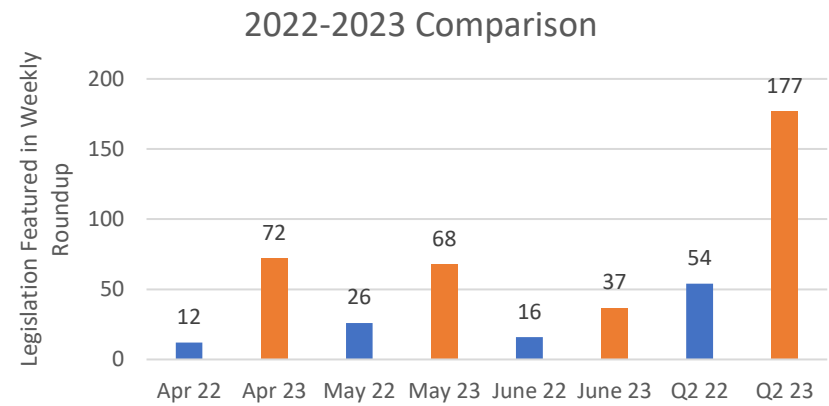




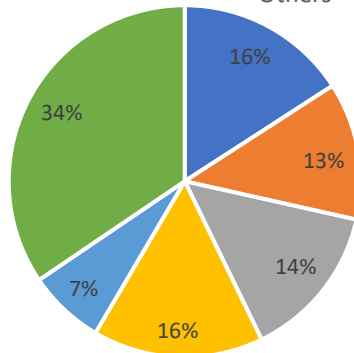
**2023 FSMB
Mid-Year State Legislative Update
Year-to-Year Comparison:**

2022 Q2 Total	2023 Q2 Total	2022 Mid-Year Total	2023 Mid-Year Total
54	177	209	936

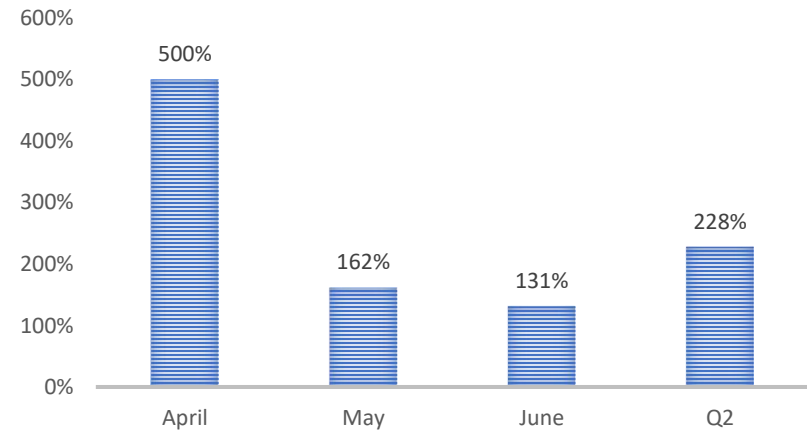


Mid-Year Legislative Breakdown by Topic

- Reproductive Care
- Gender Affirming Care
- Board Structure and Function
- Pain Management/Prescribing Practices
- PAs/APRNs
- Others



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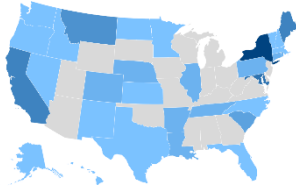


Top Five Legislative Issues (From January through June)

675 out of 936 Tracked Bills

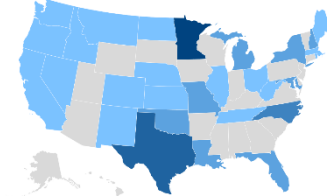
- **Reproductive Care**

- 162 bills introduced | 35 signed into law
- [Tracker](#) (on SharePoint)
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)



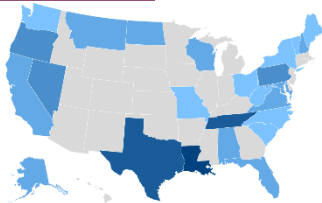
- **Gender Affirming Care**

- 135 bills introduced | 29 signed into law
- [Tracker](#) (on SharePoint)
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)



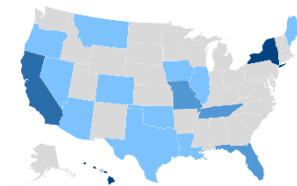
- **Board Structure and Function**

- 146 Bills introduced | 26 signed into law
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)



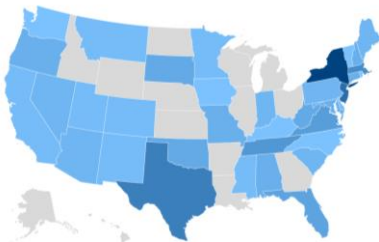
- **PAs/APRNs**

- 72 bills introduced | 14 signed into law
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)



- **Pain Management/Prescribing Practices**

- 160 bills introduced | 24 signed into law
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)



Other Key Topics:

- **License Portability**

- 47 bills introduced
- 6 signed into law
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)

- **Telemedicine**

- 54 bills introduced
- 12 signed into law
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)

