

Sen. Denny Jacobs

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	09300HB4847sam001 LRB093 14813 AMC 50913 a
1	AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 4847
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 4847 by replacing
3	the title with the following:
4	"AN ACT concerning the protection of the public health,
5	safety, and welfare.
6	WHEREAS, Illinois is in the midst of a medical malpractice
7	insurance crisis of unprecedented magnitude; and
8	WHEREAS, Illinois is among the states with the highest
9	medical malpractice insurance premiums in the nation; and
10	WHEREAS, Medical malpractice insurance in Illinois is
11	unavailable or unaffordable for many hospitals and physicians;
12	and
13	WHEREAS, The high and increasing cost of medical
14	malpractice insurance in Illinois is causing health care
15	providers to eliminate or reduce the provision of medical care
16	throughout the State; and
17	WHEREAS, The crisis is discouraging medical students from
18	choosing Illinois as the place they will receive their medical
19	education and practice medicine; and

WHEREAS, The increase in medical malpractice liability

- 1 insurance rates is forcing physicians to practice medicine
- 2 without professional liability insurance, to leave Illinois,
- 3 to not perform high-risk procedures, or to retire early from
- 4 the practice of medicine; and
- 5 WHEREAS, The high and increasing cost of medical
- 6 malpractice insurance is due in large part to the inefficiency
- 7 and unpredictability of adjudicating claims through the civil
- 8 justice system; and
- 9 WHEREAS, Much of this inefficiency stems from the time and
- 10 resources needlessly spent on valuing uncertain and
- 11 unpredictable claims of medical negligence; and
- 12 WHEREAS, The public would benefit by making medical
- 13 liability coverage for hospitals and physicians more
- 14 affordable, which would make health care more available
- 15 WHEREAS, This health care crisis, which endangers the
- 16 public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Illinois,
- 17 requires drastic reforms to the civil justice system currently
- 18 endangering access to the necessary health care for citizens of
- 19 Illinois; therefore"; and
- 20 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the
- 21 following:
- "Section 5. The Department of Professional Regulation Law
- of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by
- 24 changing Section 2105-15 as follows:
- 25 (20 ILCS 2105/2105-15) (was 20 ILCS 2105/60)
- Sec. 2105-15. General powers and duties.
- 27 (a) The Department has, subject to the provisions of the

1 Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, the following powers and 2 duties:

- (1) To authorize examinations in English to ascertain the qualifications and fitness of applicants to exercise the profession, trade, or occupation for which the examination is held.
- (2) To prescribe rules and regulations for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination of candidates to exercise the respective professions, trades, or occupations.
- (3) To pass upon the qualifications of applicants for licenses, certificates, and authorities, whether by examination, by reciprocity, or by endorsement.
- (4) To prescribe rules and regulations defining, for the respective professions, trades, and occupations, what shall constitute a school, college, or university, or department of a university, or other institution, reputable and in good standing, and to determine the reputability and good standing of a school, college, or university, or department of a university, or other institution, reputable and in good standing, by reference to a compliance with those rules and regulations; provided, that no school, college, or university, or department of a university, or other institution that refuses admittance to applicants solely on account of race, color, creed, sex, or national origin shall be considered reputable and in good standing.
- (5) To conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke, suspend, refuse to renew, place on probationary status, or take other disciplinary action as authorized in any licensing Act administered by the Department with regard to licenses, certificates, or authorities of persons exercising the respective professions, trades, or occupations and to revoke, suspend, refuse to renew, place

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on probationary status, or take other disciplinary action as authorized in any licensing Act administered by the Department with regard to those licenses, certificates, or shall authorities. The Department issue а monthly disciplinary report. The Department shall deny any license or renewal authorized by the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois to any person who has defaulted on an educational loan or scholarship provided by or guaranteed by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission or any governmental agency of this State; however, the Department may issue a license or renewal if the aforementioned persons have established a satisfactory repayment record as determined by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission or other appropriate governmental agency of this State. Additionally, beginning June 1, 1996, any license issued by Department may be suspended or revoked Department, after the opportunity for a hearing under the appropriate licensing Act, finds that the licensee has failed to make satisfactory repayment to the Illinois Student Assistance Commission for a delinquent defaulted loan. For the purposes of this Section, "satisfactory repayment record" shall be defined by rule. The Department shall refuse to issue or renew a license to, or shall suspend or revoke a license of, any person who, after receiving notice, fails to comply with a subpoena or relating to paternity or warrant а child proceeding. However, the Department may issue a license or renewal upon compliance with the subpoena or warrant.

The Department, without further process or hearings, shall revoke, suspend, or deny any license or renewal authorized by the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois to a person who is certified by the Illinois Department of Public Aid as being more than 30 days delinquent in complying with a child support order or who is certified by

a court as being in violation of the Non-Support Punishment Act for more than 60 days. The Department may, however, issue a license or renewal if the person has established a satisfactory repayment record as determined by the Illinois Department of Public Aid or if the person is determined by the court to be in compliance with the Non-Support Punishment Act. The Department may implement this paragraph as added by Public Act 89-6 through the use of emergency rules in accordance with Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For purposes of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the adoption of rules to implement this paragraph shall be considered an emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

- (6) To transfer jurisdiction of any realty under the control of the Department to any other department of the State Government or to acquire or accept federal lands when the transfer, acquisition, or acceptance is advantageous to the State and is approved in writing by the Governor.
- (7) To formulate rules and regulations necessary for the enforcement of any Act administered by the Department.
- (8) To exchange with the Illinois Department of Public Aid information that may be necessary for the enforcement of child support orders entered pursuant to the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, the Non-Support of Spouse and Children Act, the Non-Support Punishment Act, the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, or the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984. Notwithstanding any provisions in this Code to the contrary, the Department of Professional Regulation shall not be liable under any federal or State law to any person for any disclosure of information to the Illinois Department of Public Aid under this paragraph (8) or for

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any other action taken in good faith to comply with the requirements of this paragraph (8).

- (9) To perform other duties prescribed by law.
- the Medical Liability Insurance Resource Clearinghouse maintained on the Department of Insurance's web site and to include a written notice about the Clearinghouse with any license renewal information for all health care professions regulated by the Department.
- (b) The Department may, when a fee is payable to the Department for a wall certificate of registration provided by the Department of Central Management Services, require that portion of the payment for printing and distribution costs be made directly or through the Department to the Department of Central Management Services for deposit into the Paper and Printing Revolving Fund. The remainder shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (c) For the purpose of securing and preparing evidence, and purchase of controlled substances, professional services, and equipment necessary for enforcement activities, recoupment of investigative costs, and other activities directed at suppressing the misuse and abuse of controlled substances, including those activities set forth in Sections 504 and 508 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Director and agents appointed and authorized by the Director may expend sums from the Professional Regulation Evidence Fund that the Director deems necessary from the amounts appropriated for that purpose. Those sums may be advanced to the agent when the Director deems that procedure to be in the public interest. Sums for the purchase of controlled substances, professional services, and equipment necessary for enforcement activities and other activities as set forth in this Section shall be advanced to the agent who is to make the purchase from the Professional Regulation Evidence Fund on vouchers signed by the

Director. The Director and those agents are authorized to maintain one or more commercial checking accounts with any State banking corporation or corporations organized under or subject to the Illinois Banking Act for the deposit and withdrawal of moneys to be used for the purposes set forth in this Section; provided, that no check may be written nor any withdrawal made from any such account except upon the written signatures of 2 persons designated by the Director to write those checks and make those withdrawals. Vouchers for those expenditures must be signed by the Director. All such expenditures shall be audited by the Director, and the audit shall be submitted to the Department of Central Management Services for approval.

- (d) Whenever the Department is authorized or required by law to consider some aspect of criminal history record information for the purpose of carrying out its statutory powers and responsibilities, then, upon request and payment of fees in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the Department of State Police Law (20 ILCS 2605/2605-400), the Department of State Police is authorized to furnish, pursuant to positive identification, the information contained in State files that is necessary to fulfill the request.
- (e) The provisions of this Section do not apply to private business and vocational schools as defined by Section 1 of the Private Business and Vocational Schools Act.
- (f) Beginning July 1, 1995, this Section does not apply to those professions, trades, and occupations licensed under the Real Estate License Act of 2000, nor does it apply to any permits, certificates, or other authorizations to do business provided for in the Land Sales Registration Act of 1989 or the Illinois Real Estate Time-Share Act.
- 32 (Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00; 91-245, eff. 12-31-99;
- 33 91-613, eff. 10-1-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

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Section 10. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by 1 changing Section 155.19 and by adding Section 155.18a as 2 3 follows: 4 (215 ILCS 5/155.18a new) Sec. 155.18a. Medical Liability Insurance Resource 5 6 Clearinghouse. 7 (a) The Director of Insurance shall establish a Medical Liability Insurance Resource Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse 8 shall be a list containing the names, street addresses, 9 10 telephone numbers, and company web site addresses of (i) all licensed, certified, or registered companies providing medical 11 liability insurance in this State to any health care 12 professionals or health care providers as defined in the 13 14 Managed Care Reform and Patients Rights Act, and (ii) all insurance producers, as defined in Article XXXI of the Illinois 15 Insurance Code, that provide access to medical liability 16 insurance in this State to any health care professionals or 17 health care providers as defined in the Managed Care Reform and 18 Patients Rights Act. The Clearinghouse shall be maintained on 19 20 the Department's web site and made available to the public upon 21 written request. (b) The Department of Insurance shall conduct and publish 22 an annual study of the impact of this amendatory Act of the 23 24 93rd General Assembly by county on the following: (1) The number of medical malpractice claims filed and 25 26 amounts recovered per claim. (2) The amounts of economic and non-economic damages 27 28 awarded per case. 29 (3) The amount of plaintiff and defense attorney fees 30 paid per case.

