

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Ser	nate
Floor:	1/AE/2R

04/26/2021 01:29 PM

Floor: C 04/29/2021 05:09 PM

House

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Senator Diaz moved the following:
 1
         Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
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         Delete everything after the enacting clause
    and insert:
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         Section 1. Subsections (1) through (6), paragraphs (a),
    (d), and (e) of subsection (7), and subsection (13) of section
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 7
    458.347, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 8
         458.347 Physician assistants.-
 9
         (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.-
10
         (a) The purpose of this section is to authorize physician
    assistants, with their education, training, and experience in
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12	the field of medicine, to provide increased efficiency of and
13	access to high-quality medical services at a reasonable cost to
14	consumers encourage more effective utilization of the skills of
15	physicians or groups of physicians by enabling them to delegate
16	health care tasks to qualified assistants when such delegation
17	is consistent with the patient's health and welfare.
18	(b) In order that maximum skills may be obtained within a
19	minimum time period of education, a physician assistant shall be
20	specialized to the extent that he or she can operate efficiently
21	and effectively in the specialty areas in which he or she has
22	been trained or is experienced.
23	(c) The purpose of this section is to encourage the
24	utilization of physician assistants by physicians and to allow
25	for innovative development of programs for the education of
26	physician assistants.
27	(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
28	(a) "Approved program" means a physician assistant program
29	in the United States or in its territories or possessions which
30	is accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on
31	Education for the Physician Assistant or, for programs before
32	2001, accredited by its equivalent or predecessor entities the
33	Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation or the
34	Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs
35	$rac{ extsf{program}_{ au}}{ extsf{formally}}$ for the education of
36	physician assistants.
37	(b) "Boards" means the Board of Medicine and the Board of

37 (b) "Boards" means the Board of Medicine and the Board of38 Osteopathic Medicine.

39 40 <u>(d)</u> "Council" means the Council on Physician Assistants. <u>(h)</u> "Trainee" means a person who is currently enrolled

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41 in an approved program.

(e) "Physician assistant" means a person who is a graduate of an approved program or its equivalent or meets standards approved by the boards and is licensed to perform medical services delegated by the supervising physician.

(f) <u>"Physician assistant national certifying examination"</u> means the Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants or its successor agency.

(g) "Supervision" means responsible supervision and control. Except in cases of emergency, supervision requires the easy availability or physical presence of the licensed physician for consultation and direction of the actions of the physician assistant. For the purposes of this definition, the term "easy availability" includes the ability to communicate by way of telecommunication. The boards shall establish rules as to what constitutes responsible supervision of the physician assistant.

(g) "Proficiency examination" means an entry-level examination approved by the boards, including, but not limited to, those examinations administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants.

<u>(c) (h)</u> "Continuing medical education" means courses recognized and approved by the boards, the American Academy of Physician Assistants, the American Medical Association, the American Osteopathic Association, or the Accreditation Council on Continuing Medical Education.

(3) PERFORMANCE OF SUPERVISING PHYSICIAN.—Each physician or group of physicians supervising a licensed physician assistant must be qualified in the medical areas in which the physician

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70 assistant is to perform and shall be individually or 71 collectively responsible and liable for the performance and the 72 acts and omissions of the physician assistant. A physician may 73 not supervise more than 10 four currently licensed physician 74 assistants at any one time. A physician supervising a physician assistant pursuant to this section may not be required to review 75 76 and cosign charts or medical records prepared by such physician 77 assistant.

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(4) PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS.-

(a) The boards shall adopt, by rule, the general principles that supervising physicians must use in developing the scope of practice of a physician assistant under direct supervision and under indirect supervision. These principles shall recognize the diversity of both specialty and practice settings in which physician assistants are used.

(b) This chapter does not prevent third-party payors from reimbursing employers of physician assistants for covered services rendered by licensed physician assistants.

(c) Licensed physician assistants may not be denied clinical hospital privileges, except for cause, so long as the supervising physician is a staff member in good standing.

91 (d) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed 92 physician assistant, pursuant to a written protocol, the 93 authority to act according to s. 154.04(1)(c). Such delegated 94 authority is limited to the supervising physician's practice in 95 connection with a county health department as defined and 96 established pursuant to chapter 154. The boards shall adopt 97 rules governing the supervision of physician assistants by 98 physicians in county health departments.

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99 (e) A supervising physician may delegate to a fully 100 licensed physician assistant the authority to prescribe or 101 dispense any medication used in the supervising physician's 102 practice unless such medication is listed on the formulary 103 created pursuant to paragraph (f). A fully licensed physician 104 assistant may only prescribe or dispense such medication under 105 the following circumstances:

106 1. A physician assistant must clearly identify to the 107 patient that he or she is a physician assistant and inform the 108 patient that the patient has the right to see the physician 109 before a prescription is prescribed or dispensed by the 110 physician assistant.

