

Sen. Dale A. Righter

## Filed: 11/17/2004

	09300HB3589sam008 LRB093 02055 AMC 54276 a
1	AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 3589
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 3589 by replacing
3	the title with the following:
4	"AN ACT in relation to health."; and
5	by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the
6	following:
7	"ARTICLE 1
8	Section 1-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the
9	Stem Cell Research Law.
10	Section 1-5. Declaration of findings. The General Assembly
11	finds and declares all of the following:
12	(1) An estimated 128 million Americans suffer from the
13	crippling economic and psychological burden of chronic,
14	degenerative, and acute diseases, including diabetes,
15	Parkinson's disease, cancer, and Alzheimer's disease.
16	(2) The costs of treatment and lost productivity of
17	chronic, degenerative, and acute diseases in the United
18	States constitutes hundreds of billions of dollars every
19	year. Estimates of the economic costs of these diseases do
20	not account for the extreme human loss and suffering
21	associated with these conditions.

- (3) Stem cell research offers immense promise for developing new medical therapies for these debilitating diseases and a critical means to explore fundamental questions of biology. Stem cell research could lead to unprecedented treatments and potential cures for diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, and other diseases.
- (4) The United States has historically been a haven for open scientific inquiry and technological innovation, and this environment, coupled with the commitment of public and private resources, has made the United States the preeminent world leader in biomedicine and biotechnology.
- (5) Stem cell research raises significant ethical and policy concerns, and, while not unique, the ethical and policy concerns associated with stem cell research must be carefully considered.
- ethical and medical considerations. The policy must be based on an understanding of the science associated with stem cell research and grounded on a thorough consideration of the ethical concerns regarding this research. Public policy on stem cell research must be carefully crafted to ensure that researchers have the tools necessary to fulfill the promise of stem cell research.
- Section 1-10. Policy permitting research. The policy of the State of Illinois shall be as follows:
  - (1) That research involving the derivation and use of stem cells shall be permitted and that the ethical and medical implications of this research shall be given full consideration.
  - (2) That research involving the use of stem cells shall be reviewed by an approved institutional review board, as determined by the Department of Public Health.

ARTICLE 5 1

- 2 Section 5-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the
- 3 Human Cloning Law.
- Section 5-5. Purpose. It is the intent of the General 4
- 5 Assembly to place a moratorium on the cloning of an entire
- human being, human embryo, or human fetus in order to evaluate 6
- 7 the profound medical, ethical, and social implications that
- 8 such a possibility raises.
- 9 Section 5-10. Human cloning prohibited.
- 10 (a) No person shall clone a human being.
- (b) No person shall purchase, sell, use, or transport an 11
- 12 ovum, zygote, embryo, or fetus for the purpose of cloning a
- 13 human being.
- (c) For purposes of this Section, "clone" means to create 14
- 15 or attempt to create using human somatic cell nucleus transfer
- 16 technology a human being, human embryo, or human fetus by
- 17 transferring the nucleus from a human cell from whatever source
- 18 into a human egg cell from which the nucleus has been removed
- for any purpose regardless of whether or not the resulting 19
- 20 product could result in a human embryo, human fetus, or human
- being and regardless of whether or not it is intended to be 21
- 22 implanted into a person and may or may not result in a
- 23 pregnancy and a birth of a human being. For purposes of this
- Section, "clone" does not refer to duplicating or replicating 24
- human DNA sequences, organs, tissues, or cells. 25
- 26 (d) Nothing in this Law shall be construed to restrict or
- prohibit biomedical research using cloning technology that is 27
- 28 not expressly prohibited by this Law, including the cloning of
- human genes, cells, and tissues. 29
- 30 Section 5-15. Administrative penalties. For violations of

- Section 5-10, the Attorney General may, after appropriate 1
- notice and opportunity for hearing, by order, 2 levy
- 3 administrative penalties as follows:
- 4 If the violator is a corporation, firm, clinic,
- 5 hospital, laboratory, or research facility, by a civil penalty
- of not more than \$1,000,000 or the applicable amount under 6
- subsection (c), whichever is greater. 7
- 8 (b) If the violator is an individual, by a civil penalty of
- 9 not more than \$250,000 or the applicable amount under
- subsection (c), whichever is greater. 10
- (c) If any violator derives pecuniary gain from a violation 11
- of Section 10, the violator may be assessed a civil penalty of 12
- 13 not more than an amount equal to the amount of the gross gain
- multiplied by 2. 14
- 15 (d) The administrative penalties shall be paid into the
- 16 General Revenue Fund.
- 17 Section 5-90. Repeal. This Law is repealed on January 1,
- 2009. 18
- 19 Section 5-905. The Department of Public Health Powers and
- Duties Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is 20
- amended by adding Section 2310-330.5 as follows: 21
- 22 (20 ILCS 2310/2310-330.5 new)
- 23 Sec. 2310-330.5. Revocation of registration of sperm banks
- that violate the Human Cloning Law. The Department shall revoke 24
- 25 the registration of a sperm bank that violates the Human
- 26 Cloning Law. This Section is repealed on January 1, 2009.
- 27 Section 5-910. The Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center
- Act is amended by adding Section 10f-5 as follows: 28
- 29 (210 ILCS 5/10f-5 new)