(4) The impact of the provisions of this amendatory Act

of the 93rd General Assembly on the cost and availability

of healing art malpractice coverage for hospitals and

physicians.

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(5) An estimate of the current hospitals' and health care professionals' healing art malpractice claims that are required to be reported to the Department and are covered by insurance companies regulated by the Department and an estimate of those claims that are not required to be reported to the Department.

Every 2 years the Director of Insurance shall make recommendations to the Governor, the Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader of the House, the President of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate on changes in the law necessary to maintain affordable and accessible professional liability insurance and these recommendations shall be made available to the public.

- 15 (215 ILCS 5/155.19) (from Ch. 73, par. 767.19)
- Sec. 155.19. Report of medical liability claims.
 - (a) All claims filed after December 31, 1976 with any insurer and all suits filed after December 31, 1976 in any court in this State, alleging liability on the part of any physician, hospital or other health care provider for medically related injuries, shall be reported to the Director of Insurance in such form and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director. The Director shall maintain complete and accurate records of all such claims and suits including their nature, amount, disposition and information as he may deem useful or desirable in observing and reporting on health care provider liability trends in this State. The Director shall release to appropriate disciplinary and licensing agencies any such data or information which may assist such agencies in improving the quality of health care or which may be useful to such agencies for the purpose of professional discipline.
 - (b) With due regard for appropriate maintenance of the

- confidentiality thereof, the Director shall may release from 1
- 2 time to time to the Governor, the General Assembly and the
- 3 general public aggregate statistical reports based on such data
- and information. The identity of any plaintiff, defendant, 4
- 5 attorneys, or insurance company shall not be disclosed by the
- 6 Department.
- (c) The Director may promulgate such rules and regulations 7
- 8 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this
- Section. 9

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- (Source: P.A. 79-1434.) 10
- Section 15. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is amended by 11
- changing Sections 7, 22, and 23 as follows: 12
- (225 ILCS 60/7) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-7) 13
- 14 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- Sec. 7. Medical Disciplinary Board. 15
- 16 (A) There is hereby created the Illinois State Medical
- 17 Disciplinary Board (hereinafter referred to
- 18 "Disciplinary Board"). The Disciplinary Board shall consist of
- 19 9 members, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the
- advice and consent of the Senate. All shall be residents of the 20
- State, not more than 5 of whom shall be members of the same

political party. Five members shall be physicians licensed to

the degree of doctor of medicine. Two shall be members of the

- 23 practice medicine in all of its branches in Illinois possessing
- 25 public, who shall not be engaged in any way, directly or
- 26 indirectly, as providers of health care. The 2 public members
- 27 shall act as voting members. One member shall be a physician
- licensed to practice in Illinois possessing the degree of 28
- 29 doctor of osteopathy or osteopathic medicine. One member shall
- 30 be a physician licensed to practice in Illinois and possessing
- 31 the degree of doctor of chiropractic.
- (B) Members of the Disciplinary Board shall be appointed 32

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for terms of 4 years. Upon the expiration of the term of any member, their successor shall be appointed for a term of 4 years by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall fill any vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Upon recommendation of the Board, any member of the Disciplinary Board may be removed by the Governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, or wilful neglect of duty, after notice, and a public hearing, unless such notice and hearing shall be expressly waived in writing. Each member shall serve on the Disciplinary Board until their successor is appointed and qualified. No member of the Disciplinary Board shall serve more than 2 consecutive 4 year terms.

In making appointments the Governor shall attempt to insure that the various social and geographic regions of the State of Illinois are properly represented.

In making the designation of persons to act for the several professions represented on the Disciplinary Board, the Governor shall give due consideration to recommendations by members of the respective professions and by organizations therein.

- (C) The Disciplinary Board shall annually elect one of its voting members as chairperson and one as vice chairperson. No officer shall be elected more than twice in succession to the same office. Each officer shall serve until their successor has been elected and qualified.
- 27 (D) (Blank).
 - (E) Four voting members of the Disciplinary Board shall constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the membership of the Disciplinary Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the Disciplinary Board. Any action taken by the Disciplinary Board under this Act may be authorized by resolution at any regular or special meeting and each such resolution shall take effect

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1 immediately. The Disciplinary Board shall meet at least 2 quarterly. The Disciplinary Board is empowered to adopt all 3 rules and regulations necessary and incident to the powers 4 granted to it under this Act.

- (F) Each member, and member-officer, of the Disciplinary Board shall receive a per diem stipend of \$250 as the Director of the Department, hereinafter referred to as the Director, shall determine. The Director shall also determine the per diem stipend that each ex-officio member shall receive. Each member shall be paid their necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties.
- (G) The Director shall select a Chief Medical Coordinator and not less than 2 a Deputy Medical Coordinators Coordinator who shall not be members of the Disciplinary Board. Each medical coordinator shall be a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, and the Director shall set their rates of compensation. The Director shall assign at least one medical coordinator to a region composed of Cook County and such other counties as the Director may deem appropriate, and such medical coordinators coordinator shall locate their office in Chicago. The Director shall assign at least one the remaining medical coordinator to regions to cover a region composed of the balance of counties in the State, and such medical coordinators coordinator shall locate their office in Springfield. Each medical coordinator shall be the chief enforcement officer of this Act in their assigned region and shall serve at the will of the Disciplinary Board.

The Director shall employ, in conformity with the Personnel Code, not less than one full time investigator for every 2,500 5000 physicians licensed in the State and such other full time investigators as the Director deems necessary. investigator shall be a college graduate with at least 2 years' investigative experience or one advanced medical year education. Upon the written request of the Disciplinary Board,

- the Director shall employ, in conformity with the Personnel
- 2 Code, such other professional, technical, investigative, and
- 3 clerical help, either on a full or part-time basis as the
- 4 Disciplinary Board deems necessary for the proper performance
- 5 of its duties.
- 6 (H) Upon the specific request of the Disciplinary Board,
- 7 signed by either the chairman, vice chairman, or a medical
- 8 coordinator of the Disciplinary Board, the Department of Human
- 9 Services or the Department of State Police shall make available
- 10 any and all information that they have in their possession
- 11 regarding a particular case then under investigation by the
- 12 Disciplinary Board.
- 13 (I) Members of the Disciplinary Board shall be immune from
- 14 suit in any action based upon any disciplinary proceedings or
- 15 other acts performed in good faith as members of the
- 16 Disciplinary Board.
- 17 (J) The Disciplinary Board may compile and establish a
- 18 statewide roster of physicians and other medical
- 19 professionals, including the several medical specialties, of
- such physicians and medical professionals, who have agreed to
- 21 serve from time to time as advisors to the medical
- 22 coordinators. Such advisors shall assist the medical
- 23 coordinators in their investigations and participation in
- 24 complaints against physicians. Such advisors shall serve under
- 25 contract and shall be reimbursed at a reasonable rate for the
- services provided, plus reasonable expenses incurred. While
- 27 serving in this capacity, the advisor, for any act undertaken
- in good faith and in the conduct of their duties under this
- 29 Section, shall be immune from civil suit.
- 30 (Source: P.A. 93-138, eff. 7-10-03.)
- 31 (225 ILCS 60/22) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-22)
- 32 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- 33 Sec. 22. Disciplinary action.

