-34, Article 11, enacting the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Act, to provide a streamlined process that allows physicians to become licensed in multiple states.

Hawaii

2019 HI H.B. 1363 (NS), introduced January 24, 2019, requires Hawaii participation in the multi-state Nurse Licensure Compact, which will allow a nurse who is licensed by a home state to practice under a multi-state licensure privilege in each party state.

Illinois

2019 IL H.B. 1459 (NS), filed January 29, 2019, ratifies and approves the Nurse Licensure Compact, which allows for the issuance of multistate licenses that allow nurses to practice in their home state and other compact states.

Indiana

2019 IN H.B. 1344 (NS), enacted April 29, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, adopts IN ST 25-42 (Interstate Nurse Licensure Compact) creating a multistate nursing licensure compact for registered nurses and licensed practical/vocational nurses, which allows them to practice nursing in states participating in the compact.

Iowa

2019 IA H.F. 694 (NS), enacted May 8, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, adopts [IA ST § 147D.1](#) (Emergency medical services personnel licensure interstate compact) establishing the EMS Personnel Licensure Compact, which facilitates the movement of EMS personnel across state boundaries in the performance of their duties as assigned by an appropriate authority and authorize state EMS office to afford immediate legal recognition to EMS personnel licensed in a member state.

Kentucky

2019 KY [S.B. 22](#) (NS), enacted March 25, 2019, effective June 28, 2019, enacts the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Act allowing physicians to obtain an expedited license to practice medicine in member jurisdictions. The Compact provides the eligibility requirements and procedures for a physician to apply and receive an expedited license, imposes fees, and provides for the renewal of an expedited license.



Michigan

- 2017 MI H.B. 4066 (NS), enacted and effective December 28, 2018, enacts the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Act, authorizing Michigan to join the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.
- 2019 MI H.B. 4042 (NS), introduced January 15, 2019, to enact the “Nurse Licensure Compact”.

New Jersey

2018 NJ S.B. 954 (NS), enacted and effective July 19, 2019, to enter New Jersey into the enhanced multistate Nurse Licensure Compact as a means of providing uniformity in licensing requirements and interstate practice throughout party states.

New Mexico

2019 NM S.B. 97 (NS), introduced January 17, 2019, to enact the “Interstate Medical Licensure Compact”.

North Dakota

2019 ND S.B. 2173 (NS), enacted April 8, 2019, effective August 1, 2019, adopts a new Chapter in ND ST 43 (Occupations and Professions) to enact the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.

Oklahoma

2019 OK H.B. 2351 (NS), enacted April 18, 2019, effective November 1, 2019, enacting the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact. The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact provides a streamlined process that allows physicians to become licensed in multiple states.

South Carolina

2019 SC S.B. 320 (NS), introduced January 8, 2019, to enact the “Interstate Medical Licensure Compact”.

III. Selected Regulation

General Healthcare Worker Oversight

Massachusetts

2019 MA REG TEXT 455803 (NS), published and effective August 9, 2019, updating various licensure requirements, including application, renewal and reporting criteria, for physicians, physician assistants and registered nurses.

Missouri

2019 MO REG TEXT 520091 (NS), published April 1, 2019, effective March 4, 2019, authorizing an APRN collaborating with a physician who is waiver-certified for the use of buprenorphine, to participate in the “Improved Access to Treatment for Opioid Addictions Program” (IATOAP) in any area of the state and to provide all services and functions of an APRN. A remote collaborating physician working with an on-site APRN shall be considered to be on-site for the purposes of IATOAP. Prohibits the collaborating physician or supervising physician from entering into a collaborative practice arrangement or supervision agreement with more than six fulltime equivalent advanced practice registered nurses, full-time equivalent licensed physician assistants, or full-time equivalent assistant physicians, or any combination thereof, with an added exception for certain certified registered nurse anesthetists. Also, allows an APRN to prescribe buprenorphine, a Schedule III controlled substance, for up to a 30-day supply without refill for patients receiving medication-assisted treatment for substance abuse disorders under the direction of the collaborating physician and makes other conforming and clarifying changes regarding the prescribing of Schedule II-hydrocodone.

Oklahoma

2018 OK REG TEXT 512259 (NS), published December 17, 2018, effective November 6, 2018, amends the Oklahoma Medical Loan Repayment Program (OMLRP); the OMLRP will now be available to physician assistants in addition to physicians, beginning November 1, 2018.

Tennessee

2019 TN REG TEXT 520529 (NS), published April 3, 2019, effective March 29, 2019, establishing new requirements related to discipline for physicians, osteopaths and dentists regarding the prescribing of opioids.

Texas



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2019 TX REG TEXT 535904 (NS), published November 22, 2019, effective December 1, 2019, establishing a process for the Department to identify which jurisdictions have licensing requirements that are substantially equivalent to the requirements in Texas and to verify that a military spouse is licensed in good standing in one of such jurisdictions. Providing for the issuance of a 3-year license to a military spouse who meets these qualifications and successfully passes a criminal history background check.

Virginia

2019 VA REG TEXT 534357 (NS), published September 16, 2019, effective November 1, 2019, revises the types of emergency contact information health professionals must provide for notification in the event of a public health emergency or for dissemination of public health information if the Department of Health Professions requests such information.

Dentists and Allied Personnel

Arkansas

- 2019 AR REG TEXT 506897 (NS), published June 15, 2019, effective June 20, 2019, adding licensure requirements for active military members.
- 2019 AR REG TEXT 506898 (NS), published June 15, 2019, effective June 20, 2019, providing that placing silver diamine fluoride (SDF) may only be delegated to a licensed dental hygienist under general supervision and requiring that if SDF is used, the dental hygienist and their supervising dentist must submit to the Board proof of successful completion of an approved educational course on SDF prior to its usage for any patient treatment.

Alaska

2019 AK REG TEXT 505676 (NS), published January 24, 2019, effective January 1, 2019, establishing the requirements for granting a temporary permit to practice dentistry to a dentist substituting for an incapacitated dentist.

Idaho

- 2019 ID REG TEXT 494459 (NS), published May 1, 2019, effective April 11, 2019, providing that the Board may grant licensure in specialty areas of dentistry for which a dentist has completed a postdoctoral advanced dental education program of at least two full-time academic years and which program is accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation. Any applicant who desires to be licensed in a Board recognized specialty must be a graduate of a dental school accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation. Provides that an advertisement shall not state that a licensee is a specialist unless the licensee has been granted a license in that specialty area of dental practice by the Board.
- 2019 ID REG TEXT 534567 (NS), published September 4, 2019, effective July 27, 2019, to establish rules for the licensure and regulation of dental therapists.

