

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE OF THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Report as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. 84-948

Committee Members

Senator Ben Hansen, Chairperson, District 16

Senator Brain Hardin, Vice-Chairperson, District 48

Senator Lynne Walz, District 16

Senator Machaela Cavanaugh, District 6

Senator Merv Riepe, District 12

Senator Jen Day, District 49

Senator Beau Ballard, District 21

Committee Staff

Benson Wallace, Legal Counsel

Bryson Bartels, Research Analyst

Christina Campbell, Clerk

Table of Contents

Occupational Board Act.....3

Committee Findings.....4

Conclusion.....11

Occupational Board Reform Act

The Legislature passed the Occupational Board Reform Act in 2018 (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 84-901 to 84-920) with an operative date of July 1, 2019. The act requires that:

“Beginning in 2019, each standing committee of the Legislature shall annually review and analyze approximately twenty percent of the occupational regulations within the jurisdiction of the committee and prepare and submit an annual report electronically to the Clerk of the Legislature by December 15 of each year as provided in this section. Each committee shall complete this process for all occupational regulations within its jurisdiction within five years and every five years thereafter. Each report shall include the committee's recommendations regarding whether the occupational regulations should be terminated, continued, or modified.” (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-948)

Committee Findings

Neb. Rev. Stat. 84-948 requires the report to include the following with answers in bold:

(3) A committee’s report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) The title of the regulated occupation and the name of the occupational board responsible for enforcement of the occupational regulations.

The Board of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) regulates the occupations of Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs), Temporary Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists, Clinical Nurse Specialists, Certified Nurse Midwives, Nurse Practitioners, Temporary Certified Nurse Midwives, and Temporary Nurse Practitioners.

(b) The statutory citation or other authorization for the creation of the occupational regulations and occupational board;

Neb. Rev. Stat. 38-204, 38-205, 38-707, 38-708, 38-616, 38-905, 38-908, 38-2317, 38-2318,

(c) The number of members of the occupational board and how the members are appointed;

9 members appointed by NE State Board of Health

(d) The qualifications for membership on the occupational board;

1 APRN-Nurse Practitioner (NP), 1 APRN-CRNA, 1 APRN-Certified Nurse Midwife, 1 APRN-Clinical Nurse Specialist, 1 physician who works with NPs, 1 physician who works with CRNAs, 1 physician who works with Certified Nurse Midwives, & 2 public members without any specified qualifications

(e) The number of times the occupational board is required to meet during the year and the number of times it actually met;

• **Required FY 2024-2023:**

1

• **Held FY 2024-2023:**

2

• **Required FY 2023-2022:**

1

• **Held FY 2023-2022:**

3

• **Required FY 2022-2021:**

1

• **Held FY 2022-2021:**

4

• **Required FY 2021-2020:**

1

• **Held FY 2021-2020:**

4

• **Required FY 2020-2019:**

1

• **Held FY 2020-2019:**

4

(f) Annual budget information for the occupational board for the five most recently completed fiscal years;

Cash licensure fees are deposited in the Professional and Occupational Credentialing Cash Fund. There is not a Board-specific budget; however, the Cash Fund allows for payment of all the applicable Boards' expenses, as well as the DHHS Licensure Unit's related expenses, to be paid out of the Fund. Spending authority for the Fund is established each biennium in the budget bill.

(g) For the immediately preceding five calendar years, or for the period of time less than five years for which the information is practically available, the number of government certifications, occupational licenses, and registrations the occupational board has issued, revoke, denied, or assessed penalties against, listed anonymously and separately per type of credential, and the reasons for such revocations, denials, other penalties.

Government Certificates Issued:

CRNA: 1831

Temporary CRNA: 116

Clinical Nurse Specialist: 160

Certified Nurse Midwife: 122

Nurse Practitioner: 5785

Temporary Certified Nurse Midwife: 7

Temporary Nurse Practitioner: 495

Revocations:

CRNA: 4

Temporary CRNA: 0

Clinical Nurse Specialist: 0

Certified Nurse Midwife: 0

Nurse Practitioner: 1

Temporary Certified Nurse Midwife: 0

Temporary Nurse Practitioner: 0

Description: alcohol abuse, misrepresentation of material facts, unprofessional conduct, practicing while impaired,

Denials:

