

Sen. Frank C. Watson

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LRB094 11877 WGH 45012 a 09400SB1979sam002 1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1979 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend Senate Bill 1979 by replacing 3 everything after the enacting clause with the following: "ARTICLE 1. FINDINGS 4 Section 1-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds as follows: (1) The increasing cost of medical malpractice insurance results in increased financial burdens on physicians and 8 hospitals. 9 (2) The increasing cost of medical malpractice insurance in 10 Illinois is believed to have contributed to the reduction of 11 the availability of medical care in portions of the State and 12 is believed to have discouraged some medical students from 13 14 choosing Illinois as the place they will receive their medical 15 education and practice medicine. 16 (3) The public would benefit from making the services of 17 hospitals and physicians more available. 18 (4) In order to preserve the public health, safety, and welfare of the people of Illinois, the current medical 19 malpractice situation requires reforms that enhance the 20 21 State's oversight of physicians and ability to discipline

physicians, that increase the State's oversight of medical

liability insurance carriers, that reduce the number of

nonmeritorious healing art malpractice actions, that encourage

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- 1 physicians to provide voluntary services at free medical
- 2 clinics, that encourage physicians and hospitals to continue
- 3 providing health care services in Illinois, and that encourage
- 4 physicians to practice in medical care shortage areas.

## 5 ARTICLE 5. LITIGATION

Section 5-5. The Health Care Arbitration Act is amended by changing Sections 8 and 9 as follows:

- 8 (710 ILCS 15/8) (from Ch. 10, par. 208)
- 9 Sec. 8. Conditions. Every health care arbitration 10 agreement shall be subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) The agreement is not a condition to the rendering of health care services by any party and the agreement has been executed by the recipient of health care services at the inception of or during the term of provision of services for a specific cause by either a health care provider or a hospital; and
    - (b) The agreement is a separate instrument complete in itself and not a part of any other contract or instrument and an executed copy of the agreement shall be provided to the patient or the patient's legal representative upon signing; and
    - (c) The agreement may not limit, impair, or waive any substantive rights or defenses of any party, including the statute of limitations; and
    - (d) The agreement shall not limit, impair, or waive the procedural rights to be heard, to present material evidence, to cross-examine witnesses, and to be represented by an attorney, or other procedural rights of due process of any party.
    - (e) (Blank). As a part of the discharge planning process the patient or, if appropriate, members of his family must be given a copy of the health care arbitration agreement previously executed by or for the patient and shall re-affirm

- 1 it. Failure to comply with this provision during the discharge
- planning process shall void the health care arbitration 2
- 3 agreement.

- 4 (f) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act
- 5 of the 94th General Assembly apply to health care arbitration
- agreements executed on or after its effective date. 6
- 7 (Source: P.A. 80-1012.)
- (710 ILCS 15/9) (from Ch. 10, par. 209) 8
- 9 Sec. 9. Mandatory Provisions.
- Every health care arbitration agreement shall be 10
- clearly captioned "Health Care Arbitration Agreement". 11
- (b) Every health care arbitration agreement in relation to 12
- 13 health care services rendered during hospitalization shall
- 14 specify the date of commencement of hospitalization. Every
- health care arbitration agreement in relation to health care 15
- services not rendered during hospitalization shall state the 16
- 17 specific cause for which the services are provided.
- 18 Every health care arbitration agreement
- 19 cancelled by any signatory (1) within 120 60 days of its
- 20 execution or within 30 60 days of the date of the patient's
- discharge from the hospital, whichever is later, as to an 21
- agreement in relation to health care services rendered during 22
- hospitalization, provided, that if executed other than at the 23
- 24 time of discharge of the patient from the hospital, the health
- 25 care arbitration agreement be reaffirmed at the time of the

discharge planning process in the same manner as provided for

- 27 in the execution of the original agreement; or (2) within 120
- 28 60 days of the date of its execution, or the last date of
- treatment by the health care provider, whichever is later, as 29
- 30 to an agreement in relation to health care services not
- rendered during hospitalization. Provided, that no health care 31
- arbitration agreement shall be valid after  $\frac{4}{2}$  years from the 32
- 33 date of its execution. An employee of a hospital or health care

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provider who is not a signatory to an agreement may cancel such to himself until 30 days following agreement as notification that he is a party to a dispute or issue on which arbitration has been demanded pursuant to such agreement. If any person executing a health care arbitration agreement dies before the period of cancellation as outlined above, the personal representative of the decedent shall have the right to cancel the health care arbitration agreement within 60 days of the date of his appointment as the legal representative of the decedent's estate. Provided, that if no legal representative is appointed within 6 months of the death of said decedent next of kin of such decedent shall have the right to cancel the health care arbitration agreement within 8 months from the date of death.

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

## "AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE HEALTH CARE

20 NEGLIGENCE CLAIMS

21 NOTICE TO PATIENT

YOU CANNOT BE REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS AGREEMENT IN ORDER TO RECEIVE TREATMENT. BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, YOUR RIGHT TO TRIAL BY A JURY OR A JUDGE IN A COURT WILL BE BARRED AS TO ANY DISPUTE RELATING TO INJURIES THAT MAY RESULT FROM NEGLIGENCE DURING YOUR TREATMENT OR CARE, AND WILL BE REPLACED BY AN ARBITRATION PROCEDURE.

THIS AGREEMENT MAY BE CANCELLED WITHIN 120 60 DAYS OF SIGNING OR 30 60 DAYS AFTER YOUR HOSPITAL DISCHARGE, WHICHEVER IS LATER, OR 120 60 DAYS AFTER YOUR LAST MEDICAL TREATMENT IN RELATION TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES NOT RENDERED DURING HOSPITALIZATION.

THIS AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT ANY CLAIMS WHICH MAY ARISE OUT OF YOUR HEALTH CARE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO A PANEL OF

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- ARBITRATORS, RATHER THAN TO A COURT FOR DETERMINATION. THIS 1 AGREEMENT REOUIRES ALL PARTIES SIGNING IT TO ABIDE BY THE 2 3 DECISION OF THE ARBITRATION PANEL."
  - (e) An an executed copy of the AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE HEALTH CARE CLAIMS and any reaffirmation of that agreement as required by this Act shall be given to the patient or the patient's legally authorized representative upon signing during the time of the discharge planning process or at the time of discharge.
- 10 (f) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly apply to health care arbitration 11 agreements executed on or after its effective date. 12
- (Source: P.A. 91-156, eff. 1-1-00.) 13
- Section 5-10. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by 14 reenacting and changing Sections 2-402, 2-622, 2-1107.1, 15 2-1109, 2-1701, 2-1702, and 8-2501, by changing Sections 16 17 2-1114, 2-1704, and 8-1901, and by adding Sections 2-1105.01, 2-1704.5, and 2-1721 as follows: 18
- 19 (735 ILCS 5/2-402) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-402)
- (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 20 21 which has been held unconstitutional)
- Sec. 2-402. Respondents in discovery. The plaintiff in any 22 23 civil action may designate as respondents in discovery in his 24 or her pleading those individuals or other entities, other than the named defendants, believed by the plaintiff to have 25 information essential to the determination of who should 26 properly be named as additional defendants in the action. 27
- Persons or entities so named as respondents in discovery 28 29 shall be required to respond to discovery by the plaintiff in 30 the same manner as are defendants and may, on motion of the plaintiff, be added as defendants if the evidence discloses the 31 existence of probable cause for such action. 32

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1 A person or entity named a respondent in discovery may upon his or her own motion be made a defendant in the action, in 2 3 which case the provisions of this Section are no longer 4 applicable to that person.

A copy of the complaint shall be served on each person or entity named as a respondent in discovery.

Each respondent in discovery shall be paid expenses and fees as provided for witnesses.

A person or entity named as a respondent in discovery in any civil action may be made a defendant in the same action at any time within 6 months after being named as a respondent in discovery, even though the time during which an action may otherwise be initiated against him or her may have expired during such 6 month period. An extension from the original 6-month period for good cause may be granted only once for up to 90 days for (i) withdrawal of plaintiff's counsel or (ii) good cause. Notwithstanding the limitations in this Section, the court may grant additional reasonable extensions from this 6-month period for a failure or refusal on the part of the respondent to comply with timely filed discovery.

21 The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of 22 the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action pending on or after its effective date. 23

24 (Source: P.A. 86-483.)

25 (735 ILCS 5/2-622) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-622)

(Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 26 27 which has been held unconstitutional)

28 Sec. 2-622. Healing art malpractice.

> (a) In any action, whether in tort, contract or otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages for injuries or death by reason of medical, hospital, or other healing art malpractice, the plaintiff's attorney or the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is proceeding pro se, shall file an affidavit, attached to the

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original and all copies of the complaint, declaring one of the following:

1. That the affiant has consulted and reviewed the facts of the case with a health professional who the affiant reasonably believes: (i) is knowledgeable in the relevant issues involved in the particular action; (ii) practices or has practiced within the last 5  $\frac{6}{9}$  years or teaches or has taught within the last 5 + 6 years in the same area of health care or medicine that is at issue in the particular action; and (iii) meets the expert witness standards set forth in paragraphs (a) through (d) of Section 8-2501; is qualified by experience or demonstrated competence in the subject of the case; that the reviewing health professional has determined in a written report, after a review of the medical record and other relevant material involved in the particular action that there is a reasonable and meritorious cause for the filing of such action; and that the affiant has concluded on the basis of reviewing health professional's consultation that there is a reasonable and meritorious cause for filing of such action. A single written report must be filed to cover each defendant in the action. As to defendants who are individuals, the If the affidavit is filed as to a defendant who is a physician licensed to treat human ailments without the use of drugs or medicines and without operative surgery, a dentist, a podiatrist, a psychologist, or a naprapath, The written report must be from a health professional licensed in the same profession, with the same class of license, as the defendant. For <u>written reports</u> <del>affidavits</del> filed as to all other defendants, who are not individuals, the written report must be from a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches who is qualified by experience with the standard of care, methods, procedures and treatments

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relevant to the allegations at issue in the case. In either event, the written report affidavit must identify the profession of the reviewing health professional. A copy of the written report, clearly identifying the plaintiff and reasons for the reviewing health professional's determination that a reasonable and meritorious cause for the filing of the action exists, including the reviewing health care professional's name, address, telephone number, current license number, and state of licensure, must be attached to the affidavit, but information which would identify the reviewing health professional may be deleted from the copy so attached.

- 2. That the plaintiff has not previously voluntarily dismissed an action based upon the same or substantially the same acts, omissions, or occurrences and that the affiant was unable to obtain a consultation required by paragraph 1 because a statute of limitations would impair the action and the consultation required could not be obtained before the expiration of the statute limitations. If an affidavit is executed pursuant to this paragraph, the affidavit certificate and written report required by paragraph 1 shall be filed within 90 days after filing of the complaint. No additional 90-day extensions pursuant to this paragraph shall be granted, except where there has been a withdrawal of the plaintiff's counsel. The defendant shall be excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 30 days after being served with an affidavit and a report a certificate required by paragraph 1.
- 3. That a request has been made by the plaintiff or his attorney for examination and copying of records pursuant to Part 20 of Article VIII of this Code and the party required to comply under those Sections has failed to produce such records within 60 days of the receipt of the request. If an

affidavit is executed pursuant to this paragraph, the affidavit certificate and written report required by paragraph 1 shall be filed within 90 days following receipt of the requested records. All defendants except those whose failure to comply with Part 20 of Article VIII of this Code is the basis for an affidavit under this paragraph shall be excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 30 days after being served with the affidavit and report certificate required by paragraph 1.

- (b) Where <u>an affidavit</u> a certificate and written report are required pursuant to this Section a separate <u>affidavit</u> certificate and written report shall be filed as to each defendant who has been named in the complaint and shall be filed as to each defendant named at a later time.
- (c) Where the plaintiff intends to rely on the doctrine of "res ipsa loquitur", as defined by Section 2-1113 of this Code, the <u>affidavit certificate</u> and written report must state that, in the opinion of the reviewing health professional, negligence has occurred in the course of medical treatment. The affiant shall certify upon filing of the complaint that he is relying on the doctrine of "res ipsa loquitur".
- (d) When the attorney intends to rely on the doctrine of failure to inform of the consequences of the procedure, the attorney shall certify upon the filing of the complaint that the reviewing health professional has, after reviewing the medical record and other relevant materials involved in the particular action, concluded that a reasonable health professional would have informed the patient of the consequences of the procedure.
- (e) Allegations and denials in the affidavit, made without reasonable cause and found to be untrue, shall subject the party pleading them or his attorney, or both, to the payment of reasonable expenses, actually incurred by the other party by reason of the untrue pleading, together with reasonable

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attorneys' fees to be summarily taxed by the court upon motion 1 made within 30 days of the judgment or dismissal. In no event 2 3 shall the award for attorneys' fees and expenses exceed those 4 actually paid by the moving party, including the insurer, if 5 any. In proceedings under this paragraph (e), the moving party shall have the right to depose and examine any and all 6 7 reviewing health professionals who prepared reports used in

conjunction with an affidavit required by this Section.