Illinois

2019 IL S.B. 167 (NS), enacted and effective July 26, 2019, clarifying that the Department must ensure that the dentist has completed and maintains current certification in advanced cardiac life support or pediatric advanced life support and requiring the Department to establish continuing education requirements airway management; and clarifying that an executor or administrator of a dentist's estate or the legal guardian or authorized representative of a dentist who has become incapacitated may contract with another dentist or dentists to continue the operations of the deceased or incapacitated dentist's practice for a period of 12 months and the agreement may be extended for 3 additional 12-month periods.

Iowa

- 2019 IA REG TEXT 516872 (NS), published April 24, 2019, effective May 29, 2019, requiring dentists to query the PMP prior to issuing or dispensing an opioid prescription and requiring dentists to report to the PMP with 1 business day of dispensing a controlled substance. Also provides that credit hours awarded for certification in pediatric advanced life support (PALS) or advanced cardiac life support (ACLS) may be claimed hour for hour and requiring dentists to obtain a minimum of 1 hour of continuing education credit on opioids, with exceptions for dentists who do not prescribe opioids.
- 2019 IA REG TEXT 520056 (NS), published July 17, 2019, effective August 21, 2019, to update requirements for providing moderate sedation, deep sedation and general anesthesia in dental offices. Specifies the conditions under which the administration of the sedation services may be performed by another health care provider, such as an anesthesiologist or nurse anesthetist. Clarifies that training in the use of nitrous oxide during enrollment in an accredited school of dentistry or dental hygiene is approved. Clarifies what a dental assistant can do or required to do, or both, while monitoring the administration of nitrous oxide. Establishes a requirement for training in the monitoring of patients under moderate sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia. Establishes a prohibition on the use of drugs intended for deeper levels of sedation from being employed for the purposes of moderate sedation. Clarifies which



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facilities and locations are subject to inspection and specifies the equipment required to be maintained at each facility where moderate sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia, or all three are performed.

- 2019 IA REG TEXT 523355 (NS), published September 25, 2019, effective October 30, 2019, adopts IA ADC 650, Chapter 23 (Expanded Functions) to relocate all the expanded function requirements from IA ADC 650, Chapter 10 (General Requirements) & 20 (Dental Assistants), into a single chapter. The requirements for expanded functions are updated to establish clearer requirements for training in expanded functions to ensure that a minimum standard of competency is met at the completion of all expanded function training courses and create a process whereby expanded function dental assistants and dental hygienists may document completion of Board-approved training in Level 1 and Level 2 expanded functions. Also updates the list of authorized services included in the "practice of dental hygiene"; and provides that services delegated to a dental assistant must be delegated by and performed under the supervision of a licensed dentist. Delegated services may include: placement and removal of dry socket medication; placement of periodontal dressings; testing pulp vitality; preliminary charting of existing dental restorations and teeth; glucose testing; phlebotomy; and expanded function procedures in accordance with IA ADC 650-Chapter 23, Expanded Functions.

Mississippi

2019 MS REG TEXT 519581 (NS), published August 19, 2019, effective September 13, 2019, requires every dentist who prescribes, administers, or dispenses any controlled substance to obtain three hours of continuing education every two years regarding the prescription of opioids.

Missouri

- 2019 MO REG TEXT 505158 (NS), published January 15, 2019, effective February 28, 2019 reducing various dental application fees and adding a dental faculty permit fee.
- 2019 MO REG TEXT 509688 (NS), published March 1, 2019, effective April 1, 2019, establishing the requirements and procedures for a nonresident spouse of an active duty member of the military who is transferred to Missouri in the course of the member's military duty to obtain a license to practice.
- 2019 MO REG TEXT 520119 (NS), published July 15, 2019, effective August 30, 2019, adding skills that a dentist must be tested on to qualify for licensure beginning January 1, 2021.

Montana

2019 MT REG TEXT 511388 (NS), published April 26, 2019, effective April 27, 2019, to no longer consider dental credentialing applications and dentist applications as nonroutine. Clarifies that the Department staff may determine that applications with inconsistencies or substantive irregularities require board review and approval prior to license issuance. Provides that a licensed dentist seeking specialty recognition must have successfully completed a post-doctoral program in a specialty area of dentistry consisting of at least two full-time years and which is accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation.

New Mexico

2019 NM REG TEXT 533855 (NS), published November 26, 2019, effective December 14, 2019, amends NM ADC 16.5 (Dentistry (Dentists, Dental Hygienists, Etc.)) to update the requirements related to licensing of dentists and allied personnel. The amendments are intended to update definitions, consolidate advertising rules in one location for ease of understanding, clarifying specialty advertising and use of testimonials, clarifying continuing education requirements for dentists with sedation/anesthesia permits, adding guidelines for dentists who treat medically diagnosed snoring and sleep apnea, allowing a grace period for EFDA certifications, and adding language to opioid prescription requirements that is required by new statute.

North Carolina

- 2019 NC REG TEXT 502719 (NS), published February 1, 2019, effective January 1, 2019, establishing the requirements for obtaining informed consent by a dentist; and providing that the treatment records must include a written record that the patient gave informed consent.
- 2019 NC REG TEXT 490500 (NS), published March 1, 2019, effective February 1, 2019, updates the requirements for when a dentist may hold himself or herself out to the public as a specialist in a practice area.
- 2019 NC REG TEXT 526394 (NS), published November 1, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, providing that except where otherwise defined by these rules or by statute, "supervision," "direct supervision," and "supervision and direction" means that the dentist overseeing treatment is present in the same facility or location and available during the performance of the acts that are being performed pursuant to that dentist's order, control, and approval and that the dentist must examine and evaluate the results of such acts; and "direction" or "under direction" means that the dentist ordering treatment does not have to be present in the same facility or location during the performance of the acts that are being performed pursuant to that dentist's order, control, and approval, but that



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dentist shall be responsible for all consequences or results arising from such acts. Adopts [21 NC ADC 16H.0208](#) (Limited Exception for Assisting Hygienists) establishing the requirements for a Dental Assistant II to assist a Limited Supervision Hygienist, and adopts [21 NC ADC 16N.0607](#) (Disciplinary Factors) adding a list of factors the Board shall consider relevant to the discipline to be imposed.

Ohio

2019 OH REG TEXT 508075 (NS), published January 24, 2019, effective February 4, 2019, to clarify the application process, the required passing score on the English competency examinations, the examining body, requirements of the two-year clinical training, and to remove the requirement for the state-only clinical competency examination from the state Dental Board for applicants of unaccredited dental colleges located outside the United States.

Oregon

- 2019 OR REG TEXT 538976 (NS), published November 1, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, to establish the requirements for temporary licenses for dentists and dental hygienists who are spouses or domestic partners of active duty armed forces stationed in Oregon.
- 2019 OR REG TEXT 533692 (NS), published November 1, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, establishing the requirements for a dentist to administer vaccines; adding Dental Anesthesiology as a Board recognized dental specialty; expanding recognition of testing agencies for meeting requirements of licensure; requires two hours of continuing education on the topic of cultural competency effective January 1, 2021; updating the list of acts a dental assistant may not perform; and adding additional options to be certified as an anesthesia dental assistant.