- **Board Authority/COVID-19**

- 37 bills introduced
- 3 signed into law
- [FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)

Notable Q2 Bills Signed into Law:

Associate Physicians

- [AL SB 155](#) – Allows the Board to create a one-year “bridge year graduate physician” license for individuals who completed medical school but have not been accepted into a postgraduate or residency training, and creates a standing group to design the rules and regulations of this potential licensure class. Bridge year graduate physicians must practice under the supervision of a licensed physician, who would give a report at the end of the license period focusing on the graduate physician’s performance and whether they should be recommended for a residency slot.
- [TN HB 1311](#) and [SB 937](#) – Requires the Board to establish a class of licensure, rules and regulations for “graduate physicians,” that are medical school graduates that have passed USMLE Steps 1 & 2 but not 3, nor completed residency. Graduate physicians must practice to a CPA and practice in medically underserved areas and have limitations regarding their controlled substance prescriptive authority. Graduate physicians may receive credit towards a future residency program upon successful completion of the CPA. These licenses are valid for two years with no option for renewal. The bill goes into effect January 1, 2025.

DEI

- [FL SB 266](#) – Bans the state's public colleges and universities from spending money on diversity, equity and inclusion programs. Also prohibits what can be taught in the state's higher education institutions; general education courses can't “distort significant historical events or include a curriculum that teaches identity politics,” or critical race theory. The bill does not prohibit colleges from spending money on such programs if they are required by federal law.

Gender Affirming Care (GAC)

- [FL SB 254](#) – Prohibits health care professionals from providing gender transition procedures to minors, prohibits state funds from being used towards GAC, creates requirements for voluntary, informed consent that must be met for adults to receive GAC that must be provided by physicians; and providers that render GAC to minors are subject to criminal penalties and license revocation. A previous version of the bill barred private insurance from covering GAC to minors and adults and forbid any changes to gender on birth certificates for transgender individuals.
- [MD HB 283](#) and [SB 460](#) – Expands the state’s Medicaid program to cover gender-affirming procedures for transgender, intersex, and all other gender-diverse people by January 1, 2024.
- [NE LB 574](#) – Adds performing gender altering procedures (including prescribing puberty blockers and sex hormones) for any individuals under the age of 19 to the list of acts deemed unprofessional conduct, makes these procedures prohibited by all health care providers, prohibits public funds being used to pay for GAC, and makes providers civilly liable to individuals “harmed” by GAC, with a two-year statute of limitations. In addition, the bill was amended on May 8 to include a ban on abortions past 12 weeks’ gestation, with exceptions for medical emergencies, sexual assault, and incest. Exceptions require the physician to provide written certification of the circumstances around the abortion. If signed into law, the abortion restrictions will take effect immediately, and the GAC restrictions will begin Oct. 1.

IMLC

- [HI SB 674](#) – Enters Hawaii into the IMLC.

Pain Management/Prescribing Practices

- [AL 239](#) – Repeals the state’s 2019 MAT Act that regulated buprenorphine in nonresidential settings, due to changes in federal law and policy that have created conflicts.
- [CO SB 23-144](#) – Permits health care professionals to prescribe and administer Schedule II-V controlled substances to a chronic pain patient after discussing the risks associated with the drug, prohibits professionals from refusing to accept or continue to treat a patient solely on the basis of the dosage of a drug they require, and prohibits pharmacists from refusing to fill a prescription solely because of the dosage.
- [NV SB 172](#) – Allows minors to consent to receive STD prevention services.
- [TN SB 1111](#) – Prohibits health care providers from providing vaccines to a minor without written parental informed consent. Violators are subject to suspension, revocation, or renewal of their license. Also requires the Board to investigate when they receive information of a violation.

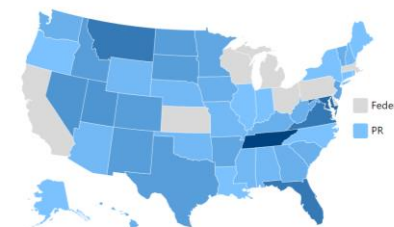
PAs/APRNs

- [IL SB 218](#) – Authorizes PAs to prescribe Schedules II-V controlled substances after obtaining a mid-level practitioner-controlled substances license without physician supervision. Requires PAs who file with the IDFPR to complete at least 250 hours of continuing education or training and at least 2,000 hours of clinical experience after first attaining national certification.
- [NV AB 364](#) – Requires PAs with less than 4,000 practice hours to enter into a collaborative agreement with a physician but repeals the need for direct supervision. Also adds two members to the Board who must be licensed PAs with at least five years of practice in Nevada.

Reproductive Care

- [MT HB 937](#) – Creates a licensure system for abortion clinics in the state, including the registration of the clinic with the appropriate department, the development of administrative rules for its operation, including minimum license qualifications, emergency equipment, and quality assurance; and mandates annual inspections.
- [NC SB 20](#) – Reduces North Carolina’s abortion ban to 12 weeks from 20 weeks, with exceptions for rape and incest up to 20 weeks and for lethal fetal anomalies until 24 weeks, and an exception to save the life of the mother.

2023 FSMB State Watch List Enacted Bills: 158



[FSMB Legislative Tracker](#)