
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PSYCHOLOGISTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds there are an insufficient
2 number of prescribing mental health care providers available to
3 serve the needs of Hawaii's people. The delivery of quality,
4 comprehensive, accessible, and affordable health care is
5 enhanced by collaborative practice between licensed clinical
6 psychologists and medical doctors. Providing advanced training
7 in psychopharmacology to certain psychologists who wish to
8 become prescribing psychologists would be beneficial to
9 residents of Hawaii, particularly those who live in rural or
10 medically underserved communities where mental health
11 professionals with prescriptive authority are in short supply.

12 The legislature further finds that the mental health needs
13 of the State continue to outweigh present capacity. According
14 to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
15 suicide is the third leading cause of death for youth between
16 the ages of ten and twenty-four and the tenth leading cause of
17 death in the United States. Suicide was the single leading
18 cause of fatal injuries in Hawaii from 2004 to 2013, with a



1 generally increasing trend in the annual suicide rate among
2 residents. On average, one hundred seventy people die from
3 suicide and eight hundred fifty-two people attempt suicide in
4 Hawaii each year. Studies have shown that many people who
5 commit suicide had received little or no treatment for their
6 mental health problems due to barriers to accessing appropriate
7 and effective care in the community, including lengthy wait
8 times for appointments and a lack of accessible mental health
9 care providers. While causes for suicide are complex, the most
10 commonly reported contributing factors include depression,
11 relationship problems, and serious medical problems. These are
12 conditions that occur frequently but have been found to respond
13 favorably to evidence-based treatments, such as cognitive
14 behavioral therapy and psychotropic medications, when identified
15 and treated early.

16 A 2015 article in the *Honolulu Star-Advertiser* reported
17 that fifty-one per cent of all people arrested in 2013 in
18 Honolulu suffered from serious mental illness or severe
19 substance intoxication. This represents an almost two-fold
20 increase in arrests of individuals with psychiatric illness or
21 substance abuse issues in the period following substantial cuts



1 to state-supported mental health services in 2009. A 2014
2 survey by the Treatment Advocacy Center indicates that there are
3 ten times more people with serious mental illness in jails and
4 prisons than there are in state psychiatric institutions across
5 the country.

6 The legislature additionally finds that according to the
7 National Alliance on Mental Illness and the federal Substance
8 Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, approximately
9 thirty-two thousand adults in Hawaii, representing more than
10 three per cent of the population, live with serious mental
11 illness. However, this figure may not completely reflect the
12 scope of need, as it does not include individuals with other
13 clinical diagnoses such as unipolar depression, anxiety
14 disorders, adjustment disorders, substance abuse, or post-
15 traumatic stress disorder.

16 The legislature also finds that clinical psychologists are
17 licensed health professionals with an average of seven years of
18 post-baccalaureate study and three thousand hours of post-
19 graduate supervised practice in the diagnosis and treatment of
20 mental illness. However, because the current scope of clinical
21 psychologists' practice does not include prescribing



1 medications, these providers' patients must consult with and pay
2 for another provider to obtain psychotropic medications when
3 indicated.

4 The legislature has previously authorized prescription
5 privileges for advanced practice registered nurses,
6 optometrists, dentists, and naturopathic physicians. Licensed
7 clinical psychologists with specialized education and training
8 in preparation for prescriptive practice have been allowed to
9 prescribe psychotropic medications to active duty military
10 personnel and their families in federal facilities and the
11 United States Public Health Service, including the Indian Health
12 Service, for decades. In recent years, Illinois, Louisiana, and
13 New Mexico adopted legislation authorizing prescriptive
14 authority for advanced trained psychologists. There are
15 approximately one hundred thirty psychologists with prescriptive
16 authority in Louisiana and New Mexico. Furthermore, there have
17 been no adverse events or complaints brought against any of
18 these prescribing psychologists regarding their practice. In
19 Louisiana and New Mexico, prescribing psychologists have been
20 able to fill positions that were vacant for a number of years
21 and continue to serve predominant indigent or rural populations.