Rhode Island

2019 RI REG TEXT 501625 (NS), published March 16, 2019, effective April 4, 2019, updating the requirements for the licensing of dentists and allied personnel. The changes include updating the definitions, revising requirements for administration of anesthesia in dental offices, revising permitting framework for individuals and facilities, revising personnel requirements for anesthesia, revising equipment requirements for anesthesia, and creating clinical guidelines for anesthesia.

South Dakota

2019 SD REG TEXT 533432 (NS), published November 25, 2019, effective December 4, 2019, amends, adopts and repeals several sections in SD ADC 20:43 (Dentists) to update the licensing requirements for dentists and allied personnel. The changes include: incorporating the Integrated National Board Dental Examination; streamlining and updating requirements regarding clinical competency examinations; updating supervision levels; updating the duties and procedures performed by dental assistants and registered dental assistants; updating registered dental assistant registration requirements and training program criteria; removing redundant regulations and obsolete provisions; updating student exemption to registration; and updating continuing education requirements applicable to registered dental assistants.

Texas

- 2018 TX REG TEXT 508111 (NS), published December 28, 2018, effective January 3, 2019, substantially revising the requirements concerning the criminal history of dental applicants and licensees.
- 2018 TX REG TEXT 508113 (NS), published December 28, 2018, effective January 3, 2019, to update the requirements for administrative penalties for dentists.
- 2018 TX REG TEXT 508114 (NS), published December 28, 2018, effective January 3, 2019, adding requirements related to the issuance of nitrous oxide monitoring certificates of registration to dental assistants.
- 2019 TX REG TEXT 514987 (NS), published March 15, 2019, effective March 20, 2019, adding requirements for the designation or appointment of a person as custodian of a dentist's billing or dental patient records if the dentist dies, becomes mentally or physically incapacitated, or abandons such records.
- 2019 TX REG TEXT 529162 (NS), published September 6, 2019, effective September 12, 2019, updating licensure renewal fee rates for various dental professionals, effective September 1, 2019. Enables the State Board of Dental Examiners (Board) to assess appropriate fees in a responsive manner for the prescription monitoring program, Texas.gov internet portal and query and monitoring of practitioners through the National Practitioner Data Bank. Requires the Board to provide a list of applicable fees to licensees via electronic or written notice. Provides late fee and disciplinary action criteria related to expired licenses.

Virginia

- 2019 VA REG TEXT 457392 (NS), published February 4, 2019, effective March 6, 2019, providing that any dentist who prescribes Schedules II, III and IV controlled substances after April 24, 2017, shall obtain two hours of continuing education on pain management,



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which must be taken by March 31, 2019. Thereafter, any dentist who prescribes Schedules II, III and IV controlled substances shall obtain two hours of continuing education on pain management every two years. Continuing education hours required for prescribing of controlled substances may be included in the 15 hours required for renewal of licensure.

- 2019 VA REG TEXT 530415 (NS), published August 5, 2019, effective September 4, 2019, updates the requirements for registration for voluntary practice by out-of-state dentists as follows: 1) eliminates the requirement that the nonprofit organization at which the volunteer work will take place be "all volunteer"; 2) reduces to five the number of days within which the application for registration must be made; and 3) removes a requirement for a notarized statement from the nonprofit.
- 2019 VA REG TEXT 536676 (NS), published October 14, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, allowing a dental hygienist to perform services under remote supervision of a dentist.

Washington

- 2019 WA REG TEXT 467653 (NS), published January 16, 2019, effective January 26, 2019, requiring a dentist licensed to prescribe opioids to complete a one-time continuing education requirement regarding best practices in the prescribing of opioids.
- 2019 WA REG TEXT 483494 (NS), published September 18, 2019, effective October 5, 2019, updating the listing of allowable duties a dentist may delegate to a licensed dental hygienist under general supervision.

West Virginia

2019 WV REG TEXT 523053 (NS), published July 12, 2019, effective August 9, 2019, providing that the Board, at its discretion, may consider an applicant who is a graduate of an international dental college, school or dental department of a university as being equivalent to programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation who has been accepted into a graduate, intern, fellowship or residency program at an accredited West Virginia Dental Post-Graduate Program, for purposes of post-graduate training only, with proper on-site training and proper on-site supervision directly in the facility.

Nursing

Alabama

- 2019 AL REG TEXT 511361 (NS), published January 31, 2019, effective March 8, 2019, adding requirements to allow nurses holding an active valid multi-state nursing license issued under the Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact to apply for a one-time temporary permit.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 518695 (NS), published March 29, 2019, effective May 2, 2019, updating and clarifying the grounds for discipline for a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse. Adds that the failure to document nursing care and the failure to account for controlled substances both demonstrate unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or injure the public in matters pertaining to health.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 518691 (NS), published March 29, 2019, effective May 2, 2019, updating the requirements for nursing applicants educated in a nursing education program outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 518694 (NS), published March 29, 2019, effective May 2, 2019, clarifying that the Board may reprimand, fine, probate, suspend, and/or otherwise discipline any registered nurse or licensed practical nurse, or deny an application for initial licensure and/or temporary permit by examination or endorsement upon proof that the person has committed specified acts.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 526150 (NS), published August 30, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, requiring applicants for multistate licensure to provide evidence of legal residence in Alabama. Clarifying that a primary source official school transcript be submitted to the Board. Adding background check requirements for multistate applicants. Providing that temporary permits are valid in Alabama only and temporary permits issued by another state does not grant the holder a multistate licensure privilege. Providing that an applicant who is ineligible for or is denied a multistate license may be eligible for single state licensure, at the discretion of the Board.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 526157 (NS), published August 30, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, requiring the holder of a multistate licensure privilege practicing in Alabama to comply with the practice laws of the state in which the client is located at the time the service is provided. Also, subjects a nurse practicing in Alabama to the jurisdiction of the Alabama Courts, Board of Nursing and the laws of the party state in which the client is located at the time service is provided. Provides that if adverse action is taken by the home state against the multistate license of a nurse, the nurse's multistate licensure privilege to practice in Alabama shall be deactivated until all encumbrances have been removed from the multistate license.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 526176 (NS), published August 30, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, adopts [AL ADC 610-X-8-.13](#) (Non-disciplinary Administrative Penalty) establishing non-disciplinary administrative penalty criteria for various types of licensure violations by registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and advanced practice nurses.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 530714 (NS), published September 30, 2019, effective November 2, 2019, providing that a nurse currently participating in the Voluntary Disciplinary Alternative Program or holding licenses currently encumbered pursuant to discipline by the



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Board shall not be eligible to inactivate or retire the license. Providing that if an applicant for an inactive license is currently the subject of an investigation or a pending disciplinary proceeding with the Board, the nurse shall not be eligible to inactivate or retire the license.

