



HOUSE BILL 4399: LEGISLATIVE PATH TO BECOMING LAW

House Bill 4399 would amend the Public Health Code to change requirements for certified nurse practitioners, authorize them to prescribe certain controlled substances without delegation from a physician, and allow them to supervise certain other health professionals. MAFP strongly opposes this bill.

01

House Bill Introduced

02

First Reading – House

- Assigned to House Health Policy

03

House Health Policy Committee Action

1. Testimony
2. Referral, with any amendments or substitutes, to the House Rules Committee
 - *With favorable recommendation*
 - *Without recommendation*
 - *With unfavorable recommendation*

04

House Rules Committee Action

1. Testimony
2. Report the bill, and any amendments or substitutes, to the full House
 - *With favorable recommendation*
 - *Without recommendation*
 - *With unfavorable recommendation*

05

Second Reading – House (General Orders – Senate)

1. Debate the bill
2. Consider the committee's amendments
3. Consider amendments from the floor

06

Third Reading

1. Debate the bill with limitations
2. Consider amendments
3. Vote on the bill
4. Vote to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed or defeated

07

Senate Chamber

1. Repeat the same procedures (Note: Senate does not have a two-committee process for bills making changes to administrative rules)
 - *First Reading*
 - *Senate Health Policy Committee Action*
 - *Second Reading*
 - *Third Reading*

08

The Governor

1. Once approved by both chambers and sent to the desk of the Governor, the Governor has 14 days to sign or veto the bill.
2. If not signed, it automatically becomes law after 14 days during session.
3. If not signed within 14 days and during sine die (after a legislative session concludes and the legislature is adjourned), it is pocket vetoed.