1 The legislature further finds that the American
2 Psychological Association has developed a model curriculum for a
3 master's degree in psychopharmacology for the education and
4 training of prescribing psychologists. Independent evaluations
5 of the federal Department of Defense psychopharmacological
6 demonstration project by the United States General Accounting
7 Office, now known as the Government Accountability Office, and
8 the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology, as well as the
9 experiences of Louisiana and New Mexico, have found that
10 appropriately trained prescribing psychologists can prescribe
11 medications safely and effectively. A master of science in
12 clinical psychopharmacology is currently offered at the
13 University of Hawaii at Hilo college of pharmacy.

14 The purpose of this Act is to authorize the board of
15 psychology to grant prescriptive authority to prescribing
16 psychologists who meet specific education, training, and
17 registration requirements.

18 SECTION 2. Chapter 465, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19 amended by adding a new part to be appropriately designated and
20 to read as follows:

21 "PART . PRESCRIBING PSYCHOLOGISTS



1 §465- Definitions. As used in this part unless the
2 context otherwise requires:

3 "Advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive
4 authority" means an advanced practice registered nurse, as
5 defined in section 457-2, with prescriptive authority granted
6 pursuant to section 457-8.6.

7 "Clinical experience" means a period of supervised clinical
8 training and practice in which clinical diagnoses and
9 interventions, which are conducted and supervised as part of a
10 post-doctoral master of science degree in clinical
11 psychopharmacology training, are learned.

12 "Controlled substance" shall have the same meaning as in
13 section 329-1.

14 "Forensically encumbered" means a person who has been found
15 to be detained by Hawaii courts for forensic examination, or
16 committed to certain psychiatric facilities under the care and
17 custody of the director of health for appropriate placement by
18 the family courts, district courts, or circuit courts; has been
19 placed on conditional release or released on conditions by a
20 judge in Hawaii courts; or is involved in mental health court of
21 a jail diversion program.



1 "Narcotic drug" shall have the same meaning as in section
2 329-1.

3 "Opiate" shall have the same meaning as in section 329-1.

4 "Prescribing psychologist" means a psychologist who has
5 undergone specialized training in clinical psychopharmacology,
6 passed a national proficiency examination in psychopharmacology
7 approved by the board, and been granted a prescriptive authority
8 privilege by the board.

9 "Prescription" means an order for a psychotropic medication
10 or any device or test directly related to the diagnosis and
11 treatment of mental and emotional disorders pursuant to the
12 practice of psychology.

13 "Prescriptive authority privilege" means the authority
14 granted by the board to prescribe psychotropic medication and
15 other directly related procedures within the scope of practice
16 of psychology in accordance with rules adopted by the board.

17 "Primary care provider" means a physician or osteopathic
18 physician licensed or exempted from licensure pursuant to
19 section 453-2 or an advanced practice registered nurse with
20 prescriptive authority.



1 "Psychotropic medication" means only those agents related
2 to the diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders
3 pursuant to the practice of psychology, except drugs classified
4 into schedule I, II, or III pursuant to chapter 329, opiates, or
5 narcotic drugs; provided that psychotropic medication shall
6 include stimulants for the treatment of attention deficit
7 hyperactivity disorder regardless of the stimulant's schedule
8 classification.

9 "Serious mental illness" means bipolar disorder, bipolar II
10 disorder, delusional disorder, major depressive disorder with
11 psychotic features, psychosis secondary to substance use,
12 schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, and schizoaffective
13 disorder, as defined by the most current version of the
14 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

15 §465- Administration. (a) The board shall prescribe
16 application forms and fees for application for and renewal of
17 prescriptive authority privilege pursuant to this part.

18 (b) The board shall develop and implement procedures to
19 review the educational and training credentials of a
20 psychologist applying for or renewing prescriptive authority



1 privilege under this part, in accordance with current standards
2 of professional practice.

3 (c) The board shall determine the exclusionary formulary
4 for prescribing psychologists.

5 (d) The board shall have all other powers which may be
6 necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

7 §465- Prescriptive authority privilege; requirements.