(A) The Department may revoke, suspend, place or
probationary status, <u>refuse to renew</u> , or take any other
disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper with
regard to the license or visiting professor permit of any
person issued under this Act to practice medicine, or to treat
human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative
surgery upon any of the following grounds:

- (1) Performance of an elective abortion in any place, locale, facility, or institution other than:
 - (a) a facility licensed pursuant to the Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Act;
 - (b) an institution licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act; or
 - (c) an ambulatory surgical treatment center or hospitalization or care facility maintained by the State or any agency thereof, where such department or agency has authority under law to establish and enforce standards for the ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization, or care facilities under its management and control; or
 - (d) ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization or care facilities maintained by the Federal Government; or
 - (e) ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization or care facilities maintained by any university or college established under the laws of this State and supported principally by public funds raised by taxation.
- (2) Performance of an abortion procedure in a wilful and wanton manner on a woman who was not pregnant at the time the abortion procedure was performed.
- (3) The conviction of a felony in this or any other jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in subsection B of this Section, whether or not related to practice under

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- this Act, or the entry of a guilty or nolo contendere plea 1 to a felony charge. 2
 - (4) Gross negligence in practice under this Act.
 - in dishonorable, Engaging unethical orunprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public.
 - Obtaining any fee by fraud, deceit, (6) or misrepresentation.
 - (7) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs defined in law as controlled substances, of alcohol, or of any other substances which results in the inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
 - (8) Practicing under a false or, except as provided by law, an assumed name.
 - (9) Fraud or misrepresentation in applying for, or procuring, a license under this Act or in connection with applying for renewal of a license under this Act.
 - (10) Making a false or misleading statement regarding their skill or the efficacy or value of the medicine, treatment, or remedy prescribed by them at their direction in the treatment of any disease or other condition of the body or mind.
 - (11) Allowing another person or organization to use their license, procured under this Act, to practice.
 - Disciplinary action of another state jurisdiction against a license or other authorization to practice as a medical doctor, doctor of osteopathy, doctor of osteopathic medicine or doctor of chiropractic, a certified copy of the record of the action taken by the other state or jurisdiction being prima facie evidence thereof.
 - (13) Violation of any provision of this Act or of the Medical Practice Act prior to the repeal of that Act, or violation of the rules, or a final administrative action of

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the Director, after consideration of the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board.

(14) Dividing with anyone other than physicians with whom the licensee practices in a partnership, Professional Association, limited liability company, or Medical or Professional Corporation any fee, commission, rebate or other form of compensation for any professional services not actually and personally rendered. Nothing contained in this subsection prohibits persons holding valid and current licenses under this Act from practicing medicine in partnership under a partnership agreement, including a limited liability partnership, in a limited liability company under the Limited Liability Company Act, in a corporation authorized by the Medical Corporation Act, as an association authorized by the Professional Association Act, or in a corporation under the Professional Corporation Act or from pooling, sharing, dividing or apportioning the fees and monies received by them or by the partnership, association in accordance with corporation or partnership agreement or the policies of the Board of Directors of the corporation or association. Nothing contained in this subsection prohibits 2 or corporations authorized by the Medical Corporation Act, from forming a partnership or joint venture of such and providing medical, corporations, surgical and scientific research and knowledge by employees of these corporations if such employees are licensed under this Act, or from pooling, sharing, dividing, or apportioning the fees and monies received by the partnership or joint venture in accordance with the partnership or joint venture agreement. Nothing contained in this subsection shall abrogate the right of 2 or more persons, holding valid and current licenses under this Act, to each receive adequate compensation for concurrently rendering professional

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services to a patient and divide a fee; provided, the patient has full knowledge of the division, and, provided, that the division is made in proportion to the services performed and responsibility assumed by each.

- (15) A finding by the Medical Disciplinary Board that the registrant after having his or her license placed on probationary status or subjected to conditions or restrictions violated the terms of the probation or failed to comply with such terms or conditions.
 - (16) Abandonment of a patient.
- (17)Prescribing, selling, administering, distributing, giving or self-administering any drug classified as a controlled substance (designated product) or narcotic for other than medically accepted therapeutic purposes.
- (18) Promotion of the sale of drugs, devices, appliances or goods provided for a patient in such manner as to exploit the patient for financial gain of the physician.
- (19) Offering, undertaking or agreeing to cure or treat disease by a secret method, procedure, treatment or medicine, or the treating, operating or prescribing for any human condition by a method, means or procedure which the licensee refuses to divulge upon demand of the Department.
- (20) Immoral conduct in the commission of any act including, but not limited to, commission of an act of sexual misconduct related to the licensee's practice.
- (21) Wilfully making or filing false records or reports in his or her practice as a physician, including, but not limited to, false records to support claims against the medical assistance program of the Department of Public Aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code.
- (22) Wilful omission to file or record, or wilfully impeding the filing or recording, or inducing another

person to omit to file or record, medical reports as required by law, or wilfully failing to report an instance of suspected abuse or neglect as required by law.

- (23) Being named as a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.
- (24) Solicitation of professional patronage by any corporation, agents or persons, or profiting from those representing themselves to be agents of the licensee.
- (25) Gross and wilful and continued overcharging for professional services, including filing false statements for collection of fees for which services are not rendered, including, but not limited to, filing such false statements for collection of monies for services not rendered from the medical assistance program of the Department of Public Aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code.
- (26) A pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates incapacity or incompetence to practice under this Act.
- (27) Mental illness or disability which results in the inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
- (28) Physical illness, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process, or loss of motor skill which results in a physician's inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
- (29) Cheating on or attempt to subvert the licensing examinations administered under this Act.
- (30) Wilfully or negligently violating the confidentiality between physician and patient except as

1 required by law.

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- (31) The use of any false, fraudulent, or deceptive statement in any document connected with practice under this Act.
- (32) Aiding and abetting an individual not licensed under this Act in the practice of a profession licensed under this Act.
- (33) Violating state or federal laws or regulations relating to controlled substances, legend drugs, and ephedra, as defined in the Ephedra Prohibition Act.
- (34) Failure to report to the Department any adverse final action taken against them by another licensing jurisdiction (any other state or any territory of the United States or any foreign state or country), by any peer review body, by any health care institution, by any professional society or association related to practice under this Act, by any governmental agency, by any law enforcement agency, or by any court for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.
- (35) Failure to report to the Department surrender of a license or authorization to practice as a medical doctor, a doctor of osteopathy, a doctor of osteopathic medicine, or doctor of chiropractic in another state or jurisdiction, or surrender of membership on any medical staff or in any medical or professional association or society, while under disciplinary investigation by any of those authorities or bodies, for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.
- (36) Failure to report to the Department any adverse judgment, settlement, or award arising from a liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in

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- (37) Failure to transfer copies of medical records as required by law.
- (38)Failure to furnish the Department, its investigators or representatives, relevant information, legally requested by the Department after consultation with the Chief Medical Coordinator or the Deputy Medical Coordinator.
- (39) Violating the Health Care Worker Self-Referral Act.
 - (40) Willful failure to provide notice when notice is required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995.
 - (41) Failure to establish and maintain records of patient care and treatment as required by this law.
 - (42) Entering into an excessive number of written collaborative agreements with licensed advanced practice nurses resulting in an inability to adequately collaborate and provide medical direction.
 - (43) Repeated failure to adequately collaborate with or provide medical direction to a licensed advanced practice nurse.

All proceedings to suspend, revoke, place on probationary status, or take any other disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper, with regard to a license on any of the foregoing grounds, must be commenced within 3 years next after receipt by the Department of a complaint alleging commission of or notice of the conviction order for any of the acts described herein. Except for the grounds numbered (8), (9) and (29), no action shall be commenced more than 5 years after the date of the incident or act alleged to have violated this Section; however, incidents or acts up to 10 years after the date of the incident or act alleged may be combined to allege a pattern of practice under item (26) of subsection (A) of this Section. In the event of the settlement of any claim or cause

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of action in favor of the claimant or the reduction to final judgment of any civil action in favor of the plaintiff, such claim, cause of action or civil action being grounded on the allegation that a person licensed under this Act was negligent in providing care, the Department shall have an additional period of 2 years one year from the date of notification to the Department under Section 23 of this Act of such settlement or final judgment in which to investigate and commence formal disciplinary proceedings under Section 36 of this Act, except as otherwise provided by law. The Department shall expunge the records of any discipline solely for administrative matters 3 years after final disposition, and records of any investigation concluded by dismissal or closure shall be expunged 10 years after the dismissal or closure. The time during which the holder of the license was outside the State of Illinois shall not be included within any period of time limiting the commencement of disciplinary action by the Department.

The entry of an order or judgment by any circuit court establishing that any person holding a license under this Act is a person in need of mental treatment operates as a suspension of that license. That person may resume their practice only upon the entry of a Departmental order based upon a finding by the Medical Disciplinary Board that they have been determined to be recovered from mental illness by the court and upon the Disciplinary Board's recommendation that they be permitted to resume their practice.

The Department may refuse to issue or take disciplinary action concerning the license of any person who fails to file a return, or to pay the tax, penalty or interest shown in a filed return, or to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty or interest, as required by any tax Act administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue, until such time as the requirements of any such tax Act are satisfied as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

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The Department, upon the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board, shall adopt rules which set forth standards to be used in determining:

- (a) when a person will be deemed sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust;
- (b) what constitutes dishonorable, unethical or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public;
- (c) what constitutes immoral conduct in the commission of any act, including, but not limited to, commission of an act of sexual misconduct related to the licensee's practice; and
- 13 (d) what constitutes gross negligence in the practice of medicine.