- (f) A reviewing health professional who in good faith prepares a report used in conjunction with an affidavit required by this Section shall have civil immunity from liability which otherwise might result from the preparation of such report.
- (g) The failure of the plaintiff to file an affidavit and 14 15 report in compliance with to file a certificate required by 16 this Section shall be grounds for dismissal under Section 2-619. 17
- (h) This Section does not apply to or affect any actions 19 pending at the time of its effective date, but applies to cases 20 filed on or after its effective date.
- 21 (i) This amendatory Act of 1997 does not apply to or 22 affect any actions pending at the time of its effective date, 23 but applies to cases filed on or after its effective date.
- (j) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act 24 25 of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action accruing 26 on or after its effective date.
- (Source: P.A. 86-646; 90-579, eff. 5-1-98.) 27
- 28 (735 ILCS 5/2-1105.01 new)
- 29 Sec. 2-1105.01. Personal assets protected in healing art malpractice cases. In all cases, whether tort, contract, or 30 otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages by reason of 31 32 healing art malpractice, a health care professional who maintains at least a minimum of \$1,000,000 in professional 33

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      liability insurance coverage to cover a claim against him or
      her is entitled to an exemption of all of his or her assets
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      from attachment, garnishment, or other form of forfeiture to
      satisfy any judgment, decision, award, or verdict. Corporate
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      assets are subject to attachment for satisfaction of a
      judgment. For the purposes of this Section, (i) "health care
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      professional" includes, without limitation, a physician,
      advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, dentist,
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      podiatrist, registered nurse, and physical therapist and (ii)
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      "asset" includes, without limitation, any asset, property
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      (real or personal), interest, or other thing of value, of any
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      kind or character whatsoever that would otherwise be subject to
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      immediate execution to satisfy a judgment.
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          This Section shall not restrict, impair, or otherwise
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      affect the amount of damages that may be awarded to the
      plaintiff or the amount of any judgment in favor of the
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      plaintiff. This Section shall not restrict, impair, or
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      otherwise affect the statutory and common law causes of action
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      a health care professional or the health care professional's
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      assignee has against the health care professional's insurer for
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      the insurer acting in bad faith or vexatiously and without
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      reasonable cause by failing to settle the action against the
      health care professional within the health care professional's
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      insurance policy limits. The plaintiff shall be required to
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      prove all the elements of any such cause of action. This
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      Section shall not reduce or limit the damages that otherwise
      would have been recoverable in any such action.
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          This Section applies to all causes of action pending on the
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      effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General
      Assembly and to all causes of action filed on or after the
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      effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General
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      Assembly.
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- (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 1 2 which has been held unconstitutional)
- 3 Sec. 2-1107.1. Jury instruction in tort actions.
- 4 (a) In all actions on account of bodily injury or death or 5 physical damage to property based on negligence, or product liability based on strict tort liability, the court shall 6 7 instruct the jury in writing that the defendant shall be found 8 not liable if the jury finds that the contributory fault of the plaintiff is more than 50% of the proximate cause of the injury 9 10 or damage for which recovery is sought.
- (b) In all healing art malpractice actions, the court shall 11 instruct the jury in writing whether or not any award of 12 compensatory damages will be taxable under federal or State 13 14 income tax law.
- 15 (c) In all healing art malpractice actions, the court shall instruct the jury in writing that punitive damages may not be 16 awarded in any form under Illinois law. 17
- 18 (d) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action filed on 19 20 or after its effective date.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 84-1431.)
- (735 ILCS 5/2-1109) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1109) 22
- (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 23 24 which has been held unconstitutional)
- 25 Sec. 2-1109. Itemized verdicts.
- 26 (a) In every case where damages for bodily injury or death 27 to the person are assessed by the jury the verdict shall be 28 itemized so as to reflect the monetary distribution, if any, among economic loss and non-economic loss, if any, and, in 29 30 healing art medical malpractice cases, further itemized so as 31 to reflect the distribution of economic loss by category, such itemization of economic loss by category to include:  $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ 32 amounts intended to compensate for reasonable expenses which 33

- have been incurred, or which will be incurred, for necessary 1 surgical, x-ray, dental, or other health 2 medical. 3 rehabilitative services, drugs, and therapy; (ii) (b) amounts 4 intended to compensate for lost wages or loss of earning capacity; and (iii) (c) all other economic losses claimed by 5 the plaintiff or granted by the jury. Each category of economic 6
- 7 loss shall be further itemized into amounts intended to
- compensate for losses which have been incurred prior to the 8
- verdict and amounts intended to compensate for future losses 9
- 10 which will be incurred in the future.
- (b) In all actions on account of bodily injury or death 11
- based on negligence, including healing art malpractice 12
- actions, the following terms have the following meanings: 13
- "Economic loss" or "economic damages" means all damages 14
- 15 that are tangible, such as damages for past and future medical
- expenses, loss of income or earnings, and other property loss. 16
- "Non-economic loss" or "non-economic damages" means 17
- damages that are intangible, including, but not limited to, 18
- damages for pain and suffering, disability, disfigurement, and 19
- 20 loss of society.
- "Compensatory damages" or "actual damages" are the sum of 21
- economic and non-economic damages. 22
- 23 (c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to create a
- 24 cause of action.
- 25 (d) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act
- 26 of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action filed on
- or after its effective date. 27
- (Source: P.A. 84-7.) 28
- (735 ILCS 5/2-1114) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1114) 29
- 30 Sec. 2-1114. Contingent fees for attorneys in medical
- malpractice actions. 31
- 32 (a) In all medical malpractice actions the total contingent
- fee for plaintiff's attorney or attorneys shall not exceed the 33

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     following amounts:
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- 33 1/3% of the first \$150,000 of the sum recovered; 2
- 3 25% of the next \$850,000 of the sum recovered; and
- 20% of any amount recovered over \$1,000,000 of the sum 4
- 5 recovered.
- (b) For purposes of determining any lump sum contingent 6 7 fee, any future damages recoverable by the plaintiff in
- periodic installments shall be reduced to a lump sum value. 8
- (c) The court may review contingent fee agreements for 9
- fairness. In special circumstances, where an attorney performs 10
- extraordinary services involving more than usual participation 11
- in time and effort the attorney may apply to the court for 12
- 13 approval of additional compensation. Any application for
- additional compensation and the court's decision on additional 14
- compensation shall be made part of the record. 15
- (d) As used in this Section, "contingent fee basis" 16
- includes any fee arrangement under which the compensation is to 17
- be determined in whole or in part on the result obtained. 18
- 19 (e) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act
- 20 of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action filed on
- 21 or after its effective date.
- (Source: P.A. 84-7.) 22
- 23 (735 ILCS 5/2-1701) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1701)
- 24 Sec. 2-1701. Application. In Subject to the provisions of
- 25 Section 2 1705, in all medical malpractice actions the
- provisions of this Act shall be applicable. 26
- (Source: P.A. 84-7.) 27
- (735 ILCS 5/2-1702) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1702) 28
- 29 (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7,
- 30 which has been held unconstitutional)
- Sec. 2-1702. Economic/Non-Economic Loss. As used in this 31
- Part, "economic loss" and "non-economic loss" have the same 32

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meanings as in subsection (b) of Section 2-1109. +
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- (a) "Economic loss" means all pecuniary harm for which 2 3 damages are recoverable.
- 4 "Non-economic loss" means loss of consortium 5 harm for which damages
- including, without limitation, damages for pain and suffering, 6
- 7 inconvenience, disfigurement, and physical impairment.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 84-7.)
- 9 (735 ILCS 5/2-1704) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1704)
- Sec. 2-1704. Healing art malpractice Medical Malpractice 10
- Action. As used in this Code Part, "healing art medical 11
- 12 malpractice action" means any action, whether in tort, contract
- 13 or otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages for injuries
- 14 or death by reason of medical, hospital, or other healing art
- malpractice including but not limited to medical, hospital, 15
- nursing, dental, or podiatric malpractice. The term "healing 16
- 17 art" shall not include care and treatment by spiritual means
- through prayer in accord with the tenets and practices of a 18
- 19 recognized church or religious denomination.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 84-7.)
- (735 ILCS 5/2-1704.5 new)21
- Sec. 2-1704.5. Guaranteed payment of future medical 22
- 23 expenses.
- 24 (a) Either party in a medical malpractice action may elect
- to have the payment of the plaintiff's future medical expenses 25
- 26 and costs of life care determined under this Section. The
- 27 election must be made not less than 60 days before commencement
- of a trial involving issues of damages for such future medical 28
- 29 and life care. If found liable for damages for a plaintiff's
- future medical and life care, the defendant shall compensate 30
- 31 the plaintiff for such expenses and costs by purchasing an
- annuity as described in this Section that will pay for these 32

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1	costs	and	expenses	for	as	long	as	the	plaintiff	needs	medical
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- (b) If a defendant in a medical malpractice action is found liable for the plaintiff's future medical expenses and costs of care, the trier of fact, in addition to other appropriate findings, shall make the following findings based on evidence presented at trial:
- (1) the current year annual cost of any future medical, custodial, or life care required by the plaintiff (including the cost of medical treatment, equipment, supplies and medication, home nursing care, and institutional or facility care) as described in the plaintiff's life care plan determined to be acceptable by the trier of fact; and
- 15 (2) the annual composite rate of inflation that should be applied to the costs specified in item (1). 16

Based upon evidence presented at trial, the trier of fact may 17 also vary the amount of future costs under this Section from 18 year to year to account for different annual expenditures, 19 including the immediate medical and life care needs of the 20 21 plaintiff. If the trier of fact determines that the plaintiff 22 will need future medical and life care for less than the plaintiff's entire life, the trier of fact shall specify the 23 number of years such care will be needed, but in no event shall 24 25 the payments required under this Section be required for a 26 period in excess of the plaintiff's life.

(c) When an election is made to pay for future medical and life care costs by purchasing an annuity, the circuit court shall enter a judgment ordering that such future costs be paid through the use of an annuity purchased by or on behalf of the defendant from a company that has itself, or is irrevocably supported financially by a company that has, at least 2 of the following 4 ratings: "A+ X" or higher from A.M. Best Company; "AA-" or higher from Standard & Poor's; "Aa3" or higher from

- Moody's; and "AA-" or higher from Fitch. The judgment shall 1
- specify the recipient of the payments, the dollar amount of the 2
- 3 payments, the interval between payments, and the number of
- 4 payments or the period of time over which payments shall be
- 5 made if the trier of fact determines that such costs will be
- incurred for less than the plaintiff's entire life. Such 6
- 7 payments shall only be subject to modification with leave of
- 8 court pursuant to subsection (d).
- (d) A plaintiff receiving future payments by means of an 9
- annuity under this Section may seek leave of court to assign or 10
- otherwise transfer the right to receive such payments in 11
- exchange for a negotiated lump sum value of the remaining 12
- future payments or any portion of the remaining future payments 13
- under the annuity to address an unanticipated financial 14
- 15 hardship under such terms as approved by the court.
- In determining contingent attorneys' fees under 16
- Section 2-1114 of this Code, the sum recovered shall be 17
- determined on the basis of the future value of the annuity 18
- purchased in accordance with this Section. 19
- 20 (f) This Section applies to causes of action accruing on or
- after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th 21
- 22 General Assembly.
- 23 (735 ILCS 5/2-1721 new)
- 24 Sec. 2-1721. Hospitals; apparent or ostensible agency.
- 25 (a) In addition to any other defense, a hospital shall not
- be liable for the conduct of a non-employee member of its 26
- medical staff under any claim based upon apparent or ostensible 27
- 28 agency as a matter of law, provided that:
- (1) the plaintiff came to the hospital's emergency 29
- department for care, where the hospital posted a sign or 30
- provided the plaintiff with a document stating the 31
- 32 following: "Some of the physicians who may provide care or
- consultation for you at this hospital are NOT employees of 33

