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By the Committee on Health Policy

588-03183-19 20197078

A bill to be entitled An act relating to health care; amending s. 394.4615, F.S.; requiring a service provider to furnish and provide access to clinical records within a specified timeframe after receiving a request for such records; providing a conditional requirement that such records be furnished in the manner chosen by the requester; authorizing the service provider to charge a reasonable cost associated with reproducing such records; providing for a special service charge under specified conditions; amending s. 395.3025, F.S.; requiring a licensed facility to furnish and provide access to patient records within a specified timeframe after receiving a request for such records; providing a conditional requirement that such records be furnished in the manner chosen by the requester; authorizing the licensed facility to charge a reasonable cost associated with reproducing such records; providing for a special service charge under specified conditions; revising provisions relating to the appropriate disclosure of patient records without consent; amending s. 397.501, F.S.; requiring a service provider to furnish and provide access to records within a specified timeframe after receiving a request from an individual or an individual's legal representative; defining the term "legal representative"; providing a conditional requirement that such records be furnished in the manner chosen by

the requester; authorizing the service provider to

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charge a reasonable cost associated with reproducing such records; providing for a special service charge under specified conditions; amending s. 400.145, F.S.; requiring a nursing home facility to furnish and provide access to records within a specified timeframe after receiving a request; providing a conditional requirement that such records be furnished in the manner chosen by the requester; authorizing the nursing home facility to charge a reasonable cost associated with reproducing such records; providing for a special service charge under specified conditions; amending s. 456.057, F.S.; requiring certain licensed health care practitioners to furnish and provide access to copies of reports and records within a specified timeframe after receiving a request from a patient or a patient's legal representative; authorizing such licensed health care practitioners to impose reasonable terms necessary to preserve such reports and records; defining the term "legal representative"; authorizing such licensed health care practitioners to charge a reasonable cost associated with reproducing such reports and records; providing for a special service charge under specified conditions; amending s. 395.1012, F.S.; requiring a licensed hospital to provide specified information and data relating to patient safety and quality measures to a patient under certain circumstances or to any person upon request; creating s. 395.1052, F.S.; requiring a hospital to notify a patient's primary

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care provider within a specified timeframe after the patient's admission; requiring a hospital to inform a patient, upon admission, of the option to request consultation between the hospital's treating physician and the patient's primary care provider or specialist provider; requiring a hospital to notify a patient's primary care provider of the patient's discharge and provide specified information and records to the primary care provider within a specified timeframe after discharge; amending s. 395.301, F.S.; requiring a licensed facility, upon placing a patient on observation status, to immediately notify the patient of such status using a specified form; requiring that such notification be documented in the patient's medical records and discharge papers; amending s. 624.27, F.S.; expanding the scope of direct primary care agreements, which are renamed "direct health care agreements"; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 627.42393, F.S.; prohibiting certain health insurers from employing step-therapy protocols under certain circumstances; defining the term "health coverage plan"; amending s. 641.31, F.S.; prohibiting certain health maintenance organizations from employing step-therapy protocols under certain circumstances; defining the term "health coverage plan"; amending s. 409.973, F.S.; prohibiting Medicaid managed care plans from employing step-therapy protocols under certain circumstances; creating s. 627.4303, F.S.; defining the term "health insurer";

prohibiting limitations on price transparency with patients in contracts between health insurers and health care providers; prohibiting a health insurer from requiring an insured to make a certain payment for a covered service under certain circumstances; creating s. 456.4501, F.S.; implementing the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact in this state; providing for an interstate medical licensure process; providing requirements for multistate practice and telemedicine practice; providing effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Present subsections (3) through (11) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (13), respectively, and new subsections (3) and (4) are added to that section, to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

- (3) (a) Within 14 working days after receiving a request made in accordance with paragraphs (2) (a), (b), or (c), a service provider must furnish applicable clinical records in its possession.
- (b) If a service provider maintains a system of electronic health records as defined in s. 408.051, the service provider shall furnish the requested records in the manner chosen by the requester, which may include paper documents, electronic format, access through a web-based patient portal, or submission through a patient's electronic personal health record.
 - (4) The service provider may charge a requester no more

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than the reasonable costs of reproducing the clinical records, including reasonable staff time.

- (a) The reasonable costs of reproducing paper copies of written or typed documents or reports may not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for all pages thereafter.
- (b) The reasonable costs of reproducing X-rays and other forms of images shall be the actual costs. Actual costs shall be the sum of the cost of the material and supplies used to duplicate the record and the labor and overhead costs associated with the duplication.
- (c) If the nature or volume of the clinical records requested to be copied requires extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance by personnel of the service provider, or both, the service provider may charge, in addition to the charges imposed under paragraphs (a) and (b), a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the cost incurred for such extensive use of information technology resources or the labor cost of the personnel providing the service which is actually incurred by the service provider or attributable to the service provider for the clerical and supervisory assistance required, or both.
- (d) The charges established in this subsection apply to all records furnished, whether directly from a service provider or from a copy service acting on behalf of the service provider.

 However, a patient whose records are copied or searched for the purpose of continuing to receive care is not required to pay a charge for copying or for the search.

