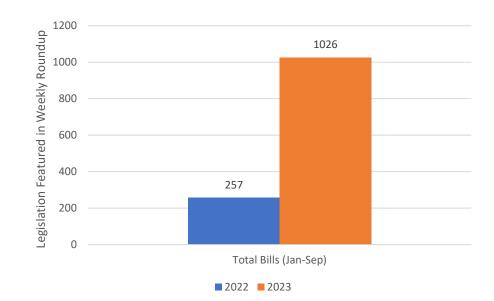


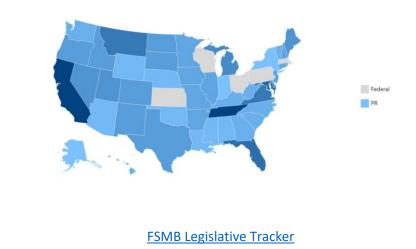
2023 FSMB Q3 State Legislative Update

Year-to-Year Comparison, Total Bills Tracked:

| Q1-Q3 2022 | Q1-Q3 2023 |
|----------------|------------|
| 257 | 1,026 |
| 299 % Increase | |



2023 FSMB State Watch List Enacted Bills: 214

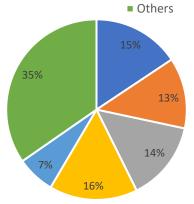


2023 Legislative Breakdown by Topic

- Reproductive Care
- Board Structure and Function
- PAs/APRNs

Pain Management/Prescribing Practices

Gender Affirming Care



2023 Top Five Legislative Issues

733 out of 1,026 Tracked Bills

- Reproductive Care
 - o 176 bills introduced | 46 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker



- Board Structure and Function
 - 160 Bills introduced | 32 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker



- Pain Management/Prescribing Practices
 - o 178 bills introduced | 31 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker



- Gender Affirming Care
 - o 142 bills introduced | 31 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker



- PAs/APRNs
 - o 77 bills introduced | 16 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker



Other Key Topics:

- Board Authority/COVID-19
 - o 37 bills introduced
 - 4 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker
- License Portability
 - o 48 bills introduced
 - 11 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker
- Telemedicine
 - \circ 56 bills introduced
 - 14 signed into law
 - o FSMB Legislative Tracker

Notable Bills Signed into Law in Q3 2023:

Board Structure and Function

- <u>CA AB 1395</u> Requires the Board to issue a 3-year nonrenewable license to an eligible applicant who has not provided an individual taxpayer identification number or social security number. The applicant must seek a 3-year visa and social security number from the federal government within 14 days and report these to the Board within 10 days of issuance.
- <u>CA SB 544</u> Removes requirements from the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act that a state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and that each location be accessible to the public. The state body will provide a means by which the public may remotely hear, observe, or attend the meeting. Also allows staff to meet the physical presence requirement, as opposed to existing law which requires a member to be present.
- <u>NC HB 125</u> Allows servicemembers and their spouses to acquire a "military relocation license," active throughout the term of their military duty/service in the state, so long as they are licensed and in good standing in another jurisdiction, have not been disciplined in the last five years by a licensing board, and have actively practiced medicine an average of 20 hrs/week during the previous two years. Military relocation licenses may be converted to full state licenses by completing the regular application process, but all fees are waived.

Gender Affirming Care

 <u>NC HB 808</u> – Bans surgical gender-transition procedures, prescribing, providing, or dispensing puberty-blocking drugs or sex hormones for minors, with exceptions for medically verifiable sex development disorders. Minors that have already begun taking puberty-blocking drugs or sex hormones prior to August 1, 2023 however, may continue treatment, if the medical professional deems it is in their best interest, and with the parent or guardian's consent. Further, the bill makes medical professionals rendering GAC "liable... for any physical, psychological, emotional, or physiological harms the minor suffers" and allows the minor to sue the professional in civil court, with a 25 year statute of limitation.

License Portability

- <u>CA AB 1646</u> Allows a board-approved medical school graduate who is engaged in an ACGME accredited postgraduate training program outside of California, as a participant in guest rotations, to engage in the practice of medicine as part of that training program, not to exceed a total of 90 days for all rotations, and to receive compensation for that practice without obtaining a postgraduate training license.
- <u>RI HB 5335</u> Requires Boards to issue expedited licenses to servicemembers and their spouses that have been relocated to the state, so long as they have practiced for at least one year and are in good standing with no pending complaints or investigations for misconduct.

Mental Health

- <u>IL HB 3109</u> Instructs the Board to "consider the latest FSMB recommendations when determining [the] mental capacity" of an applicant during the licensure process *Occupational Licensure Reform*
 - <u>CA SB 143</u> Changes the requirement that medical school graduates obtain a physician's and surgeon's postgraduate training license from within 90 days to 180 days after beginning a board-approved postgraduate training program. For any postgraduate training license that expires after June 1, 2023, but before December 31, 2023, would now have an extended expiration date of March 31, 2024.

PAs/APRNs

<u>CA SB 385</u> – Authorizes PAs who have completed the required training and achieved clinical competency to perform abortions by aspirations techniques without the personal presence of a supervising physician and surgeon, except as provided. Requires PAs to practice abortion by aspiration techniques consistent with applicable standards of care, within the scope of their clinical and professional education and training, and pursuant to their practice agreement. The bill would provide that specified persons authorized to perform abortion by aspiration techniques shall not be punished, held liable for damages in a civil action, or denied any right or privilege for any action relating to the evaluation of clinical competency of a physician assistant.

Reproductive Care

- <u>CA AB 254</u> Adds "reproductive or sexual health application information" to individual's protected medical information for purposes of the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (CMIA).
- <u>CA AB 352</u> Expands patient confidentiality laws to prevent the sharing of patients' abortion and pregnancy records across state lines or through health information exchanges.
- <u>CA AB 1707</u> Prohibits the various healing arts boards from denying an application for a license or imposing discipline upon a licensee on the basis of a civil judgment, criminal conviction, or disciplinary action in another state that is based on that state's reproductive rights laws.

Telemedicine

 <u>NH SB 126</u> – Allows licensed, out-of-state health care professionals to treat New Hampshire Department of Corrections patients via telemedicine.