8 Beginning on July 1, 2018, the board shall accept applications
9 for prescriptive authority privilege from qualified applicants.
10 Every applicant for prescriptive authority privilege shall
11 submit evidence satisfactory to the board, in a form and manner
12 prescribed by the board, that the applicant meets the following
13 requirements:

14 (1) The applicant possesses a current license pursuant to
15 section 465-7;

16 (2) The applicant successfully graduated with a post
17 doctoral master's degree in clinical
18 psychopharmacology from a regionally-accredited
19 institution with a clinical psychopharmacology program
20 designated by the American Psychological Association,
21 or the equivalent of a post doctoral master's degree,



1 as approved by the board; provided that any equivalent
2 shall include:

3 (A) Study in a program offering intensive didactic
4 education, including instruction in anatomy and
5 physiology, biochemistry, neuroanatomy,
6 neurophysiology, neurochemistry, physical
7 assessment and laboratory examinations, clinical
8 medicine and pathophysiology, clinical and
9 research pharmacology and psychopharmacology,
10 clinical pharmacotherapeutics, research, and
11 professional, ethical, and legal issues; and

12 (B) Clinical experience that includes:

13 (i) A minimum of four hundred hours completed in
14 no less than twelve months and no more than
15 forty-eight months;

16 (ii) Supervision of a minimum of one hundred
17 patients; and

18 (iii) No less than two hours per week of
19 supervision by a licensed physician or
20 osteopathic physician, an advanced practice
21 registered nurse with prescriptive



1 authority, or a prescribing psychologist;

2 and

3 (3) The applicant has successfully passed the nationally
4 recognized Psychopharmacology Examination for
5 Psychologists developed by the American Psychological
6 Association's Practice Organization's College of
7 Professional Psychology relevant to establish
8 competence across the following content areas:
9 neuroscience, nervous system pathology, physiology and
10 pathophysiology, biopsychosocial and pharmacologic
11 assessment and monitoring, differential diagnosis,
12 pharmacology, clinical psychopharmacology, research,
13 integrating clinical psychopharmacology with the
14 practice of psychology, diversity factors, and
15 professional, legal, ethical, and interprofessional
16 issues; provided that the passing score shall be
17 determined by the American Psychological Association's
18 Practice Organization's College of Professional
19 Psychology.

20 §465- Prescriptive authority privilege; renewal. (a)

21 The board shall implement a method for the renewal of



1 prescriptive authority privilege in conjunction with the renewal
2 of a license under section 465-11.

3 (b) To qualify for the renewal of prescriptive authority
4 privilege, a prescribing psychologist shall present evidence
5 satisfactory to the board that the prescribing psychologist has
6 completed at least eighteen hours biennially of acceptable
7 continuing education, as determined by the board, relevant to
8 the pharmacological treatment of mental and emotional disorders;
9 provided that a first-time prescriptive authority privilege
10 holder shall not be subject to the continuing education
11 requirements under this section for the first prescriptive
12 authority privilege renewal.

13 (c) The continuing education requirement under this
14 section shall be in addition to the continuing education
15 requirement under section 465-11.

16 (d) The board may conduct random audits of licensees to
17 determine compliance with the continuing education requirement
18 under this section. The board shall provide written notice of
19 an audit to a licensee randomly selected for audit. Within
20 sixty days of notification, the licensee shall provide the board



1 with documentation verifying compliance with the continuing
2 education requirement established by this section.

3 §465- Prescriptive authority privilege; prescribing
4 practices. (a) It shall be unlawful for any psychologist not
5 granted prescriptive authority privilege under this part to
6 prescribe, offer to prescribe, or use any sign, card, or device
7 to indicate that the psychologist is so authorized.

8 (b) A valid prescription issued by a prescribing
9 psychologist shall be legibly written and contain, at a minimum,
10 the following:

- 11 (1) Date of issuance;
- 12 (2) Original signature of the prescribing psychologist;
- 13 (3) Prescribing psychologist's name and business address;
- 14 (4) Name, strength, quantity, and specific instructions
15 for the psychotropic medication to be dispensed;
- 16 (5) Name and address of the person for whom the
17 prescription was written;
- 18 (6) Room number and route of administration if the patient
19 is in an institutional facility; and
- 20 (7) Number of allowable refills, if applicable.



1 (c) A prescribing psychologist shall comply with all
2 applicable state and federal laws and rules relating to the
3 prescription and administration of psychotropic medication.