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Section 2. Subsection (1) and paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 395.3025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 395.3025 Patient and personnel records; copies; examination.—

- (1) (a) Any licensed facility shall, upon written request, and only after discharge of the patient, furnish, in a timely manner as provided in paragraph (b), without delays for legal review, to any person admitted therein for care and treatment or treated thereat, or to any such person's guardian, curator, or personal representative, or in the absence of one of those persons, to the next of kin of a decedent or the parent of a minor, or to anyone designated by such person in writing, a true and correct copy of all patient records, including X rays, and insurance information concerning such person, which records are in the possession of the licensed facility, provided the person requesting such records agrees to pay a charge as provided in paragraph (d).
- (b) Within 14 working days after receiving a request made in accordance with paragraph (a), a licensed facility must furnish applicable patient records in its possession.
- (c) If a licensed facility maintains a system of electronic health records as defined in s. 408.051, the licensed facility shall furnish the requested records in the manner chosen by the requester, which may include paper documents, electronic format, access through a web-based patient portal, or submission through a patient's electronic personal health record.
- (d) The licensed facility may charge a requester no more than the reasonable costs of reproducing the patient records, including reasonable staff time.

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1. The reasonable costs of reproducing paper copies of written or typed documents or reports may not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for all pages thereafter.

- 2. The reasonable costs of reproducing X-rays and other forms of images shall be the actual costs. Actual costs shall be the sum of the cost of the material and supplies used to duplicate the record and the labor and overhead costs associated with the duplication.
- 3. If the nature or volume of the patient records requested to be copied requires extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance by personnel of the licensed facility, or both, the licensed facility may charge, in addition to the charges imposed under subparagraphs 1. and 2., a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the cost incurred for such extensive use of information technology resources or the labor cost of the personnel providing the service which is actually incurred by the licensed facility or attributable to the licensed facility for the clerical and supervisory assistance required, or both.
- 4. The charges established in this paragraph The exclusive charge for copies of patient records may include sales tax and actual postage, and, except for nonpaper records that are subject to a charge not to exceed \$2, may not exceed \$1 per page. A fee of up to \$1 may be charged for each year of records requested. These charges shall apply to all records furnished, whether directly from the facility or from a copy service acting providing these services on behalf of the facility. However, a

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patient whose records are copied or searched for the purpose of continuing to receive medical care is not required to pay a charge for copying or for the search.

- (e) If a person authorized to receive copies of patient records under paragraph (a) requests to examine the licensed facility's original records pertaining to the patient, the licensed facility shall, within 10 working days after receiving such a request, provide such person with access to examine such original records, microforms, or other suitable reproductions of such records in its possession. A licensed facility may impose any reasonable terms necessary to ensure further allow any such person to examine the original records in its possession, or microforms or other suitable reproductions of the records, upon such reasonable terms as shall be imposed to assure that the records will not be damaged, destroyed, or altered.
- (4) Patient records are confidential and <u>may</u> <u>must</u> not be disclosed without the consent of the patient or his or her legal representative; however, but appropriate disclosure may be made without such consent to:
- (e) The <u>department</u> agency upon subpoena issued pursuant to s. 456.071, but the records obtained thereby must be used solely for the purpose of the <u>department</u> agency and the appropriate professional board in its investigation, prosecution, and appeal of disciplinary proceedings. If the <u>department</u> agency requests copies of the records, the facility shall charge no more than its actual copying costs, including reasonable staff time. The records must be sealed and must not be available to the public pursuant to s. 119.07(1) or any other statute providing access to records, nor may they be available to the public as part of

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the record of investigation for and prosecution in disciplinary proceedings made available to the public by the <u>department</u> agency or the appropriate regulatory board. However, the <u>department</u> agency must make available, upon written request by a practitioner against whom probable cause has been found, any such records that form the basis of the determination of probable cause.

Section 3. Present paragraphs (a) through (j) of subsection (7) of section 397.501, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (d) through (m), respectively, and new paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) are added to that subsection, to read:

397.501 Rights of individuals.—Individuals receiving substance abuse services from any service provider are guaranteed protection of the rights specified in this section, unless otherwise expressly provided, and service providers must ensure the protection of such rights.

- (7) RIGHT TO $\underline{\text{ACCESS TO AND}}$ CONFIDENTIALITY OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.—
- (a) 1. Within 14 working days after receiving a written request from an individual or an individual's legal representative, a service provider shall furnish a true and correct copy of all records pertaining to that individual in the possession of the service provider.
- 2. For the purpose of this subsection, the term "legal representative" means an individual's legal guardian or, if the individual is younger than 18 years old, the individual's parent or legal guardian.
- 3. If a service provider maintains a system of electronic health records as defined in s. 408.051, the service provider

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shall furnish the requested records in the manner chosen by the requester, which may include paper documents, electronic format, access through a web-based patient portal, or submission through an individual's electronic personal health record.

- (b) A service provider may charge the requester no more than the reasonable costs of reproducing the records, including reasonable staff time.
- 1. The reasonable costs of reproducing paper copies of written or typed documents or reports may not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for all pages thereafter.
- 2. The reasonable costs of reproducing X-rays and such other kinds of records shall be the actual costs. Actual costs are the sum of the cost of the material and supplies used to duplicate the records and the labor and overhead costs associated with the duplication.
- 3. If the nature or volume of the records requested to be copied requires extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance by personnel of the service provider, or both, the service provider may charge, in addition to the charges imposed under subparagraphs 1. and 2., a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the cost incurred for such extensive use of information technology resources or the labor cost of the personnel providing the service which is actually incurred by the service provider or attributable to the service provider for the clerical and supervisory assistance required, or both.
 - 4. The charges established in this paragraph apply to all

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records furnished, whether directly from a service provider or
from a copy service acting on behalf of the service provider.
However, an individual whose records are copied or searched for
the purpose of continuing to receive care is not required to pay
a charge for copying or for the search.

(c) Within 10 working days after receiving a request from an individual or an individual's legal representative to examine the service provider's original records pertaining to that individual, a service provider shall provide access to examine such original records, microforms, or other suitable reproductions of such records in its possession. A service provider may impose any reasonable terms necessary to ensure that the records will not be damaged, destroyed, or altered.

Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 400.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.145 Copies of records of care and treatment of resident.—

- (4) (a) Within 14 working days after receiving a request made in accordance with subsections (1)-(3), a nursing home facility must furnish applicable resident records in its possession in accordance with this subsection.
- (b) If a nursing home facility maintains a system of electronic health records as defined in s. 408.051, the facility shall furnish the requested records in the manner chosen by the requester, which may include paper documents, electronic format, or access through a web-based portal.
- (c) The nursing home facility may charge a requester no more than the reasonable costs of reproducing the records, including reasonable staff time.

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1. The reasonable costs of reproducing paper copies of written or typed documents or reports may not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for all pages thereafter.

- 2. The reasonable costs of reproducing X-rays and other forms of images shall be the actual costs. Actual costs shall be the sum of the cost of the material and supplies used to duplicate the record and the labor and overhead costs associated with the duplication.
- 3. If the nature or volume of the records requested to be copied requires extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance by personnel of the nursing home facility, or both, the facility may charge, in addition to the charges imposed under subparagraphs 1. and 2., a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the cost incurred for such extensive use of information technology resources or the labor cost of the personnel providing the service which is actually incurred by the facility or attributable to the facility for the clerical and supervisory assistance required, or both.
- 4. The charges established in this paragraph apply to all records furnished, whether directly from a nursing home facility or from a copy service acting on behalf of the facility.

 However, a resident whose records are copied or searched for the purpose of continuing to receive care is not required to pay a charge for copying or for the search
- (d) Within 10 working days after receiving a request from a person who is authorized to act on behalf of a resident to examine the nursing home facility's original records pertaining

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to the resident, the facility shall provide access to examine such original records, microforms, or other suitable reproductions of such records in its possession. A facility may impose any reasonable terms necessary A nursing home facility may charge a reasonable fee for the copying of resident records. Such fee may not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for each additional page. The facility shall allow a person who is authorized to act on behalf of the resident to examine the original records, microfilms, or other suitable reproductions of the records in its possession upon any reasonable terms imposed by the facility to ensure that the records are not damaged, destroyed, or altered.

Section 5. Subsections (6) and (17) of section 456.057, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

456.057 Ownership and control of patient records; report or copies of records to be furnished; disclosure of information.—

(6) (a) Any health care practitioner licensed by the department or a board within the department who makes a physical or mental examination of, or administers treatment or dispenses legend drugs to, any person shall, upon written request of such person or the person's legal representative, furnish, within 14 working days after such request in a timely manner, without delays for legal review, copies of all reports and records relating to such examination or treatment, including X-rays X rays and insurance information. If the health care practitioner maintains a system of electronic health records as defined in s. 408.051, the health care practitioner shall furnish the requested records in the manner chosen by the requester, which may include paper documents, electronic format, access through a

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web-based patient portal, or submission through a patient's electronic personal health record.

- (b) Within 10 working days after receiving a written request by a patient or the patient's legal representative to examine the health care practitioner's original reports and records pertaining to the patient, a health care practitioner must provide access to examine such original reports and records, or microforms or other suitable reproductions of the reports and records in the health care practitioner's possession. The health care practitioner may impose any reasonable terms necessary to ensure that the reports and records will not be damaged, destroyed, or altered.
- (c) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "legal representative" means a patient's legal guardian or, if the patient is younger than 18 years old, the patient's parent or legal guardian.
- (d) However, When a patient's psychiatric, chapter 490 psychological, or chapter 491 psychotherapeutic records are requested by the patient or the patient's legal representative, the health care practitioner may provide a report of examination and treatment in lieu of copies of records. Upon a patient's written request, complete copies of the patient's psychiatric records shall be provided directly to a subsequent treating psychiatrist. The furnishing of such report or copies may shall not be conditioned upon payment of a fee for services rendered.
- (17) A licensed health care practitioner may charge the requester no more than the reasonable costs of reproducing the reports and records, including reasonable staff time.
 - (a) The reasonable costs of reproducing paper copies of

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written or typed documents or reports may not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for all pages thereafter.

- (b) The reasonable costs of reproducing X-rays and such other kinds of records shall be the actual costs. Actual costs are the sum of the cost of the material and supplies used to duplicate the record and the labor and overhead costs associated with the duplication.
- (c) If the nature or volume of the records requested to be copied requires extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance by personnel of the health care practitioner, or both, the health care practitioner may charge, in addition to the charges imposed under paragraphs (a) and (b), a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the cost incurred for such extensive use of information technology resources or the labor cost of the personnel providing the service which is actually incurred by the health care practitioner or attributable to the health care practitioner for the clerical and supervisory assistance required, or both.
- (d) The charges established in this subsection apply to all reports and records furnished, whether directly from a health care practitioner or from a copy service providing such services on behalf of the health care practitioner. However, a patient whose reports and records are copied or searched for the purpose of continuing to receive medical care is not required to pay a charge for copying or for the search A health care practitioner or records owner furnishing copies of reports or records or making the reports or records available for digital scanning

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pursuant to this section shall charge no more than the actual cost of copying, including reasonable staff time, or the amount specified in administrative rule by the appropriate board, or the department when there is no board.

Section 6. Subsection (3) is added to section 395.1012, Florida Statutes, to read:

395.1012 Patient safety.-

- (3) (a) Each hospital shall provide to any patient upon admission, upon scheduling of nonemergency care, or prior to treatment, written information on a form created by the agency that contains the following information available for the hospital for the most recent year and the statewide average for all hospitals related to the following quality measures:
 - 1. The rate of hospital-acquired infections;
- 2. The overall rating of the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems survey; and
 - 3. The 15-day readmission rate.
- (b) A hospital must also provide the written information specified in paragraph (a) to any person upon request.
- (c) The information required by this subsection must be presented in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to the patient and must also include an explanation of the quality measures and the relationship between patient safety and the hospital's data for the quality measures.

