

# American Academy of Family Physicians: January 2025 Legislative Report

## Scope of Practice - APRNs

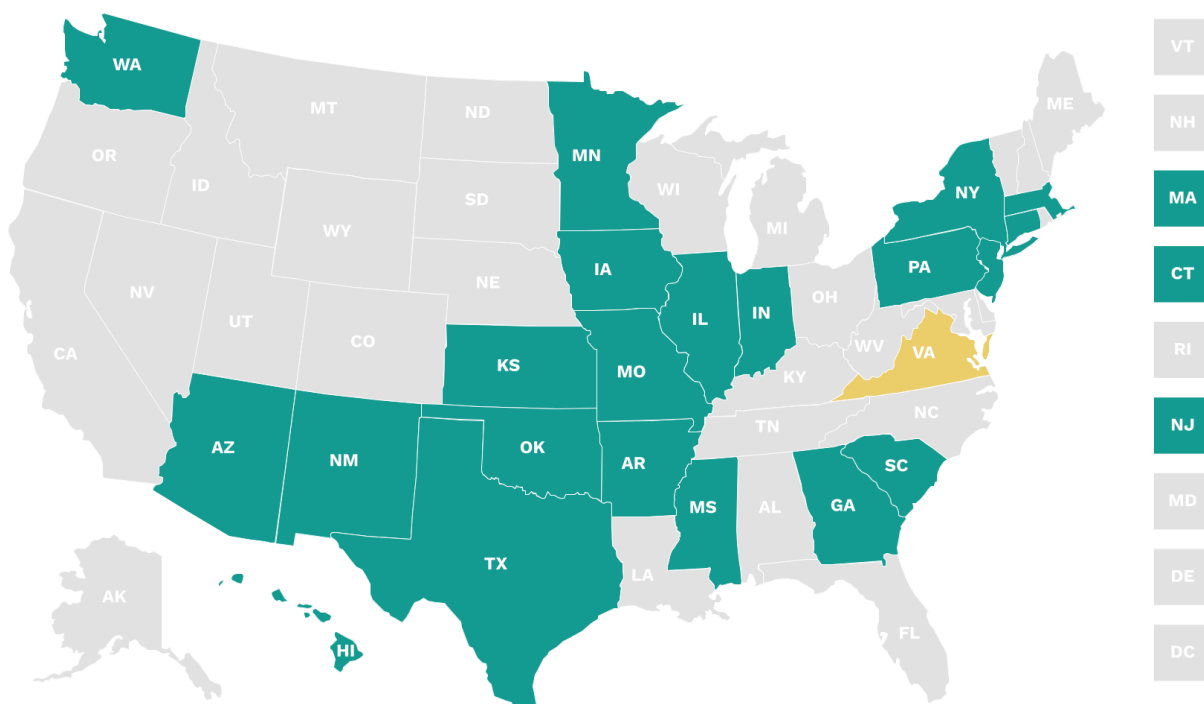
This year, 23 states have introduced legislation to expand scope of practice for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). Notably, 15 states have introduced legislation to reduce physician and APRN collaboration or delegation requirements. Specifically, lawmakers in [Texas](#), [South Carolina](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Oklahoma](#), [New Jersey](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#), and [Connecticut](#) have introduced legislation to exempt APRNs who have practiced a certain number of clinical hours from physician collaboration requirements. Bills introduced in Texas ([TX HB 1756](#)) and Indiana ([IN HB 1116](#) & [IN SB 383](#)) propose to remove physician delegation and collaboration requirements entirely.

### Which states considered APRN scope legislation in 2025?

Introduced

Passed 1st or 2nd chamber

Enacted



Source: MultiState. Data as of 1/27/2025.