1	the hospital, and while they have qualified to practice at
2	the hospital, their treatment decisions are their own
3	independent judgments. Do not assume your physician is a
4	hospital employee. If you have any questions about this,
5	please ask your physician or a hospital administrator or
6	representative before receiving treatment."; or
7	(2) the patient was unconscious or unaware of his or
8	her surroundings when brought to the hospital and the
9	patient's legal representative was not present at the time
10	to be informed of the non-employee status of the treating
11	physician.
12	(b) In any other action against a hospital arising out of
13	the provision of health care in which the plaintiff seeks
14	damages for any loss, bodily injury, or death in a claim based
15	upon apparent or ostensible agency, the plaintiff must allege
16	and prove the following:
17	(1) that the hospital, through its own specific
18	advertising or other public representations, caused the
19	plaintiff to reasonably believe that the physicians
20	treating the plaintiff at the hospital were the hospital's
21	agents or employees;
22	(2) that the plaintiff selected the hospital for
23	treatment primarily because of the hospital's public
24	representations described in item (1); and
25	(3) that a reasonable plaintiff would have selected a
26	different hospital for treatment if the plaintiff knew that
27	the treating physicians at the hospital might not be the
28	hospital's agents or employees.
29	(c) A plaintiff basing a claim upon apparent or ostensible
30	agency must allege facts describing the specific advertising or
31	other public representations that gave rise to a reasonable
32	belief that the hospital employs its treating physicians. The
33	plaintiff must also allege why the employment status of the
34	hospital's physicians played a primary role in the plaintiff's

- selection of the hospital and why the plaintiff would have 1
- selected a different hospital if the plaintiff knew that the 2
- 3 treating physicians might not be hospital agents or employees.
- (d) As used in this Section, "public representations" does 4
- 5 not include granting a physician medical staff membership or
- clinical privileges or making any statements about the granting 6
- 7 of such membership or privileges.
- (e) Nothing in this Section precludes any other defense to 8
- 9 a claim of apparent or ostensible agency.
- (f) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act 10
- 11 of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action accruing
- on or after its effective date. 12
- 13 (735 ILCS 5/8-1901) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-1901)
- 14 Sec. 8-1901. Admission of liability - Effect.
- 15 (a) The providing of, or payment for, medical, surgical,
- hospital, or rehabilitation services, facilities, or equipment 16
- 17 by or on behalf of any person, or the offer to provide, or pay
- for, any one or more of the foregoing, shall not be construed 18
- 19 as an admission of any liability by such person or persons.
- 20 Testimony, writings, records, reports or information with
- respect to the foregoing shall not be admissible in evidence as 21
- an admission of any liability in any action of any kind in any 22
- 23 court or before any commission, administrative agency, or other
- 24 tribunal in this State, except at the instance of the person or
- 25 persons so making any such provision, payment or offer.
- (b) Any expression of grief, apology, or explanation 26
- provided by a health care provider, including, but not limited 27
- 28 to, a statement that the health care provider is "sorry" for
- the outcome to a patient, the patient's family, or the 29
- patient's legal representative about an inadequate or 30
- unanticipated treatment or care outcome that is provided within 31
- 32 72 hours of when the provider knew or should have known of the
- potential cause of such outcome shall not be admissible as 33

- evidence in any action of any kind in any court or before any 1
- tribunal, board, agency, or person. The disclosure of any such 2
- 3 information, whether proper, or improper, shall not waive or
- have any effect upon its confidentiality or inadmissibility. As 4
- used in this Section, a "health care provider" is any hospital, 5
- nursing home or other facility, or employee or agent thereof, a 6
- 7 physician, or other licensed health care professional. Nothing
- in this Section precludes the discovery or admissibility of any 8
- other facts regarding the patient's treatment or outcome as 9
- otherwise permitted by law. 10
- (c) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act 11
- of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action accruing 12
- 13 on or after its effective date.
- (Source: P.A. 82-280.) 14
- (735 ILCS 5/8-2501) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-2501) 15
- (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 16
- 17 which has been held unconstitutional)
- Sec. 8-2501. Expert Witness Standards. In any case in which 18
- 19 the standard of care applicable to given by a medical
- 20 professional profession is at issue, the court shall apply the
- following standards to determine if a witness qualifies as an 21

expert witness and can testify on the issue of the appropriate

standard of care. 23

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- 24 (a) Whether the witness is board certified or board
- 25 eligible, or has completed a residency, in the same or
- substantially similar medical specialties as the defendant and 26
- is otherwise qualified by significant experience with the 27
- 28 standard of care, methods, procedures, and treatments relevant
- to the allegations against the defendant Relationship of the 29
- 30 medical specialties of the witness to the medical problem or
- problems and the type of treatment administered in the case; 31
- (b) Whether the witness has devoted a <u>majority</u> substantial 32

portion of his or her work time to the practice of medicine,

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teaching or University based research in relation to the
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     medical care and type of treatment at issue which gave rise to
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     the medical problem of which the plaintiff complains;
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- (c) whether the witness is licensed in the same profession with the same <u>class of license</u> as the defendant <u>if the</u> defendant is an individual; and
- (d) whether, in the case against a nonspecialist, the witness can demonstrate a sufficient familiarity with the standard of care practiced in this State.

An expert shall provide evidence of active practice, teaching, or engaging in university-based research. If retired, an expert must provide evidence of attendance and completion of continuing education courses for 3 years previous to giving testimony. An expert who has not actively practiced, taught, or been engaged in university-based research, or any combination thereof, during the preceding 5 years may not be qualified as an expert witness.

The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action filed on or after its effective date.

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

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(735 ILCS 5/2-1705 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1705)
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23
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1706 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1706)
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           (735 ILCS 5/2-1707 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1707)
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           (735 \text{ ILCS } 5/2-1708 \text{ rep.})
                                     (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1708)
                                     (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1709)
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           (735 ILCS 5/2-1709 rep.)
27
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1710 rep.)
                                     (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1710)
28
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1711 rep.)
                                     (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1711)
29
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1712 rep.)
                                     (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1712)
30
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1713 rep.)
                                     (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1713)
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1714 rep.)
                                    (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1714)
31
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1715 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1715)
32
           (735 ILCS 5/2-1716 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1716)
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(735 ILCS 5/2-1717 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1717)
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- (735 ILCS 5/2-1718 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1718) 2
- 3 (735 ILCS 5/2-1719 rep.) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1719)
- Section 5-15. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by 4
- 5 repealing Sections 2-1705, 2-1706, 2-1707, 2-1708, 2-1709,
- 2-1710, 2-1711, 2-1712, 2-1713, 2-1714, 2-1715, 2-1716, 6
- 7 2-1717, 2-1718, and 2-1719.
- Section 5-20. The Good Samaritan Act is amended by changing 8
- 9 Sections 25 and 30 as follows:
- (745 ILCS 49/25) 10
- Sec. 25. Physicians; exemption from civil liability for 11
- 12 emergency care. Any person licensed under the Medical Practice
- 13 Act of 1987 or any person licensed to practice the treatment of
- 14 human ailments in any other state or territory of the United
- States who, in good faith, provides emergency care without fee 15
- to a person, shall not, as a result of his or her acts or 16
- 17 omissions, except willful or wanton misconduct on the part of
- 18 the person, in providing the care, be liable for civil damages.
- This good faith immunity applies to physicians licensed to 19
- practice medicine in all its branches, including retired 20
- physicians providing care without fee to a person pursuant to 21
- 22 an emergency department on call list.
- 23 The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of
- 24 the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action accruing on
- or after its effective date. 25
- (Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.) 26
- 27 (745 ILCS 49/30)
- 28 Sec. 30. Free medical clinic; exemption from civil
- 29 liability for services performed without compensation.
- 30 (a) A person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of
- 1987, a person licensed to practice the treatment of human 31

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ailments in any other state or territory of the United States, or a health care professional, including but not limited to an advanced practice nurse, retired physician, physician assistant, nurse, pharmacist, physical therapist, podiatrist, or social worker licensed in this State or any other state or territory of the United States, who, in good faith, provides medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice as a part of the services of an established free medical clinic providing care, including but not limited to home visits, without charge to medically indigent patients which is limited to care that does not require the services of a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center and who receives no fee or compensation from that source shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of his or her acts or omissions in providing that medical treatment, except for willful or wanton misconduct.

- (b) For purposes of this Section, a "free medical clinic" is an organized community based program providing medical care without charge to individuals unable to pay for it, at which the care provided does not include the use of general anesthesia or require an overnight stay in a health-care facility.
- (c) The provisions of subsection (a) of this Section do not apply to a particular case unless the free medical clinic has posted in a conspicuous place on its premises an explanation of the exemption from civil liability provided herein.
- (d) The immunity from civil damages provided under subsection (a) also applies to physicians, retired physicians, hospitals, and other health care providers that provide further medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice, including but not limited to hospitalization, office visits, and home visits, to a patient upon referral from an established free medical clinic without fee or compensation.
- (d-5) A free medical clinic may receive reimbursement from

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1	the Illinois Department of Public Aid, provided any
2	reimbursements shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of
3	operating the free medical clinic and may not be used, in whole
4	or in part, to provide a fee or other compensation to any
5	person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 or any
6	other health care professional who is receiving an exemption
7	under this Section. Any health care professional receiving an
8	exemption under this Section may not receive any fee or other
9	compensation in connection with any services provided to, or
10	any ownership interest in, the clinic. Medical care shall not
11	include an overnight stay in a health care facility.

- (e) Nothing in this Section prohibits a free medical clinic from accepting voluntary contributions for medical services provided to a patient who has acknowledged his or her ability and willingness to pay a portion of the value of the medical services provided.
- (f) Any voluntary contribution collected for providing care at a free medical clinic shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of operating the clinic. No portion of any moneys collected shall be used to provide a fee or other compensation to any person licensed under Medical Practice Act of 1987.
- 23 (g) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act
  24 of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action accruing
  25 on or after its effective date.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.)

## 27 ARTICLE 10. INSURANCE REGULATION

- Section 10-1. Short title. This Article 10 may be cited as
  the Sorry Works! Pilot Program Act, and references in this
  Article to "this Act" mean this Article.
- 31 Section 10-5. Sorry Works! pilot program. The Sorry Works!

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pilot program is established. During the first year of the program's operation, participation in the program shall be open to one hospital. Hospitals may participate only with the approval of the hospital administration and the hospital's organized medical staff. During the second year of the program's operation, participation in the program shall be open to one additional hospital.

The first participating hospital selected by the committee established under Section 10-10 shall be located in a county with a population greater than 200,000 that is contiguous with the Mississippi River.

Under the program, participating hospitals and physicians shall promptly acknowledge and apologize for mistakes in promptly patient care and offer fair settlements. Participating hospitals shall encourage patients and families to retain their own legal counsel to ensure that their rights are protected and to help facilitate negotiations for fair settlements. Participating hospitals shall report to committee their total costs for healing art malpractice verdicts, settlements, and defense litigation for preceding 5 years to enable the committee to determine average costs for that hospital during that period. The committee shall develop standards and protocols to compare costs for cases handled by traditional means and cases handled under the Sorry Works! protocol.

If the committee determines that the total costs of cases handled under the Sorry Works! protocol by a hospital participating in the program exceed the total costs that would have been incurred if the cases had been handled by traditional means, the hospital may apply for a grant from the Sorry Works! Fund, a special fund that is created in the State Treasury, for an amount, as determined by the committee, by which the total costs exceed the total costs that would have been incurred if the cases had been handled by traditional means; however, the

- 1 total of all grants from the Fund for cases in any single
- 2 participating hospital in any year may not exceed the amount in
- 3 the Fund or \$2,000,000, whichever is less. All grants shall be
- 4 subject to appropriation. Moneys in the Fund shall consist of
- 5 funds transferred into the Fund or otherwise made available
- 6 from any source.
- 7 Section 10-10. Establishment of committee.
- 8 (a) A committee is established to develop, oversee, and
- 9 implement the Sorry Works! pilot program. The committee shall
- 10 have 9 members, each of whom shall be a voting member. Six
- 11 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. The
- 12 committee shall be comprised as follows:
- 13 (1) The President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of
- 14 the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives,
- and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives
- shall each appoint 2 members.
- 17 (2) The Secretary of Financial and Professional
- 18 Regulation or his or her designee.
- 19 (b) The committee shall establish criteria for the program,
- 20 including but not limited to: selection of hospitals,
- 21 physicians, and insurers to participate in the program; and
- 22 creation of a subcommittee to review cases from hospitals and
- 23 determine whether hospitals, physicians, and insurers are
- 24 entitled to compensation under the program.
- 25 (c) The committee shall communicate with hospitals,
- 26 physicians, and insurers that are interested in participating
- in the program. The committee shall make final decisions as to
- which applicants are accepted for the program.
- 29 (d) The committee shall report to the Governor and the
- 30 General Assembly annually.