111 2. The supervising physician must notify the department of 112 his or her intent to delegate, on a department-approved form, 113 before delegating such authority and of any change in 114 prescriptive privileges of the physician assistant. Authority to 115 dispense may be delegated only by a supervising physician who is 116 registered as a dispensing practitioner in compliance with s. 117 465.0276.

3. <u>A fully licensed physician assistant may procure medical</u> devices and drugs unless the medication is listed on the formulary created pursuant to paragraph (f).

<u>4.</u> The physician assistant must complete a minimum of 10 continuing medical education hours in the specialty practice in which the physician assistant has prescriptive privileges with each licensure renewal. Three of the 10 hours must consist of a continuing education course on the safe and effective prescribing of controlled substance medications which is offered by a statewide professional association of physicians in this

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128 state accredited to provide educational activities designated 129 for the American Medical Association Physician's Recognition 130 Award Category 1 credit, or designated by the American Academy 131 of Physician Assistants as a Category 1 credit, or designated by 132 the American Osteopathic Association as a Category 1-A credit.

4. The department may issue a prescriber number to the physician assistant granting authority for the prescribing of medicinal drugs authorized within this paragraph upon completion of the requirements of this paragraph. The physician assistant is not required to independently register pursuant to s. 465.0276.

139 5. The prescription may be in paper or electronic form but 140 must comply with ss. 456.0392(1) and 456.42(1) and chapter 499 141 and must contain the physician assistant's, in addition to the 142 supervising physician's name, address, and telephone number and 143 the name of each of his or her supervising physicians, the physician assistant's prescriber number. Unless it is a drug or 144 145 drug sample dispensed by the physician assistant, the 146 prescription must be filled in a pharmacy permitted under 147 chapter 465 and must be dispensed in that pharmacy by a 148 pharmacist licensed under chapter 465. The inclusion of the 149 prescriber number creates a presumption that the physician 150 assistant is authorized to prescribe the medicinal drug and the 151 prescription is valid.

152 6. The physician assistant must note the prescription or153 dispensing of medication in the appropriate medical record.

(f)1. The council shall establish a formulary of medicinal drugs that a fully licensed physician assistant having prescribing authority under this section or s. 459.022 may not

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157 prescribe. The formulary must include general anesthetics and 158 radiographic contrast materials and must limit the prescription 159 of Schedule II controlled substances as listed in s. 893.03 to a 160 7-day supply. The formulary must also restrict the prescribing 161 of Schedule II psychiatric mental health controlled substances 162 for children younger than 18 years of age to a 14-day supply, 163 provided the physician assistant is under the supervision of a 164 pediatrician, a family practice physician, an internal medicine 165 physician, or a psychiatrist.

2. In establishing the formulary, the council shall consult with a pharmacist licensed under chapter 465, but not licensed under this chapter or chapter 459, who shall be selected by the State Surgeon General.

3. Only the council shall add to, delete from, or modify the formulary. Any person who requests an addition, a deletion, or a modification of a medicinal drug listed on such formulary has the burden of proof to show cause why such addition, deletion, or modification should be made.

175 4. The boards shall adopt the formulary required by this 176 paragraph, and each addition, deletion, or modification to the 177 formulary, by rule. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120 178 to the contrary, the formulary rule shall be effective 60 days 179 after the date it is filed with the Secretary of State. Upon 180 adoption of the formulary, the department shall mail a copy of 181 such formulary to each fully licensed physician assistant having 182 prescribing authority under this section or s. 459.022, and to 183 each pharmacy licensed by the state. The boards shall establish, by rule, a fee not to exceed \$200 to fund the provisions of this 184 185 paragraph and paragraph (e).

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186 (g) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed physician assistant the authority to, and the licensed physician 187 188 assistant acting under the direction of the supervisory 189 physician may, order any medication for administration to the 190 supervisory physician's patient in a facility licensed under 191 chapter 395 or part II of chapter 400, notwithstanding any provisions in chapter 465 or chapter 893 which may prohibit this 192 193 delegation. 194 (h) A licensed physician assistant may perform services 195 delegated by the supervising physician in the physician 196 assistant's practice in accordance with his or her education and 197 training unless expressly prohibited under this chapter, chapter 198 459, or rules adopted under this chapter or chapter 459. 199 (i) Except for a physician certification under s. 381.986, 200 a physician assistant may authenticate any document with his or 201 her signature, certification, stamp, verification, affidavit, or 202 endorsement if such document may be so authenticated by the signature, certification, stamp, verification, affidavit, or 203 204 endorsement of a physician, except those required for s. 205 381.986. Such documents include, but are not limited to, any of 206 the following: 207 1. Initiation of an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 208 394.463. 209 2. Do-not-resuscitate orders or physician orders for the 210 administration of life-sustaining treatment. 211 3. Death certificates. 212 4. School physical examinations. 5. Medical examinations for workers' compensation claims, 213 214 except medical examinations required for the evaluation and