## Scope of Practice - PAs

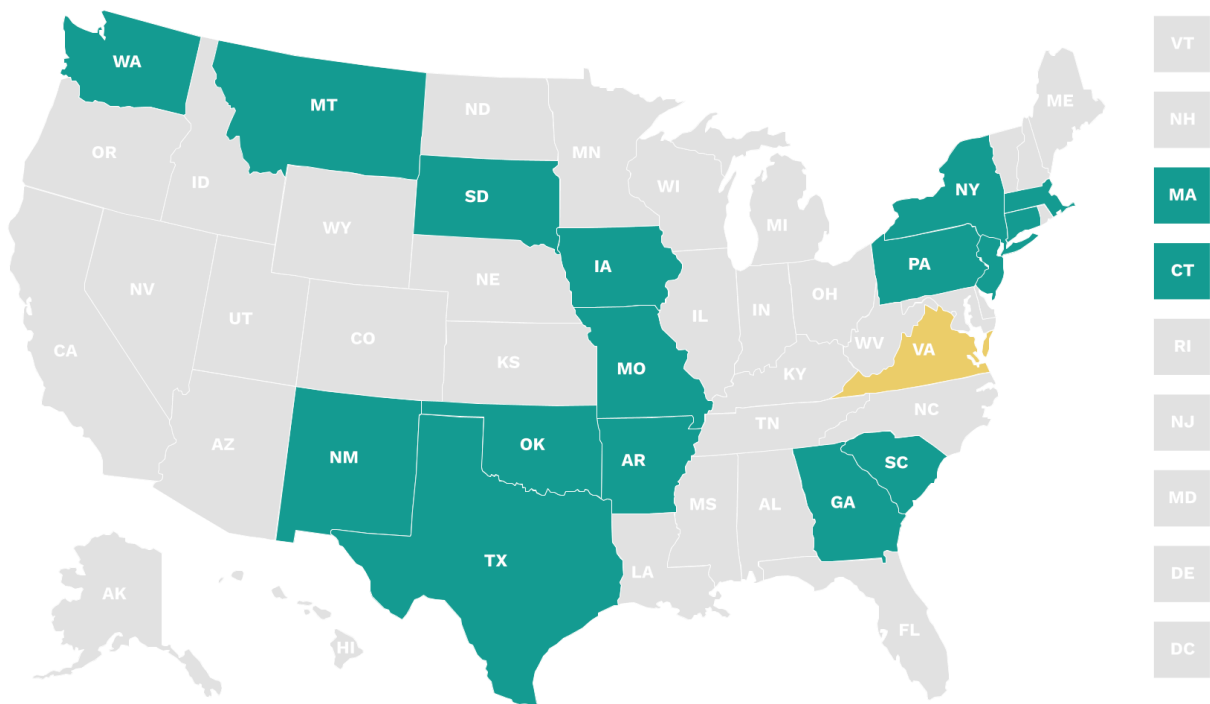
This year, 36 physician assistant scope of practice bills have been introduced in 17 states. [Massachusetts](#), [New York](#), [Oklahoma](#), and [South Dakota](#) have introduced legislation to exempt a physician assistant who has practiced a certain amount of clinical hours from physician collaboration or delegation requirements.

### Which states are considering physician assistant scope legislation in 2025?

Introduced

Passed 1st or 2nd chamber

Enacted

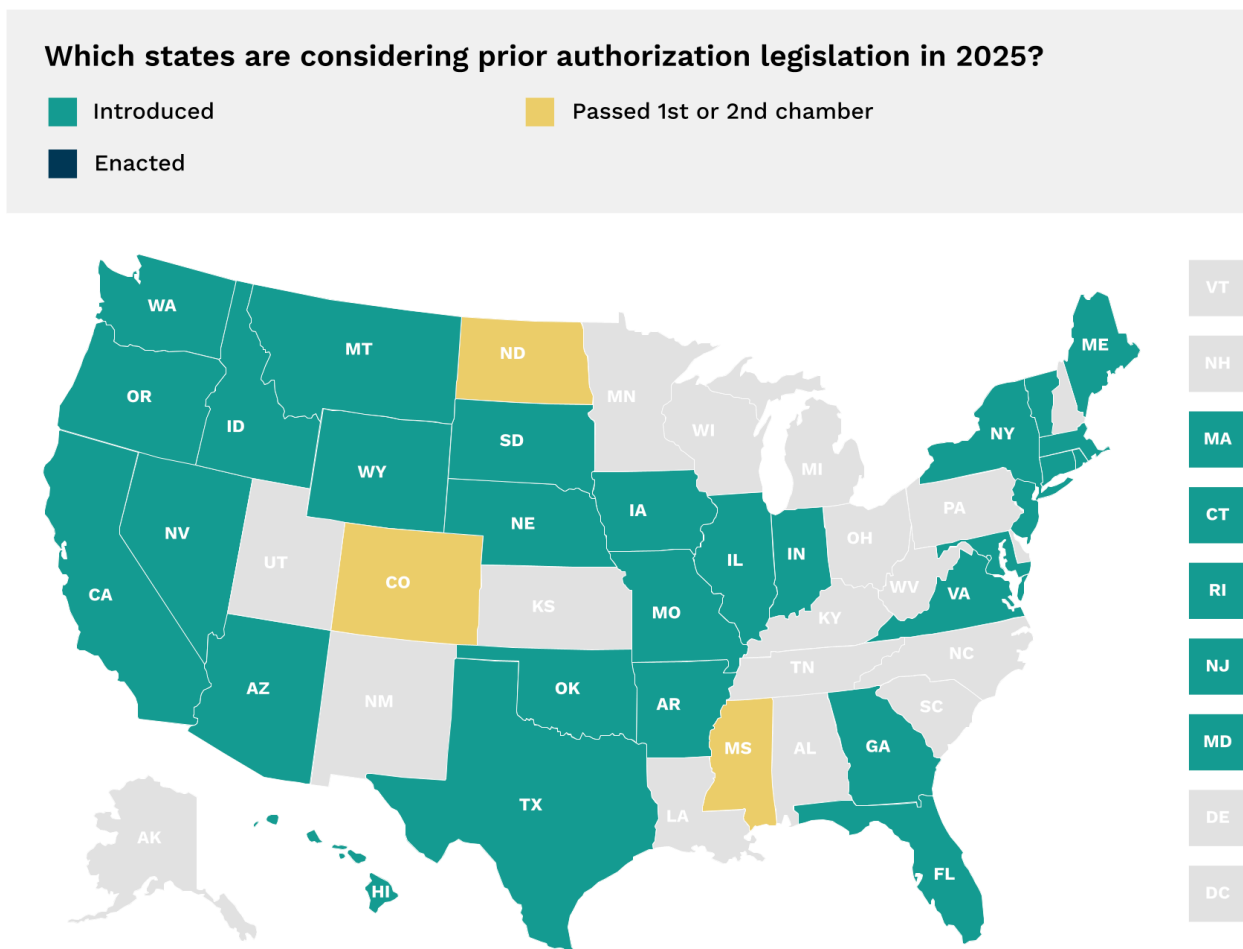


Source: MultiState. Data as of 1/27/2025.