Section 7. Section 395.1052, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 395.1052 Patient access to primary care and specialty providers; notification.—A hospital shall:
 - (1) Notify each patient's primary care provider, if any,

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within 24 hours after the patient's admission to the hospital.

- (2) Inform a patient immediately upon admission that he or she may request to have the hospital's treating physician consult with the patient's primary care provider or specialist provider, if any, when developing the patient's plan of care.

 Upon the patient's request, the hospital's treating physician shall make reasonable efforts to consult with the patient's primary care provider or specialist provider when developing the patient's plan of care.
- (3) Notify the patient's primary care provider, if any, of the patient's discharge from the hospital within 24 hours after discharge.
- (4) Provide the discharge summary and any related information or records to the patient's primary care provider, if any, within 7 days after the patient's discharge from the hospital.

Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 395.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 395.301 Price transparency; itemized patient statement or bill; patient admission status notification.—
- (3) If a licensed facility places a patient on observation status rather than inpatient status, the licensed facility must immediately notify the patient of such status using the form adopted under 42 C.F.R. s. 489.20 for Medicare patients or a form adopted by agency rule for non-Medicare patients. Such notification must observation services shall be documented in the patient's medical records and discharge papers. The patient or the patient's survivor or legal guardian must shall be notified of observation services through discharge papers, which

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may also include brochures, signage, or other forms of communication for this purpose.

Section 9. Section 624.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.27 Direct <u>health</u> primary care agreements; exemption from code.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Direct <u>health</u> primary care agreement" means a contract between a <u>health</u> primary care provider and a patient, a patient's legal representative, or a patient's employer, which meets the requirements of subsection (4) and does not indemnify for services provided by a third party.
- (b) "Health Primary care provider" means a health care provider licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 464, or chapter 466, or a health primary care group practice, who provides health primary care services to patients.
- (c) "Health Primary care services" means the screening, assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of a patient conducted within the competency and training of the health primary care provider for the purpose of promoting health or detecting and managing disease or injury.
- (2) A direct <u>health</u> primary care agreement does not constitute insurance and is not subject to the Florida Insurance Code. The act of entering into a direct <u>health</u> primary care agreement does not constitute the business of insurance and is not subject to the Florida Insurance Code.
- (3) A <u>health</u> primary care provider or an agent of a <u>health</u> primary care provider is not required to obtain a certificate of authority or license under the Florida Insurance Code to market,

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sell, or offer to sell a direct health primary care agreement.

- (4) For purposes of this section, a direct <u>health</u> primary care agreement must:
 - (a) Be in writing.
- (b) Be signed by the <u>health</u> primary care provider or an agent of the <u>health</u> primary care provider and the patient, the patient's legal representative, or the patient's employer.
- (c) Allow a party to terminate the agreement by giving the other party at least 30 days' advance written notice. The agreement may provide for immediate termination due to a violation of the physician-patient relationship or a breach of the terms of the agreement.
- (d) Describe the scope of $\underline{\text{health}}$ $\underline{\text{primary}}$ care services that are covered by the monthly fee.
- (e) Specify the monthly fee and any fees for $\underline{\text{health}}$ $\underline{\text{primary}}$ care services not covered by the monthly fee.
- (f) Specify the duration of the agreement and any automatic renewal provisions.
- (g) Offer a refund to the patient, the patient's legal representative, or the patient's employer of monthly fees paid in advance if the health primary care provider ceases to offer health primary care services for any reason.
- (h) Contain, in contrasting color and in at least 12-point type, the following statement on the signature page: "This agreement is not health insurance and the health primary care provider will not file any claims against the patient's health insurance policy or plan for reimbursement of any health primary care services covered by the agreement. This agreement does not qualify as minimum essential coverage to satisfy the individual

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shared responsibility provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 26 U.S.C. s. 5000A. This agreement is not workers' compensation insurance and does not replace an employer's obligations under chapter 440."

Section 10. Effective January 1, 2020, section 627.42393, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.42393 Step-therapy protocol.-

- (1) A health insurer issuing a major medical individual or group policy may not require a step-therapy protocol under the policy for a covered prescription drug requested by an insured if:
- (a) The insured has previously been approved to receive the prescription drug through the completion of a step-therapy protocol required by a separate health coverage plan; and
- (b) The insured provides documentation originating from the health coverage plan that approved the prescription drug as described in paragraph (a) indicating that the health coverage plan paid for the drug on the insured's behalf during the 180 days immediately prior to the request.
- (2) As used in this section, the term "health coverage plan" means any of the following which previously provided or is currently providing major medical or similar comprehensive coverage or benefits to the insured:
 - (a) A health insurer or health maintenance organization.
- (b) A plan established or maintained by an individual employer as provided by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-406.

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(d) A governmental entity providing a plan of self-insurance.

Section 11. Effective January 1, 2020, subsection (45) is added to section 641.31, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 641.31 Health maintenance contracts.-
- (45) (a) A health maintenance organization issuing major medical coverage through an individual or group contract may not require a step-therapy protocol under the contract for a covered prescription drug requested by a subscriber if:
- 1. The subscriber has previously been approved to receive the prescription drug through the completion of a step-therapy protocol required by a separate health coverage plan; and
- 2. The subscriber provides documentation originating from the health coverage plan that approved the prescription drug as described in subparagraph 1. indicating that the health coverage plan paid for the drug on the subscriber's behalf during the 180 days immediately prior to the request.
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "health coverage plan" means any of the following which previously provided or is currently providing major medical or similar comprehensive coverage or benefits to the subscriber:
 - 1. A health insurer or health maintenance organization;
- 2. A plan established or maintained by an individual employer as provided by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-406;
- 3. A multiple-employer welfare arrangement as defined in s. 624.437; or
- $\underline{\text{4. A governmental entity providing a plan of self-}}$ insurance.