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215	assignment of the claimant's date of maximum medical improvement
216	as defined in s. 440.02 and for the impairment rating, if any,
217	under s. 440.15.
218	6. Orders for physical therapy, occupational therapy,
219	speech-language therapy, home health services, or durable
220	medical equipment.
221	(j) A physician assistant may supervise medical assistants
222	as defined in this chapter.
223	(k) This chapter authorizes third-party payors to reimburse
224	employers of physician assistants for covered services rendered
225	by licensed physician assistants. Payment for services within
226	the physician assistant's scope of practice must be made when
227	ordered or performed by a physician assistant if the same
228	service would have been covered if ordered or performed by a
229	physician. Physician assistants are authorized to bill for and
230	receive direct payment for the services they deliver.
231	(5) PERFORMANCE BY TRAINEESNotwithstanding any other law,
232	a traince may perform medical services when such services are
233	rendered within the scope of an approved program.
234	(6) program approval
235	(a) The boards shall approve programs, based on
236	recommendations by the council, for the education and training
237	of physician assistants which meet standards established by rule
238	of the boards. The council may recommend only those physician
239	assistant programs that hold full accreditation or provisional
240	accreditation from the Accreditation Review Commission on
241	Education for the Physician Assistant or its successor entity
242	or, before 2001, from the Committee on Allied Health Education
243	and Accreditation or the Commission on Accreditation of Allied

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Health Programs or its successor organization. Any educational institution offering a physician assistant program approved by the boards pursuant to this paragraph may also offer the physician assistant program authorized in paragraph (c) for unlicensed physicians.

249 (b) Notwithstanding any other law, a trainee may perform 250 medical services when such services are rendered within the 251 scope of an approved program The boards shall adopt and publish 252 standards to ensure that such programs operate in a manner that 253 does not endanger the health or welfare of the patients who 254 receive services within the scope of the programs. The boards 255 shall review the quality of the curricula, faculties, and 256 facilities of such programs and take whatever other action is 257 necessary to determine that the purposes of this section are 258 being met.

259 (c) Any community college with the approval of the State 260 Board of Education may conduct a physician assistant program 261 which shall apply for national accreditation through the 262 American Medical Association's Committee on Allied Health, 2.63 Education, and Accreditation, or its successor organization, and which may admit unlicensed physicians, as authorized in 264 265 subsection (7), who are graduates of foreign medical schools listed with the World Health Organization. The unlicensed 266 267 physician must have been a resident of this state for a minimum 268 of 12 months immediately prior to admission to the program. An 269 evaluation of knowledge base by examination shall be required to 270 grant advanced academic credit and to fulfill the necessary requirements to graduate. A minimum of one 16-week semester of 271 272 supervised clinical and didactic education, which may be

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273	completed simultaneously, shall be required before graduation
274	from the program. All other provisions of this section shall
275	remain in effect.
276	(6) (7) PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT LICENSURE.—
277	(a) Any person desiring to be licensed as a physician
278	assistant must apply to the department. The department shall
279	issue a license to any person certified by the council as having
280	met <u>all of</u> the following requirements:
281	1. Is at least 18 years of age.
282	2. Has graduated from an approved program.
283	a. For an applicant who graduated after December 31, 2020,
284	has received a master's degree in accordance with the
285	Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician
286	Assistant or, before 2001, its equivalent or predecessor
287	organization.
288	b. For an applicant who graduated on or before December 31,
289	2020, has received a bachelor's or master's degree from an
290	approved program.
291	c. For an applicant who graduated before July 1, 1994, has
292	graduated from an approved program of instruction in primary
293	health care or surgery.
294	d. For an applicant who graduated before July 1, 1983, has
295	received a certification as a physician assistant from the
296	boards.
297	e. The board may also grant a license to an applicant who
298	does not meet the educational requirement specified in this
299	subparagraph but who has passed the Physician Assistant National
300	Certifying Examination administered by the National Commission
301	on Certification of Physician Assistants before 1986.

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302 3. Has obtained a passing score as satisfactorily passed a 303 proficiency examination by an acceptable score established by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants 304 305 or its equivalent or successor organization and has been 306 nationally certified. If an applicant does not hold a current 307 certificate issued by the National Commission on Certification 308 of Physician Assistants or its equivalent or successor 309 organization and has not actively practiced as a physician 310 assistant within the immediately preceding 4 years, the 311 applicant must retake and successfully complete the entry-level 312 examination of the National Commission on Certification of 313 Physician Assistants or its equivalent or successor organization to be eligible for licensure. 314

4.3. Has completed the application form and remitted an application fee not to exceed \$300 as set by the boards. An application for licensure <u>as made by</u> a physician assistant must include:

a. A <u>diploma from an approved</u> certificate of completion of a physician assistant training program specified in subsection (6).