- Sec. 10f-5. Revocation of license for violating the Human 1
- Cloning Law. The Director shall revoke the license of an 2
- 3 ambulatory surgical treatment center that violates the Human
- Cloning Law. This Section is repealed on January 1, 2009. 4
- Section 5-915. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by 5
- adding Section 7.6 as follows: 6
- 7 (210 ILCS 85/7.6 new)
- 8 Sec. 7.6. Revocation of license for violation of the Human
- Cloning Law. The Director shall revoke the license of a 9
- hospital that violates the Human Cloning Law. This Section is 10
- repealed on January 1, 2009. 11
- Section 5-920. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is amended 12
- 13 by changing Section 22 as follows:
- 14 (225 ILCS 60/22) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-22)
- 15 Sec. 22. Disciplinary action.
- 16 The Department may revoke, suspend, place
- 17 probationary status, or take any other disciplinary action as
- the Department may deem proper with regard to the license or 18
- 19 visiting professor permit of any person issued under this Act
- to practice medicine, or to treat human ailments without the 20
- 21 use of drugs and without operative surgery upon any of the
- 22 following grounds:
- (1) Performance of an elective abortion in any place, 23
- 24 locale, facility, or institution other than:
- 25 (a) a facility licensed pursuant to the Ambulatory
- 26 Surgical Treatment Center Act;
- 27 (b) an institution licensed under the Hospital
- 28 Licensing Act; or
- (c) an ambulatory surgical treatment center or 29
- 30 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 this Act, or the entry of a guilty or nolo contendere plea to a felony charge.
  - (4) Gross negligence in practice under this Act.
- (5) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public.
- (6) Obtaining any fee by fraud, deceit, 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.
- (12) Disciplinary action of another state or 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 the Director, after consideration of the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board.
- 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

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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, corporation or association in accordance with 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 providing medical, corporations, and surgical 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 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

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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.
- Wilfully or negligently violating t.he confidentiality between physician and patient except as required by law.
- (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.
- (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 this Section.
- (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  $\mbox{\sc Act.}$
- (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

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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.

## (44) Violating the Human Cloning Law. This item (44) is inoperative upon the repeal of the Human Cloning Law.

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 the 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. In the event of the settlement of any claim or cause 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 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 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

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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.

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
- 26 (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 any 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, 1 2 required by and at the expense of the Department. The examining 3 physician or physicians shall be those specifically designated 4 by the Disciplinary Board. The Medical Disciplinary Board or 5 the Department may order the examining physician to present testimony concerning this mental or physical examination of the 6 7 licensee or applicant. No information shall be excluded by 8 reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communication between the licensee or applicant and the 9 10 examining physician. The individual to be examined may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice 11 present during all aspects of the examination. Failure of any 12 13 individual to submit to mental or physical examination, when 14 directed, shall be grounds for suspension of his or her license until such time as the individual submits to the examination if 15 the Disciplinary Board finds, after notice and hearing, that 16 the refusal to submit to the examination was without reasonable 17 18 cause. If the Disciplinary Board finds a physician unable to practice because of the reasons set forth in this Section, the 19 20 Disciplinary Board shall require such physician to submit to 21 care, counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the Disciplinary Board, as a condition for 22 23 continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice. Any 2.4 physician, whose license was granted pursuant to Sections 9, 25 17, or 19 of this Act, or, continued, reinstated, renewed, 26 disciplined or supervised, subject to such terms, conditions or restrictions who shall fail to comply with such terms, 27 28 conditions or restrictions, or to complete a required program 29 of care, counseling, or treatment, as determined by the Chief Medical Coordinator or Deputy Medical Coordinators, shall be 30 31 referred to the Director for a determination as to whether the 32 licensee shall have their license suspended immediately, 33 pending a hearing by the Disciplinary Board. In instances in which the Director immediately suspends a license under this 34

medical records.

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Section, a hearing upon such person's license must be convened 1 by the Disciplinary Board within 15 days after such suspension 2 3 and completed without appreciable delay. The Disciplinary 4 Board shall have the authority to review the 5 physician's record of treatment and counseling regarding the impairment, to the extent permitted by applicable federal 6 7 statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of

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.

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

- 1 Department civil penalties and any other appropriate
- 2 discipline in disciplinary cases when the Board finds that a
- 3 physician willfully performed an abortion with actual
- 4 knowledge that the person upon whom the abortion has been
- 5 performed is a minor or an incompetent person without notice as
- required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995. 6
- 7 Upon the Board's recommendation, the Department shall impose,
- for the first violation, a civil penalty of \$1,000 and for a 8
- second or subsequent violation, a civil penalty of \$5,000. 9
- 10 (Source: P.A. 89-18, eff. 6-1-95; 89-201, eff. 1-1-96; 89-626,
- eff. 8-9-96; 89-702, eff. 7-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.) 11
- Section 5-925. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by 12
- 13 adding Section 12-36 as follows:
- (720 ILCS 5/12-36 new) 14
- Sec. 12-36. Criminal cloning of humans. 15
- 16 (a) No person shall engage in activity which involves the
- use of a human somatic cell nucleus transfer technology to 17
- produce a human embryo for the purpose of producing a human 18
- 19 clone.
- 20 (b) Sentence. A violation of this Section is a Class 4
- 21 felony.
- (c) Definition. For purposes of this Section, "human clone" 22
- 23 means a human being created by transferring the nucleus from a
- human cell from whatever source into a human egg cell from 24
- which the nucleus has been removed for any purpose regardless 25
- 26 of whether or not the resulting product could result in a human
- 27 embryo, human fetus, or human being, and regardless of whether
- or not it is intended to be implanted into a person and may or 28
- 29 may not result in a pregnancy and a birth of a human being. For
- the purposes of this Section, "clone" does not refer to 30
- 31 duplicating or replicating human DNA sequences, organs,
- tissues, or cells. 32

1	(d) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to restrict
2	or prohibit biomedical research using cloning technology that
3	is not expressly prohibited by this Section, including the
4	cloning of human genes, cells, and tissues.

(e) Repealed. This Section is repealed on January 1, 2009.

6 ARTICLE 99

Section 99-999. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 7 8 becoming law.".