However, no such rule shall be admissible into evidence in any civil action except for review of a licensing or other disciplinary action under this Act.

In enforcing this Section, the Medical Disciplinary Board, upon a showing of a possible violation, may compel individual licensed to practice under this Act, or who has applied for licensure or a permit pursuant to this Act, to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both, as required by and at the expense of the Department. The examining physician or physicians shall be those specifically designated by the Disciplinary Board. The Medical Disciplinary Board or the Department may order the examining physician to present testimony concerning this mental or physical examination of the licensee or applicant. No information shall be excluded by reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communication between the licensee or applicant and the examining physician. The individual to be examined may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice present during all aspects of the examination. Failure of any individual to submit to mental or physical examination, when

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directed, shall be grounds for suspension of his or her license until such time as the individual submits to the examination if the Disciplinary Board finds, after notice and hearing, that the refusal to submit to the examination was without reasonable cause. If the Disciplinary Board finds a physician unable to practice because of the reasons set forth in this Section, the Disciplinary Board shall require such physician to submit to counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the Disciplinary Board, as a condition for continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice. Any physician, whose license was granted pursuant to Sections 9, 17, or 19 of this Act, or, continued, reinstated, renewed, disciplined or supervised, subject to such terms, conditions or restrictions who shall fail to comply with such terms, conditions or restrictions, or to complete a required program of care, counseling, or treatment, as determined by the Chief Medical Coordinator or Deputy Medical Coordinators, shall be referred to the Director for a determination as to whether the licensee shall have their license suspended immediately, pending a hearing by the Disciplinary Board. In instances in which the Director immediately suspends a license under this Section, a hearing upon such person's license must be convened by the Disciplinary Board within 15 days after such suspension and completed without appreciable delay. The Disciplinary Board shall have the authority to review the subject physician's record of treatment and counseling regarding the impairment, to the extent permitted by applicable federal statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of medical records.

An individual licensed under this Act, affected under this Section, shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the Disciplinary Board that they can resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards under the provisions of their license.

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The Department may promulgate rules for the imposition of fines in disciplinary cases, not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation of this Act. Fines may be imposed in conjunction with other forms of disciplinary action, but shall not be the exclusive disposition of any disciplinary action arising out of conduct resulting in death or injury to a patient. Any funds collected from such fines shall be deposited in the Medical Disciplinary Fund.

- (B) The Department shall revoke the license or visiting permit of any person issued under this Act to practice medicine or to treat human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery, who has been convicted a second time of committing any felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or who has been convicted a second time of committing a Class 1 felony under Sections 8A-3 and 8A-6 of the Illinois Public Aid Code. A person whose license or visiting permit is revoked under this subsection B of Section 22 of this Act shall be prohibited from practicing medicine or treating human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery.
- (C) The Medical Disciplinary Board shall recommend to the Department civil penalties and any other appropriate discipline in disciplinary cases when the Board finds that a willfully performed physician an abortion with knowledge that the person upon whom the abortion has been performed is a minor or an incompetent person without notice as required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995. Upon the Board's recommendation, the Department shall impose, for the first violation, a civil penalty of \$1,000 and for a second or subsequent violation, a civil penalty of \$5,000.
- 31 <u>(D) The Department may share discipline information</u>
 32 <u>regarding a person holding a license or permit under this Act</u>
 33 <u>with the Federation of State Medical Boards database.</u>
- 34 (Source: P.A. 89-18, eff. 6-1-95; 89-201, eff. 1-1-96; 89-626,

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eff. 8-9-96; 89-702, eff. 7-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.) 1

2 (225 ILCS 60/23) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-23)

3 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)

4 Sec. 23. Reports relating to professional conduct and capacity. 5

(A) Entities required to report.

(1) Health care institutions. The chief administrator or executive officer of any health care institution licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health shall report to the Disciplinary Board when any person's clinical privileges are terminated or are restricted based on a final determination, in accordance with that institution's by-laws or rules and regulations, that a person has either committed an act or acts which may directly threaten patient care, and not of an administrative nature, or that a person may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care. Such officer also shall report if a person accepts voluntary termination or restriction of clinical privileges in lieu of formal action based upon conduct related directly to patient care and not of an administrative nature, or in lieu of formal action seeking to determine whether a person may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care. The Medical Disciplinary Board shall, by rule, provide for the reporting to it of all instances in which a person, licensed under this Act, who is impaired by reason of age, drug or alcohol abuse or physical or impairment, is under supervision and, where appropriate, is in a program of rehabilitation. Such reports shall be strictly confidential and may be reviewed and considered only by the members of the Disciplinary Board, or by authorized staff as provided by rules of the

Disciplinary Board. Provisions shall be made for the periodic report of the status of any such person not less than twice annually in order that the Disciplinary Board shall have current information upon which to determine the status of any such person. Such initial and periodic reports of impaired physicians shall not be considered records within the meaning of The State Records Act and shall be disposed of, following a determination by the Disciplinary Board that such reports are no longer required, in a manner and at such time as the Disciplinary Board shall determine by rule. The filing of such reports shall be construed as the filing of a report for purposes of subsection (C) of this Section.

- (2) Professional associations. The President or chief executive officer of any association or society, of persons licensed under this Act, operating within this State shall report to the Disciplinary Board when the association or society renders a final determination that a person has committed unprofessional conduct related directly to patient care or that a person may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care.
- (3) Professional liability insurers. Every insurance company which offers policies of professional liability insurance to persons licensed under this Act, or any other entity which seeks to indemnify the professional liability of a person licensed under this Act, shall report to the Disciplinary Board the settlement of any claim or cause of action, or final judgment rendered in any cause of action, which alleged negligence in the furnishing of medical care by such licensed person when such settlement or final judgment is in favor of the plaintiff.
- (4) State's Attorneys. The State's Attorney of each county shall report to the Disciplinary Board all instances

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in which a person licensed under this Act is convicted or otherwise found guilty of the commission of any felony. The State's Attorney of each county may report to the Disciplinary Board through a verified complaint any instance in which the State's Attorney believes that a physician has willfully violated the notice requirements of the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995.

- (5) State agencies. All agencies, boards, commissions, departments, or other instrumentalities of the government of the State of Illinois shall report to the Disciplinary Board any instance arising in connection with operations of such agency, including the administration of any law by such agency, in which a person licensed under this Act has either committed an act or acts which may be a violation of this Act or which may constitute unprofessional conduct related directly to patient care or which indicates that a person licensed under this Act may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care.
- (B) Mandatory reporting. All reports required by items (34), (35), and (36) of subsection (A) of Section 22 and by Section 23 shall be submitted to the Disciplinary Board in a timely fashion. The reports shall be filed in writing within 60 days after a determination that a report is required under this Act. All reports shall contain the following information:
 - (1) The name, address and telephone number of the person making the report.
 - (2) The name, address and telephone number of the person who is the subject of the report.
 - (3) The name <u>and date of birth</u> or other means of identification of any patient or patients whose treatment is a subject of the report <u>and identification of the hospital or other health care facility where the care at issue in the report was rendered</u>, provided, however, no

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medical records may be revealed without the written consent of the patient or patients.

- (4) A brief description of the facts which gave rise to the issuance of the report, including the dates of any occurrences deemed to necessitate the filing of the report.
- (5) If court action is involved, the identity of the court in which the action is filed, along with the docket number and date of filing of the action.
- Any further pertinent information which reporting party deems to be an aid in the evaluation of the report.

The Department shall have the right to inform patients of the right to provide written consent for the Department to obtain copies of hospital and medical records. The Disciplinary Board or Department may <u>also</u> exercise the power under Section 38 of this Act to subpoena copies of hospital or medical records in mandatory report cases alleging death or permanent bodily injury when consent to obtain records is not provided by a patient or legal representative. Appropriate rules shall be adopted by the Department with the approval of the Disciplinary Board.

has received written reports When the Department concerning incidents required to be reported in items (34), (35), and (36) of subsection (A) of Section 22, the licensee's failure to report the incident to the Department under those items shall not be the sole grounds for disciplinary action.