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b. Acknowledgment of any prior felony convictions.

c. Acknowledgment of any previous revocation or denial of licensure or certification in any state.

d. A copy of course transcripts and a copy of the course description from a physician assistant training program describing course content in pharmacotherapy, if the applicant wishes to apply for prescribing authority. These documents must meet the evidence requirements for prescribing authority.

(d) Upon employment as a physician assistant, a licensed

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331 physician assistant must notify the department in writing within 332 30 days after such employment or after any subsequent changes in 333 the supervising physician. The notification must include the 334 full name, Florida medical license number, specialty, and 335 address of the supervising physician.

336 (d) (e) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) 2., the department 337 may grant to a recent graduate of an approved program, as 338 specified in subsection (5) (6), who expects to take the first 339 examination administered by the National Commission on 340 Certification of Physician Assistants available for registration 341 after the applicant's graduation, a temporary license. The 342 temporary license shall expire 30 days after receipt of scores 343 of the proficiency examination administered by the National 344 Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants. Between 345 meetings of the council, the department may grant a temporary 346 license to practice based on the completion of all temporary licensure requirements. All such administratively issued 347 348 licenses shall be reviewed and acted on at the next regular 349 meeting of the council. The recent graduate may be licensed 350 before employment but must comply with paragraph (d). An 351 applicant who has passed the proficiency examination may be 352 granted permanent licensure. An applicant failing the 353 proficiency examination is no longer temporarily licensed but 354 may reapply for a 1-year extension of temporary licensure. An 355 applicant may not be granted more than two temporary licenses 356 and may not be licensed as a physician assistant until he or she 357 passes the examination administered by the National Commission 358 on Certification of Physician Assistants. As prescribed by board 359 rule, the council may require an applicant who does not pass the

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360 licensing examination after five or more attempts to complete 361 additional remedial education or training. The council shall 362 prescribe the additional requirements in a manner that permits 363 the applicant to complete the requirements and be reexamined 364 within 2 years after the date the applicant petitions the 365 council to retake the examination a sixth or subsequent time.

366 (12)(13) RULES.—The boards shall adopt rules to implement 367 this section, including rules detailing the contents of the 368 application for licensure and notification pursuant to 369 subsection (6) (7) and rules to ensure both the continued 370 competency of physician assistants and the proper utilization of 371 them by physicians or groups of physicians.

Section 2. Subsections (1) through (6), paragraphs (a), (d), and (e) of subsection (7), and subsection (13) of section 459.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

459.022 Physician assistants.-

(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.-

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(a) The purpose of this section is to <u>authorize physician</u> assistants, with their education, training, and experience in the field of medicine, to provide increased efficiency of and access to high-quality medical services at a reasonable cost to <u>consumers</u> encourage more effective utilization of the skills of osteopathic physicians or groups of osteopathic physicians by enabling them to delegate health care tasks to qualified assistants when such delegation is consistent with the patient's health and welfare.

386 (b) In order that maximum skills may be obtained within a 387 minimum time period of education, a physician assistant shall be 388 specialized to the extent that she or he can operate efficiently

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389	and effectively in the specialty areas in which she or he has
390	been trained or is experienced.
391	(c) The purpose of this section is to encourage the
392	utilization of physician assistants by osteopathic physicians
393	and to allow for innovative development of programs for the
394	education of physician assistants.
395	(2) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, the term:
396	(a) "Approved program" means a physician assistant program
397	in the United States or in its territories or possessions which
398	is accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on
399	Education for the Physician Assistant or, for programs before
400	2001, accredited by its equivalent or predecessor entities the
401	Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation or the
402	Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs
403	$rac{ extsf{program}_{ au}}{ extsf{formally}}$ for the education of
404	physician assistants.
405	(b) "Boards" means the Board of Medicine and the Board of
406	Osteopathic Medicine.
407	(d) (c) "Council" means the Council on Physician Assistants.
408	(h) (d) "Trainee" means a person who is currently enrolled
409	in an approved program.
410	(e) "Physician assistant" means a person who is a graduate
411	of an approved program or its equivalent or meets standards
412	approved by the boards and is licensed to perform medical
413	services delegated by the supervising physician.
414	(f) <u>"Physician assistant national certifying examination"</u>
415	means the Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination
416	administered by the National Commission on Certification of
417	Physician Assistants or its successor agency.
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418 (g) "Supervision" means responsible supervision and control. Except in cases of emergency, supervision requires the 419 420 easy availability or physical presence of the licensed physician 421 for consultation and direction of the actions of the physician 422 assistant. For the purposes of this definition, the term "easy 423 availability" includes the ability to communicate by way of 424 telecommunication. The boards shall establish rules as to what 425 constitutes responsible supervision of the physician assistant.