- (e) The committee shall publish data regarding the program.
- 32 (f) Committee members shall receive no compensation for the
- 33 performance of their duties as members, but each member shall

- 1 be paid necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of
- 2 those duties.
- 3 Section 10-15. Termination of program.
- (a) The program may be terminated at any time if the
- committee, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, votes to 5
- terminate the program. 6
- 7 (b) If the program is not terminated under subsection (a),
- the program shall terminate after its second year of operation. 8
- 9 Section 10-905. The Open Meetings Act is amended by
- changing Section 2 as follows: 10
- 11 (5 ILCS 120/2) (from Ch. 102, par. 42)
- 12 Sec. 2. Open meetings.
- (a) Openness required. All meetings of public bodies shall 13
- be open to the public unless excepted in subsection (c) and 14
- 15 closed in accordance with Section 2a.
- (b) Construction of exceptions. The exceptions contained 16
- 17 in subsection (c) are in derogation of the requirement that
- 18 public bodies meet in the open, and therefore, the exceptions
- are to be strictly construed, extending only to subjects 19
- 20 clearly within their scope. The exceptions authorize but do not
- require the holding of a closed meeting to discuss a subject 21
- 22 included within an enumerated exception.
- 23 (c) Exceptions. A public body may hold closed meetings to
- consider the following subjects: 24
- 25 appointment, employment, compensation, (1)The
- 26 discipline, performance, or dismissal of
- employees of the public body or legal counsel for the 27
- 28 public body, including hearing testimony on a complaint
- 29 lodged against an employee of the public body or against
- legal counsel for the public body to determine 30
- validity. 31

- (2) Collective negotiating matters between the public body and its employees or their representatives, or deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees.
- (3) The selection of a person to fill a public office, as defined in this Act, including a vacancy in a public office, when the public body is given power to appoint under law or ordinance, or the discipline, performance or removal of the occupant of a public office, when the public body is given power to remove the occupant under law or ordinance.
- (4) Evidence or testimony presented in open hearing, or in closed hearing where specifically authorized by law, to a quasi-adjudicative body, as defined in this Act, provided that the body prepares and makes available for public inspection a written decision setting forth its determinative reasoning.
- (5) The purchase or lease of real property for the use of the public body, including meetings held for the purpose of discussing whether a particular parcel should be acquired.
- (6) The setting of a price for sale or lease of property owned by the public body.
- (7) The sale or purchase of securities, investments, or investment contracts.
- (8) Security procedures and the use of personnel and equipment to respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably potential danger to the safety of employees, students, staff, the public, or public property.
  - (9) Student disciplinary cases.
- (10) The placement of individual students in special education programs and other matters relating to individual students.
  - (11) Litigation, when an action against, affecting or

on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and is pending before a court or administrative tribunal, or when the public body finds that an action is probable or imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed meeting.

- (12) The establishment of reserves or settlement of claims as provided in the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act, if otherwise the disposition of a claim or potential claim might be prejudiced, or the review or discussion of claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications from or with respect to any insurer of the public body or any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool of which the public body is a member.
- (13) Conciliation of complaints of discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, when closed meetings are authorized by the law or ordinance prescribing fair housing practices and creating a commission or administrative agency for their enforcement.
- (14) Informant sources, the hiring or assignment of undercover personnel or equipment, or ongoing, prior or future criminal investigations, when discussed by a public body with criminal investigatory responsibilities.
- (15) Professional ethics or performance when considered by an advisory body appointed to advise a licensing or regulatory agency on matters germane to the advisory body's field of competence.
- (16) Self evaluation, practices and procedures or professional ethics, when meeting with a representative of a statewide association of which the public body is a member.
  - (17) The recruitment, credentialing, discipline or

formal peer review of physicians or other health care professionals for a hospital, or other institution providing medical care, that is operated by the public body.

- (18) Deliberations for decisions of the Prisoner Review Board.
- (19) Review or discussion of applications received under the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures  $\operatorname{Act}$ .
- (20) The classification and discussion of matters classified as confidential or continued confidential by the State Employees Suggestion Award Board.
- (21) Discussion of minutes of meetings lawfully closed under this Act, whether for purposes of approval by the body of the minutes or semi-annual review of the minutes as mandated by Section 2.06.
- (22) Deliberations for decisions of the State Emergency Medical Services Disciplinary Review Board.
- (23) The operation by a municipality of a municipal utility or the operation of a municipal power agency or municipal natural gas agency when the discussion involves (i) contracts relating to the purchase, sale, or delivery of electricity or natural gas or (ii) the results or conclusions of load forecast studies.
- (24) Meetings of a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Residential Health Care Facility Resident Sexual Assault and Death Review Teams Executive Council under the Residential Health Care Facility Resident Sexual Assault and Death Review Team Act.
- (25) The establishment of reserves administration, adjudication, or settlement of claims as provided in Article XLV of the Illinois Insurance Code if otherwise the disposition of a claim or potential claim might be

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- prejudiced, or the review or discussion of claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications from or with respect to any self-insurance trust administration or adjudication of any claim, or
- 5 <u>insurer created by the public body.</u>
  - (d) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

"Employee" means a person employed by a public body whose relationship with the public body constitutes an employer-employee relationship under the usual common law rules, and who is not an independent contractor.

"Public office" means a position created by or under the Constitution or laws of this State, the occupant of which is charged with the exercise of some portion of the sovereign power of this State. The term "public office" shall include members of the public body, but it shall not include organizational positions filled by members thereof, whether established by law or by a public body itself, that exist to assist the body in the conduct of its business.

"Quasi-adjudicative body" means an administrative body charged by law or ordinance with the responsibility to conduct hearings, receive evidence or testimony and make determinations based thereon, but does not include local electoral boards when such bodies are considering petition challenges.

- (e) Final action. No final action may be taken at a closed meeting. Final action shall be preceded by a public recital of the nature of the matter being considered and other information that will inform the public of the business being conducted.
- 29 (Source: P.A. 93-57, eff. 7-1-03; 93-79, eff. 7-2-03; 93-422,
- 30 eff. 8-5-03; 93-577, eff. 8-21-03; revised 9-8-03)
- Section 10-910. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.640 as follows:

- 1 (30 ILCS 105/5.640 new)
- Sec. 5.640. The Sorry Works! Fund.
- 3 Section 10-915. The Counties Code is amended by changing
- 4 Section 5-1005 and by adding Division 6-34 as follows:
- 5 (55 ILCS 5/5-1005) (from Ch. 34, par. 5-1005)
- 6 Sec. 5-1005. Powers. Each county shall have power:
- 7 1. To purchase and hold the real and personal estate
- 8 necessary for the uses of the county, and to purchase and hold,
- 9 for the benefit of the county, real estate sold by virtue of
- judicial proceedings in which the county is plaintiff.
- 11 2. To sell and convey or lease any real or personal estate
- owned by the county.
- 3. To make all contracts and do all other acts in relation
- 14 to the property and concerns of the county necessary to the
- exercise of its corporate powers.
- 4. To take all necessary measures and institute proceedings
- to enforce all laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals.
- 18 5. To purchase and hold or lease real estate upon which may
- 19 be erected and maintained buildings to be utilized for purposes
- of agricultural experiments and to purchase, hold and use
- 21 personal property for the care and maintenance of such real
- 22 estate in connection with such experimental purposes.
- 6. To cause to be erected, or otherwise provided, suitable
- 24 buildings for, and maintain a county hospital and necessary
- 25 branch hospitals and/or a county sheltered care home or county
- 26 nursing home for the care of such sick, chronically ill or
- infirm persons as may by law be proper charges upon the county,
- or upon other governmental units, and to provide for the
- 29 management of the same. The county board may establish rates to
- 30 be paid by persons seeking care and treatment in such hospital
- 31 or home in accordance with their financial ability to meet such
- 32 charges, either personally or through a hospital plan or

- 1 hospital insurance, and the rates to be paid by governmental
- 2 units, including the State, for the care of sick, chronically
- 3 ill or infirm persons admitted therein upon the request of such
- 4 governmental units. Any hospital maintained by a county under
- 5 this Section is authorized to provide any service and enter
- 6 into any contract or other arrangement not prohibited for a
- 7 hospital that is licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act,
- 8 incorporated under the General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act,
- 9 and exempt from taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c)
- of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 7. To contribute such sums of money toward erecting,
- building, maintaining, and supporting any non-sectarian public
- 13 hospital located within its limits as the county board of the
- 14 county shall deem proper.
- 8. To purchase and hold real estate for the preservation of
- 16 forests, prairies and other natural areas and to maintain and
- 17 regulate the use thereof.
- 9. To purchase and hold real estate for the purpose of
- 19 preserving historical spots in the county, to restore, maintain
- 20 and regulate the use thereof and to donate any historical spot
- 21 to the State.
- 22 10. To appropriate funds from the county treasury to be
- used in any manner to be determined by the board for the
- 24 suppression, eradication and control of tuberculosis among
- domestic cattle in such county.
- 26 11. To take all necessary measures to prevent forest fires
- 27 and encourage the maintenance and planting of trees and the
- 28 preservation of forests.
- 29 12. To authorize the closing on Saturday mornings of all
- 30 offices of all county officers at the county seat of each
- 31 county, and to otherwise regulate and fix the days and the
- 32 hours of opening and closing of such offices, except when the
- days and the hours of opening and closing of the office of any
- 34 county officer are otherwise fixed by law; but the power herein

- 1 conferred shall not apply to the office of State's Attorney and
- 2 the offices of judges and clerks of courts and, in counties of
- 3 500,000 or more population, the offices of county clerk.
- 4 13. To provide for the conservation, preservation and
- 5 propagation of insectivorous birds through the expenditure of
- funds provided for such purpose.
- 7 14. To appropriate funds from the county treasury and
- 8 expend the same for care and treatment of tuberculosis
- 9 residents.
- 10 15. In counties having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, to
- 11 take all necessary or proper steps for the extermination of
- mosquitoes, flies or other insects within the county.
- 13 16. To install an adequate system of accounts and financial
- 14 records in the offices and divisions of the county, suitable to
- 15 the needs of the office and in accordance with generally
- 16 accepted principles of accounting for governmental bodies,
- which system may include such reports as the county board may
- determine.
- 19 17. To purchase and hold real estate for the construction
- 20 and maintenance of motor vehicle parking facilities for persons
- 21 using county buildings, but the purchase and use of such real
- 22 estate shall not be for revenue producing purposes.
- 23 18. To acquire and hold title to real property located
- 24 within the county, or partly within and partly outside the
- county by dedication, purchase, gift, legacy or lease, for park
- and recreational purposes and to charge reasonable fees for the
- use of or admission to any such park or recreational area and
- 28 to provide police protection for such park or recreational
- 29 area. Personnel employed to provide such police protection
- 30 shall be conservators of the peace within such park or
- 31 recreational area and shall have power to make arrests on view
- 32 of the offense or upon warrants for violation of any of the
- ordinances governing such park or recreational area or for any
- 34 breach of the peace in the same manner as the police in

- municipalities organized and existing under the general laws of 1
- 2 the State. All such real property outside the county shall be
- 3 contiguous to the county and within the boundaries of the State
- 4 of Illinois.

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- 5 19. To appropriate funds from the county treasury to be
- used to provide supportive social services designed to prevent 6
- 7 the unnecessary institutionalization of elderly residents, or,
- for operation of, and equipment for, senior citizen centers 8
- providing social services to elderly residents. 9
- 10 20. To appropriate funds from the county treasury and loan
- such funds to a county water commission created under the 11
- "Water Commission Act", approved June 30, 1984, as now or 12
- hereafter amended, in such amounts and upon such terms as the 13
- county may determine or the county and the commission may 14
- 15 agree. The county shall not under any circumstances be
- 16 obligated to make such loans. The county shall not be required
- to charge interest on any such loans. 17
- 21. To establish an independent entity to administer a 18
- medical care risk retention trust program, to contribute such 19
- 20 sums of money to the risk retention trust program as the county
- 21 board of the county shall deem proper to operate the medical
- 22 care risk retention trust program, to establish uniform
- eligibility requirements for participation in the risk 23
- 24 retention trust program, to appoint an administrator of the
- risk retention trust program, to charge premiums, to establish
- a billing procedure to collect premiums, and to ensure timely administration and adjudication of claims under the program. A
- 28 single medical care risk retention trust program may be
- 29 established jointly by more than one county, in accordance with
- an agreement between the participating counties, if at least 30
- 31 one of the participating counties has a population of 200,000
- or more according to the most recent federal decennial census. 32
- 33 All contracts for the purchase of coal under this Section
- shall be subject to the provisions of "An Act concerning the 34

- 1 use of Illinois mined coal in certain plants and institutions",
- 2 filed July 13, 1937, as amended.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 86-962; 86-1028.)
- 4 (55 ILCS 5/Div. 6-34 heading new)
- Division 6-34. Funding for health care financing programs 5
- 6 (55 ILCS 5/6-34001 new)
- 7 Sec. 6-34001. Authorization. The county board of any county
- with a population of 200,000 or more according to the most 8
- 9 recent federal decennial census (and a county with a population
- of less than 200,000 according to the most recent federal 10
- decennial census if that county is participating in a single 11
- trust program with one or more other counties in accordance 12
- with the requirements of paragraph (21) of Section 5-1005 of 13
- this Code) may, upon finding such action necessary for 14
- protection of the public health, safety, and welfare, incur an 15
- indebtedness by the establishment of lines or letters of credit 16
- or issue general obligation or revenue bonds for the purpose of 17
- 18 ensuring the availability of and improving hospital, medical,
- 19 and health services as authorized under paragraph (21) of
- Section 5-1005 of this Code. 20
- 21 (55 ILCS 5/6-34002 new)
- 22 Sec. 6-34002. Bonds. The bonds authorized in Section
- 23 6-34001 shall be issued in such denominations, be for such term
- or terms, and bear interest at such rate as may be specified in 24
- the resolution of the county board authorizing the issuance of 25
- 26 those bonds.
- 27 Section 10-920. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by
- adding Article XLV as follows: 28
- 29 (215 ILCS 5/Art. XLV heading new)

