

HB 882 -- MISSOURI ATHLETIC TRAINER PRACTICE ACT

SPONSOR: Fraker

This bill amends the definition of "athletic trainer" and creates a new definition for "athletic training student." The bill specifies under what conditions an athletic trainer may initiate treatment.

The bill provides that the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts may issue a temporary license to an athletic trainer who is licensed in another jurisdiction and who has not had disciplinary action taken against such license to practice and meets any other requirements established by the board. A temporary license shall be valid for six months from the date of issuance or until a permanent license is issued or denied and shall not be removed.

In order to obtain licensure a person must have passed the Board of Certification, Inc. examination and meet other requirements as established by the board. The board will no longer grant without examination, licensure to any qualified nonresident athletic trainer holding a license in another state.

Currently, all athletic training licenses expire each year on January 13th. The bill provides that licenses shall expire on a schedule established by rule. The list of reasons the board may file a complaint with the Administrative Hearing Commission against a licensee is amended to include that the licensee has practiced in the state while no longer certified as an athletic trainer by the Board of Certification, Inc.

Currently, the law specifies that the provisions of licensing athletic trainers does not apply to certain professions. This bill removes from the list of professions dentists, optometrists, and coaches and physical education instructors in the performance of their duties. Additionally, the bill specifies that the licensing provisions do not apply to athletic trainers who hold valid credentials from another nation, state, or territory when performing duties for a team or organization during the course of the team's or organization's visit, but not to exceed 30 days in one calendar year.

A person who violates the provisions of the "Athletic Trainers Practice Act" is guilty of a class B, rather than a class C, misdemeanor.

This bill is similar to HB 2375 (2016).