- 2019 AL REG TEXT 530715 (NS), published September 30, 2019, effective November 2, 2019, allowing the Board or its authorized designee to accept voluntary surrender of a certificate of qualification or multistate licensure privilege to practice nursing in Alabama.
- 2019 AL REG TEXT 530719 (NS), published September 30, 2019, effective November 2, 2019, providing that if the applicant has a multistate license, the applicant must consent to deactivation of the multistate licensure privilege, the applicant will not be eligible for a multistate license for the duration of the applicant's participation in VDAP, and the applicant will have a single state license.

Arkansas

2019 AR REG TEXT 509738 (NS), published January 15, 2019, effective December 29, 2018, to include the following in the definition of unprofessional conduct: refusing a drug screen; failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the Letter of Reprimand, Board Order, Consent Agreement or the Alternative to Discipline contract; and failure to establish and maintain a professional boundary.

Florida

- 2019 FL REG TEXT 510230 (NS), published January 29, 2019, effective February 11, 2019, adding long term care and community-based care settings as additional locations for the required 80 hours didactic education and 96 hours clinical experience.
- 2019 FL REG TEXT 510229 (NS), published January 29, 2019, effective February 12, 2019, designating the first offense of failing to consult the prescription drug monitoring system as required by [FL ST § 893.055](#) (Prescription drug monitoring program) as a citation violation.
- 2019 FL REG TEXT 510227 (NS), published January 29, 2019, effective February 11, 2019, adding disciplinary guidelines for (1) failing to consult the prescription drug monitoring system as required by [FL ST § 893.055](#) (Prescription drug monitoring program), (2) failing to report adverse incidents occurring in planned out-of-hospital births as required by [FL ST § 456.0495](#) (Reporting adverse incidents occurring in planned out-of-hospital births), and (3) engaging in a pattern of practice when prescribing medicinal drugs or controlled substances which demonstrates a lack of reasonable skill or safety to patients.
- 2019 FL REG TEXT 484122 (NS), published February 19, 2019, effective March 3, 2019, updating the Multi-State License Upgrade Application, Form DH-MQA 5024, 10/18.
- 2019 FL REG TEXT 484123 (NS), published February 19, 2019, effective March 3, 2019, updating the Nursing Licensure by Endorsement Application, DH-MQA 1095, 12/18, which is incorporated by reference.
- 2019 FL REG TEXT 484124 (NS), published February 19, 2019, effective March 3, 2019, updating the Nursing Licensure by Examination Application, form number DH-MQA 1094, 12/18 and the Nursing Licensure by Re-Examination Application, form number DH-MQA 1120, 12/18, which are incorporated by reference.

Idaho

2019 ID REG TEXT 503147 (NS), published May 1, 2019, effective April 11, 2019, providing that a nurse apprentice is a nursing student or recent graduate who is employed for remuneration in a non-licensed capacity outside the student role by a Board approved health care agency. Provides that an individual whose application is approved shall be issued a letter identifying the individual as a nurse apprentice for a designated time period to extend not more than three months after successful completion of the nursing education program.

Illinois

2019 IL REG TEXT 498084 (NS), published and effective June 14, 2019, updating terminology to replace "advanced practice nurse" with "advanced practice registered nurse"; removing various fees and adding application and renewal fees for an advanced practice registered nurse with full practice authority; requiring renewal applicants to complete 80 hours of continuing education, instead of 50; requiring, at the time of renewal, APRNs to attest to continued, current national certification in their specialty, except an advanced practice registered nurse who has continuously held an unencumbered license under the Nurse Practice Act since 2001 and does not meet the educational requirements necessary to obtain national certification as provided in [IL ST CH 225 § 65/65-15](#) (Expiration of APRN license; renewal); and requiring licensees to notify the Division of any change of email address.

Indiana

2019 IN REG TEXT 540617 (NS), published November 27, 2019, effective November 18, 2019, adopts uncodified sections providing a list of convictions that may disqualify an individual from receiving a license from the Indiana state board of nursing.

Iowa



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2019 IA REG TEXT 516882 (NS), published April 24, 2019, effective May 29, 2019, removing the requirement that a nurse maintain verification of licensure and have it available for inspection when engaged in the practice of nursing in Iowa; and updates the requirements for licensure by examination and licensure by endorsement.

Kentucky

2019 KY REG TEXT 510723 (NS), published April 1, 2019, effective March 13, 2019, providing the requirements for pharmacology continuing education and clarifying how continuing competency can be earned through a nursing presentation or post licensure academic courses.

Louisiana

2019 LA REG TEXT 507173 (NS), published and effective January 20, 2019, establishing the requirements for reinstatement of a revoked license.

Mississippi

- 2019 MS REG TEXT 529436 (NS), published July 17, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, establishing the framework and processes for implementation of a confidential and non-disciplinary program for eligible nurse applicants designed to promote early identification of substance use/abuse; removal from nursing practice and entry into treatment; and for monitoring of compliance upon re-entry into nursing practice.
- 2019 MS REG TEXT 501712 (NS), published August 19, 2019, effective August 22, 2019, establishing continuing education requirements for nurses licensed in the state of Mississippi. The purpose of continuing education is to ensure that nurses stay abreast of current industry practices, enhance their professional competence and clinical skills, and to establish the practice of lifelong learning as it pertains to the nursing profession.
- 2019 MS REG TEXT 515269 (NS), published September 17, 2019, effective September 22, 2019, adopts [30 MS ADC Pt. 2825, R. 1.12](#) (Application for Restoration of License/Privilege) establishing the requirements for restoration of license or privilege to practice following revocation, surrender, or suspension.

Missouri

2019 MO REG TEXT 517822 (NS), published Jul 1, 2019, effective August 30, 2019, removes the examination fee for registered professional nurses and licensed practice nurses.

Montana

2019 MT REG TEXT 525539 (NS), published July 26, 2019, effective July 27, 2019, provides that the board shall review and make final licensing decisions on all nonroutine applications, which includes applications having the applicant's conviction of a felony crime, unless the conviction occurred more than ten years prior to the date of application and all court-ordered conditions have been fully satisfied or discharged. Provides that all licensees must affirm an understanding of their recurring duty to comply with CE requirements as part of license renewal. Provides that licensees may submit a written request prior to the renewal deadline for an exemption from CE requirements due to hardship; and requests will be considered by the board. Provides that the board may randomly audit up to 50 percent of renewed licensees. Provides that all CE must be documented to show proof of completion; and licensees are responsible for maintaining these records for two years following the renewal cycle reporting period and making the records available upon board request. Also specifies what must be included in the documentation and provides that licensees found to be in noncompliance with CE requirements may be subject to administrative suspension.