CRNA: 5

Temporary CRNA: 0

Clinical Nurse Specialist: 2

Certified Nurse Midwife: 0

Nurse Practitioner: 8

Temporary Certified Nurse Midwife: 0

Temporary Nurse Practitioner: 0

Description: disciplinary actions in other states, not meeting licensing requirements

Penalties Against:

CRNA: 11

Temporary CRNA: 0

Clinical Nurse Specialist: 0

Certified Nurse Midwife: 0

Nurse Practitioner: 29

Temporary Certified Nurse Midwife: 0

Temporary Nurse Practitioner: 0

Description: Misrepresentation of material facts, unprofessional conduct, substance use disorder, convictions, practice beyond scope, practicing while impaired, and failure to mandatorily report

(h) A review of the basic assumptions underlying the creation of the occupational regulations;

Please see Neb. Rev. Stat. 38-208

<https://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=38-208>

(i) A statement from the occupational board on the effectiveness of the occupational regulations

The Chair of the Board of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses stated “[He] believes the regulations to practice, [which are] in place for all APRN’s are very effective. These regulations allow for definitions of scope of practice for each, separate APRN specialty. The regulations allow for ease in monitoring, advising, and disciplining when needed. The regulations put in place safety measures for the public, as well as guidance for the practitioners. The current regulations allow for maximum scope of practice within each APRN subset of skill. The regulations also ensure proper licensure and maintenance of continuing educational requirements.”

(j) A comparison of whether and how other states regulate the occupation;

Nebraska is the only state with a board specifically for Advanced Practice Registered Nurse licensure. In other states, most Advance Practice Registered Nurses are governed through a Board of Nursing, (i.e. the same board that governs registered nurse licensure in the state). Nurse midwives in some states are regulated through a Board of Midwifery. Each state regulates the Advanced Practice Registered Nurse occupations.

(4) Subject to subsection)5) of this section, each committee shall also analyze, and include in its report, whether the occupational regulations meet the policies stated in section 84-946 considering the following recommended courses of action for meeting such policies:

The regulations; Title 172, Chapter 98; appear consistent with the state statutes.

(a) If the need is to protect consumers against fraud, the likely recommendation will be to strengthen powers under the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act or require disclosures that will reduce misleading attributes of the specific goods or services:

N/A

(b) If the need is to protect consumers unclean facilities or to promote general health and safety, the likely recommendation will be to require periodic inspections of such facilities;

N/A

(c) If the need is protect consumers against potential damages from failure by providers to complete a contract fully or up to standards, the likely recommendation will be to require that providers be bonded:

N/A

(d) If the need is to protect a person who is not party to a contract between the provider and consumer, the likely recommendation will be to require that the provider have insurance;

N/A

(e) If the need is to protect consumers against potential damages by transient providers, the likely recommendation will be to require that providers register their businesses with the Secretary of State;

N/A

(f) If the need is to protect consumers against a shortfall or imbalance of knowledge about the goods or services relative to the providers' knowledge, the likely recommendation will be to enact government certification; and

N/A

(g) If the need is to address a systematic information shortfall such that a reasonable consumer is unable to distinguish between the quality of providers, there is an absence of institutions that provide adequate guidance to the consumer, and the consumer's inability to distinguish between providers and the lack of adequate guidance allows for undue risk of present, significant, and substantiated harms, the likely recommendation will be to enact an occupational license.

N/A

(5) If a lawful occupation is subject to the Nebraska Regulation of Health Professions Act, the analysis under subsection (4) of this section shall be made using the least restrictive method of regulation as set out in section 71-6222.

N/A

(6) In developing recommendations under this section, the committee shall review any report issued to the Legislature pursuant to the Nebraska Regulation of Health Professions Act, if applicable, and consider any findings or recommendations of such report related to the occupational regulations under review.

N/A

(7) If the committee finds that it is necessary to change occupational regulations, the committee shall recommend the least restrictive regulation consistent with the public interest and the policies in this section and section 84-946.

NA

Conclusion

The licenses, certifications, and registrations overseen by the Board of APRNs are intended to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Nebraskans. The current regulation of the CRNA, Nurse Practitioner, Clinical Nurse Specialist, and Certified Nurse Midwife occupation by licensure is appropriate and balanced and does not need modification at this time.