1	Article XLV. COUNTY RISK RETENTION ARRANGEMENTS
2	FOR THE PROVISION OF MEDICAL MALPRACTICE INSURANCE
3	(215 ILCS 5/1501 new)
4	Sec. 1501. Scope of Article. This Article applies only to
5	trusts sponsored by counties and organized under this Article
6	to provide medical malpractice insurance authorized under
7	paragraph (21) of Section 5-1005 of the Counties Code for
8	physicians and health care professionals providing medical
9	care and health care within the county's limits. In the case of
10	a single trust sponsored and organized by more than one county
11	in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (21) of
12	Section 5-1005 of the Counties Code, the powers and duties of a
13	county under this Article shall be exercised jointly by the
14	counties participating in the trust program in accordance with
15	the agreement between the counties.
16	(215 ILCS 5/1502 new)
17	Sec. 1502. Definitions. As used in this Article:
18	"Risk retention trust" or "trust" means a risk retention
19	trust created under this Article.
20	"Trust sponsor" means a county that has created a risk
21	retention trust.
22	"Pool retention fund" means a separate fund maintained for
23	payment of first dollar claims, up to a specified amount per
24	claim ("specific retention") and up to an aggregate amount for
25	a 12-month period ("aggregate retention").
26	"Contingency reserve fund" means a separate fund
27	maintained for payment of claims in excess of the pool
28	retention fund amount.
29	"Coverage grant" means the document describing specific
30	coverages and terms of coverage that are provided by a risk
31	retention trust created under this Article.

"Licensed service company" means an entity licensed by the

- Department to perform claims adjusting, loss control, and data 1
- 2 processing.
- 3 (215 ILCS 5/1503 new)
- 4 Sec. 1503. Name. The corporate name of any risk retention
- trust shall not be the same as or deceptively similar to the 5
- name of any domestic insurance company or of any foreign or 6
- 7 alien insurance company authorized to transact business in this
- 8 State.
- 9 (215 ILCS 5/1504 new)
- Sec. 1504. Principal office place of business. The 10
- principal office of any risk retention trust shall be located 11
- 12 in this State.

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- 13 (215 ILCS 5/1505 new)
- 14 Sec. 1505. Creation.
- (1) Any county with a population of 200,000 or more 15
- according to the most recent federal decennial census may 16
- create a risk retention trust for the pooling of risks to 17
- provide professional liability coverage authorized under 18
- paragraph (21) of Section 5-1005 of the Counties Code for its 19
- physicians and health care professionals providing medical
- 22 single risk retention trust may also be created jointly by more

care and related health care within the county's limits. A

- 23 than one county in accordance with the requirements of
- paragraph (21) of Section 5-1005 of the Counties Code. A trust 24
- shall be administered by at least 3 trustees who may be 25
- individuals or corporate trustees and are appointed by the 26
- trust sponsor and who represent physicians who have agreed in 27
- 28 writing to participate in the trust.
- (2) The trustees shall appoint a qualified licensed 29
- 30 administrator who shall administer the affairs of the risk
- retention trust. 31

1	(3) The trustees shall retain a licensed service company to
2	perform claims adjusting, loss control, and data processing and
3	any other delegated administrative duties.
4	(4) The trust sponsor, the trustees, and the trust
5	administrator shall be fiduciaries of the trust.
6	(5) A trust shall be consummated by a written trust
7	agreement and shall be subject to the laws of this State
8	governing the creation and operation of trusts, to the extent
9	not inconsistent with this Article.
10	(215 ILCS 5/1506 new)
11	Sec. 1506. Participation.
12	(1) A physician or health care professional providing
13	medical care and related health care within the county's limits
14	may participate in a risk retention trust if the physician or
15	health care professional:
16	(a) meets the underwriting standards for acceptance
17	<pre>into the trust;</pre>
18	(b) files a written application for coverage, agreeing
19	to meet all of the membership conditions of the trust;
20	(c) provides medical care and related health care in
21	the county sponsoring the trust;
22	(d) agrees to meet the ongoing loss control provisions
23	and risk pooling arrangements set forth by the trust;
24	(e) pays premium contributions on a timely basis as
25	required; and
26	(f) pays predetermined annual required contributions
27	into the contingency reserve fund.
28	(2) A physician or health care professional accepted for
29	trust membership and participating in the trust is liable for
30	payment to the trust of the amount of his or her annual premium
31	contribution and his or her annual predetermined contingency
32	reserve fund contribution.

1 (215 ILCS 5/1507 new)

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- Sec. 1507. Coverage grants; payment of claims.
- 3 (1) A risk retention trust may not issue coverage grants
- 4 until it has established a contingency reserve fund in an
- amount deemed appropriate by the trust and filed with the 5
- Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. A risk 6
- 7 retention trust must have and at all times maintain a pool
- retention fund or a line or letter of credit at least equal to 8
- its unpaid liabilities as determined by an independent actuary. 9
- (2) Every coverage grant issued or delivered in this State 10
- by a risk retention trust shall provide for the extent of the 11
- liability of trust members to the extent that funds are needed 12
- to pay a member's share of the depleted contingency reserve 13
- fund needed to maintain the reserves required by this Section. 14
- (3) All claims shall be paid first from the pool retention 15
- fund. If that fund becomes depleted, any additional claims 16
- shall be paid from the contingency reserve fund. 17
- 18 (215 ILCS 5/1508 new)
- 19 Sec. 1508. Applicable Illinois Insurance Code provisions.
- 20 Other than this Article, only Sections 155.19, 155.20, and
- 21 155.25 and subsections (a) through (c) of Section 155.18 of
- this Code shall apply to county risk retention trusts. The 22
- Secretary shall advise the county board of any determinations 23
- made pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 155.18 of this Code. 2.4
- 25 (215 ILCS 5/1509 new)
- Sec. 1509. Authorized investments. In addition to other 26
- 27 investments authorized by law, a risk retention trust with
- assets of at least \$5,000,000 may invest in any combination of 28
- 29 the following:
- (1) the common stocks listed on a recognized exchange 30
- 31 or market;
- (2) stock and convertible debt investments, or 32

1	investment grade corporate bonds, in or issued by any
2	corporation, the book value of which may not exceed 5% of
3	the total intergovernmental risk management entity's
4	investment account at book value in which those securities
5	are held, determined as of the date of the investment,
6	provided that investments in the stock of any one
7	corporation may not exceed 5% of the total outstanding
8	stock of the corporation and that the investments in the
9	convertible debt of any one corporation may not exceed 5%
10	of the total amount of such debt that may be outstanding;
11	(3) the straight preferred stocks or convertible
12	preferred stocks and convertible debt securities issued or
13	guaranteed by a corporation whose common stock is listed on
14	a recognized exchange or market;
15	(4) mutual funds or commingled funds that meet the
16	<pre>following requirements:</pre>
17	(A) the mutual fund or commingled fund is managed
18	by an investment company as defined in and registered
19	under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and
20	registered under the Illinois Securities Law of 1953 or
21	an investment adviser as defined under the federal
22	Investment Advisers Act of 1940;
23	(B) the mutual fund has been in operation for at
24	<pre>least 5 years; and</pre>
25	(C) the mutual fund has total net assets of
26	\$150,000,000 or more;
27	(5) commercial grade real estate located in the State
28	of Illinois.
29	Any investment adviser retained by a trust must be a
30	fiduciary who has the power to manage, acquire, or dispose of
31	any asset of the trust and has acknowledged in writing that he
32	or she is a fiduciary with respect to the trust and that he or
33	she will adhere to all of the guidelines of the trust and is
34	one or more of the following:

1	(i) registered as an investment adviser under the
2	federal Investment Advisers Act of 1940;
3	(ii) registered as an investment adviser under the
4	Illinois Securities Law of 1953;
5	(iii) a bank as defined in the federal Investment
6	Advisers Act of 1940;
7	(iv) an insurance company authorized to transact
8	business in this State.
9	Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize a
10	risk retention trust to accept the deposit of public funds
11	except for trust risk retention purposes.
12	Section 10-925. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by
13	changing Sections 155.18, 155.19, 402, and 1204 and by adding
14	Section 155.18a as follows:
15	(215 ILCS 5/155.18) (from Ch. 73, par. 767.18)
16	Sec. 155.18. (a) This Section shall apply to insurance on
17	risks based upon negligence by a physician, hospital or other
18	health care provider, referred to herein as medical liability
19	insurance. This Section shall not apply to contracts of
20	reinsurance, nor to any farm, county, district or township
21	mutual insurance company transacting business under an Act
22	entitled "An Act relating to local mutual district, county and
23	township insurance companies", approved March 13, 1936, as now
24	or hereafter amended, nor to any such company operating under a
25	special charter.
26	(b) The following standards shall apply to the making and
27	use of rates pertaining to all classes of medical liability
28	insurance:
29	(1) Rates shall not be excessive or inadequate, as
30	herein defined, nor shall they be unfairly discriminatory.
31	No rate shall be held to be excessive unless such rate is
32	unreasonably high for the insurance provided, and a

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reasonable degree of competition does not exist in the area with respect to the classification to which such rate applicable.

No rate shall be held inadequate unless it is unreasonably low for the insurance provided and continued use of it would endanger solvency of the company.

(2) Consideration shall be given, to the extent applicable, to past and prospective loss experience within outside this State, to a reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies, to past and prospective expenses both countrywide and those especially applicable to this State, and to all other factors, including judgment factors, deemed relevant within and outside this State.

Consideration may also be given in the making and use of rates to dividends, savings or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned by companies to their policyholders, members or subscribers.

- (3) The systems of expense provisions included in the rates for use by any company or group of companies may differ from those of other companies or groups of companies to reflect the operating methods of any such company or group with respect to any kind of insurance, or with respect to any subdivision or combination thereof.
- (4) Risks may be grouped by classifications for the establishment of rates and minimum premiums. Classification rates may be modified to produce rates for individual risks in accordance with rating plans which establish standards for measuring variations in hazards or expense provisions, or both. Such standards may measure any difference among risks that have a probable effect upon losses or expenses. Such classifications or modifications of classifications of risks may be established based upon size, expense, management, individual experience, location

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or dispersion of hazard, or any other reasonable considerations and shall apply to all risks under the same or substantially the same circumstances or conditions. The rate for an established classification should be related generally to the anticipated loss and expense factors of the class.

- (c) Every company writing medical liability insurance shall file with the <u>Secretary of Financial and Professional</u> Regulation Director of Insurance the rates and rating schedules it uses for medical liability insurance.
  - (1)This filing shall occur <u>upon a company's</u> commencement of medical liability insurance business in this State at least annually and thereafter as often as the rates are changed or amended.
  - (2) For the purposes of this Section $_{\boldsymbol{L}}$  any change in premium to the company's insureds as a result of a change in the company's base rates or a change in its increased limits factors shall constitute a change in rates and shall require a filing with the Secretary Director.
  - (3) It shall be certified in such filing by an officer of the company and a qualified actuary that the company's rates are based on sound actuarial principles and are not inconsistent with the company's experience.
- (d) If, after an administrative a hearing pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 401 of this Code, the Secretary Director finds:
  - (1) that any rate, rating plan or rating system violates the provisions of this Section applicable to it, he shall may issue an order to the company which has been the subject of the hearing specifying in what respects such violation exists and <u>may prohibit</u> stating when, within a reasonable period of time, the further use of such rate or rating system by such company in contracts of insurance made thereafter shall be prohibited;

1	(2) that the violation of any of the provisions of this
2	Section applicable to it by any company which has been the
3	subject of the hearing was wilful or that any company has
4	repeatedly violated any provision of this Section, he may
5	take either or both of the following actions:
6	(A) Suspend suspend or revoke, in whole or in part,
7	the certificate of authority of such company with
8	respect to the class of insurance which has been the
9	subject of the hearing.
10	(B) Impose a penalty of up to \$1,000 against the
11	company for each violation. Each day during which a
12	violation occurs constitutes a separate violation.
13	(e) Every company writing medical liability insurance in
14	this State shall offer to each of its medical liability
15	insureds the option to make premium payments in at least
16	quarterly installments as prescribed by and filed with the
17	Secretary. This offer shall be included in the initial offer or
18	in the first policy renewal occurring after the effective date
19	of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, but no
20	earlier than January 1, 2006.
21	(f) Every company writing medical liability insurance is
22	encouraged, but not required, to offer the opportunity for
23	participation in a plan offering deductibles to its medical
24	liability insureds. Any plan to offer deductibles shall be
25	filed with the Department of Financial and Professional
26	Regulation.
27	(q) Medical liability insurers are encouraged, but not
28	required, to offer the opportunity for participation in a plan
29	providing premium discounts for participation in risk
30	management activities to its medical liability insureds. Any
31	such plan shall be filed with the Department.
32	(Source: P.A. 79-1434.)