New Hampshire

2019 NH REG TEXT 504191 (NS), published April 18, 2019, effective April 4, 2019, requiring applicants to provide evidence the applicant has received educational credentials review from an institution accredited by the National Council State Boards of Nursing; and meets the English language requirements; and requiring that the NCLEX PN exam be taken within six months of leaving an RN program or at any point during matriculation through an RN program. Also provides that an applicant for licensure may take the NCLEX-PN up to 2 times within a two year period.

Texas

- 2019 TX REG TEXT 517001 (NS), published April 12, 2019, effective April 21, 2019, to update Texas Board of Nursing Disciplinary Matrix to clarify that the Board and State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) must consider the requirements of the [TX OCC § 301.4531](#) (Schedule of Sanctions) in matters involving multiple violations or individuals with prior discipline; and clarifies the matrix



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section regarding the lack of fitness to practice because of a mental or physical health condition that could result in injury to a patient or the public and makes other clarifying and conforming changes to the matrix.

- 2019 TX REG TEXT 526061 (NS), published August 2, 2019, effective August 6, 2019, to increase the renewal fees for Registered Nurses, Licensed Vocational Nurses and Advanced Practice Nurses. Also provides that more than one fee listed in the fee section may apply in a given situation.
- 2019 TX REG TEXT 532011 (NS), published October 11, 2019, effective October 17, 2019, removes the failure to repay a guaranteed student loan from the list of acts that constitute unprofessional conduct.

Utah

2019 UT REG TEXT 528502 (NS), published September 15, 2019, effective August 22, 2019, updating the definitions for “Delegator” and “Supervision” and updating the requirements for the delegation of nursing tasks in a non-school setting.

Virginia

2019 VA REG TEXT 514064 (NS), published January 7, 2019, effective February 21, 2019, to clarify that the use of titles by registered nurse and licensed practical nurse applicants shall not be used by applicants beyond the 90-day period of authorized practice or by applicants who have failed the examination.

West Virginia

- 2019 WV REG TEXT 495893 (NS), published April 12, 2019, effective April 10, 2019, adding requirements for the applicant to submit to a state and a national electronic criminal history records check for the purpose of determining whether the applicant has been charged with, indicted for, or convicted of a crime that may have bearing upon the applicant's fitness to hold a license; and providing that if criminal offenses are reported on an applicant's criminal history record check, the board will consider the nature, severity, and recency of offenses, as well as rehabilitation and other factors on a case by case basis for licensure.
- 2019 WV REG TEXT 495895 (NS), published April 12, 2019, effective April 10, 2019, striking most of [WV ADC § 19-10-2](#) (Standards Related to the Registered Professional Nurse's Scope of Practice) and replacing with a new list of standards related to professional accountability for nurses.

Wyoming

2019 WY REG TEXT 518269 (NS), published July 4, 2019, effective June 27, 2019, providing that licensure fees shall be payable electronically by credit/debit card, and shall be paid in advance of services rendered. Provides that all other data requests may be payable by money order, cashier's check and/or credit/debit card, and shall be paid in advance of services rendered. Adds a \$30 Inactive/Retired fee.

Pharmacist

Alabama

2019 AL REG TEXT 528183 (NS), published August 30, 2019, effective October 7, 2019, providing that if a pharmacy technician fails to pay a renewal fee, their registration becomes null and void, and will only be reinstated upon payment of a penalty of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each lapsed year and all lapsed fees for each lapsed year, up to a maximum of 5 years of total penalties and lapsed fees. Also, establishes minimum competency training for technicians receiving their initial registration on or after January 1, 2020 that must be completed within the first six months after their registration and requires evidence of completion to be submitted to the board within 10 days of completion.

Alaska

2019 AK REG TEXT 522318 (NS), published October 3, 2019, effective October 31, 2019, provides that an applicant who does not meet the requirements of the application section or whose responses on the form for application do not clearly show that the applicant is qualified to receive a pharmacist license will not be issued a license unless the board reviews the application and determines that the applicant meets the qualifications. Repeals the requirement to take the Alaska pharmacy jurisprudence examination for an emergency pharmacist permit. Repeals the requirement to obtain a declaration of sponsorship and adds a new requirement providing that intern licenses supersede pharmacy technician licenses. Also allows a pharmacist intern to perform any duties of a pharmacy technician under the direct supervision of a pharmacist.

Idaho



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- 2019 ID REG TEXT 497238 (NS), published May 1, 2019, effective April 1, 2019, removing requirement that qualified applicants pass the MPJE and clarifying that candidates are limited to 5 total NAPLEX attempts.
- 2019 ID REG TEXT 497237 (NS), published May 1, 2019, effective April 11, 2019, adding that distributing substandard, misbranded, or adulterated drugs or those made using secret formulas is unprofessional conduct. Also clarifies that acts or omissions within the practice of pharmacy which fail to meet the standard provided by other qualified licensees or registrants in the same or similar setting is unprofessional conduct.

Iowa

- 2018 IA REG TEXT 504683 (NS), published December 19, 2018, effective January 23, 2019, allowing a certified pharmacy technician to transfer a prescription for a noncontrolled substance to another pharmacy or to receive a prescription transfer for a noncontrolled substance from another pharmacy and prohibiting transferring and receiving of controlled substances.
- 2019 IA REG TEXT 507310 (NS), published January 30, 2019, effective March 6, 2019, establishing the requirements for a pharmacist to prescribe and dispense naloxone and dispense tobacco cessation products to patients 18 years and older, including requirements for delegating to an authorized pharmacist-intern, training, assessment of a patient, patient education, labeling, reporting, and recordkeeping; and establishing the requirements for a pharmacist to prescribe and administer vaccines and immunizations, including authorized vaccines, requirements for delegating to an authorized pharmacist-intern, training and continuing education, assessment of a patient, and reporting.
- 2019 IA REG TEXT 521211 (NS), published July 31, 2019, effective September 4, 2019, requires applicants to apply for eligibility to take the NAPLEX and the Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE), Iowa Edition. Adds fees for licensure and examination registration and requiring college graduation certification. Requires a pharmacist to have an active Iowa pharmacist license and requires a criminal history record check upon initial licensure application. Requires the licensee to report to the Board within 10 days a change of name, address, email address, or pharmacy employment. Requires the licensee to report criminal convictions and disciplinary actions in another state.

Kansas

2018 KS REG TEXT 504744 (NS), published December 20, 2018, effective January 4, 2019, requiring pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy interns to notify the Board in writing within 30 days of any unprofessional conduct, violation of the federal or state Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Kansas Uniform Controlled Substances Act, felony conviction, or disciplinary action taken by another jurisdiction.

Maryland

2018 MD REG TEXT 503913 (NS), published December 24, 2018, effective December 31, 2018, requiring pharmacists authorized to provide vaccinations to have proof of active certification in basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation readily available.