(g) "Proficiency examination" means an entry-level examination approved by the boards, including, but not limited to, those examinations administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants.

(c) (h) "Continuing medical education" means courses recognized and approved by the boards, the American Academy of Physician Assistants, the American Medical Association, the American Osteopathic Association, or the Accreditation Council on Continuing Medical Education.

(3) PERFORMANCE OF SUPERVISING PHYSICIAN.-Each physician or 435 436 group of physicians supervising a licensed physician assistant must be qualified in the medical areas in which the physician 437 438 assistant is to perform and shall be individually or 439 collectively responsible and liable for the performance and the 440 acts and omissions of the physician assistant. A physician may 441 not supervise more than 10 four currently licensed physician 442 assistants at any one time. A physician supervising a physician 443 assistant pursuant to this section may not be required to review 444 and cosign charts or medical records prepared by such physician 445 assistant.

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(4) PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS.-

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(a) The boards shall adopt, by rule, the general principles
that supervising physicians must use in developing the scope of
practice of a physician assistant under direct supervision and
under indirect supervision. These principles shall recognize the
diversity of both specialty and practice settings in which
physician assistants are used.

(b) This chapter does not prevent third-party payors from reimbursing employers of physician assistants for covered services rendered by licensed physician assistants.

(c) Licensed physician assistants may not be denied clinical hospital privileges, except for cause, so long as the supervising physician is a staff member in good standing.

(d) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed physician assistant, pursuant to a written protocol, the authority to act according to s. 154.04(1)(c). Such delegated authority is limited to the supervising physician's practice in connection with a county health department as defined and established pursuant to chapter 154. The boards shall adopt rules governing the supervision of physician assistants by physicians in county health departments.

(e) A supervising physician may delegate to a fully
licensed physician assistant the authority to prescribe or
dispense any medication used in the supervising physician's
practice unless such medication is listed on the formulary
created pursuant to s. 458.347. A fully licensed physician
assistant may only prescribe or dispense such medication under
the following circumstances:

474 1. A physician assistant must clearly identify to the475 patient that she or he is a physician assistant and must inform



476 the patient that the patient has the right to see the physician 477 before a prescription is prescribed or dispensed by the 478 physician assistant. 479 2. The supervising physician must notify the department of 480 her or his intent to delegate, on a department-approved form, 481 before delegating such authority and of any change in 482 prescriptive privileges of the physician assistant. Authority to 483 dispense may be delegated only by a supervising physician who is 484 registered as a dispensing practitioner in compliance with s. 485 465.0276. 486 3. A fully licensed physician assistant may procure medical

3. A fully licensed physician assistant may procure medical devices and drugs unless the medication is listed on the formulary created pursuant to s. 458.347(4)(f).

489 4. The physician assistant must complete a minimum of 10 490 continuing medical education hours in the specialty practice in 491 which the physician assistant has prescriptive privileges with 492 each licensure renewal. Three of the 10 hours must consist of a 493 continuing education course on the safe and effective 494 prescribing of controlled substance medications which is offered 495 by a provider that has been approved by the American Academy of 496 Physician Assistants and which is designated for the American 497 Medical Association Physician's Recognition Award Category 1 498 credit, designated by the American Academy of Physician 499 Assistants as a Category 1 credit, or designated by the American 500 Osteopathic Association as a Category 1-A credit.

501 4. The department may issue a prescriber number to the
502 physician assistant granting authority for the prescribing of
503 medicinal drugs authorized within this paragraph upon completion
504 of the requirements of this paragraph. The physician assistant

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505 is not required to independently register pursuant to s.
506 465.0276.

507 5. The prescription may be in paper or electronic form but 508 must comply with ss. 456.0392(1) and 456.42(1) and chapter 499 509 and must contain the physician assistant's, in addition to the 510 supervising physician's name, address, and telephone number and 511 the name of each of his or her supervising physicians, the 512 physician assistant's prescriber number. Unless it is a drug or 513 drug sample dispensed by the physician assistant, the 514 prescription must be filled in a pharmacy permitted under 515 chapter 465, and must be dispensed in that pharmacy by a 516 pharmacist licensed under chapter 465. The inclusion of the 517 prescriber number creates a presumption that the physician 518 assistant is authorized to prescribe the medicinal drug and the 519 prescription is valid.