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Section 12. Present subsection (6) of section 409.973, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (7), and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

409.973 Benefits.-

- (6) PROVISION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG SERVICES.—
- (a) A managed care plan may not require a step-therapy approval process for a covered prescription drug requested by an enrolled recipient if:
- 1. The recipient has been approved to receive the prescription drug through the completion of a step-therapy approval process required by a managed care plan in which the recipient was previously enrolled under this part; and
- 2. The managed care plan in which the recipient was previously enrolled has paid for the drug on the recipient's behalf during the 180 days immediately before the request.
- (b) The agency shall implement paragraph (a) by amending managed care plan contracts concurrent with the start of a new capitation cycle.

Section 13. Section 627.4303, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 627.4303 Price transparency in contracts between health insurers and health care providers.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term "health insurer"

 means a health insurer issuing major medical coverage through an individual or group policy or a health maintenance organization issuing major medical coverage through an individual or group contract.
- (2) A health insurer may not limit a provider's ability to disclose whether a patient's cost-sharing obligation exceeds the

cash price for a covered service in the absence of health insurance coverage or the availability of a more affordable service.

(3) A health insurer may not require an insured to make a payment for a covered service in an amount that exceeds the cash price of the service in the absence of health insurance coverage.

Section 14. Section 456.4501, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

456.4501 Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.—The
Interstate Medical Licensure Compact is hereby enacted into law
and entered into by this state with all other jurisdictions
legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

SECTION 1 PURPOSE

In order to strengthen access to health care, and in recognition of the advances in the delivery of health care, the member states of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact have allied in common purpose to develop a comprehensive process that complements the existing licensing and regulatory authority of state medical boards, provides a streamlined process that allows physicians to become licensed in multiple states, thereby enhancing the portability of a medical license and ensuring the safety of patients. The Compact creates another pathway for licensure and does not otherwise change a state's existing Medical Practice Act. The Compact also adopts the prevailing

standard for licensure and affirms that the practice of medicine

occurs where the patient is located at the time of the physician-patient encounter, and therefore, requires the physician to be under the jurisdiction of the state medical board where the patient is located. State medical boards that participate in the Compact retain the jurisdiction to impose an adverse action against a license to practice medicine in that state issued to a physician through the procedures in the Compact.

SECTION 2 DEFINITIONS

In this compact:

- (a) "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the Interstate Commission pursuant to Section 11 for its governance, or for directing and controlling its actions and conduct.
- (b) "Commissioner" means the voting representative appointed by each member board pursuant to Section 11.
- (c) "Conviction" means a finding by a court that an individual is guilty of a criminal offense through adjudication, or entry of a plea of guilt or no contest to the charge by the offender. Evidence of an entry of a conviction of a criminal offense by the court shall be considered final for purposes of disciplinary action by a member board.
- (d) "Expedited License" means a full and unrestricted medical license granted by a member state to an eligible physician through the process set forth in the Compact.
- (e) "Interstate Commission" means the interstate commission created pursuant to Section 11.

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(f) "License" means authorization by a state for a physician to engage in the practice of medicine, which would be unlawful without the authorization.

- (g) "Medical Practice Act" means laws and regulations governing the practice of allopathic and osteopathic medicine within a member state.
- (h) "Member Board" means a state agency in a member state that acts in the sovereign interests of the state by protecting the public through licensure, regulation, and education of physicians as directed by the state government.
- (i) "Member State" means a state that has enacted the Compact.
- (j) "Practice of medicine" means the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, cure, or relieving of a human disease, ailment, defect, complaint, or other physical or mental condition, by attendance, advice, device, diagnostic test, or other means, or offering, undertaking, attempting to do, or holding oneself out as able to do, any of these acts.
 - (k) "Physician" means any person who:
- (1) Is a graduate of a medical school accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation, or a medical school listed in the International Medical Education Directory or its equivalent;
- (2) Passed each component of the United States Medical
 Licensing Examination (USMLE) or the Comprehensive Osteopathic
 Medical Licensing Examination (COMLEX-USA) within three
 attempts, or any of its predecessor examinations accepted by a
 state medical board as an equivalent examination for licensure
 purposes;

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(3) Successfully completed graduate medical education approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association;

- (4) Holds specialty certification or a time-unlimited specialty certificate recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association's Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists; however, the specialty certification or a time-unlimited specialty certificate does not have to be maintained once a physician is initially determined to be eligible for expedited licensure through the Compact;
- (5) Possesses a full and unrestricted license to engage in the practice of medicine issued by a member board;
- (6) Has never been convicted, received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision, or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;
- (7) Has never held a license authorizing the practice of medicine subjected to discipline by a licensing agency in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction, excluding any action related to non-payment of fees related to a license;
- (8) Has never had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration; and
- (9) Is not under active investigation by a licensing agency or law enforcement authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction.
- (1) "Offense" means a felony, high court misdemeanor, or crime of moral turpitude.
 - (m) "Rule" means a written statement by the Interstate

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755 Commission promulgated pursuant to Section 12 of the Compact 756 that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the Compact, or an 757 758 organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the 759 Interstate Commission, and has the force and effect of statutory 760 law in a member state, if the rule is not inconsistent with the 761 laws of the member state. The term includes the amendment, 762 repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

- (n) "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States.
- (o) "State of Principal License" means a member state where a physician holds a license to practice medicine and which has been designated as such by the physician for purposes of registration and participation in the Compact.