Missouri

- 2019 MO REG TEXT 525971 (NS), published October 1, 2019, effective November 30, 2019, clarifying that any licensee that has not completed and retained the required evidence of all required continuing education must complete any outstanding continuing education and pay a delinquent fee and may be subject to disciplinary action. Also, establishes the continuing education delinquent fees.
- 2019 MO REG TEXT 525965 (NS), published October 1, 2019, effective November 30, 2019, clarifying the requirements for the Board upon receiving, from a hospital or ambulatory surgical center, concerning any disciplinary action against a licensed pharmacist or the voluntary resignation of any licensed pharmacist against whom any complaints or reports have been made which might have led to final disciplinary action. Removing mandatory reporting requirements for the director of pharmacy or pharmacist-in-charge

Montana

2019 MT REG TEXT 527930 (NS), published September 20, 2019, effective September 21, 2019, providing that all licensees shall affirm an understanding of their recurring duty to comply with CE requirements as a part of annual license renewal. Provides that the board may randomly audit up to 50 percent of renewed licensees' CE hours and licensees found to be in noncompliance with CE requirements may be subject to administrative suspension.

Nevada

- 2019 NV REG TEXT 516404 (NS), published and effective October 30, 2019, defines “nondispensing pharmacy” and provides that in any nondispensing pharmacy, a pharmacist may not supervise more than a total of eight pharmaceutical technicians or six pharmaceutical technicians and two pharmaceutical technicians in training at one time. Provides that except as otherwise provided, any pharmacy, other than a hospital pharmacy, telepharmacy, remote site, satellite consultation site or nondispensing pharmacy,



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a pharmacist may not supervise more than a total of three pharmaceutical technicians or one pharmaceutical technician and two pharmaceutical technicians in training at one time.

- 2019 NV REG TEXT 529091 (NS), published and effective October 30, 2019, increasing fees for certain licensure registration services provided by the State Board of Pharmacy.

New York

- 2018 NY REG TEXT 495784 (NS), published December 26, 2018, effective December 26, 2018, to authorize pharmacists to immunize children between the ages of two and eighteen to prevent influenza; and requires a certified pharmacist, when administering an immunization in a pharmacy, to provide for an area that provides for the patient's privacy, which includes education materials, as determined by the Commissioner and Commissioner of Health, on influenza vaccinations for children. Also allows pharmacists to administer medications for the treatment of anaphylaxis to patients two years of age and older.
- 2019 NY REG TEXT 515596 (NS), published January 30, 2019, effective January 15, 2019, adding requirements for a certified pharmacy intern to administer immunizations under the immediate personal supervision of a certified pharmacist.

North Carolina

2019 NC REG TEXT 496479 (NS), published February 1, 2019, effective January 1, 2019, the Board of Nursing conducted a review of 21 NC ADC 36 (Board of Nursing) and amended, readopted with substantive changes and readopted without substantive changes, several sections providing the requirements related to licensing of nurses and nurse aides

Ohio

- 2019 OH REG TEXT 520178 (NS), published July 22, 2019, effective September 16, 2019, providing that the board may request a pharmacist submit documentation demonstrating compliance with the continuing education requirements and a pharmacist shall have thirty days to submit such documentation.
- 2019 OH REG TEXT 474385 (NS), published October 29, 2019, effective December 1, 2019, adopts [OH ADC 4729:1-4-02](#) (Duty to Report) establishing the requirements for certain conduct indicating an individual licensed or registered by the board is addicted to or is suspected to be abusing alcohol, drugs or other chemical substances or impaired physically or mentally to such a degree as to render the individual unfit to carry out their professional duties to be reported to the board by pharmacists.
- 2019 OH REG TEXT 509432 (NS), published October 29, 2019, effective December 1, 2019, adopts [OH ADC 4729:1-4-02](#) (Duty to Report) establishing the requirements for certain conduct indicating an individual licensed or registered by the board is addicted to or is suspected to be abusing alcohol, drugs or other chemical substances or impaired physically or mentally to such a degree as to render the individual unfit to carry out their professional duties to be reported to the board by pharmacy interns.

Oregon

2019 OR REG TEXT 523289 (NS), published and effective July 1, 2019, increasing the pharmacist licensing by reciprocity fee, pharmacist licensing by score transfer fee, intern license fee, pharmacy technician incense fee, and biennial licensee fee. Clarifying that the biennial license fee must be postmarked by May 31 and removing outdated fee.

Texas

- 2019 TX REG TEXT 513940 (NS), published March 8, 2019, effective March 12, 2019, adding requirements to permit a military service member, military veteran, or military spouse to place his or her pharmacist license on inactive status. Also makes technical and clarifying changes.
- 2019 TX REG TEXT 527973 (NS), published September 6, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, increasing the fee for the initial license to \$332 up from \$284 and increasing the fee for biennial renewal of a pharmacist license to \$329 up from \$281.
- 2019 TX REG TEXT 527069 (NS), published September 6, 2019, effective September 10, 2019, providing that the initial license period ranges from 18 to 30 months depending upon the birth month of the licensee. Updating the continuing education requirements. Removing continuing education credit hours for passing the initial Geriatric Pharmacy Practice examination administered by the Commission for Certification in Geriatric Pharmacy.

Utah

2019 UT REG TEXT 509864 (NS), published January 15, 2019, effective December 27, 2018, updating definitions; internship standards and training; licensure requirements regarding examinations, application procedures and continuing education; penalties and patient counseling.

Virginia



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- 2019 VA REG TEXT 473837 (NS), published May 27, 2019, effective June 26, 2019, requiring an application for licensure as a pharmacist by examination or endorsement or for registration as a pharmacy intern or pharmacy technician to include an e-profile number issued by NABP.

- 2019 VA REG TEXT 430042 (NS), published November 11, 2019, effective December 11, 2019, updating the requirements for the licensing of pharmacists and registration of pharmacy technicians; updating the list of practices that constitute unprofessional conduct; and removing certain fees, including those related to pharmacist licensing and pharmacy technician registration.

Wisconsin

- 2019 WI REG TEXT 535464 (NS), published October 7, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, striking language providing that a pharmacist may supervise no more than one pharmacy intern and four pharmacy technicians engaged in compounding and dispensing activities.

- 2019 WI REG TEXT 535466 (NS), published October 7, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, adopts [WI ADC § Phar 7.21 \(Delegate-check-delegate\)](#) to establish the requirements for delegate-check-delegate for supervising pharmacists. A delegate is a person to whom the pharmacist has delegated the task of product verification. Delegate-check-delegate means the process in which one delegate conducts the task of product verification of technical dispensing functions completed by an unlicensed individual. The supervising pharmacist is the pharmacist who is responsible for the operations and outcomes of product verification done by a delegate and ensuring for direct supervision of the delegate.

Wyoming

2019 WY REG TEXT 505188 (NS), published January 3, 2019, effective December 19, 2018, amends the Wyoming Pharmacy Act Rules and Regulations to reduce the number, the length, and the complexity of rules and regulations. New chapters 19 and 20 are adopted. These rules were moved from chapter 2 General Practice of Pharmacy to clarify those programs.

