

# FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILL ANALYSIS

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**BILL #:** [HB 649](#)

**TITLE:** Autonomous Practice by a Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist

**SPONSOR(S):** Giallombardo

**COMPANION BILL:** None

**LINKED BILLS:** None

**RELATED BILLS:** [SB 718](#) (Rodriguez)

## Committee References

[Health Professions & Programs](#)

12 Y, 6 N



[Health & Human Services](#)

## SUMMARY

### **Effect of the Bill:**

Under current law, an autonomous certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) may only engage in autonomous practice in primary care without a supervisory physician protocol. CRNAs must also adhere to an established supervisory protocol when performing acts related to the administration of anesthesia in certain facilities. The bill authorizes autonomous CRNAs to perform CRNA-specific acts without an established supervisory protocol. The bill also exempts autonomous CRNAs practicing in certain facilities from the statutory requirement that they only administer anesthesia under onsite physician or dentist supervision and within an established protocol. The bill allows such facilities to require an autonomous CRNA to operate under an established protocol approved by the medical staff or the governing board of the facility.

### **Fiscal or Economic Impact:**

The bill has an insignificant, negative fiscal impact on the state government. See Fiscal or Economic Impact.

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## ANALYSIS

### **EFFECT OF THE BILL:**

#### **Autonomous Advanced Practice Registered Nurse**

Current law authorizes an [advanced practice registered nurse \(APRN\)](#) who meets certain eligibility criteria to engage in autonomous practice only in primary care, which includes family medicine, general pediatrics, and general internal medicine, without a supervising physician or written protocol with a physician.<sup>1</sup> To engage in autonomous practice, an APRN must hold active and unencumbered Florida or multi-state license and have:<sup>2</sup>

- Completed at least 3,000 clinical practice hours or clinical instructional hours supervised by a physician with an active license within the five-year period immediately preceding the registration request;
- Not have been subject to any disciplinary action during the five years immediately preceding the application;

<sup>1</sup> S. 464.0123(3)(a)1., F.S. and *See* Rule 64B9-4.001(12), F.A.C. The Board of Nursing (BON) has defined primary care by rule to include the "physical and mental health promotion, assessment, evaluation, disease prevention, health maintenance, counseling, patient education, diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic illnesses, inclusive of behavioral and mental health conditions."

<sup>2</sup> S. 464.0123(1)-(2), F.S.

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**DATE:** 3/5/2025

- Completed three graduate-level semester hours, or the equivalent, in pharmacology and three graduate-level semester hours, or the equivalent, in differential diagnosis within the five-year period preceding the registration request;<sup>3</sup> and
- Any other registration requirements provided by BON rule.

There are currently 13,470 APRNs registered for autonomous practice in Florida.<sup>4</sup>

An APRN may be certified in one of five specialty roles, including as a [certified registered nurse anesthetist \(CRNA\)](#).<sup>5</sup> CRNAs may register for autonomous practice, however, they may only autonomously provide primary care-related services and must still adhere to an established supervisory protocol when performing acts related to the administration of anesthesia.<sup>6</sup> There are 7,924 CRNAs currently registered to practice in Florida, of which 95 are registered for primary care autonomous practice.<sup>7</sup>

The bill authorizes autonomous CRNAs to perform CRNA-specific acts, such as conduct a pre-anesthesia evaluation, order and administer the anesthetic as determined appropriate, monitor and interpret the patient’s vital signs, and manage the patient during surgery and in recovery, without an established supervisory protocol. The bill specifies that autonomous CRNAs practicing without an established protocol may only perform acts authorized under the Nurse Practice Act. (Sections [2](#) and [3](#))

The bill exempts autonomous CRNAs practicing in a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical center from the requirement that anesthesia only be administered under the onsite medical direction of a physician or dentist and in accordance with an established protocol approved by the medical staff. (Section [1](#))

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2025. (Section [4](#))

**FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:**

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The Department of Health estimates the cost to comply with the bill is \$149,101 (\$87,484/recurring, \$61,617/nonrecurring) in the following categories:<sup>8</sup>

- Annual Cost: Expense (040000): \$5,937/nonrecurring, \$6,862/recurring
- Contracted Services (100777): \$55,680/nonrecurring
- Salary (010000): \$80,270/recurring
- HR (107040): \$352/recurring

These costs can be absorbed within current resources.

<sup>3</sup> See Rule 64B9-4.020(3), F.A.C.; The BON has defined the equivalent of three graduate-level semester hours in pharmacology and the equivalent of three graduate-level semester hours in differential diagnosis as equal to forty-five (45) Continuing Education credits offered in those areas by the entities set forth in Section [464.013\(3\)\(b\), F.S.](#) and Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B9-4.002(2), (2023).

<sup>4</sup> Email from Meigs Lamb, Deputy Legislative Planning Director, Florida Department of Health, RE: Information Request-APRNs and CRNAs, February 26, 2025. On file with the Health Professions & Programs Subcommittee.