4 (d) A prescribing psychologist shall:

- 5 (1) Prescribe only in consultation and collaboration with
6 a patient's primary care provider; provided that a
7 written collaborative agreement between a patient's
8 primary care provider and a prescribing psychologist
9 shall be established and signed prior to the
10 prescribing psychologist prescribing any psychotropic
11 medication for the patient;
- 12 (2) Prescribe only in consultation and collaboration with
13 a patient's primary care provider regarding changes to
14 a medication treatment plan, including dosage
15 adjustments, addition of medications, or
16 discontinuation of medications; provided that for
17 patients who are forensically encumbered or for
18 patients with a diagnosis of serious mental illness:
- 19 (A) A prescribing psychologist shall prescribe only
20 in accordance with a treatment protocol agreed to
21 by the prescribing psychologist and the treating



1 department of health psychiatrist, and with
2 notification to all other health care providers
3 treating the patient; and

4 (B) A prescribing psychologist may enter into a
5 collaborative agreement with the department of
6 health; and

7 (3) Document the consultation in the patient's medical
8 record.

9 (e) A prescribing psychologist shall not prescribe for any
10 patient who does not have a primary care provider.

11 (f) A prescribing psychologist shall not delegate
12 prescriptive authority to any other person.

13 §465- Prescriptive authority privilege; exclusionary
14 formulary. (a) A prescribing psychologist may only prescribe
15 medications for the treatment of mental health disorders as
16 defined by the most current version of the Diagnostic and
17 Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

18 (b) The exclusionary formulary for prescribing
19 psychologists shall consist of drugs or categories of drugs
20 promulgated by the board.



1 (c) The exclusionary formulary and any revised formularies
2 shall be made available to licensed pharmacies at the request of
3 the pharmacies at no cost.

4 (d) Under the exclusionary formulary, prescribing
5 psychologists shall not prescribe:

6 (1) Schedule I controlled substances pursuant to section
7 329-14;

8 (2) Schedule II controlled substances pursuant to section
9 329-16;

10 (3) Schedule III controlled substances pursuant to section
11 329-18, including all narcotic drugs and opiates; and

12 (4) For indications other than those stated in the
13 labeling approved by the federal Food and Drug
14 Administration for patients seventeen years of age or
15 younger;

16 provided that prescribing psychologists may prescribe stimulants
17 for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder,
18 regardless of the stimulant's schedule classification.

19 §465- Drug Enforcement Administration; registration.

20 (a) Every prescribing psychologist shall comply with all



1 federal and state registration requirements to prescribe and
2 administer psychotropic medication.

3 (b) Every prescribing psychologist shall file with the
4 board the prescribing psychologist's federal Drug Enforcement
5 Administration registration number. The registration number
6 shall be filed before the prescribing psychologist issues a
7 prescription for a controlled substance.

8 §465- Violation; penalties. Any person who violates
9 this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction,
10 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year,
11 or both. Any person who violates this part may also be subject
12 to disciplinary action by the board."

13 SECTION 3. Section 329-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
14 amended as follows:

15 1. By adding two new definitions to be appropriately
16 inserted and to read:

17 "Psychologist with prescriptive authority privilege" means
18 a clinical psychologist who has undergone specialized training
19 in clinical psychopharmacology, has passed a national
20 proficiency examination in psychopharmacology approved by the
21 board of psychology, and has been granted prescriptive authority



1 privilege to prescribe psychotropic medication by the board of
2 psychology pursuant to part of chapter 465.

3 "Psychotropic medication" means only those agents related
4 to the diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders
5 pursuant to the practice of psychology, as defined in section
6 465-1, except drugs classified into schedule I, II, or III
7 pursuant to this chapter, opiates, or narcotic drugs; provided
8 that psychotropic medication shall include stimulants for the
9 treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder regardless
10 of the stimulant's schedule classification."

11 2. By amending the definition of "practitioner" to read:

12 ""Practitioner" means:

13 (1) A physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific
14 investigator, or other person licensed and registered
15 under section 329-32 to distribute, dispense, or
16 conduct research with respect to a controlled
17 substance in the course of professional practice or
18 research in this State;

19 (2) An advanced practice registered nurse with
20 prescriptive authority licensed and registered under
21 section 329-32 to prescribe and administer controlled



1 substances in the course of professional practice in
2 this State; [and]

3 (3) A psychologist with prescriptive authority licensed
4 and registered under section 329-32 to prescribe and
5 administer psychotropic medication in the course of
6 professional practice in this State; and

7 [~~3~~] (4) A pharmacy, hospital, or other institution
8 licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted to
9 distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to
10 or to administer a controlled substance in the course
11 of professional practice or research in this State."