6. The physician assistant must note the prescription or dispensing of medication in the appropriate medical record.

(f) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed physician assistant the authority to, and the licensed physician assistant acting under the direction of the supervisory physician may, order any medication for administration to the supervisory physician's patient in a facility licensed under chapter 395 or part II of chapter 400, notwithstanding any provisions in chapter 465 or chapter 893 which may prohibit this delegation.

(g) A licensed physician assistant may perform services delegated by the supervising physician in the physician assistant's practice in accordance with his or her education and training unless expressly prohibited under this chapter, chapter

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534	458, or rules adopted under this chapter or chapter 458.
535	(h) Except for a physician certification under s. 381.986,
536	a physician assistant may authenticate any document with his or
537	her signature, certification, stamp, verification, affidavit, or
538	endorsement if such document may be so authenticated by the
539	signature, certification, stamp, verification, affidavit, or
540	endorsement of a physician, except those required for s.
541	381.986. Such documents include, but are not limited to, any of
542	the following:
543	1. Initiation of an involuntary examination pursuant to s.
544	394.463.
545	2. Do-not-resuscitate orders or physician orders for the
546	administration of life-sustaining treatment.
547	3. Death certificates.
548	4. School physical examinations.
549	5. Medical examinations for workers' compensation claims,
550	except medical examinations required for the evaluation and
551	assignment of the claimant's date of maximum medical improvement
552	as defined in s. 440.02 and for the impairment rating, if any,
553	<u>under s. 440.15.</u>
554	6. Orders for physical therapy, occupational therapy,
555	speech-language therapy, home health services, or durable
556	medical equipment.
557	(i) A physician assistant may supervise medical assistants
558	as defined in chapter 458.
559	(j) This chapter authorizes third-party payors to reimburse
560	employers of physician assistants for covered services rendered
561	by licensed physician assistants. Payment for services within
562	the physician assistant's scope of practice must be made when

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563 ordered or performed by a physician assistant if the same 564 service would have been covered if ordered or performed by a 565 physician. Physician assistants are authorized to bill for and 566 receive direct payment for the services they deliver.

(5) PERFORMANCE BY TRAINEES.—Notwithstanding any other law, a trainee may perform medical services when such services are rendered within the scope of an approved program.

(6) PROGRAM APPROVAL.-

(a) The boards shall approve programs, based on recommendations by the council, for the education and training of physician assistants which meet standards established by rule of the boards. The council may recommend only those physician assistant programs that hold full accreditation or provisional accreditation from the Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant or its successor entity or, before 2001, from the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation or the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Programs or its successor organization.

581 (b) Notwithstanding any other law, a trainee may perform 582 medical services when such services are rendered within the 583 scope of an approved program The boards shall adopt and publish 584 standards to ensure that such programs operate in a manner that 585 does not endanger the health or welfare of the patients who 586 receive services within the scope of the programs. The boards 587 shall review the quality of the curricula, faculties, and 588 facilities of such programs and take whatever other action is 589 necessary to determine that the purposes of this section are 590 being met.

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(6) (7) PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT LICENSURE.-

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592	(a) Any person desiring to be licensed as a physician
593	assistant must apply to the department. The department shall
594	issue a license to any person certified by the council as having
595	met <u>all of</u> the following requirements:
596	1. Is at least 18 years of age.
597	2. Has graduated from an approved program.
598	a. For an applicant who graduated after December 31, 2020,
599	has received a master's degree in accordance with the
600	Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician
601	Assistant or, before 2001, its equivalent or predecessor
602	organization.
603	b. For an applicant who graduated on or before December 31,
604	2020, has received a bachelor's or master's degree from an
605	approved program.
606	c. For an applicant who graduated before July 1, 1994, has
607	graduated from an approved program of instruction in primary
608	health care or surgery.
609	d. For an applicant who graduated before July 1, 1983, has
610	received a certification as a physician assistant from the
611	boards.
612	e. The board may also grant a license to an applicant who
613	does not meet the educational requirement specified in this
614	subparagraph but who has passed the Physician Assistant National
615	Certifying Examination administered by the National Commission
616	on Certification of Physician Assistants before 1986.
617	3. Has obtained a passing score as satisfactorily passed a
618	proficiency examination by an acceptable score established by
619	the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants
620	or its equivalent or successor organization and has been

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621 nationally certified. If an applicant does not hold a current 622 certificate issued by the National Commission on Certification 623 of Physician Assistants or its equivalent or successor 624 organization and has not actively practiced as a physician 625 assistant within the immediately preceding 4 years, the 626 applicant must retake and successfully complete the entry-level examination of the National Commission on Certification of 627 628 Physician Assistants or its equivalent or successor organization 629 to be eligible for licensure. 630 4.3. Has completed the application form and remitted an 631 application fee not to exceed \$300 as set by the boards. An

631 application fee not to exceed \$300 as set by the boards. An
632 application for licensure <u>as made by</u> a physician assistant must
633 include:

a. A <u>diploma from an approved</u> certificate of completion of a physician assistant training program specified in subsection (6).

b. Acknowledgment of any prior felony convictions.