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SECTION 3

ELIGIBILITY

- (a) A physician must meet the eligibility requirements as defined in Section 2(k) to receive an expedited license under the terms and provisions of the Compact.
- (b) A physician who does not meet the requirements of Section 2(k) may obtain a license to practice medicine in a member state if the individual complies with all laws and requirements, other than the Compact, relating to the issuance of a license to practice medicine in that state.

SECTION 4

DESIGNATION OF STATE OF PRINCIPAL LICENSE

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- (a) A physician shall designate a member state as the state of principal license for purposes of registration for expedited licensure through the Compact if the physician possesses a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in that state, and the state is:
 - (1) the state of primary residence for the physician, or
- (2) the state where at least 25% of the practice of medicine occurs, or
 - (3) the location of the physician's employer, or
- (4) if no state qualifies under subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3), the state designated as state of residence for purpose of federal income tax.
- (b) A physician may redesignate a member state as state of principal license at any time, as long as the state meets the requirements in subsection (a).
- (c) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules to facilitate redesignation of another member state as the state of principal license.

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SECTION 5

APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE OF EXPEDITED LICENSURE

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- (a) A physician seeking licensure through the Compact shall file an application for an expedited license with the member board of the state selected by the physician as the state of principal license.
- 811 (b) Upon receipt of an application for an expedited
 812 license, the member board within the state selected as the state

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of principal license shall evaluate whether the physician is
eligible for expedited licensure and issue a letter of
qualification, verifying or denying the physician's eligibility,
to the Interstate Commission.

- (i) Static qualifications, which include verification of medical education, graduate medical education, results of any medical or licensing examination, and other qualifications as determined by the Interstate Commission through rule, shall not be subject to additional primary source verification where already primary source verified by the state of principal license.
- (ii) The member board within the state selected as the state of principal license shall, in the course of verifying eligibility, perform a criminal background check of an applicant, including the use of the results of fingerprint or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the exception of federal employees who have suitability determination in accordance with U.S. 5 CFR §731.202.
- (iii) Appeal on the determination of eligibility shall be made to the member state where the application was filed and shall be subject to the law of that state.
- (c) Upon verification in subsection (b), physicians eligible for an expedited license shall complete the registration process established by the Interstate Commission to receive a license in a member state selected pursuant to subsection (a), including the payment of any applicable fees.
- (d) After receiving verification of eligibility under subsection (b) and any fees under subsection (c), a member board

shall issue an expedited license to the physician. This license shall authorize the physician to practice medicine in the issuing state consistent with the Medical Practice Act and all applicable laws and regulations of the issuing member board and member state.

- (e) An expedited license shall be valid for a period consistent with the licensure period in the member state and in the same manner as required for other physicians holding a full and unrestricted license within the member state.
- (f) An expedited license obtained through the Compact shall be terminated if a physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal licensure for a non-disciplinary reason, without redesignation of a new state of principal licensure.
- (g) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules regarding the application process, including payment of any applicable fees, and the issuance of an expedited license.

SECTION 6

(a) A member state issuing an expedited license authorizing the practice of medicine in that state, or the regulating authority of the member state, may impose a fee for a license issued or renewed through the Compact.

FEES FOR EXPEDITED LICENSURE

(b) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules regarding fees for expedited licenses. However, those rules shall not limit the authority of a member state, or the regulating authority of the member state, to impose and determine the amount of a fee under subsection (a).

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SECTION 7

RENEWAL AND CONTINUED PARTICIPATION

- (a) A physician seeking to renew an expedited license granted in a member state shall complete a renewal process with the Interstate Commission if the physician:
- (1) Maintains a full and unrestricted license in a state of principal license;
- (2) Has not been convicted, received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision, or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;
- (3) Has not had a license authorizing the practice of medicine subject to discipline by a licensing agency in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction, excluding any action related to non-payment of fees related to a license; and
- (4) Has not had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.
- (b) Physicians shall comply with all continuing professional development or continuing medical education requirements for renewal of a license issued by a member state.
- (c) The Interstate Commission shall collect any renewal fees charged for the renewal of a license and distribute the fees to the applicable member board.
- (d) Upon receipt of any renewal fees collected in subsection (c), a member board shall renew the physician's license.
 - (e) Physician information collected by the Interstate

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Commission during the renewal process will be distributed to all member boards.

(f) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules to address renewal of licenses obtained through the Compact.

SECTION 8

COORDINATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

- (a) The Interstate Commission shall establish a database of all physicians licensed, or who have applied for licensure, under Section 5.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, member boards shall report to the Interstate Commission any public action or complaints against a licensed physician who has applied or received an expedited license through the Compact.
- (c) Member boards shall report disciplinary or investigatory information determined as necessary and proper by rule of the Interstate Commission.
- (d) Member boards may report any non-public complaint, disciplinary, or investigatory information not required by subsection (c) to the Interstate Commission.
- (e) Member boards shall share complaint or disciplinary information about a physician upon request of another member board.
- (f) All information provided to the Interstate Commission or distributed by member boards shall be confidential, filed under seal, and used only for investigatory or disciplinary matters.