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Sec. 155.18a. Professional Liability Insurance Resource 1 Center. The Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation 2 3 shall establish a Professional Liability Insurance Resource 4 Center on the World Wide Web containing the names and telephone 5 numbers of all licensed companies providing medical liability insurance and producers who sell medical liability insurance. 6 7 Each company and producer shall submit the information to the Department on or before September 30 of each year in order to 8 be listed on the website. The Department is under no obligation 9 to list a company or producer on the website. Hyperlinks to 10 company websites shall be included, if available. The 11 publication of the information on the Department's website 12 shall commence on January 1, 2006. The Department shall update 13 the information on the Professional Liability Insurance 14 15 Resource Center at least annually.

(215 ILCS 5/155.19) (from Ch. 73, par. 767.19) 16

Sec. 155.19. All claims filed after December 31, 1976 with any insurer and all suits filed after December 31, 1976 in any court in this State, alleging liability on the part of any physician, hospital or other health care provider for medically related injuries, shall be reported to the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation Director of Insurance in such form and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del>. <u>Notwithstanding any</u> other provision of law to the contrary, any insurer, stop loss insurer, captive insurer, risk retention group, county risk retention trust, religious or charitable risk pooling trust, surplus line insurer, or other entity authorized or permitted by law to provide medical liability insurance in this State shall report to the Secretary, in such form and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary, all claims filed after December 31, 2005 and all suits filed after December 31, 2005 in any court in this State alleging liability

on the part of any physician, hospital, or health care provider 1 for medically-related injuries. Each clerk of the circuit court 2 3 shall provide to the Secretary such information as the Secretary may deem necessary to verify the accuracy and 4 5 completeness of reports made to the Secretary under this Section. The Secretary Director shall maintain complete and 6 7 accurate records of all such claims and suits including their nature, amount, disposition and other information as he may 8 deem useful or desirable in observing and reporting on health 9 care provider liability trends in this State. The Secretary 10 11 Director shall release to appropriate disciplinary licensing agencies any such data or information which may 12 13 assist such agencies in improving the quality of health care or which may be useful to such agencies for the purpose of 14 15 professional discipline.

With due regard for appropriate maintenance of the confidentiality thereof, the <u>Secretary Director shall</u> may release, on an annual basis, from time to time to the Governor, the General Assembly and the general public statistical reports based on such data and information.

If the Secretary finds that any entity required to report information in its possession under this Section has violated any provision of this Section by filing late, incomplete, or inaccurate reports, the Secretary may fine the entity up to \$1,000 for each offense. Each day during which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

27 The <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> may promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of 28 29 this Section.

(Source: P.A. 79-1434.) 30

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(215 ILCS 5/402) (from Ch. 73, par. 1014) 31

Sec. 402. Examinations, investigations and hearings. (1) 32

All examinations, investigations and hearings provided for by 33

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this Code may be conducted either by the Secretary Director personally, or by one or more of the actuaries, technical advisors, deputies, supervisors or examiners employed or retained by the Department and designated by the Secretary Director for such purpose. When necessary to supplement its examination procedures, the Department may retain independent Secretary deemed competent by the Director, independent certified public accountants, or examiners of insurance companies deemed competent by the Secretary Director, or any combination of the foregoing, the cost of which shall be borne by the company or person being examined. The Secretary Director may compensate independent actuaries, certified public accountants and qualified examiners retained for supplementing examination procedures in amounts not to exceed the reasonable and customary charges for such services. The <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> may also accept as a part of the Department's examination of any company or person (a) a report by an independent actuary deemed competent by the Secretary Director or (b) a report of an audit made by an independent certified public accountant. Neither those persons so designated nor any members of their immediate families shall be officers of, connected with, or financially interested in any company other than as policyholders, nor shall they be financially interested in any other corporation or person affected by the examination, investigation or hearing.

(2) All hearings provided for in this Code shall, unless otherwise specially provided, be held at such time and place as shall be designated in a notice which shall be given by the Secretary Director in writing to the person or company whose interests are affected, at least 10 days before the date designated therein. The notice shall state the subject of inquiry and the specific charges, if any. The hearings shall be held in the City of Springfield, the City of Chicago, or in the county where the principal business address of the person or

company affected is located. For a rate increase filing in 1 2 medical liability insurance under subsection (c) of Section 3 155.18 of this Code, the Secretary may hold a hearing with the company and policyholders present for the purpose of receiving 4 5 testimony from the company and policyholders regarding the rate increase. The hearing must occur under written and express 6 7 terms and conditions that are sufficient to protect from disclosure information that the subject medical liability 8 insurance company deems proprietary, confidential, or a trade 9 10 secret. The insurance company must give notice of the hearing time, date, and location to medical liability insurance 11 policyholders whose rates have increased. Notice to 12 policyholders may be given through regular publications issued 13 to policyholders or by electronic means. Other than the cost of 14 this notice, the Department shall be responsible for the costs 15 16 of this hearing.

(Source: P.A. 87-757.) 17

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(215 ILCS 5/1204) (from Ch. 73, par. 1065.904) 18

Sec. 1204. (A) The Secretary Director shall promulgate rules and regulations which shall require each insurer licensed to write property or casualty insurance in the State and each syndicate doing business on the Illinois Insurance Exchange to record and report its loss and expense experience and other data as may be necessary to assess the relationship of insurance premiums and related income as compared to insurance costs and expenses. The  $\underline{\text{Secretary}}$   $\underline{\text{Director}}$  may designate one or more rate service organizations or advisory organizations to gather and compile such experience and data. The Secretary Director shall require each insurer licensed to write property or casualty insurance in this State and each syndicate doing business on the Illinois Insurance Exchange to submit a report, on a form furnished by the <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del>, showing its direct writings in this State and companywide.

1	(B) Such report required by subsection (A) of this Section									
2	may include, but not be limited to, the following specific									
3	types of insurance written by such insurer:									
4	(1) Political subdivision liability insurance reported									
5	separately in the following categories:									
6	(a) municipalities;									
7	(b) school districts;									
8	(c) other political subdivisions;									
9	(2) Public official liability insurance;									
10	(3) Dram shop liability insurance;									
11	(4) Day care center liability insurance;									
12	(5) Labor, fraternal or religious organizations									
13	liability insurance;									
14	(6) Errors and omissions liability insurance;									
15	(7) Officers and directors liability insurance									
16	reported separately as follows:									
17	(a) non-profit entities;									
18	(b) for-profit entities;									
19	(8) Products liability insurance;									
20	(9) Medical malpractice insurance;									
21	(10) Attorney malpractice insurance;									
22	(11) Architects and engineers malpractice insurance;									
23	and									
24	(12) Motor vehicle insurance reported separately for									
25	commercial and private passenger vehicles as follows:									
26	(a) motor vehicle physical damage insurance;									
27	(b) motor vehicle liability insurance.									
28	(C) Such report may include, but need not be limited to the									
29	following data, both specific to this State and companywide, in									
30	the aggregate or by type of insurance for the previous year on									
31	a calendar year basis:									
32	(1) Direct premiums written;									
33	(2) Direct premiums earned;									
34	(3) Number of policies;									

1	(4) Net investment income, using appropriate estimates										
2	where necessary;										
3	(5) Losses paid;										
4	(6) Losses incurred;										
5	(7) Loss reserves:										
6	(a) Losses unpaid on reported claims;										
7	(b) Losses unpaid on incurred but not reported										
8	claims;										
9	(8) Number of claims:										
10	(a) Paid claims;										
11	(b) Arising claims;										
12	(9) Loss adjustment expenses:										
13	(a) Allocated loss adjustment expenses;										
14	(b) Unallocated loss adjustment expenses;										
15	(10) Net underwriting gain or loss;										
16	(11) Net operation gain or loss, including net										
17	<pre>investment income;</pre>										
18	(12) Any other information requested by the Secretary										
19	Director.										
20	(C-5) Additional information required from attorney and										
21	medical malpractice insurers.										
22	(1) In addition to the other requirements of this										
23	Section, all attorney and medical malpractice insurers										
24	shall include the following information in the report										
25	required by subsection (A) of this Section in such form and										
26	under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the										
27	Secretary:										
28	(a) paid and incurred losses by county for each of										
29	the past 10 policy years; and										
30	(b) earned exposures by ISO code, policy type, and										
31	policy year by county for each of the past 10 years.										
32	(2) All information collected by the Secretary under										
33	paragraph (1) of this subsection (C-5) shall be made										
34	available, on an aggregate basis, to the General Assembly										

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1	and the general public. This provision shall supersede any
2	other provision of law that may otherwise protect such
3	information from public disclosure as confidential. The
4	identity of the plaintiff, the defendant, the attorneys,
5	and the company shall not be disclosed.
6	(C-10) Additional information required from attorney and
7	medical malpractice insurers.
8	(1) All attorney and medical malpractice insurers
9	shall annually provide the Department with a copy of the
10	<pre>following:</pre>
11	(a) the company's reserve and surplus studies; and
12	(b) the consulting actuarial report and data
13	supporting the company's rate filing.
14	(2) This information is a confidential trade secret and
15	shall only be used for regulatory purposes. This
16	information may not be disclosed to any person by the
17	Department or any government official, employee, or agent.
18	Unlawful disclosure shall subject the disclosing person to
19	personal liability for damages and a fine of \$10,000 per
20	disclosure.
21	(D) In addition to the information which may be requested
22	under subsection (C), the $\underline{\text{Secretary}}$ $\underline{\text{Director}}$ may also request
23	on a companywide, aggregate basis, Federal Income Tax
24	recoverable, net realized capital gain or loss, net unrealized
25	capital gain or loss, and all other expenses not requested in
26	subsection (C) above.
27	(E) Violations - Suspensions - Revocations.
28	(1) Any company or person subject to this Article, who
29	willfully or repeatedly fails to observe or who otherwise
30	violates any of the provisions of this Article or any rule
31	or regulation promulgated by the <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> under
32	authority of this Article or any final order of the

<u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> entered under the authority of this

Article shall by civil penalty forfeit to the State of

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Illinois a sum not to exceed \$2,000. Each day during which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

- (2) No forfeiture liability under paragraph (1) of this subsection may attach unless a written notice of apparent liability has been issued by the <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> and received by the respondent, or the <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> sends written notice of apparent liability by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the respondent. Any respondent so notified must be granted an opportunity to request a hearing within 10 days from receipt of notice, or to show in writing, why he should not be held liable. A notice issued under this Section must set forth the date, facts and nature of the act or omission with which the respondent is charged and must specifically identify the particular provision of this Article, rule, regulation or order of which a violation is charged.
- (3) No forfeiture liability under paragraph (1) of this subsection may attach for any violation occurring more than 2 years prior to the date of issuance of the notice of apparent liability and in no event may the total civil penalty forfeiture imposed for the acts or omissions set forth in any one notice of apparent liability exceed \$100,000.
- (4) All administrative hearings conducted pursuant to this Article are subject to 50 Ill. Adm. Code 2402 and all administrative hearings are subject to the Administrative Review Law.
- (5) The civil penalty forfeitures provided for in this Section are payable to the General Revenue Fund of the State of Illinois, and may be recovered in a civil suit in the name of the State of Illinois brought in the Circuit Court in Sangamon County or in the Circuit Court of the county where the respondent is domiciled or has its

principal operating office.