<sup>5</sup> S. [464.012\(4\), F.S.](#)

<sup>6</sup> See, ss. [395.0191\(2\)\(b\)](#), [464.012\(4\)\(b\)](#), and [464.0123\(3\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>7</sup> *Supra*, note 4.

<sup>8</sup> Department of Health, *2025 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis on HB 649*, on file with the Health Professions & Programs Subcommittee.

## RELEVANT INFORMATION

### SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

#### [Advanced Practice Registered Nurses](#)

An advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) is a licensed professional nurse who is additionally licensed in an advanced nursing practice, including certified nurse midwives, certified nurse practitioners, certified registered nurse anesthetists, clinical nurse specialists, and psychiatric nurses.<sup>9</sup>

APRNs are regulated under part I of ch. [464, F.S.](#), the Nurse Practice Act. The Board of Nursing (BON) housed within the Department of Health (DOH), is responsible for establishing by rule the eligibility criteria for applicants to be licensed as APRNs and the applicable regulatory standards for APRN nursing practices.<sup>10</sup> BON is also responsible for disciplining an APRN who violates the practice act.<sup>11</sup> To be eligible for licensure as an APRN, an applicant must be licensed as a registered nurse, have a master's degree in a nursing clinical specialty area with preparation in specialized practitioner skills, and submit proof that the applicant holds a current national advanced practice certification from a Board-approved nursing specialty board.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to the practice of professional nursing,<sup>13</sup> APRNs perform advanced-level nursing acts approved by BON as appropriate for APRNs to perform by virtue of their post-basic, specialized education, training, and experience. Advanced or specialized nursing acts may only be performed if authorized under a supervising physician's protocol.<sup>14</sup> In addition to advanced or specialized nursing practices, APRNs are authorized to practice certain medical acts, as opposed to nursing acts, as authorized within the framework of an established supervisory protocol of a physician or dentist.<sup>15</sup> APRNs may only perform advanced nursing and medical acts to the extent that the written protocol allows, unless the APRN is registered for autonomous practice under [s. 464.0123, F.S.](#)<sup>16</sup>

Currently, there are 64,953 APRNs licensed to practice in Florida.<sup>17</sup>

#### [Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists](#)

An APRN may be certified in one of five specialty roles including as a certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA).<sup>18</sup> To practice as a CRNA, a nurse must be certified by the appropriate specialty board,<sup>19</sup> which is the National Board of Certification & Recertification for Nurse Anesthetists (NBCRNA).<sup>20</sup> Certification by the NBCRNA requires a nurse to practice full-time as a licensed registered nurse for at least one year before attending an accredited nurse anesthesia educational program.<sup>21</sup> Nurse anesthesia education programs range from 24 to 42

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<sup>9</sup> S. [464.003\(3\), F.S.](#) In 2018, the Florida Legislature enacted a law which changed the occupational title from "Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (APRN)" to "Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN)," and also reclassified a Clinical Nurse Specialist as a type of APRN instead of a stand-alone occupation (*see* ch. 2018-106, Laws of Fla.).

<sup>10</sup> S. [464.004, F.S.](#)

<sup>11</sup> S. [464.018, F.S.](#)

<sup>12</sup> S. [464.012\(1\), F.S.](#), and Rule 64B9-4.002, F.A.C.

<sup>13</sup> "Practice of professional nursing" means the performance of those acts requiring substantial specialized knowledge, judgment, and nursing skill based upon applied principles of psychological, biological, physical, and social sciences. *See* [s. 464.003\(19\), F.S.](#)

<sup>14</sup> S. [464.012\(3\)-\(4\), F.S.](#)

<sup>15</sup> S. [464.003, F.S.](#), and s. [464.012\(3\), F.S.](#)

<sup>16</sup> S. [464.012, F.S.](#)

<sup>17</sup> *Supra*, note 4.

<sup>18</sup> *Supra*, note 5.

<sup>19</sup> S. [464.012\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>20</sup> Rule 64B9-4.002, F.A.C. *See also*, National Board of Certification & Recertification website for more information. Available at <https://www.nbcrna.com/home> (last visited Feb. 24, 2025).

<sup>21</sup> The Council on Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Educational Programs is the recognized accrediting body for nurse anesthesia education programs in the US. *See*, US Department of Education, Accreditation in the United State. Available at [https://www2.ed.gov/admins/finaid/accred/accreditation\\_pg4.html#National\\_Institutional](https://www2.ed.gov/admins/finaid/accred/accreditation_pg4.html#National_Institutional) (last visited Feb. 24, 2025).

months in length.<sup>22</sup> After completing an accredited nurse anesthesia educational program, the nurse is eligible for the NBCRNA certification exam.<sup>23</sup> Once NBCRNA certified, a nurse is eligible for licensure as a CRNA.