Nothing contained in this Section shall act to in any way, waive or modify the confidentiality of medical reports and committee reports to the extent provided by law. Any information reported or disclosed shall be kept for the confidential use of the Disciplinary Board, the Medical Coordinators, the Disciplinary Board's attorneys, the medical investigative staff, and authorized clerical staff, provided in this Act, and shall be afforded the same status as

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- is provided information concerning medical studies in Part 21 1 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure. The only 2 3 exception is that the Department may disclose disciplinary information with a federal, state, or local law enforcement 4 5 agency pursuant to a subpoena in an ongoing criminal
- investigation and prosecution of a person for the commission of 6
- 7 a crime with no other disclosure or redisclosure.
 - Immunity from prosecution. Any individual organization acting in good faith, and not in a wilful and wanton manner, in complying with this Act by providing any report or other information to the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee, or assisting in the investigation or preparation of such information, or by voluntary reporting to the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee information regarding alleged violations of this Act by a person licensed under this Act, or by participating in proceedings of the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee, or by serving as a member of the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee, shall not, as a result of such actions, be subject to criminal prosecution or civil damages.
 - (D) Indemnification. Members of the Disciplinary Board, the Medical Coordinators, the Disciplinary Board's attorneys, the medical investigative staff, physicians retained under contract to assist and advise the medical coordinators in the investigation, and authorized clerical staff shall indemnified by the State for any actions occurring within the scope of services on the Disciplinary Board, done in good faith and not wilful and wanton in nature. The Attorney General shall defend all such actions unless he or she determines either that there would be a conflict of interest in such representation or that the actions complained of were not in good faith or were wilful and wanton.

33 Should the Attorney General decline representation, the member shall have the right to employ counsel of his or her 34

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1 choice, whose fees shall be provided by the State, after

approval by the Attorney General, unless there is a

determination by a court that the member's actions were not in

4 good faith or were wilful and wanton.

The member must notify the Attorney General within 7 days of receipt of notice of the initiation of any action involving services of the Disciplinary Board. Failure to so notify the Attorney General shall constitute an absolute waiver of the right to a defense and indemnification.

The Attorney General shall determine within 7 days after receiving such notice, whether he or she will undertake to represent the member.

(E) Deliberations of Disciplinary Board. Upon the receipt of any report called for by this Act, other than those reports of impaired persons licensed under this Act required pursuant to the rules of the Disciplinary Board, the Disciplinary Board shall notify in writing, by certified mail, the person who is the subject of the report. Such notification shall be made within 30 days of receipt by the Disciplinary Board of the report.

The notification shall include a written notice setting forth the person's right to examine the report. Included in such notification shall be the address at which the file is maintained, the name of the custodian of the reports, and the telephone number at which the custodian may be reached. The person who is the subject of the report shall submit a written statement responding, clarifying, adding to, or proposing the amending of the report previously filed. The person who is the subject of the report shall also submit with the written statement medical records related to the report. The statement and accompanying medical records shall become a permanent part of the file and must be received by the Disciplinary Board no more than 60 days after the date on which the person was notified by the Disciplinary Board of the existence of the

original report.

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The Disciplinary Board shall review all reports received by it, together with any supporting information and responding statements submitted by persons who are the subject of reports. The review by the Disciplinary Board shall be in a timely manner but in no event, shall the Disciplinary Board's initial review of the material contained in each disciplinary file be less than 61 days nor more than 180 days after the receipt of the initial report by the Disciplinary Board.

When the Disciplinary Board makes its initial review of the materials contained within its disciplinary files, the Disciplinary Board shall, in writing, make a determination as to whether there are sufficient facts to warrant further investigation or action. Failure to make such determination within the time provided shall be deemed to be a determination that there are not sufficient facts to warrant further investigation or action.

Should the Disciplinary Board find that there are not sufficient facts to warrant further investigation, or action, the report shall be accepted for filing and the matter shall be deemed closed and so reported to the Director. The Director shall then have 30 days to accept the Medical Disciplinary Board's decision or request further investigation. The Director shall inform the Board in writing of the decision to request further investigation, including the specific reasons for the decision. The individual or entity filing the original report or complaint and the person who is the subject of the report or complaint shall be notified in writing by the Director of any final action on their report or complaint.

(F) Summary reports. The Disciplinary Board shall prepare, on a timely basis, but in no event less than one every other month, a summary report of final actions taken upon disciplinary files maintained by the Disciplinary Board. The summary reports shall be sent by the Disciplinary Board to

- 1 every health care facility licensed by the Illinois Department
- of Public Health, every professional association and society of
- 3 persons licensed under this Act functioning on a statewide
- 4 basis in this State, the American Medical Association, the
- 5 American Osteopathic Association, the American Chiropractic
- 6 Association, all insurers providing professional liability
- 7 insurance to persons licensed under this Act in the State of
- 8 Illinois, the Federation of State Medical Licensing Boards, and
- 9 the Illinois Pharmacists Association.
- 10 (G) Any violation of this Section shall be a Class A
- 11 misdemeanor.
- 12 (H) If any such person violates the provisions of this
- 13 Section an action may be brought in the name of the People of
- 14 the State of Illinois, through the Attorney General of the
- 15 State of Illinois, for an order enjoining such violation or for
- 16 an order enforcing compliance with this Section. Upon filing of
- 17 a verified petition in such court, the court may issue a
- 18 temporary restraining order without notice or bond and may
- 19 preliminarily or permanently enjoin such violation, and if it
- 20 is established that such person has violated or is violating
- 21 the injunction, the court may punish the offender for contempt
- of court. Proceedings under this paragraph shall be in addition

to, and not in lieu of, all other remedies and penalties

- 24 provided for by this Section.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 89-18, eff. 6-1-95; 89-702, eff. 7-1-97; 90-699,
- 26 eff. 1-1-99.)

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- 27 Section 25. The Health Care Arbitration Act is amended by
- 28 changing Sections 8 and 9 as follows:
- 29 (710 ILCS 15/8) (from Ch. 10, par. 208)
- 30 Sec. 8. Conditions. Every health care arbitration
- 31 agreement shall be subject to the following conditions:
- 32 (a) The agreement is not a condition to the rendering of

- 1 health care services by any party and the agreement has been
- 2 executed by the recipient of health care services at the
- 3 inception of or during the term of provision of services for a
- 4 specific cause by either a health care provider or a hospital;
- 5 and
- 6 (b) The agreement is a separate instrument complete in 7 itself and not a part of any other contract or instrument; and
- 8 (c) The agreement may not limit, impair, or waive any 9 substantive rights or defenses of any party, including the 10 statute of limitations; and
- 11 (d) The agreement shall not limit, impair, or waive the 12 procedural rights to be heard, to present material evidence, to 13 cross-examine witnesses, and to be represented by an attorney, 14 or other procedural rights of due process of any party.
- (e) As a part of the discharge planning process the patient
 or, if appropriate, members of his family must be given a copy
 of the health care arbitration agreement previously executed by
 or for the patient and shall re affirm it. Failure to comply
 with this provision during the discharge planning process shall
 void the health care arbitration agreement.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 80-1012.)
- 22 (710 ILCS 15/9) (from Ch. 10, par. 209)
- Sec. 9. Mandatory Provisions.
- 24 (a) Every health care arbitration agreement shall be clearly captioned "Health Care Arbitration Agreement".
- 26 (b) Every health care arbitration agreement in relation to
 27 health care services rendered during hospitalization shall
 28 specify the date of commencement of hospitalization. Every
 29 health care arbitration agreement in relation to health care
 30 services not rendered during hospitalization shall state the
 31 specific cause for which the services are provided.
- 32 (c) Every health care arbitration agreement may be 33 cancelled by any signatory (1) within 60 days of its execution

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or within 60 days of the date of the patient's discharge from the hospital, or last date of treatment, whichever is later, as to an agreement in relation to health care services rendered during hospitalization, provided, that if executed other at the time of discharge of the patient from the hospital, the health care arbitration agreement be reaffirmed at the time of the discharge planning process in the same manner as provided for in the execution of the original agreement; or (2) within 60 days of the date of its execution, or the last date of treatment by the health care provider, whichever is later, as to an agreement in relation to health care services not rendered during hospitalization. Provided, that no health care arbitration agreement shall be valid after 10 $\frac{2}{2}$ years from the date of its execution. An employee of a hospital or health care provider who is not a signatory to an agreement may cancel such to himself until 30 days following his agreement as notification that he is a party to a dispute or issue on which arbitration has been demanded pursuant to such agreement. If any person executing a health care arbitration agreement dies before the period of cancellation as outlined above, the personal representative of the decedent shall have the right to cancel the health care arbitration agreement within 60 days of the date of his appointment as the legal representative of the decedent's estate. Provided, that if no legal representative is appointed within 6 months of the death of said decedent the next of kin of such decedent shall have the right to cancel the health care arbitration agreement within 8 months from the date of death.