- (6) In any case where the <u>Secretary Director</u> issues a notice of apparent liability looking toward the imposition of a civil penalty forfeiture under this Section that fact may not be used in any other proceeding before the <u>Secretary Director</u> to the prejudice of the respondent to whom the notice was issued, unless (a) the civil penalty forfeiture has been paid, or (b) a court has ordered payment of the civil penalty forfeiture and that order has become final.
- certificate of authority under this Code and knowingly fails or refuses to comply with a lawful order of the Secretary Director requiring compliance with this Article, entered after notice and hearing, within the period of time specified in the order, the Secretary Director may, in addition to any other penalty or authority provided, revoke or refuse to renew the license or certificate of authority of such person or company, or may suspend the license or certificate of authority to such person or company until compliance with such order has been obtained.
- (8) When any person or company has a license or certificate of authority under this Code and knowingly fails or refuses to comply with any provisions of this Article, the <u>Secretary Director</u> may, after notice and hearing, in addition to any other penalty provided, revoke or refuse to renew the license or certificate of authority of such person or company, or may suspend the license or certificate of authority of such person or company, until compliance with such provision of this Article has been obtained.
- (9) No suspension or revocation under this Section may become effective until 5 days from the date that the notice of suspension or revocation has been personally delivered

- 1 or delivered by registered or certified mail to the company
- 2 or person. A suspension or revocation under this Section is
- 3 stayed upon the filing, by the company or person, of a
- petition for judicial review under the Administrative 4
- 5 Review Law.
- (Source: P.A. 93-32, eff. 7-1-03.) 6
- 7 Section 10-930. The Clerks of Courts Act is amended by
- adding Section 27.10 as follows: 8
- 9 (705 ILCS 105/27.10 new)
- Sec. 27.10. Secretary of Financial and Professional 10
- Regulation. Each clerk of the circuit court shall provide to 11
- 12 the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation such
- information as he or she requests under Section 155.19 of the 13
- Illinois Insurance Code. 14
- 15 ARTICLE 15. MEDICAL PRACTICE FOSTERING AND REGULATION
- 16 Section 15-1. Short title. This Article 15 may be cited as
- 17 the Loan Repayment Assistance for Physicians Practicing in
- Medical Care Shortage Areas Act, and references in this Article 18
- to "this Act" mean this Article. 19
- 20 Section 15-5. Purpose. The purpose of this Act is to
- 21 establish a program in the Department of Financial and
- Professional Regulation to increase the total number of 22
- 23 physicians practicing in counties in the State that the
- 24 Department deems medical care shortage areas by providing
- 25 educational loan repayment assistance grants
- 26 physicians.
- Section 15-10. Definitions. In this Act, unless the 27
- context otherwise requires: 28

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1 "Department" means the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. 2

"Educational loans" means higher education student loans that a person has incurred in attending a registered professional physician education program.

"Physician" means a person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 to practice medicine in all of its branches.

"Program" means the educational loan repayment assistance program for physicians established by the Department under this Act.

Section 15-15. Establishment of program. The Department shall conduct an annual survey identifying counties in the State that the Department deems medical care shortage areas. The Department shall establish an educational loan repayment assistance program for physicians who practice in counties in the State that the Department deems medical care shortage areas. The Department shall administer the program and make all necessary and proper rules not inconsistent with this Act for the program's effective implementation. The Department may use 5% of the appropriation for this program for to administration and promotion of physician incentive programs.

Section 15-20. Application. Beginning July 1, 2005, the Department shall, each year, consider applications assistance under the program. The form of application and the information required to be set forth in the application shall be determined by the Department, and the Department shall require applicants to submit with their applications such supporting documents as the Department deems necessary.

Section 15-25. Eligibility. To be eligible for assistance under the program, an applicant must meet all of the following

- 1 qualifications:
- 2 (1) He or she must be a citizen or permanent resident 3 of the United States.
- 4 (2) He or she must be a resident of Illinois.
- 5 (3) He or she must be practicing full-time as a 6 physician in a county in the State that the Department 7 deems a medical care shortage area.
- 8 (4) He or she must currently be repaying educational loans.
- 10 (5) He or she must agree to continue full-time practice 11 in Illinois for 3 years.
- Section 15-30. Awarding grants. Under the program, for 12 13 each year that a qualified applicant practices full-time in 14 Illinois as a physician, the Department shall, subject to 15 appropriation, award a grant to that person in an amount equal to the amount in educational loans that the person must repay 16 17 that year. However, the total amount in grants that a person 18 may be awarded under the program shall not exceed \$30,000. The 19 Department shall require recipients to use the grants to pay 20 off their educational loans.
- Section 15-35. Penalty for failure to fulfill obligation.

  Loan repayment recipients who fail to practice full-time in

  Illinois for 3 years shall repay the Department a sum equal to

  times the amount received under the program.
- 25 Section 15-905. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by changing Section 3-602 as follows:
- 27 (210 ILCS 45/3-602) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 4153-602)
- Sec. 3-602. The licensee shall pay the actual damages and costs and reasonable attorney's fees as related to the award granted attorney's fees to a facility resident whose rights, as

- 1 specified in Part 1 of Article II of this Act, are violated.
- 2 Such attorney's fees shall be subject to judicial review to
- 3 determine their reasonableness.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 89-197, eff. 7-21-95.)
- 5 Section 15-910. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is amended
- 6 by changing Sections 7, 22, 23, 24, and 36 as follows:
- 7 (225 ILCS 60/7) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-7)
- 8 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- 9 Sec. 7. Medical Disciplinary Board.

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- (A) There is hereby created the Illinois State Medical 10 11 Disciplinary Board (hereinafter referred to as the 12 "Disciplinary Board"). The Disciplinary Board shall consist of 13 9 members, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All shall be residents of the 14 State, not more than 5 of whom shall be members of the same 15 16 political party. Five members shall be physicians licensed to 17 practice medicine in all of its branches in Illinois possessing 18 the degree of doctor of medicine. Two shall be members of the 19 public, who shall not be engaged in any way, directly or indirectly, as providers of health care. The 2 public members 20 21 shall act as voting members. One member shall be a physician 22 licensed to practice in Illinois possessing the degree of 23 doctor of osteopathy or osteopathic medicine. One member shall 24 be a physician licensed to practice in Illinois and possessing the degree of doctor of chiropractic. 25
  - (B) Members of the Disciplinary Board shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. Upon the expiration of the term of any member, their successor shall be appointed for a term of 4 years by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall fill any vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Upon recommendation of the Board, any member of the

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1 Disciplinary Board may be removed by the Governor 2 misfeasance, malfeasance, or wilful neglect of duty, after 3 notice, and a public hearing, unless such notice and hearing 4 shall be expressly waived in writing. Each member shall serve on the Disciplinary Board until their successor is appointed 5 and qualified. No member of the Disciplinary Board shall serve 6

more than 2 consecutive 4 year terms.

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

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

- (C) The Disciplinary Board shall annually elect one of its voting members as chairperson and one as vice chairperson. No officer shall be elected more than twice in succession to the same office. Each officer shall serve until their successor has been elected and qualified.
- (D) (Blank).
- (E) Four voting members of the Disciplinary Board shall 22 23 constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the membership of the 24 Disciplinary Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to 25 exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the 26 Disciplinary Board. Any action taken by the Disciplinary Board under this Act may be authorized by resolution at any regular 27 28 or special meeting and each such resolution shall take effect 29 immediately. The Disciplinary Board shall meet at least quarterly. The Disciplinary Board is empowered to adopt all 30 31 rules and regulations necessary and incident to the powers 32 granted to it under this Act.
  - (F) Each member, and member-officer, of the Disciplinary Board shall receive a per diem stipend as the <u>Secretary</u>

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Director of the Department, hereinafter referred to as the 1 2 <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del>, shall determine. The <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> 3 shall also determine the per diem stipend that each ex-officio 4 member shall receive. Each member shall be paid their necessary 5 expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties.

(G) The Secretary <del>Director</del> shall select a Chief Medical Coordinator and not less than 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  Deputy Medical Coordinators Coordinator who shall not be members of the Disciplinary Board. Each medical coordinator shall be a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, and the Secretary Director shall set their rates of compensation. The Secretary Director shall assign at least one medical coordinator to a region composed of Cook County and such other counties as the <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> may deem appropriate, and such medical coordinator or coordinators shall locate their office in Chicago. The <u>Secretary</u> <del>Director</del> shall assign <u>at least one</u> the remaining medical coordinator to a region composed of the balance of counties in the State, and such medical coordinator or coordinators shall locate their office in Springfield. Each medical coordinator shall be the chief enforcement officer of this Act in his or her their assigned region and shall serve at the will of the Disciplinary Board.

The Secretary Director shall employ, in conformity with the Personnel Code, not less than one full time investigator for every 2,500 5000 physicians licensed in the State. Each investigator shall be a college graduate with at least 2 years' investigative experience or one year advanced medical education. Upon the written request of the Disciplinary Board, the Secretary Director shall employ, in conformity with the Personnel Code, such other professional, investigative, and clerical help, either on a full or part-time basis as the Disciplinary Board deems necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

(H) Upon the specific request of the Disciplinary Board,

- 1 signed by either the chairman, vice chairman, or a medical
- 2 coordinator of the Disciplinary Board, the Department of Human
- 3 Services or the Department of State Police shall make available
- 4 any and all information that they have in their possession
- 5 regarding a particular case then under investigation by the
- 6 Disciplinary Board.
- 7 (I) Members of the Disciplinary Board shall be immune from
- 8 suit in any action based upon any disciplinary proceedings or
- 9 other acts performed in good faith as members of the
- 10 Disciplinary Board.
- 11 (J) The Disciplinary Board may compile and establish a
- 12 statewide roster of physicians and other medical
- 13 professionals, including the several medical specialties, of
- 14 such physicians and medical professionals, who have agreed to
- 15 serve from time to time as advisors to the medical
- 16 coordinators. Such advisors shall assist the medical
- 17 coordinators <u>or the Disciplinary Board</u> in their investigations
- 18 and participation in complaints against physicians. Such
- 19 advisors shall serve under contract and shall be reimbursed at
- a reasonable rate for the services provided, plus reasonable
- 21 expenses incurred. While serving in this capacity, the advisor,
- for any act undertaken in good faith and in the conduct of
- 23 their duties under this Section, shall be immune from civil
- 24 suit.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 93-138, eff. 7-10-03.)
- 26 (225 ILCS 60/22) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-22)
- 27 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- 28 Sec. 22. Disciplinary action.
- 29 (A) The Department may revoke, suspend, place on
- 30 probationary status, <u>refuse to renew</u>, or take any other
- 31 disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper with
- 32 regard to the license or visiting professor permit of any
- 33 person issued under this Act to practice medicine, or to treat

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- (1) Performance of an elective abortion in any place, locale, facility, or institution other than:
  - (a) a facility licensed pursuant to the Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Act;
  - (b) an institution licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act; or
  - (c) an ambulatory surgical treatment center or hospitalization or care facility maintained by the State or any agency thereof, where such department or agency has authority under law to establish and enforce standards for the ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization, or care facilities under its management and control; or
  - (d) ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization or care facilities maintained by the Federal Government; or
  - ambulatory surgical treatment 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.
- Engaging in dishonorable, unethical or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive,

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1 defraud or harm the public.

- Obtaining any fee by fraud, deceit, (6) or misrepresentation.
- (7) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs defined in law as controlled substances, of alcohol, or of any other substances which results in the inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
- (8) Practicing under a false or, except as provided by law, an assumed name.
- (9) Fraud or misrepresentation in applying for, or procuring, a license under this Act or in connection with applying for renewal of a license under this Act.
- (10) Making a false or misleading statement regarding their skill or the efficacy or value of the medicine, treatment, or remedy prescribed by them at their direction in the treatment of any disease or other condition of the body or mind.
- (11) Allowing another person or organization to use their license, procured under this Act, to practice.
- (12)Disciplinary action of another state jurisdiction against a license or other authorization to practice as a medical doctor, doctor of osteopathy, doctor of osteopathic medicine or doctor of chiropractic, a certified copy of the record of the action taken by the other state or jurisdiction being prima facie evidence thereof.
- (13) Violation of any provision of this Act or of the Medical Practice Act prior to the repeal of that Act, or violation of the rules, or a final administrative action of Secretary Director, after consideration of the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board.
- (14) Dividing with anyone other than physicians with whom the licensee practices in a partnership, Professional Association, limited liability company, or Medical or

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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, corporation authorized by the Medical Corporation Act, as an association authorized by the Professional Association Act, or in a corporation under the Professional Corporation Act or from pooling, sharing, dividing or apportioning the fees and monies received by them or by the partnership, corporation or association in accordance with the 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 corporations, and providing medical, 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

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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

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under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

- (24) Solicitation of professional patronage by any corporation, agents or persons, or profiting from those representing themselves to be agents of the licensee.
- (25) Gross and wilful and continued overcharging for professional services, including filing false statements for collection of fees for which services are not rendered, including, but not limited to, filing such false statements for collection of monies for services not rendered from the medical assistance program of the Department of Public Aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code.
- (26) A pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates incapacity or incompetence to practice under this Act.
- (27) Mental illness or disability which results in the inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
- (28) Physical illness, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process, or loss of motor skill which results in a physician's inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
- (29) Cheating on or attempt to subvert the licensing examinations administered under this Act.
- Wilfully or negligently violating (30)confidentiality between physician and patient except as required by law.
- (31) The use of any false, fraudulent, or deceptive statement in (a) any document, (b) any consulting report pursuant to Section 2-622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, (c) any deposition, or (d) any testimony before a court or

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at an administrative hearing connected with practice under 1 this Act. 2

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

1 required by law.