638 c. Acknowledgment of any previous revocation or denial of639 licensure or certification in any state.

d. A copy of course transcripts and a copy of the course
description from a physician assistant training program
describing course content in pharmacotherapy, if the applicant
wishes to apply for prescribing authority. These documents must
meet the evidence requirements for prescribing authority.

645 (d) Upon employment as a physician assistant, a licensed
646 physician assistant must notify the department in writing within
647 30 days after such employment or after any subsequent changes in
648 the supervising physician. The notification must include the
649 full name, Florida medical license number, specialty, and

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650 address of the supervising physician. (d) (e) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) 2., the department 651 652 may grant to a recent graduate of an approved program, as 653 specified in subsection (5) $\frac{(6)}{(6)}$, a temporary license to expire 654 upon receipt of scores of the proficiency examination 655 administered by the National Commission on Certification of 656 Physician Assistants. Between meetings of the council, the 657 department may grant a temporary license to practice to 658 physician assistant applicants based on the completion of all 659 temporary licensure requirements. All such administratively 660 issued licenses shall be reviewed and acted on at the next 661 regular meeting of the council. The recent graduate may be 662 licensed before prior to employment, but must comply with 663 paragraph (d). An applicant who has passed the proficiency 664 examination may be granted permanent licensure. An applicant 665 failing the proficiency examination is no longer temporarily 666 licensed, but may reapply for a 1-year extension of temporary 667 licensure. An applicant may not be granted more than two 668 temporary licenses and may not be licensed as a physician 669 assistant until she or he passes the examination administered by 670 the National Commission on Certification of Physician 671 Assistants. As prescribed by board rule, the council may require 672 an applicant who does not pass the licensing examination after 673 five or more attempts to complete additional remedial education 674 or training. The council shall prescribe the additional 675 requirements in a manner that permits the applicant to complete 676 the requirements and be reexamined within 2 years after the date 677 the applicant petitions the council to retake the examination a 678 sixth or subsequent time.

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679 (12)(13) RULES.—The boards shall adopt rules to implement 680 this section, including rules detailing the contents of the 681 application for licensure and notification pursuant to 682 subsection (6) (7) and rules to ensure both the continued 683 competency of physician assistants and the proper utilization of 684 them by physicians or groups of physicians.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsections (3) and (5) of section 382.008, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

382.008 Death, fetal death, and nonviable birth registration.-

690 (2) (a) The funeral director who first assumes custody of a 691 dead body or fetus shall file the certificate of death or fetal 692 death. In the absence of the funeral director, the physician, 693 physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse 694 registered under s. 464.0123, or other person in attendance at 695 or after the death or the district medical examiner of the 696 county in which the death occurred or the body was found shall 697 file the certificate of death or fetal death. The person who 698 files the certificate shall obtain personal data from a legally 699 authorized person as described in s. 497.005 or the best 700 qualified person or source available. The medical certification 701 of cause of death shall be furnished to the funeral director, 702 either in person or via certified mail or electronic transfer, 703 by the physician, physician assistant, advanced practice 704 registered nurse registered under s. 464.0123, or medical 705 examiner responsible for furnishing such information. For fetal 706 deaths, the physician, physician assistant, advanced practice 707 registered nurse registered under s. 464.0123, midwife, or

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708 hospital administrator shall provide any medical or health 709 information to the funeral director within 72 hours after 710 expulsion or extraction.

(3) Within 72 hours after receipt of a death or fetal death
certificate from the funeral director, the medical certification
of cause of death shall be completed and made available to the
funeral director by the decedent's primary or attending
practitioner or, if s. 382.011 applies, the district medical
examiner of the county in which the death occurred or the body
was found. The primary or attending practitioner or the medical
examiner shall certify over his or her signature the cause of
death to the best of his or her knowledge and belief. As used in
this section, the term "primary or attending practitioner" means
a physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice
registered nurse registered under s. 464.0123 who treated the
decedent through examination, medical advice, or medication
during the 12 months preceding the date of death.

(a) The department may grant the funeral director an extension of time upon a good and sufficient showing of any of the following conditions:

1. An autopsy is pending.

2. Toxicology, laboratory, or other diagnostic reports have not been completed.

3. The identity of the decedent is unknown and further investigation or identification is required.

(b) If the decedent's primary or attending practitioner or the district medical examiner of the county in which the death occurred or the body was found indicates that he or she will sign and complete the medical certification of cause of death

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737 but will not be available until after the 5-day registration 738 deadline, the local registrar may grant an extension of 5 days. 739 If a further extension is required, the funeral director must 740 provide written justification to the registrar.