(d) Every health care arbitration agreement shall contain immediately above the signature lines, in upper case type in printed letters of at least 3/16 inch height, a caption and paragraphs as follows:

"AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE HEALTH CARE

NEGLIGENCE CLAIMS 34

1 NOTICE TO PATIENT YOU CANNOT BE REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS AGREEMENT IN ORDER TO 2 3 RECEIVE TREATMENT. BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, YOUR RIGHT TO TRIAL BY A JURY OR A JUDGE IN A COURT WILL BE BARRED AS TO 4 5 ANY DISPUTE RELATING TO INJURIES THAT MAY RESULT FROM NEGLIGENCE DURING YOUR TREATMENT OR CARE, AND WILL BE 6 REPLACED BY AN ARBITRATION PROCEDURE. 7 8 THIS AGREEMENT MAY BE CANCELLED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF SIGNING OR 60 DAYS AFTER YOUR HOSPITAL DISCHARGE OR 60 DAYS AFTER 9 YOUR LAST <u>HEALTH CARE SERVICE</u> <u>MEDICAL TREATMENT</u> IN RELATION 10 HEALTH SERVICES TO CARE NOT RENDERED 11 DURING HOSPITALIZATION. 12 THIS AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT ANY CLAIMS WHICH MAY ARISE OUT 13 OF YOUR HEALTH CARE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO A PANEL OF 14 ARBITRATORS, RATHER THAN TO A COURT FOR DETERMINATION. THIS 15 AGREEMENT REQUIRES ALL PARTIES SIGNING IT TO ABIDE BY THE 16 DECISION OF THE ARBITRATION PANEL." 17 (e) an executed copy of the AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE HEALTH 18 CARE CLAIMS and any reaffirmation of that agreement as required 19 20 by this Act shall be given to the patient during the time of 21 the discharge planning process or at the time of discharge after last date of treatment. 22

(Source: P.A. 91-156, eff. 1-1-00.) 23

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24 Section 30. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by 25 changing Sections 2-101, 2-622, 2-1107.1, 2-1109, 2-1702, 2-1704, 8-1901, and 8-2501, and by adding Sections 2-1105.01, 26 2-1720, 8-2502, 8-2503, and 8-2504 as follows: 27

(735 ILCS 5/2-101) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-101) 28

Sec. 2-101. Generally. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every action must be commenced (1) in the county of residence of any defendant who is joined in good faith and with probable cause for the purpose of obtaining a judgment against

- 1 him or her and not solely for the purpose of fixing venue in
- 2 that county, or (2) in the county in which the transaction or
- 3 some part thereof occurred out of which the cause of action
- 4 arose.
- 5 Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every healing art
- 6 malpractice action must be commenced in the county where the
- 7 health care services were provided.
- If a check, draft, money order, or other instrument for the
- 9 payment of child support payable to or delivered to the State
- 10 Disbursement Unit established under Section 10-26 of the
- 11 Illinois Public Aid Code is returned by the bank or depository
- 12 for any reason, venue for the enforcement of any criminal
- 13 proceedings or civil cause of action for recovery and attorney
- 14 fees shall be in the county where the principal office of the
- 15 State Disbursement Unit is located.
- 16 If all defendants are nonresidents of the State, an action
- may be commenced in any county.
- If the corporate limits of a city, village or town extend
- into more than one county, then the venue of an action or
- 20 proceeding instituted by that municipality to enforce any fine,
- 21 imprisonment, penalty or forfeiture for violation of any
- ordinance of that municipality, regardless of the county in
- 23 which the violation was committed or occurred, may be in the
- 24 appropriate court (i) in the county wherein the office of the
- clerk of the municipality is located or (ii) in any county in
- 26 which at least 35% of the territory within the municipality's
- 27 corporate limits is located.
- 28 (Source: P.A. 91-212, eff. 7-20-99.)
- 29 (735 ILCS 5/2-622) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-622)
- 30 (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7,
- 31 which has been held unconstitutional)
- 32 Sec. 2-622. Healing art malpractice.
- 33 (a) In any action, whether in tort, contract or otherwise,

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in which the plaintiff seeks damages for injuries or death by reason of medical, hospital, or other healing art malpractice, the plaintiff's attorney or the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is proceeding pro se, shall file an affidavit, attached to the original and all copies of the complaint, declaring one of the following:

> 1. That the affiant has consulted and reviewed the facts of the case with a health professional who the affiant reasonably believes: (i) is knowledgeable in the relevant issues involved in the particular action; (ii) practices or has practiced within the last 6 years or teaches or has taught within the last 6 years in the same area of health care or medicine that is at issue in the particular action; and (iii) meets the minimum requirements set forth in 8-2501; and (iv) is qualified by experience or demonstrated competence in the subject of the health professional case; that the reviewing determined in a written report, after a review of the medical record and other relevant material involved in the particular action that there is a reasonable and meritorious cause for the filing of such action; and that the affiant has concluded on the basis of the reviewing health professional's review and consultation that there is a reasonable and meritorious cause for filing of such action. If the affidavit is filed as to a defendant who is a physician licensed to treat human ailments without the use of drugs or medicines and without operative surgery, a dentist, a podiatrist, a psychologist, or a naprapath, the written report must be from a health professional licensed in the same profession, with the same class of license, as the defendant. For affidavits filed as to all other defendants, the written report must be from a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches. In either event, the affidavit must identify the profession of

the reviewing health professional. A copy of the written report, clearly identifying the plaintiff and the reasons for the reviewing health professional's determination that a reasonable and meritorious cause for the filing of the action exists, must be attached to the affidavit, but information which would identify the reviewing health professional may be deleted from the copy so attached. The report shall include the name and address of the reviewing health professional and documentation of compliance with requirements set forth in 8-2501.

- 2. That the affiant was unable to obtain a consultation required by paragraph 1 because a statute of limitations would impair the action and the consultation required could not be obtained before the expiration of the statute of limitations. If an affidavit is executed pursuant to this paragraph, the certificate and written report required by paragraph 1 shall be filed within 90 days after the filing of the complaint. No additional 90 day extensions shall be granted. The defendant shall be excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 30 days after being served with a certificate required by paragraph 1.
- 3. That a request has been made by the plaintiff or his attorney for examination and copying of records pursuant to Part 20 of Article VIII of this Code and the party required to comply under those Sections has failed to produce such records within 60 days of the receipt of the request. If an affidavit is executed pursuant to this paragraph, the certificate and written report required by paragraph 1 shall be filed within 90 days following receipt of the requested records. All defendants except those whose failure to comply with Part 20 of Article VIII of this Code is the basis for an affidavit under this paragraph shall be excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 30 days after being served with the certificate required by

1 paragraph 1.

- (b) Where a certificate and written report are required pursuant to this Section a separate certificate and written report shall be filed as to each defendant who has been named in the complaint and shall be filed as to each defendant named at a later time.
- (c) Where the plaintiff intends to rely on the doctrine of "res ipsa loquitur", as defined by Section 2-1113 of this Code, the certificate and written report must state that, in the opinion of the reviewing health professional, negligence has occurred in the course of medical treatment. The affiant shall certify upon filing of the complaint that he is relying on the doctrine of "res ipsa loquitur".
- (d) When the attorney intends to rely on the doctrine of failure to inform of the consequences of the procedure, the attorney shall certify upon the filing of the complaint that the reviewing health professional has, after reviewing the medical record and other relevant materials involved in the particular action, concluded that a reasonable health professional would have informed the patient of the consequences of the procedure.
- (e) Allegations and denials in the affidavit, made without reasonable cause and found to be untrue, shall subject the party pleading them or his attorney, or both, to the payment of reasonable expenses, actually incurred by the other party by reason of the untrue pleading, together with reasonable attorneys' fees to be summarily taxed by the court upon motion made within 30 days of the judgment or dismissal. In no event shall the award for attorneys' fees and expenses exceed those actually paid by the moving party, including the insurer, if any. In proceedings under this paragraph (e), the moving party shall have the right to depose and examine any and all reviewing health professionals who prepared reports used in conjunction with an affidavit required by this Section.

such report.