12 SECTION 4. Section 329-38, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
13 amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

14 "(g) Prescriptions for controlled substances shall be
15 issued only as follows:

16 (1) All prescriptions for controlled substances shall
17 originate from within the State and be dated as of,
18 and signed on, the day when the prescriptions were
19 issued and shall contain:

20 (A) The first and last name and address of the
21 patient; and



1 (B) The drug name, strength, dosage form, quantity
2 prescribed, and directions for use. Where a
3 prescription is for gamma hydroxybutyric acid,
4 methadone, or buprenorphine, the practitioner
5 shall record as part of the directions for use,
6 the medical need of the patient for the
7 prescription.

8 Except for electronic prescriptions, controlled
9 substance prescriptions shall be no larger than eight
10 and one-half inches by eleven inches and no smaller
11 than three inches by four inches. A practitioner may
12 sign a prescription in the same manner as the
13 practitioner would sign a check or legal document
14 (e.g., J.H. Smith or John H. Smith) and shall use both
15 words and figures (e.g., alphabetically and
16 numerically as indications of quantity, such as five
17 (5)), to indicate the amount of controlled substance
18 to be dispensed. Where an oral order or electronic
19 prescription is not permitted, prescriptions shall be
20 written with ink or indelible pencil or typed, shall
21 be manually signed by the practitioner, and shall



1 include the name, address, telephone number, and
2 registration number of the practitioner. The
3 prescriptions may be prepared by a secretary or agent
4 for the signature of the practitioner, but the
5 prescribing practitioner shall be responsible in case
6 the prescription does not conform in all essential
7 respects to this chapter and any rules adopted
8 pursuant to this chapter. In receiving an oral
9 prescription from a practitioner, a pharmacist shall
10 promptly reduce the oral prescription to writing,
11 which shall include the following information: the
12 drug name, strength, dosage form, quantity prescribed
13 in figures only, and directions for use; the date the
14 oral prescription was received; the full name, Drug
15 Enforcement Administration registration number, and
16 oral code number of the practitioner; and the name and
17 address of the person for whom the controlled
18 substance was prescribed or the name of the owner of
19 the animal for which the controlled substance was
20 prescribed.



1 A corresponding liability shall rest upon a
2 pharmacist who fills a prescription not prepared in
3 the form prescribed by this section. A pharmacist may
4 add a patient's missing address or change a patient's
5 address on all controlled substance prescriptions
6 after verifying the patient's identification and
7 noting the identification number on the back of the
8 prescription document on file. The pharmacist shall
9 not make changes to the patient's name, the controlled
10 substance being prescribed, the quantity of the
11 prescription, the practitioner's Drug Enforcement
12 Administration number, the practitioner's name, the
13 practitioner's electronic signature, or the
14 practitioner's signature;

15 (2) An intern, resident, or foreign-trained physician, or
16 a physician on the staff of a Department of Veterans
17 Affairs facility or other facility serving veterans,
18 exempted from registration under this chapter, shall
19 include on all prescriptions issued by the physician:

20 (A) The registration number of the hospital or other
21 institution; and



1 (B) The special internal code number assigned to the
2 physician by the hospital or other institution in
3 lieu of the registration number of the
4 practitioner required by this section.

5 The hospital or other institution shall forward a copy
6 of this special internal code number list to the
7 department as often as necessary to update the
8 department with any additions or deletions. Failure
9 to comply with this paragraph shall result in the
10 suspension of that facility's privilege to fill
11 controlled substance prescriptions at pharmacies
12 outside of the hospital or other institution. Each
13 written prescription shall have the name of the
14 physician stamped, typed, or hand-printed on it, as
15 well as the signature of the physician;

16 (3) An official exempted from registration shall include
17 on all prescriptions issued by the official:

18 (A) The official's branch of service or agency (e.g.,
19 "U.S. Army" or "Public Health Service"); and

20 (B) The official's service identification number, in
21 lieu of the registration number of the



1 practitioner required by this section. The
2 service identification number for a Public Health
3 Service employee shall be the employee's social
4 security or other government issued
5 identification number.