588-03183-19 20197078 929 (q) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop 930 rules for mandated or discretionary sharing of information by 931 member boards. 932 933 SECTION 9 934 JOINT INVESTIGATIONS 935 936 (a) Licensure and disciplinary records of physicians are 937 deemed investigative. 938 (b) In addition to the authority granted to a member board by its respective Medical Practice Act or other applicable state 939 940 law, a member board may participate with other member boards in 941 joint investigations of physicians licensed by the member 942 boards. 943 (c) A subpoena issued by a member state shall be 944 enforceable in other member states. 945 (d) Member boards may share any investigative, litigation, 946 or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or 947 individual investigation initiated under the Compact. 948 (e) Any member state may investigate actual or alleged 949 violations of the statutes authorizing the practice of medicine 950 in any other member state in which a physician holds a license 951 to practice medicine. 952 953 SECTION 10 954 DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS 955 956 (a) Any disciplinary action taken by any member board 957 against a physician licensed through the Compact shall be deemed

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unprofessional conduct which may be subject to discipline by other member boards, in addition to any violation of the Medical Practice Act or regulations in that state.

- (b) If a license granted to a physician by the member board in the state of principal license is revoked, surrendered or relinquished in lieu of discipline, or suspended, then all licenses issued to the physician by member boards shall automatically be placed, without further action necessary by any member board, on the same status. If the member board in the state of principal license subsequently reinstates the physician's license, a license issued to the physician by any other member board shall remain encumbered until that respective member board takes action to reinstate the license in a manner consistent with the Medical Practice Act of that state.
- (c) If disciplinary action is taken against a physician by a member board not in the state of principal license, any other member board may deem the action conclusive as to matter of law and fact decided, and:
- (i) impose the same or lesser sanction(s) against the physician so long as such sanctions are consistent with the Medical Practice Act of that state;
- (ii) or pursue separate disciplinary action against the physician under its respective Medical Practice Act, regardless of the action taken in other member states.
- is revoked, surrendered or relinquished in lieu of discipline, or suspended, then any license(s) issued to the physician by any other member board(s) shall be suspended, automatically and immediately without further action necessary by the other member

board(s), for ninety (90) days upon entry of the order by the disciplining board, to permit the member board(s) to investigate the basis for the action under the Medical Practice Act of that state. A member board may terminate the automatic suspension of the license it issued prior to the completion of the ninety (90) day suspension period in a manner consistent with the Medical Practice Act of that state.

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SECTION 11

INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT COMMISSION

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(a) The member states hereby create the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission".

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(b) The purpose of the Interstate Commission is the administration of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, which is a discretionary state function.

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joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth in the Compact, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of

the member states in accordance with the terms of the Compact.

(c) The Interstate Commission shall be a body corporate and

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(d) The Interstate Commission shall consist of two voting representatives appointed by each member state who shall serve as Commissioners. In states where allopathic and osteopathic physicians are regulated by separate member boards, or if the licensing and disciplinary authority is split between multiple member boards within a member state, the member state shall

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appoint one representative from each member board. A

Commissioner shall be a(n):

- (1) Allopathic or osteopathic physician appointed to a member board;
- (2) Executive director, executive secretary, or similar executive of a member board; or
 - (3) Member of the public appointed to a member board.
- (e) The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. A portion of this meeting shall be a business meeting to address such matters as may properly come before the Commission, including the election of officers. The chairperson may call additional meetings and shall call for a meeting upon the request of a majority of the member states.
- (f) The bylaws may provide for meetings of the Interstate Commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic communication.
- (g) Each Commissioner participating at a meeting of the Interstate Commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission. A Commissioner shall not delegate a vote to another Commissioner. In the absence of its

 Commissioner, a member state may delegate voting authority for a specified meeting to another person from that state who shall meet the requirements of subsection (d).
- (h) The Interstate Commission shall provide public notice of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public.

 The Interstate Commission may close a meeting, in full or in portion, where it determines by a two-thirds vote of the Commissioners present that an open meeting would be likely to:

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1045 (1) Relate solely to the internal personnel practices and procedures of the Interstate Commission;

- (2) Discuss matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal statute;
- (3) Discuss trade secrets, commercial, or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- (4) Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person;
- (5) Discuss information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (6) Discuss investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes; or
- (7) Specifically relate to the participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
- (i) The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, including record of any roll call votes.
- (j) The Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records, to the extent not otherwise designated in the Compact or by its rules, available to the public for inspection.
- (k) The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include officers, members, and others as determined by the bylaws. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission, with the exception of rulemaking, during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session. When acting on behalf of the

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(g) Establish and maintain one or more offices;

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1103 (h) Borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of 1104 personnel;

- (i) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- (j) Employ an executive director who shall have such powers to employ, select or appoint employees, agents, or consultants, and to determine their qualifications, define their duties, and fix their compensation;
- (k) Establish personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel;
- (1) Accept donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it in a manner consistent with the conflict of interest policies established by the Interstate Commission;
- (m) Lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal, or mixed;
- (n) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed;
 - (o) Establish a budget and make expenditures;
- (p) Adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and 1125 operation of the Interstate Commission;
 - (q) Report annually to the legislatures and governors of the member states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include reports of financial audits and any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission;
 - (r) Coordinate education, training, and public awareness

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regarding the Compact, its implementation, and its operation;

- (s) Maintain records in accordance with the bylaws;
- (t) Seek and obtain trademarks, copyrights, and patents; and
- (u) Perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the Compact.