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- (f) A reviewing health professional who in good faith 1 prepares a report used in conjunction with an affidavit 2 3 required by this Section shall have civil immunity from liability which otherwise might result from the preparation of 4
- (g) The failure to file a certificate required by this 6 7 Section shall be grounds for dismissal under Section 2-619.
- 8 (h) This Section does not apply to or affect any actions pending at the time of its effective date, but applies to cases 9 10 filed on or after its effective date.
- (i) This amendatory Act of 1997 does not apply to or affect 11 any actions pending at the time of its effective date, but 12 applies to cases filed on or after its effective date. 13
- (j) This amendatory Act of 93rd General Assembly does not 14 apply to or affect any actions pending at the time of its 15 effective date, but applies to cases filed on or after its 16 effective date. 17
- (Source: P.A. 86-646; 90-579, eff. 5-1-98.) 18
- 19 (735 ILCS 5/2-1105.01 new)
- 20 Sec. 2-1105.01. Personal assets protected in healing art 21 malpractice cases. In all cases, whether tort, contract, or otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages by reason of 22 23 medical healing art malpractice, the amount of the recovery 24 shall be limited to an amount that is covered by the 25 physician's medical malpractice insurance or liability insurance provided the physician maintains at least a minimum 26 of \$1,000,000 in insurance coverage per occurrence and 27 28 \$3,000,000 in the aggregate. Corporate assets are subject to attachment for satisfaction of a judgment. In no event shall a 29 30 physician be liable in an amount that would cause him or her to forfeit any of his or her personal assets. 31

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(Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 1 2 which has been held unconstitutional)

3 Sec. 2-1107.1. Jury instruction in tort actions.

- (a) In all actions on account of bodily injury or death or physical damage to property based on negligence, or product liability based on strict tort liability, the court shall instruct the jury in writing that the defendant shall be found not liable if the jury finds that the contributory fault of the plaintiff is more than 50% of the proximate cause of the injury or damage for which recovery is sought.
- 11 (b) In all healing art malpractice actions, the court shall instruct the jury in writing, to the extent that it is true, 12 that any award of compensatory damages will not be taxable 13 under federal or State income tax law. 14
- The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of 15 the 93rd General Assembly apply to causes of action filed on or 16 after its effective date. 17
- (Source: P.A. 84-1431.) 18
- 19 (735 ILCS 5/2-1109) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1109)
- (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 20 which has been held unconstitutional) 21
- Sec. 2-1109. Itemized verdicts. 22
- (a) In every case where damages for bodily injury or death 23 24 to the person are assessed by the jury the verdict shall be 25 itemized so as to reflect the monetary distribution, if any, among economic loss and non-economic loss, if any, and, in 26 27 healing art medical malpractice cases, further itemized so as 28 to reflect the distribution of economic loss by category, such itemization of economic loss by category to include: (a) 29 30 amounts intended to compensate for reasonable expenses which have been incurred, or which will be incurred, for necessary 31 32 medical, surgical, x-ray, dental, or other health rehabilitative services, drugs, and therapy; (b) amounts 33

- intended to compensate for lost wages or loss of earning 1
- capacity; and (c) all other economic losses claimed by the 2
- 3 plaintiff or granted by the jury. Each category of economic
- 4 loss shall be further itemized into amounts intended to
- 5 compensate for losses which have been incurred prior to the
- verdict and amounts intended to compensate for future losses 6
- 7 which will be incurred in the future.
- (b) In all actions on account of bodily injury or death 8
- based on negligence, including healing art malpractice 9
- actions, the following terms have the following meanings: 10
- (i) "Economic loss" or "economic damages" means all 11
- damages that are tangible, such as damages for past and 12
- future medical expenses, loss of income or earnings and 13
- 14 other property loss.
- (ii) "Non-economic loss" or "non-economic damages" 15
- means damages that are intangible, including but not 16
- limited to damages for pain and suffering, disability, 17
- disfigurement, loss of consortium, and loss of society. 18
- (iii) "Compensatory damages" or "actual damages" are 19
- 20 the sum of economic and non-economic damages.
- 21 (c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to create a
- cause of action. 22
- (d) This amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly 23
- applies to causes of action filed on or after its effective 24
- 25 date.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 84-7.)
- 27 (735 ILCS 5/2-1702) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1702)
- 28 (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7,
- which has been held unconstitutional) 29
- 30 Sec. 2-1702. Economic/Non-Economic Loss. As used in this
- Part, "economic loss" and "non-economic loss" have the same 31
- 32 meanings as in Section 2-1109(b). +
- (a) "Economic loss" means all pecuniary harm for which 33

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are recoverable.

(b) "Non-economic loss" means loss of consortium 2

3 nonpecuniary harm for which damages are

including, without limitation, damages

inconvenience, disfigurement, and physical impairment.

(Source: P.A. 84-7.) 6

7 (735 ILCS 5/2-1704) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1704)

Sec. 2-1704. Healing art malpractice Medical Malpractice Action. As used in this Code Part, "healing art medical malpractice action" means any action, whether in tort, contract or otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages for injuries or death by reason of medical, hospital, or other healing art malpractice including but not limited to medical, hospital, nursing home, nursing, dental, or podiatric malpractice. The term "healing art" shall not include care and treatment by spiritual means through prayer in accord with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination.

18 (Source: P.A. 84-7.)

19 (735 ILCS 5/2-1720 new)

Sec. 2-1720. The Blue Ribbon Commission. 20

(a) The General Assembly finds as follows:

(1) The existing system for resolving medical malpractice disputes has adversely affected the access to and provision of health care in Illinois. Large jury verdicts have resulted in high malpractice insurance premiums and, in some cases, a complete denial of coverage. As a result, some physicians have either relocated their practices or retired from the practice of medicine. This adversely affects the ability of the citizens of this State to obtain high-quality health care, which, in turn, adversely affects the economic and social viability of our communities.

1	(2) Adoption of alternative dispute resolution
2	systems, including but not limited to no fault, mandatory
3	mediation, or some elements of the workers' compensation
4	system, including but not limited to the administrative
5	adjudication of disputes by qualified arbitrators, may
6	result in more equitable resolution of medical malpractice
7	disputes than the current system.
8	(b) There is created the Blue Ribbon Commission on Medical
9	Malpractice Reform consisting of the following:
10	(1) The President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of
11	the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives,
12	and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives
13	shall each appoint 1 member.
14	(2) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the
15	House of Representatives shall jointly select a certified
16	actuary to serve as a member.
17	(3) The Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority
18	Leader of the House of Representatives shall jointly select
19	a certified actuary to serve as a member.
20	(4) One additional member as designated by each of the
21	following groups:
22	(A) The Illinois Trial Lawyers Association.
23	(B) The Illinois State Medical Society.
24	(C) The Illinois State Bar Association.
25	(D) The Illinois Hospital Association.
26	(E) The Illinois Long Term Care Association.
27	(F) The ISMIE Mutual Insurance Company.
28	(G) The American Insurance Association.
29	(H) The Illinois Insurance Association.
30	(I) The Chicago Bar Association.
31	(c) The Commission shall elect one of its legislative
32	members to serve as chairperson. The Commission shall meet at
33	the call of the chairperson. Members of the Commission shall
34	not be compensated for their service, but shall be reimbursed

- for the actual expenses incurred in the performance of their 1
- duties. The General Assembly shall provide technical and other 2
- 3 support services to the Commission as needed.
- (d) The Commission shall study the advisability of 4
- 5 implementing an alternative system for the resolution of
- healing art malpractice disputes including but not limited to 6
- 7 no fault, mandatory mediation and some elements of the current
- workers' compensation system, including but not limited to the 8
- administrative adjudication of disputes by qualified 9
- arbitrators. The Commission shall consider funding mechanisms, 10
- constitutional and other legal issues, economic issues, and any 11
- other matters deemed advisable by the Commission. 12
- The Commission shall report its findings and specific 13
- recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly no 14
- 15 later than March 1, 2005.

- 16 (735 ILCS 5/8-1901) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-1901)
- 17 Sec. 8-1901. Admission of liability - Effect.
- (a) The providing of, or payment for, medical, surgical, 18
- 19 hospital, or rehabilitation services, facilities, or equipment
- 20 by or on behalf of any person, or the offer to provide, or pay

for, any one or more of the foregoing, shall not be construed

- as an admission of any liability by such person or persons. 22
- Testimony, writings, records, reports or information with 23
- respect to the foregoing shall not be admissible in evidence as 24
- 25 an admission of any liability in any action of any kind in any
- 26 court or before any commission, administrative agency, or other
- 27 tribunal in this State, except at the instance of the person or
- 28 persons so making any such provision, payment or offer.
- 29 (b) Any expression of grief, apology, remedial action, or
- 30 explanation provided by a health care provider, including, but
- not limited to, a statement that the health care provider is 31
- 32 "sorry" for the outcome to a patient, the patient's family, or
- the patient's legal representative about an inadequate or 33

- 1 unanticipated treatment or care outcome that is provided within 72 hours of when the provider knew or should have known of the 2 3 potential cause of such outcome shall not be admissible as evidence, nor discoverable in any action of any kind in any 4 5 court or before any tribunal, board, agency, or person. The disclosure of any such information, whether proper, or 6 7 improper, shall not waive or have any effect upon its confidentiality, nondiscoverability, or inadmissibility. As 8 used in this Section, a "health care provider" is any hospital, 9 10 nursing home or other facility, or employee or agent thereof, a 11 physician, or other licensed health care professional. Nothing in this Section precludes the discovery or admissibility of any 12 other facts regarding the patient's treatment or outcome as 13
- 15 (Source: P.A. 82-280.)

otherwise permitted by law.