CRNAs provide pain medication, specifically anesthesia, to patients before, during, and after surgery. CRNAs are required to operate under an established protocol approved by the medical staff of the facility in which the CRNA is practicing. Within the limitations of the protocol, a CRNA may:<sup>24</sup>

- Determine the health status of the patient as it relates to the risk factors and to the anesthetic management of the patient through the performance of the general functions;
- Based on history, physical assessment, and supplemental laboratory results, determine, with the consent of the responsible physician, the appropriate type of anesthesia;
- Order preanesthetic medication;
- Perform procedures commonly used to render the patient insensible to pain during the performance of surgical, obstetrical, therapeutic, or diagnostic clinical procedures;<sup>25</sup>
- Order or perform monitoring procedures indicated as pertinent to the anesthetic health care management of the patient;
- Support life functions during anesthesia health care, including induction and intubation procedures, the use of appropriate mechanical supportive devices, and the management of fluid, electrolyte, and blood component balances;
- Recognize and take appropriate corrective action for abnormal patient responses to anesthesia, adjunctive medication, or other forms of therapy;
- Recognize and treat a cardiac arrhythmia while the patient is under anesthetic care;
- Participate in management of the patient while in the post-anesthesia recovery area, including ordering the administration of fluids and drugs; and
- Place special peripheral and central venous and arterial lines for blood sampling and monitoring as appropriate.

### Independent Practice<sup>26</sup>

Currently, 32 states and the District of Columbia authorize independent practice for CRNAs. These states allow CRNAs to practice without a collaborative practice agreement or other supervising relationship. The map below shows CRNAs practice authority by state: <sup>27</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Florida Association of Nurse Anesthesiology. "What is a Nurse Anesthetist?" Available at <https://www.fana.org/what-is-a-nurse-anesthetist-> (last visited Feb. 24, 2025).

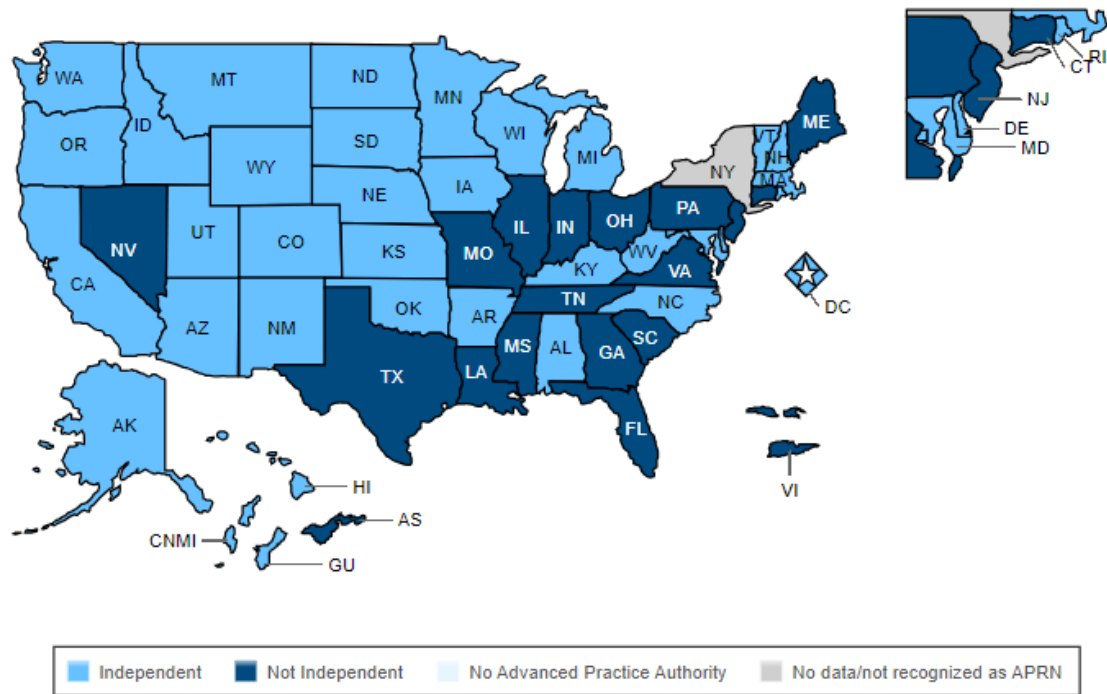
<sup>23</sup> National Board of Certification & Recertification for Nurse Anesthetists. *Student Information: National Certification Examination (NCE)*. Available at <https://www.nbcrna.com/initial-certification/students> (last visited Feb. 24, 2025).

<sup>24</sup> [s. 464.012\(4\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

<sup>25</sup> These procedures include ordering and administering regional, spinal, and general anesthesia; inhalation agents and techniques; intravenous agents and techniques; and techniques of hypnosis; see, [s. 464.012\(4\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

<sup>26</sup> In Florida, independent practice is referred to as autonomous practice.

<sup>27</sup> National Council of State Boards of Nursing, *CRNA Independent Practice Map*, <https://www.ncsbn.org/nursing-regulation/practice/aprn/aprn-consensus-implementation-status/crna-independent-practice-map.page> (last visited Feb. 26, 2025).



## BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
<a href="#">Health Professions &amp; Programs Subcommittee</a>	12 Y, 6 N		McElroy	Clenord
<a href="#">Health &amp; Human Services Committee</a>				