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

Except for actions involving the ground numbered (26), all 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 5 + 3 + 4 = 3 +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), (26), and (29), no action shall be commenced more than 10 5 years after the date of the incident or act alleged to have violated this Section. For actions involving the ground numbered (26), a pattern of practice or other behavior includes all incidents alleged to be part of the pattern of practice or other behavior that occurred or a report pursuant to Section 23 of this Act received within the 10-year period preceding the

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filing of the complaint. 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 2 years one year from the date of notification to the Department under Section 23 of this Act of such settlement or final judgment in which to investigate and commence formal disciplinary proceedings under Section 36 of this Act, except as otherwise provided by law. The Department shall expunge the records of discipline solely for administrative matters, as defined by rule, 3 years after final disposition or after the statute of limitations has expired, whichever is later. The time during which the holder of the license was outside the State of Illinois shall not be included within any period of time limiting the commencement of disciplinary action by the Department.

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

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

- the Illinois Department of Revenue. 1
- 2 Department, upon the recommendation the
- 3 Disciplinary Board, shall adopt rules which set forth standards
- 4 to be used in determining:

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- when a person will be deemed sufficiently 5 (a) rehabilitated to warrant the public trust; 6
  - what constitutes dishonorable, unethical 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
- (d) what constitutes gross negligence in the practice 14 15 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, as required by and at the expense of the Department. The examining physician or physicians shall be those specifically designated by the Disciplinary Board. The Medical Disciplinary Board or the Department may order the examining physician to present testimony concerning this mental or physical examination of the licensee or applicant. No information shall be excluded by reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communication between the licensee or applicant and the examining physician. The individual to be examined may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice present during all aspects of the examination. Failure of any

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

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

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The Department may promulgate rules for the imposition of fines in disciplinary cases, not to exceed \$10,000 \$5,000 for each violation of this Act. Fines may be imposed in conjunction with other forms of disciplinary action, but shall not be the exclusive disposition of any disciplinary action arising out of conduct resulting in death or injury to a patient. Any funds collected from such fines shall be deposited in the Medical Disciplinary Fund.

- (B) The Department shall revoke the license or visiting permit of any person issued under this Act to practice medicine or to treat human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery, who has been convicted a second time of committing any felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or who has been convicted a second time of committing a Class 1 felony under Sections 8A-3 and 8A-6 of the Illinois Public Aid Code. A person whose license or visiting permit is revoked under this subsection B of Section 22 of this Act shall be prohibited from practicing medicine or treating human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery.
- (C) The Medical Disciplinary Board shall recommend to the Department civil penalties and any other appropriate discipline in disciplinary cases when the Board finds that a abortion physician willfully performed an with knowledge that the person upon whom the abortion has been performed is a minor or an incompetent person without notice as required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995. Upon the Board's recommendation, the Department shall impose, for the first violation, a civil penalty of \$1,000 and for a second or subsequent violation, a civil penalty of \$5,000.
- (Source: P.A. 89-18, eff. 6-1-95; 89-201, eff. 1-1-96; 89-626, 32
- eff. 8-9-96; 89-702, eff. 7-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.) 33

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(225 ILCS 60/23) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-23) 1

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007) 2

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

(A) Entities required to report.

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

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

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

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State's Attorney of each county may report to the Disciplinary Board through a verified complaint any instance in which the State's Attorney believes that a physician has willfully violated the notice requirements of the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995.

- (5) State agencies. All agencies, boards, commissions, departments, or other instrumentalities of the government of the State of Illinois shall report to the Disciplinary any instance arising in connection with operations of such agency, including the administration of any law by such agency, in which a person licensed under this Act has either committed an act or acts which may be a violation of this Act or which may constitute unprofessional conduct related directly to patient care or which indicates that a person licensed under this Act may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care.
- (B) Mandatory reporting. All reports required by items (34), (35), and (36) of subsection (A) of Section 22 and by Section 23 shall be submitted to the Disciplinary Board in a timely fashion. The reports shall be filed in writing within 60 days after a determination that a report is required under this Act. All reports shall contain the following information:
  - (1) The name, address and telephone number of the person making the report.
  - (2) The name, address and telephone number of the person who is the subject of the report.
  - (3) The name <u>and date of birth</u> or other means of identification of any patient or patients whose treatment is a subject of the report, <u>if available</u>, or other means of identification if such information is not available, identification of the hospital or other healthcare facility where the care at issue in the report was rendered, provided, however, no medical records may be

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revealed without the written patients.

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

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

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

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

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- is provided information concerning medical studies in Part 21 1 2 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the 3 Department may disclose information and documents to a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency pursuant to a subpoena 4 5 in an ongoing criminal investigation. Furthermore, information
- and documents disclosed to a federal, State, or local law 6
- 7 enforcement agency may be used by that agency only for the
  - investigation and prosecution of a criminal offense.
    - Immunity from prosecution. individual Any organization acting in good faith, and not in a wilful and wanton manner, in complying with this Act by providing any report or other information to the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee, or assisting in the investigation or preparation of such information, or by voluntarily reporting to the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee information regarding alleged errors or negligence by a person licensed under this Act, or by participating in proceedings of the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee, or by serving as a member of the Disciplinary Board or a peer review committee, shall not, as a result of such actions, be subject to criminal prosecution or civil damages.
    - (D) Indemnification. Members of the Disciplinary Board, the Medical Coordinators, the Disciplinary Board's attorneys, the medical investigative staff, physicians retained under contract to assist and advise the medical coordinators in the investigation, and authorized clerical staff indemnified by the State for any actions occurring within the scope of services on the Disciplinary Board, done in good faith and not wilful and wanton in nature. The Attorney General shall defend all such actions unless he or she determines either that there would be a conflict of interest in such representation or that the actions complained of were not in good faith or were wilful and wanton.
- Should the Attorney General decline representation, the 34

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member shall have the right to employ counsel of his or her 1

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

3 approval by the Attorney General, unless there

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

good faith or were wilful and wanton.

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

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

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

The notification shall include a written notice setting forth the person's right to examine the report. Included in such notification shall be the address at which the file is maintained, the name of the custodian of the reports, and the telephone number at which the custodian may be reached. The person who is the subject of the report shall submit a written statement responding, clarifying, adding to, or proposing the amending of the report previously filed. The person who is the subject of the report shall also submit with the written statement any medical records related to the report. The statement and accompanying medical records shall become a permanent part of the file and must be received by the Disciplinary Board no more than 30 60 days after the date on

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which the person was notified by the Disciplinary Board of the 1 existence of the original report. 2

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

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

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

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

- disciplinary files maintained by the Disciplinary Board. The 1 summary reports shall be sent by the Disciplinary Board to 2 3 every health care facility licensed by the Illinois Department 4 of Public Health, every professional association and society of 5 persons licensed under this Act functioning on a statewide basis in this State, the American Medical Association, the 7 American Osteopathic Association, the American Chiropractic Association, all insurers providing professional liability 8 insurance to persons licensed under this Act in the State of 9 10 Illinois, the Federation of State Medical Licensing Boards, and the Illinois Pharmacists Association. 11
- 12 (G) Any violation of this Section shall be a Class A misdemeanor.
- (H) If any such person violates the provisions of this 14 15 Section an action may be brought in the name of the People of 16 the State of Illinois, through the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, for an order enjoining such violation or for 17 18 an order enforcing compliance with this Section. Upon filing of a verified petition in such court, the court may issue a 19 20 temporary restraining order without notice or bond and may 21 preliminarily or permanently enjoin such violation, and if it is established that such person has violated or is violating 22 23 the injunction, the court may punish the offender for contempt 24 of court. Proceedings under this paragraph shall be in addition 25 to, and not in lieu of, all other remedies and penalties 26 provided for by this Section.
- 27 (Source: P.A. 89-18, eff. 6-1-95; 89-702, eff. 7-1-97; 90-699, eff. 1-1-99.)
- 29 (225 ILCS 60/24) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-24)
- 30 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- Sec. 24. Report of violations; medical associations. Any physician licensed under this Act, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians

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and Surgeons, the Illinois Chiropractic Society, the Illinois 1 2 Prairie State Chiropractic Association, or any component 3 societies of any of these 4 groups, and any other person, may 4 report to the Disciplinary Board any information the physician, 5 association, society, or person may have that appears to show that a physician is or may be in violation of any of the 6

provisions of Section 22 of this Act.

The Department may enter into agreements with the Illinois State Medical Society, the Illinois Association of Osteopathic and Surgeons, the Illinois Prairie State Physicians Chiropractic Association, or the Illinois Chiropractic Society to allow these organizations to assist the Disciplinary Board in the review of alleged violations of this Act. Subject to the approval of the Department, any organization party to such an may subcontract with other agreement individuals ororganizations to assist in review.

physician, association, society, or participating in good faith in the making of a report, under this Act or participating in or assisting with an investigation or review under this Act <del>Section</del> shall have immunity from any civil, criminal, or other liability that might result by reason of those actions.

The medical information in the custody of an entity under contract with the Department participating in an investigation or review shall be privileged and confidential to the same extent as are information and reports under the provisions of Part 21 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Upon request by the Department after a mandatory report has been filed with the Department, an attorney for any party seeking to recover damages for injuries or death by reason of medical, hospital, or other healing art malpractice shall provide patient records related to the physician involved in the disciplinary proceeding to the Department within 30 days of the Department's request for use by the Department in any

- disciplinary matter under this Act. An attorney who provides 1
- patient records to the Department in accordance with this 2
- 3 requirement shall not be deemed to have violated any
- attorney-client privilege. Notwithstanding any other provision 4
- 5 of law, consent by a patient shall not be required for the
- provision of patient records in accordance with this 6
- 7 requirement.
- For the purpose of any civil or criminal proceedings, the 8
- good faith of any physician, association, society or person 9
- shall be presumed. The Disciplinary Board may request the 10
- Illinois State Medical Society, the Illinois Association of 11
- Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, the Illinois Prairie 12
- State Chiropractic Association, or the Illinois Chiropractic 13
- Society to assist the Disciplinary Board in preparing for or 14
- 15 conducting any medical competency examination as the Board may
- 16 deem appropriate.
- (Source: P.A. 88-324.) 17
- (225 ILCS 60/36) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-36) 18
- 19 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- 20 Sec. 36. Upon the motion of either the Department or the
- Disciplinary Board or upon the verified complaint in writing of 21
- 22 any person setting forth facts which, if proven, would
- constitute grounds for suspension or revocation under Section 23
- 24 22 of this Act, the Department shall investigate the actions of
- 25 any person, so accused, who holds or represents that they hold
- a license. Such person is hereinafter called the accused. 26
- 27 The Department shall, before suspending, revoking, placing
- 28 on probationary status, or taking any other disciplinary action
- 29 as the Department may deem proper with regard to any license at
- 30 least 30 days prior to the date set for the hearing, notify the
- 31 accused in writing of any charges made and the time and place
- 32 for a hearing of the charges before the Disciplinary Board,
- direct them to file their written answer thereto to the 33

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Disciplinary Board under oath within 20 days after the service 1

on them of such notice and inform them that if they fail to

file such answer default will be taken against them and their

license may be suspended, revoked, placed on probationary

status, or have other disciplinary action, including limiting

the scope, nature or extent of their practice, as the

Department may deem proper taken with regard thereto.

Where a physician has been found, upon complaint and investigation of the Department, and after hearing, to have performed an abortion procedure in a wilful and wanton manner upon a woman who was not pregnant at the time such abortion procedure was performed, the Department shall automatically revoke the license of such physician to practice medicine in Illinois.

Such written notice and any notice in such proceedings thereafter may be served by delivery of the same, personally, to the accused person, or by mailing the same by registered or certified mail to the address last theretofore specified by the accused in their last notification to the Department.

All information gathered by the Department during its investigation including information subpoenaed under Section 23 or 38 of this Act and the investigative file shall be kept for the confidential use of the Secretary Director, Disciplinary Board, the Medical Coordinators, persons employed by contract to advise the Medical Coordinator or the Department, the Disciplinary Board's attorneys, the medical investigative staff, and authorized clerical staff, provided in this Act and shall be afforded the same status as is provided information concerning medical studies in Part 21 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the Department may disclose information and documents to a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency pursuant to a subpoena in an ongoing criminal investigation. Furthermore, information and documents disclosed to a federal, State, or local law

- enforcement agency may be used by that agency only for the 1
- investigation and prosecution of a criminal offense. 2
- (Source: P.A. 90-699, eff. 1-1-99.) 3
- 4 ARTICLE 99. MISCELLANEOUS
- Section 99-5. Liberal construction; inseverability. 5
- (a) This Act, being necessary for the welfare of the State 6 7 and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its 8 purposes.
- (b) The provisions of this Act are mutually dependent and 9 inseverable. If any provision is held invalid other than as 10 applied to a particular person or circumstance, then this 11 entire Act is invalid. 12
- Section 99-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 13 14 becoming law.".