Physician

Arkansas

2019 AR REG TEXT 506909 (NS), published June 15, 2019, effective June 20, 2019, adopts [AR ADC 060.00.1-42](#) (Licensure for Active Military Members) establishing licensure requirements for active military members.

Alabama

- 2019 AL REG TEXT 518750 (NS), published April 30, 2019, effective May 31, 2019, establishing reentry requirements as a condition of licensure/reinstatement for physicians who have not actively practiced or who have not maintained continued competency, as determined by the Board, during the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of an application for licensure or reinstatement or during any consecutive two-year period.

- 2019 AL REG TEXT 518748 (NS), published April 30, 2019, effective May 31, 2019, requires an applicant to provide if they have you ever been cited for, charged with, or convicted of any violation of any law, felony or misdemeanor (excluding minor traffic violations such as speeding and parking tickets), or if they are required to register as a sex offender for any reason.

Colorado

2019 CO REG TEXT 529676 (NS), published September 25, 2019, effective October 15, 2019, adopts [3 CO ADC 713-43:910](#) (Rules and Regulations Relating to Education, Training, or Service Gained During Military Service) streamlining licensure for applicants with relevant military education, training, or experience.

Florida

- 2019 FL REG TEXT 512334 (NS), published February 5, 2019, effective February 21, 2019, substantially updating the definitions, standards and requirements for the prescribing of controlled substances for the treatment of acute pain.

- 2019 FL REG TEXT 495443 (NS), published February 19, 2019, effective March 3, 2019, incorporating by reference the following revised application forms: DH-MQA 1000, entitled "Florida Board of Medicine Medical Doctor Licensure Application," (12/18), DH-MQA 1008, entitled "Florida Board of Medicine Limited License Application," (12/18), DH-MQA 1009, entitled "Florida Board of Medicine Application For Temporary Certificate to Practice in an Area of Critical Need Application," (12/18) and DH-MQA 1072, entitled "Florida Board of Medicine Medical Faculty Certificate For Allopathic Physicians Licensure Application," (12/18).

- 2019 FL REG TEXT 524961 (NS), published July 30, 2019, effective August 12, 2019, adding continuing education requirements for a retired licensee as a condition for reactivating the license. Clarifying that 3 of the total number of continuing education hours required for reactivation must be found in 64 [FL ADC 64B15-13.001\(1\)\(a\)](#) (Continuing Education for Biennial Renewal). Providing that if the licensee is registered with the United States Drug Enforcement Agency and is authorized to prescribe controlled substances, the licensee also



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is required to complete the 2-hour course on prescribing controlled substances as set for in 64 [FL ADC 64B15-13.001\(1\)\(e\)](#) (Continuing Education for Biennial Renewal) as part of the total number of continuing education hours required for reactivation.

- 2019 FL REG TEXT 524962 (NS), published July 30, 2019, effective August 12, 2019, to require the licensee to meet the requirements of 64 [FL ADC 64B15-13.002](#) (Continuing Education Requirements for Reactivation) for reactivation of inactive and retired status licensees who have been in inactive or retired status for more than one year.
- 2019 FL REG TEXT 531905 (NS), published October 15, 2019, effective October 29, 2019, to require the supervising physician to be within a thirty minute driving commute if the physical presence of the physician is necessary and immediately available by telecommunications, instead of requiring the supervising physician to be easily available.
- 2019 FL REG TEXT 533106 (NS), published November 5, 2019, effective November 19, 2019, adding, the failure to comply with the provisions of [FL ST § 456.44\(7\)\(c\)](#) (Controlled substance prescribing), to inform the patient of nonopioid alternatives for the treatment of pain, to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the use of nonopioid alternatives, to provide the Department's educational pamphlet, or to document the nonopioid alternatives in the patient's record, as violations appropriate for issuance of notices of noncompliance.

Idaho

2019 ID REG TEXT 503156 (NS), published May 1, 2019, effective April 11, 2019, updating the application and examination requirements for licensure to practice medicine and surgery and osteopathic medicine and surgery and adopts new sections establishing the requirements for the supervising and directing of physicians.

Iowa

2019 IA REG TEXT 510195 (NS), published February 13, 2019, effective March 20, 2019, allowing the supervising physician and the physician assistant working at a remote medical site to communicate electronically and defining the requirements for the communication. Also clarifies that at least one supervising physician must meet in person with the physician assistant at the remote medical site at least once every six months to evaluate and discuss the medical facilities, resources, and medical services provided at the remote medical site.

Louisiana

- 2019 LA REG TEXT 512524 (NS), published April 20, 2019, effective April 20, 2019, increasing the number of physician assistants a supervising physician may serve as a primary supervising physician for to 8 up from 4.
- 2019 LA REG TEXT 522098 (NS), published and effective October 20, 2019, adding requirements for a temporary permit for the purpose of participating in unaccredited postgraduate fellowship training.

Nevada

2019 NV REG TEXT 527031 (NS), published and effective October 30, 2019, allowing documents and information equivalent to a physician information profile to be included with osteopathic physician licensure applications; and reducing certain licensure fees for osteopathic physicians and physician assistants.

New Mexico

2019 MO REG TEXT 520093 (NS), published April 1, 2019, effective March 4, 2019, providing the requirements for a physician assistant to be delegated the authority to prescribe controlled substances listed in Schedules II, III, IV, and V, the requirements for issuing the initial prescription for an opioid controlled substance, and providing that Schedule III buprenorphine may be prescribed for a maximum of a 30-day supply without refill. Adding requirements for the use of a supervision agreement by a physician assistant who provides health care services that include the diagnosis and initiation of treatment for acutely or chronically ill or injured persons. Prohibiting, with exceptions, a supervising physician from entering into a collaborative practice arrangement or supervision agreement with more than 6 full-time equivalent APRNs, full-time equivalent physician assistants, full-time equivalent assistant physicians, or any combination thereof.

North Carolina

2019 NC REG TEXT 518257 (NS), published August 1, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, updates the expedited application requirements for physician licensure. Establishes the waiver requirements for licensure for physicians to practice during a declared disaster or state of emergency. Establishes the requirements for the Board to summarily suspend a license without a hearing or opportunity for the licensee to be heard.

Oklahoma



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2019 OK REG TEXT 515936 (NS), published August 15, 2019, effective August 25, 2019, to allow physician assistants to participate in the Oklahoma Medical Loan Repayment Program.

Ohio

2019 OH REG TEXT 507552 (NS), published April 10, 2019, effective April 30, 2019, updating the requirements for a physician who provides office-based treatment for opioid addiction; and establishing the requirements for a physician who provides medication-assisted treatment using naltrexone.

South Dakota

2019 SD REG TEXT 524210 (NS), published July 22, 2019, effective August 6, 2019, providing that the limit of exam attempts only applies to the parts of the exam which are in writing. There may be three attempts at each written part of the exam.