- (735 ILCS 5/8-2501) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-2501) 16
- 17 (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 18 which has been held unconstitutional)
- 19 Sec. 8-2501. Expert Witness Standards. In any case in which 20 the standard of care applicable to given by a medical professional profession is at issue, the court shall apply the 21 22 following standards to determine if a witness qualifies as an 23 expert witness and can testify on the issue of the appropriate 24 standard of care.
- 25 (a) Whether the witness is board certified or board eligible in the same medical specialties as the defendant and 26 is familiar with the same Relationship of the medical 27 28 specialties of the witness to the medical problem or problems, 29 or and the type of treatment administered in the case;
- 30 (b) Whether the witness has devoted 75% a substantial portion of his or her working hours time to the practice of 31 medicine, teaching or University based research in relation to 32 the medical care and type of treatment at issue which gave rise 33

- to the medical problem of which the plaintiff complains;
- 2 (c) whether the witness is licensed by a state or the
- <u>District of Columbia</u> in the same profession as the defendant; 3
- 4 and

- (d) whether, in the case against a nonspecialist, the 5
- witness can demonstrate a sufficient familiarity with the 6
- standard of care practiced in this State. 7
- 8 An expert shall provide proof of active practice, teaching,
- or engaging in university-based research. If retired, an expert 9
- must provide proof of attendance and completion of continuing 10
- education courses for 3 years previous to giving testimony. An 11
- expert who has not actively practiced, taught, or been engaged 12
- 13 in university-based research for 10 years may not be qualified
- 14 as an expert witness.
- 15 This amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly applies to
- causes of action filed on or after its effective date. 16
- (Source: P.A. 84-7.) 17
- 18 (735 ILCS 5/8-2502 new)
- 19 Sec. 8-2502. Annuity evidence. Any party in a medical
- 20 malpractice action may introduce structured annuity evidence
- 21 to pay for any future damages that may be awarded to the
- plaintiff provided that the following conditions are 22
- 23 satisfied:
- 24 (1) the witness providing the evidence has specialized
- 25 in purchasing structured annuities for at least 5 years and
- 26 has the ability to obtain price quotes from at least 3
- companies offering structured annuities; and 27
- 28 (2) the structured annuity price quotes are from
- companies that have at least a "A+" rating from A.M. Best 29
- 30 and "AA" rating from another rating agency. The companies
- making these structured annuity price quotes must agree to 31
- 32 keep the price quotes in place until entry of a judgment in
- the action. 33

Any evidence satisfying the conditions specified in this 1 Section shall not be subject to any evidentiary objections 2 3 based upon hearsay, speculation, or other grounds asserting the unreliability or inadmissability of such evidence. Any 4 5 defendant who introduces structured annuity testimony must cooperate with the plaintiff in purchasing a structured annuity 6 to cover any awarded future damages. 7

(735 ILCS 5/8-2503 new) 8

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Sec. 8-2503. Guaranteed future medical expenses.

(a) If liability for future medical and life care is found in an action under this Act, the trier of fact, in addition to other appropriate findings, shall make a finding as to the future annual medical and other costs of health and life care of the plaintiff. The future medical and life care damages outlined in this Section shall not be subject to further itemization or specification by the trier of fact.

(b) In any medical malpractice action for injury or damages against a health care provider under this Act, the circuit court shall enter a judgment ordering that money damages or its equivalent for future medical and life care costs of the plaintiff be paid by guaranteed payments rather than by a lump-sum payment. In entering a judgment ordering a payment of such payments, the court shall make a specific finding as to the dollar amount of guaranteed payments, which shall compensate the plaintiff for such future damages. As used in this Section, "quaranteed payment" means the payment of money or delivery of other forms of security such as structured settlements, annuities, or other insurance products to the plaintiff at regular intervals.

The judgment ordering the payment of future damages by guaranteed payments shall specify the recipient of the payments, the dollar amount of the payments, the interval between payments, and the number of payments or the period of

1	time over which payments shall be made. Such payments shall
2	only be subject to modification in the event of the death of
3	the plaintiff.
4	(c) All future damages for medical and life care expenses
5	paid by quaranteed payments as under this Section shall accrue
6	for as long as such expenses are incurred for the injured
7	plaintiff.
8	(d) An assignment of or an agreement to assign any right to
9	receive guaranteed payment for future medical and life care
10	expenses contained in a judgment is enforceable only as to
11	amounts:
12	(1) for the costs of products, services, or
13	accommodations provided or to be provided by the assignee
14	for medical or other health or life care of the plaintiff;
15	<u>or</u>
16	(2) for attorney's fees and other expenses of
17	litigation incurred in securing the judgment.
18	(735 ILCS 5/8-2504 new)
19	Sec. 8-2504. Hospital liability; agency. Any hospital or
20	hospital affiliate that can show any of the following shall not
21	be liable for the medical care provided by a member of the
22	hospital's medical staff under any claim based upon apparent,
23	implied, or ostensible agency as a matter of law:
24	(1) The patient or the patient's representative signed
25	a document acknowledging an awareness that the physicians
26	treating the patient are not the agents of the hospital.
27	(2) The patient's physician referred the patient to the
28	hospital for the care that led to the claim.
29	(3) The patient's treating physician informed the
30	patient that the physician was not an agent of the hospital
31	before rendering treatment.
32	(4) The patient admits that the treating physician's
33	agency status with the hospital was not a factor in

- 1 selecting the hospital.
- (5) The patient was unaware of his or her surroundings 2
- when brought to the hospital. 3
- Section 35. The Good Samaritan Act is amended by changing 4
- Sections 25 and 30 as follows: 5
- 6 (745 ILCS 49/25)
- 7 Sec. 25. Physicians; exemption from civil liability for
- emergency care. Any person licensed under the Medical Practice 8
- 9 Act of 1987 or any person licensed to practice the treatment of
- 10 human ailments in any other state or territory of the United
- States who, in good faith, provides emergency care without fee 11
- 12 to a person, shall not, as a result of his or her acts or
- 13 omissions, except willful or wanton misconduct on the part of
- 14 the person, in providing the care, be liable for civil damages.
- This good faith immunity applies to physicians licensed to 15
- practice medicine in all its branches, including retired 16
- physicians providing care pursuant to an emergency department 17
- 18 on call list without fee to a person.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.)
- 20 (745 ILCS 49/30)
- 21 Sec. 30. Free medical clinic; exemption from civil
- 22 liability for services performed without compensation.
- 23 (a) A person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of
- 1987, including but not limited to retired physicians, a person 24
- 25 licensed to practice the treatment of human ailments in any
- 26 other state or territory of the United States, or a health care
- 27 professional, including but not limited to an advanced practice
- 28 nurse, physician assistant, nurse, pharmacist, physical
- 29 therapist, podiatrist, or social worker licensed in this State
- 30 or any other state or territory of the United States, who, in
- good faith, provides medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice as 31

willful or wanton misconduct.

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- a part of the services of an established free medical clinic 1 providing care, including but not limited to home visits, 2 3 without charge to medically indigent patients which is limited 4 to care that does not require the services of a licensed 5 hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center and who receives no fee or compensation from that source shall not be 6 7 liable for civil damages as a result of his or her acts or 8 omissions in providing that medical treatment, except for
 - (b) For purposes of this Section, a "free medical clinic" is an organized community based program providing medical care without charge to individuals unable to pay for it, at which the care provided does not include the use of general anesthesia or require an overnight stay in a health-care facility.
 - (c) The provisions of subsection (a) of this Section do not apply to a particular case unless the free medical clinic has posted in a conspicuous place on its premises an explanation of the exemption from civil liability provided herein.
 - (d) The immunity from civil damages provided under subsection (a) also applies to physicians, hospitals, and other health care providers that provide further medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice, including but not limited to hospitalization, office visits, and home visits, to a patient upon referral from an established free medical clinic without fee or compensation.
 - (d-5) A free medical clinic may receive reimbursement from the Illinois Department of Public Aid or may receive partial reimbursement from a patient based upon his or her ability to pay, provided any reimbursements shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of operating the free medical clinic and may not be used, in whole or in part, to provide a fee or other compensation to any person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 or any other health care professional who is

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receiving an exemption under this Section. Medical care shall 1 not include an overnight stay in a health care facility. 2

- (e) Nothing in this Section prohibits a free medical clinic from accepting voluntary contributions for medical services provided to a patient who has acknowledged his or her ability and willingness to pay a portion of the value of the medical services provided.
- (f) Any voluntary contribution collected for providing care at a free medical clinic shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of operating the clinic. No portion of any moneys collected shall be used to provide a fee or other compensation to any person licensed under Medical Practice Act of 1987.
- (Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.) 14
- Section 900. Severability. If any provision of this Act or 15 its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, 16 17 the invalidity of that provision or application does not affect 18 other provisions or applications of this Act that can be given 19 effect without the invalid provision or application.
- Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 20 21 becoming law.".