SECTION 13

FINANCE POWERS

- (a) The Interstate Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff. The total assessment, subject to appropriation, must be sufficient to cover the annual budget approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.
- (b) The Interstate Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same.
- (c) The Interstate Commission shall not pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by, and with the authority of, the member state.
- (d) The Interstate Commission shall be subject to a yearly financial audit conducted by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

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SECTION 14

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

- (a) The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of Commissioners present and voting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Compact within twelve (12) months of the first Interstate Commission meeting.
- (b) The Interstate Commission shall elect or appoint annually from among its Commissioners a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice-chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission.
- (c) Officers selected in subsection (b) shall serve without remuneration from the Interstate Commission.
- (d) The officers and employees of the Interstate Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of, or relating to, an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

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(1) The liability of the executive director and employees of the Interstate Commission or representatives of the Interstate Commission, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state, may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The Interstate Commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

- director, its employees, and subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an Interstate Commission representative, shall defend such Interstate Commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.
- (3) To the extent not covered by the state involved, member state, or the Interstate Commission, the representatives or employees of the Interstate Commission shall be held harmless in

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1219 the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney's fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or 1223 responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

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SECTION 15

RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

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- (a) The Interstate Commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the Compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Interstate Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the Compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the Interstate Commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.
- (b) Rules deemed appropriate for the operations of the Interstate Commission shall be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that substantially conforms to the "Model State Administrative Procedure Act" of 2010, and subsequent amendments thereto.
- (c) Not later than thirty (30) days after a rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for judicial review

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of the rule in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, provided that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the Interstate Commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the authority granted to the Interstate Commission.

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SECTION 16 OVERSIGHT OF INTERSTATE COMPACT

- (a) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce the Compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of the Compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law but shall not override existing state authority to regulate the practice of medicine.
- (b) All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of the Compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission.
- (c) The Interstate Commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

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20197078 1277 Failure to provide service of process to the Interstate 1278 Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the 1279 Interstate Commission, the Compact, or promulgated rules. 1280 1281 SECTION 17 1282 ENFORCEMENT OF INTERSTATE COMPACT 1283 1284 (a) The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise 1285 of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of the 1286 Compact. 1287 (b) The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the 1288 Commissioners, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, or, at the 1289 1290 discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district 1291 where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, to 1292 enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact, and its 1293 promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. 1294 The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and 1295 damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the 1296 prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation 1297 including reasonable attorney's fees. 1298 (c) The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies 1299 of the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission may 1300 avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or 1301 the regulation of a profession. 1302 1303 SECTION 18 1304 DEFAULT PROCEDURES

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(a) The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a member state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by the Compact, or the rules and bylaws of the Interstate Commission promulgated under the Compact.

- (b) If the Interstate Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the Compact, or the bylaws or promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission shall:
- (1) Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states, of the nature of the default, the means of curing the default, and any action taken by the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default; and
- (2) Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- (c) If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by the Compact shall terminate on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default.
- imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to terminate shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each

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of the member states.

(e) The Interstate Commission shall establish rules and procedures to address licenses and physicians that are materially impacted by the termination of a member state, or the withdrawal of a member state.

- (f) The member state which has been terminated is responsible for all dues, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.
- (g) The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been terminated from the Compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate

 Commission and the defaulting state.
- (h) The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Interstate Commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney's fees.

SECTION 19 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

(a) The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes which are subject to the Compact and which may arise among member states or member boards.

588-03183-19 20197078 (b) The Interstate Commission shall promulgate rules 1364 1365 providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution as 1366 appropriate. 1367 1368 SECTION 20 1369 MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENT 1370 1371 (a) Any state is eligible to become a member state of the 1372 Compact. 1373 (b) The Compact shall become effective and binding upon 1374 legislative enactment of the Compact into law by no less than 1375 seven (7) states. Thereafter, it shall become effective and 1376 binding on a state upon enactment of the Compact into law by 1377 that state. 1378 (c) The governors of non-member states, or their designees, 1379 shall be invited to participate in the activities of the 1380 Interstate Commission on a non-voting basis prior to adoption of 1381 the Compact by all states. 1382 (d) The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the 1383 Compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall 1384 become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and 1385 the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states. 1386 1387 1388 SECTION 21 1389 WITHDRAWAL 1390 1391 (a) Once effective, the Compact shall continue in force and 1392 remain binding upon each and every member state; provided that a

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member state may withdraw from the Compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the Compact into law.

- (b) Withdrawal from the Compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until one (1) year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other member state.
- (c) The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing the Compact in the withdrawing state.
- (d) The Interstate Commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty (60) days of its receipt of notice provided under subsection (c).
- (e) The withdrawing state is responsible for all dues, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.
- (f) Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the Compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.
- (g) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules to address the impact of the withdrawal of a member state on licenses granted in other member states to physicians who designated the withdrawing member state as the state of principal license.

SECTION 22

20197078 588-03183-19 1422 DISSOLUTION 1423 1424 (a) The Compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of 1425 the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the 1426 membership in the Compact to one (1) member state. 1427 (b) Upon the dissolution of the Compact, the Compact 1428 becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or 1429 effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate 1430 Commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be 1431 distributed in accordance with the bylaws. 1432 1433 SECTION 23 1434 SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION 1435 1436 (a) The provisions of the Compact shall be severable, and 1437 if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed 1438 unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the Compact shall be 1439 enforceable. 1440 (b) The provisions of the Compact shall be liberally 1441 construed to effectuate its purposes. 1442 (c) Nothing in the Compact shall be construed to prohibit 1443 the applicability of other interstate compacts to which the 1444 states are members. 1445 1446 SECTION 24 1447 BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS 1448 1449 (a) Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other

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law of a member state that is not inconsistent with the Compact.

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1451 (b) All laws in a member state in conflict with the Compact
1452 are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

- (c) All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Commission, are binding upon the member states.
- (d) All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
- (e) In the event any provision of the Compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.

Section 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2019.