Texas

- 2019 TX REG TEXT 522298 (NS), published July 19, 2019, effective July 28, 2019, to establish the requirements allowing a physician who holds a full, unlimited and unrestricted license to practice medicine in a U.S. state, territory or district to qualify for a limited emergency license or to practice medicine at a hospital that is licensed by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission.
- 2019 TX REG TEXT 529612 (NS), published November 29, 2019, effective December 5, 2019, adds language that provides the criteria for determining the level of repayment assistance an eligible physician may receive based on the amount of physician's indebtedness and when eligibility was first established.
- 2019 TX REG TEXT 533337 (NS), published November 8, 2019, effective November 17, 2019, adopts [22 TX ADC § 163.3](#) (Exemption from Licensure for Certain Military Spouses) providing exemption from licensure for certain military spouses for physicians.

Vermont

2019 VT REG TEXT 534688 (NS), published September 12, 2019, effective July 22, 2019, to update the definition of "Board-approved medical school" to include a foreign medical school that has been evaluated by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) or one of the ECFMG-authorized foreign medical school accreditation agencies and deemed to meet the minimum requirements substantially equivalent to the requirements of medical schools accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education or the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools; or a medical school that was approved by the United States National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation Certification and the applicant holds American Board of Medical Specialties board certification, or who meets all eligibility requirements for such certification and is only lacking current licensure.

Virginia

2019 VA REG TEXT 536677 (NS), published October 14, 2019, effective October 1, 2019, to replace practice by a physician assistant under the supervision of a physician with practice in collaboration and consultation with a patient care team physician or podiatrist. Also requires the patient care team physician or podiatrist to be available at all times to collaborate and consult with the physician assistant.

Washington

2019 WA REG TEXT 521564 (NS), published November 6, 2019, effective February 1, 2020, updating the fees for original application, active license renewal, retired active license renewal, retired active license renewal, transitioning from postgraduate training limited license, postgraduate limited license, original application, and limited license renewal.

West Virginia

- 2019 WV REG TEXT 496692 (NS), published April 19, 2019, effective May 1, 2019, providing that the minimum qualifications for initial licensure as a medical doctor for applicants who have received the degree of doctor of medicine or its equivalent from a school of medicine outside of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or Canada are set forth in [WV ST § 30-3-10 \(c\)](#) (Licenses to practice medicine and surgery or podiatry). Clarifies that the applicant must have been engaged on a full-time professional basis in the practice of medicine within the state or jurisdiction where the applicant is fully licensed for a period of at least five years not to include practice via telemedicine technologies from a location physically outside of the state or jurisdiction of licensure. Requires two years instead of three years of ACGME approved postgraduate clinical training and removes the requirement for clinical training to be in the United States or Canada.
- 2019 WV REG TEXT 496693 (NS), published April 19, 2019, effective May 1, 2019, establishing the requirements for an educational permit authorizing physicians to practice medicine and surgery under the auspices of ACGME approved graduate medical training or a fellowship in an approved program of post-graduate clinical training sponsored by an institution that is accredited to provide graduate medical education.



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- 2019 WV REG TEXT 526856 (NS), published June 21, 2019, effective July 31, 2019, to establish the requirements for physicians collaborating with physician assistant in practice agreements; and to establish the requirements for physicians collaborating with physician assistant in hospitals.
- 2019 WV REG TEXT 527764 (NS), published July 3, 2019, effective August 9, 2019, to update the requirements related to physician assistants' licensing and their supervision by physicians. 2019 WV [S.B. 668](#) (NS) which became effective on June 4, 2019, creates an entirely new procedural system that must be utilized for the regulation of hospital-based physician assistant practice. These amendments ensure that proper mechanisms are in place to authorize physician assistants to practice in hospital settings.
- 2019 WV REG TEXT 536050 (NS), published November 1, 2019, effective December 1, 2019, establishes a program to provide an incentive to out-of-state students enrolled in West Virginia medical schools in exchange for the students' agreement to practice in West Virginia upon completion of training.

Interstate Licensing Compacts

Alabama

2019 AL REG TEXT 526143 (NS), published August 30, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, adopts [AL ADC 610-X-1-.13](#) (Effective Date of Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact) providing that any provision of Title 610, Alabama Board of Nursing, published and adopted prior to January 1, 2020 which relates exclusively to interstate licensure and/or regulation of nurses in accordance with the Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact shall have an effective date of January 1, 2020.

Arkansas

2019 AR REG TEXT 509734 (NS), published January 15, 2019, effective December 29, 2018, removing the provisions of the original compact and replacing with the Nurse Licensure Compact that became effective on July 20, 2017 and implemented on January 19, 2018.

Colorado

2019 CO REG TEXT 513118 (NS), published February 25, 2019, effective March 17, 2019, to revise the Nurse Licensure Compact and specify the requirements, pursuant to the enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact, for recognition of a professional or practical nursing license issued by a Home State as authorizing a Multistate Licensure Privilege in a Party State.

Delaware

2019 DE REG TEXT 505532 (NS), published February 1, 2019, effective February 11, 2019, amends [24 DE ADC 1900-14.0](#) (Nurse Licensure Compact Rules and Regulations) striking the outdated provisions of the Nurse Licensure Compact and incorporating by reference the current enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact rules and regulations as adopted on January 1, 2019.

Maine

2019 ME REG TEXT 522829 (NS), published August 28, 2019, effective August 26, 2019, repeals ME ADC 02-380 Ch. 11 (Regulations Relating to the Nurse Licensure Compact).

North Dakota

2019 ND REG TEXT 530155 (NS), published August 7, 2019, effective July 1, 2018, repeals ND ADC 54-02-10 (RN and LPN Nurse Licensure Compact) as North Dakota now belongs to the enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact (eNLC).

Utah

2019 UT REG TEXT 532623 (NS), published November 1, 2019, effective October 8, 2019, repeals UT ADC R156-31c (Nurse Licensure Compact Rule) in its entirety because it has been superseded by the new Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact.

Wisconsin

2019 WI REG TEXT 480669 (NS), published June 24, 2019, effective July 1, 2019, repeals [WI ADC § N 9.01](#) (Definitions of terms), [WI ADC § N 9.02](#) (Issuance of a license by a compact party state) and [WI ADC § N 9.03](#) (Limitations on multi-state licensure privileges-Discipline) and adopts WI ADC Ch. N 9, App. A (Nurse Licensure Compact Rules) to repeal the rules which were authorized by the previous nurse licensure compact and create an appendix which contains the new nurse licensure compact rules.

Wyoming



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2019 WY REG TEXT 505184 (NS), published February 14, 2019, effective February 1, 2019, adds new requirements for licensing through the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.

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[FN1]

. <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/final-conscience-rule.pdf>

[FN2]

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