6 Each prescription shall have the name of the officer
7 stamped, typed, or handprinted on it, as well as the
8 signature of the officer; [~~and~~]

9 (4) A physician assistant registered to prescribe
10 controlled substances under the authorization of a
11 supervising physician shall include on all controlled
12 substance prescriptions issued:

13 (A) The Drug Enforcement Administration registration
14 number of the supervising physician; and

15 (B) The Drug Enforcement Administration registration
16 number of the physician assistant.

17 Each written controlled substance prescription issued
18 shall include the printed, stamped, typed, or hand-
19 printed name, address, and phone number of both the
20 supervising physician and physician assistant, and
21 shall be signed by the physician assistant. The



1 medical record of each written controlled substance
2 prescription issued by a physician assistant shall be
3 reviewed and initialed by the physician assistant's
4 supervising physician within seven working days[-];
5 and

6 (5) A psychologist with prescriptive authority privilege
7 registered to prescribe psychotropic medication
8 pursuant to part of chapter 465 in consultation
9 and collaboration with a primary care provider or
10 prescribing psychiatrist shall include on any
11 psychotropic medication prescription issued in
12 compliance with this chapter:

13 (A) The Drug Enforcement Administration registration
14 number of the primary care provider or
15 prescribing psychiatrist; and

16 (B) The Drug Enforcement Administration registration
17 number of the psychologist with prescriptive
18 authority privilege.

19 Each written psychotropic medication prescription
20 issued in compliance with this chapter shall include
21 the printed, stamped, typed, or hand-printed name,



1 address, and phone number of the primary care provider
2 or prescribing psychiatrist and the psychologist with
3 prescriptive authority privilege, and shall be signed
4 by the psychologist with prescriptive authority
5 privilege."

6 SECTION 5. Section 329-39, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

8 "(b) Whenever a pharmacist sells or dispenses any
9 controlled substance on a prescription issued by a physician,
10 dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, or any psychotropic
11 medication on a prescription issued in compliance with this
12 chapter by a psychologist with prescriptive authority privilege,
13 the pharmacist shall affix to the bottle or other container in
14 which the drug is sold or dispensed:

- 15 (1) The pharmacy's name and business address;
16 (2) The serial number of the prescription;
17 (3) The name of the patient or, if the patient is an
18 animal, the name of the owner of the animal and the
19 species of the animal;



1 (4) The name of the physician, dentist, podiatrist,
2 psychologist with prescriptive authority privilege, or
3 veterinarian by whom the prescription is written; and

4 (5) Such directions as may be stated on the prescription."

5 SECTION 6. Section 346-59.9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
6 amended by amending subsection (i) to read as follows:

7 "(i) All psychotropic medications covered by this section
8 shall be prescribed by a psychiatrist, a physician, ~~[or]~~ an
9 advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority
10 under chapter 457 and duly licensed in the State~~[-]~~, or a
11 prescribing psychologist authorized under part of chapter
12 465."

13 SECTION 7. Chapter 465, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
14 amended by designating sections 465-1 to 465-15, as part I and
15 inserting a title before section 465-1, to read as follows:

16 "PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS"

17 SECTION 8. Section 465-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

19 "(e) ~~[Nothing]~~ Other than as provided in part ,
20 nothing in this chapter shall be construed as permitting the
21 administration or prescription of drugs, or in any way engaging



1 in the practice of medicine as defined in the laws of the
2 State."

3 SECTION 9. (a) The board of psychology shall submit a
4 report to the legislature, no later than twenty days prior to
5 the convening of the regular session of 2020, on the
6 authorization of prescriptive authority to prescribing
7 psychologists who meet specific education, training, and
8 registration requirements pursuant to this Act.

9 (b) The board of psychology shall collaborate with the
10 department of health when preparing information in the report
11 regarding the treatment of patients who are forensically
12 encumbered or patients with a diagnosis of serious mental
13 illness pursuant to this Act.

14 SECTION 10. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
15 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

16 SECTION 11. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2016.

17



Report Title:

Psychologists; Prescribing Psychologists; Prescriptive Authority
Privilege; Board of Psychology

Description:

Beginning on July 1, 2018, enables the board of psychology to accept applications for prescriptive authority privilege and grant prescriptive authority to prescribing psychologists who meet specific education, training, and registration requirements. Requires the board of psychology to submit a report to the legislature prior to the convening of the regular session of 2020. (SD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