(5) A permanent certificate of death or fetal death, containing the cause of death and any other information that was previously unavailable, shall be registered as a replacement for the temporary certificate. The permanent certificate may also include corrected information if the items being corrected are noted on the back of the certificate and dated and signed by the funeral director, physician, <u>physician assistant</u>, advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. 464.0123, or district medical examiner of the county in which the death occurred or the body was found, as appropriate.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

(2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION. -

(a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:

1. A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the person

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766 into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate, or the 767 nearest, facility within the designated receiving system 768 pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The order of 769 the court shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. 770 A fee may not be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. A facility accepting the patient based on this order 771 772 must send a copy of the order to the department within 5 working 773 days. The order may be submitted electronically through existing 774 data systems, if available. The order shall be valid only until the person is delivered to the facility or for the period 775 776 specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If a time 777 limit is not specified in the order, the order is valid for 7 778 days after the date that the order was signed.

779 2. A law enforcement officer shall take a person who 780 appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into 781 custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to 782 an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated 783 receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for examination. The 784 officer shall execute a written report detailing the 785 circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, 786 which must be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any 787 facility accepting the patient based on this report must send a 788 copy of the report to the department within 5 working days.

3. A physician, <u>a physician assistant</u>, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. 464.0123, a mental health counselor, a marriage and family therapist, or a clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that

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795 the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary 796 examination and stating the observations upon which that 797 conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means, such as 798 voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not 799 available, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the 800 person named in the certificate and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the designated 801 802 receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary 803 examination. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written 804 report detailing the circumstances under which the person was 805 taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made a 806 part of the patient's clinical record. Any facility accepting 807 the patient based on this certificate must send a copy of the 808 certificate to the department within 5 working days. The 809 document may be submitted electronically through existing data 810 systems, if applicable.

When sending the order, report, or certificate to the department, a facility shall, at a minimum, provide information about which action was taken regarding the patient under paragraph (g), which information shall also be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

817 Section 5. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of 818 section 401.45, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

819 401.45 Denial of emergency treatment; civil liability.820 (3) (a) Resuscitation may be withheld or withdrawn from a
821 patient by an emergency medical technician or paramedic if
822 evidence of an order not to resuscitate by the patient's
823 physician or physician assistant is presented to the emergency

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824 medical technician or paramedic. An order not to resuscitate, to 825 be valid, must be on the form adopted by rule of the department. 826 The form must be signed by the patient's physician or physician 827 assistant and by the patient or, if the patient is 828 incapacitated, the patient's health care surrogate or proxy as 829 provided in chapter 765, court-appointed guardian as provided in 830 chapter 744, or attorney in fact under a durable power of 831 attorney as provided in chapter 709. The court-appointed 832 quardian or attorney in fact must have been delegated authority 833 to make health care decisions on behalf of the patient.

834 (c) The department, in consultation with the Department of 835 Elderly Affairs and the Agency for Health Care Administration, 836 shall develop a standardized do-not-resuscitate identification system with devices that signify, when carried or worn, that the 837 838 possessor is a patient for whom a physician or physician 839 assistant has issued an order not to administer cardiopulmonary 840 resuscitation. The department may charge a reasonable fee to 841 cover the cost of producing and distributing such identification 842 devices. Use of such devices shall be voluntary.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

847 Delete everything before the enacting clause848 and insert:

A bill to be entitled An act relating to physician assistants; amending ss. 458.347 and 459.022, F.S.; revising legislative intent; defining and redefining terms; revising a

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853 limitation on the number of physician assistants a 854 physician may supervise at one time; deleting a 855 requirement that a physician assistant inform his or 856 her patients that they have the right to see a 857 physician before the physician assistant prescribes or 858 dispenses a prescription; authorizing physician 859 assistants to procure drugs and medical devices; 860 providing an exception; conforming provisions to 861 changes made by the act; revising requirements for a 862 certain formulary; authorizing physician assistants to 863 authenticate documents that may be authenticated by a 864 physician; providing exceptions; authorizing physician 865 assistants to supervise medical assistants; 866 authorizing third-party payors to reimburse employers 867 of physician assistants for services rendered; 868 providing requirements for such payment for services; 869 authorizing physician assistants to bill for and 870 receive direct payment for services they deliver; 871 revising provisions relating to approved programs for 872 physician assistants; revising provisions relating to 873 physician assistant licensure requirements; amending ss. 382.008, 394.463, and 401.45, F.S.; conforming 874 875 provisions relating to certificates of death, 876 certificates for involuntary examinations, and orders 877 not to resuscitate, respectively, to changes made by 878 the act; providing an effective date.