## Prior Authorization

Twenty-nine states have introduced prior authorization legislation this year. Notably, North Dakota, Colorado, and Mississippi have already moved such legislation. In North Dakota, the Senate passed a bill ([ND SB 2076](#)) to remove Medicaid prior authorization requirements for children with 5 or more concurrent psychotropic medications and to address discriminatory supplemental rebate offers. In Colorado, the House passed legislation ([CO HB 1033](#)) to require third-party payers to reimburse for services rendered to a Medicaid recipient regardless of whether prior authorization was obtained. Similarly, the Mississippi House passed a bill ([MS HB 1148](#)) to make various changes to Medicaid, including requiring a third party payer that requires prior authorization for an item or service provided to a Medicaid recipient to accept authorization provided by the division that the item or service is covered under the state plan as if such authorization were the prior authorization.



Source: MultiState. Data as of 1/27/2025.



## DEI in Medical Education

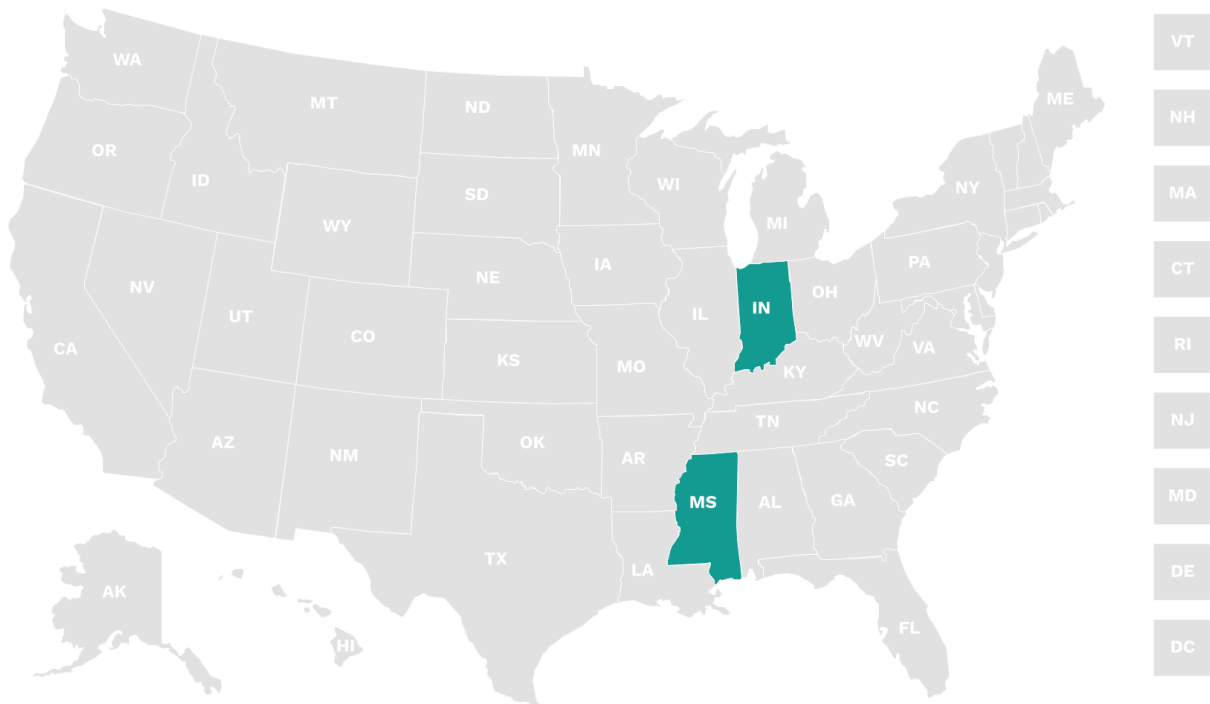
Indiana and Mississippi have introduced legislation to limit diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) in medical education. In Indiana, legislation ([IN SB 235](#)) establishes limitations and requirements on health education programs and health profession licensing boards regarding DEI. Legislation in Mississippi ([MS HB 1609](#) & [MS SB 2223](#)) limits DEI efforts in public institutions of higher learning, including including a public medical or dental unit.

### Which states are considering DEI in medical education legislation in 2025?

Introduced

Passed 1st or 2nd chamber

Enacted



Source: MultiState. Data as of 1/27/2025.

