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SENATE BILL 792

47TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005

INTRODUCED BY

Timothy Z. Jennings

AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH CARE; CLARIFYING PROVIDER SPECIALITY REPRESENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 61-6-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 46, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"61-6-15. LICENSE MAY BE REFUSED, REVOKED OR
SUSPENDED--LICENSEE MAY BE FINED, CENSURED OR REPRIMANDED-PROCEDURE--PRACTICE AFTER SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION--PENALTY-UNPROFESSIONAL AND DISHONORABLE CONDUCT DEFINED--FEES AND
EXPENSES.--

A. The board may refuse to license and may revoke or suspend a license that has been issued by the board or a previous board and may fine, censure or reprimand a licensee upon satisfactory proof being made to the board that the

applicant for or holder of the license has been guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. The board may also refuse to license an applicant who is unable to practice medicine, or practice as a physician assistant or an anesthesiologist assistant, pursuant to Section 61-7-3 NMSA 1978. All proceedings shall be as required by the Uniform Licensing Act or the Impaired Health Care Provider Act.

- B. The board may, in its discretion and for good cause shown, place the licensee on probation on the terms and conditions it deems proper for protection of the public, for the purpose of rehabilitation of the probationer or both. Upon expiration of the term of probation, if a term is set, further proceedings may be abated by the board if the holder of the license furnishes the board with evidence that the licensee is competent to practice, is of good moral character and has complied with the terms of probation.
- C. If evidence fails to establish to the satisfaction of the board that the licensee is competent and is of good moral character or if evidence shows that the licensee has not complied with the terms of probation, the board may revoke or suspend the license. If a license to practice in this state is suspended, the holder of the license may not practice during the term of suspension. A person whose license has been revoked or suspended by the board and who thereafter practices or attempts or offers to practice in New Mexico,

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unless the period of suspension has expired or been modified by
the board or the license reinstated, is guilty of a felony and
shall be punished as provided in Section 61-6-20 NMSA 1978.

- D. "Unprofessional or dishonorable conduct", as used in this section, means, but is not limited to because of enumeration, conduct of a licensee that includes the following:
- (1) procuring, aiding or abetting a criminal abortion;
- (2) employing a person to solicit patients for the licensee;
- (3) representing to a patient that a manifestly incurable condition of sickness, disease or injury can be cured:
- (4) obtaining a fee by fraud or misrepresentation;
- (5) willfully or negligently divulging a professional confidence;
- (6) conviction of an offense punishable by incarceration in a state penitentiary or federal prison or conviction of a misdemeanor associated with the practice of the licensee. A copy of the record of conviction, certified by the clerk of the court entering the conviction, is conclusive evidence:
- (7) habitual or excessive use of intoxicants or drugs;

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mi nd;

1	(8) fraud or misrepresentation in applying for
2	or procuring a license to practice in this state or in
3	connection with applying for or procuring renewal, including
4	cheating on or attempting to subvert the licensing
5	exami nati ons;
6	(9) making false or misleading statements
7	regarding the skill of the licensee or the efficacy or value of
8	the medicine, treatment or remedy prescribed or administered by
9	the licensee or at the direction of the licensee in the

(10) impersonating another licensee,
permitting or allowing a person to use the license of the
licensee or practicing as a licensee under a false or assumed
name:

treatment of a disease or other condition of the human body or

- (11) aiding or abetting the practice of a person not licensed by the board;
- $\hbox{ (12)} \quad \hbox{gross negligence in the practice of a} \\ licensee;$
- (13) manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice as a licensee;
- (14) discipline imposed on a licensee by another state, including probation, suspension or revocation, based upon acts by the licensee similar to acts described in this section. A certified copy of the record of suspension or .155633.1

1	revocation of the state making the suspension of revocation is
2	conclusive evidence;
3	(15) the use of a false, fraudulent or
4	deceptive statement in a document connected with the practice
5	of a licensee;
6	(16) fee splitting;
7	(17) the prescribing, administering or
8	dispensing of narcotic, stimulant or hypnotic drugs for other
9	than accepted therapeutic purposes;
10	(18) conduct likely to deceive, defraud or
11	harm the public;
12	(19) repeated similar negligent acts;
13	(20) employing abusive billing practices;
14	(21) failure to report to the board any
15	adverse action taken against the licensee by:
16	(a) another licensing jurisdiction;
17	(b) a peer review body;
18	(c) a health care entity;
19	(d) a professional or medical society or
20	association;
21	(e) a governmental agency;
22	(f) a law enforcement agency; or
23	(g) a court for acts or conduct similar
24	to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action as
25	defined in this section;

the board:

(22) failure to report to the board surrender
of a license or other authorization to practice in another
state or jurisdiction or surrender of membership on any medical
staff or in any medical or professional association or society
following, in lieu of and while under disciplinary
investigation by any of those authorities or bodies for acts or
conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute
grounds for action as defined in this section;
(23) failure to furnish the board, its
investigators or representatives with information requested by

- (24) abandonment of patients;
- (25) being found mentally incompetent or insane by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (26) injudicious prescribing, administering or dispensing of a drug or medicine;
- (27) failure to adequately supervise, as provided by board rule, a medical or surgical assistant or technician or professional licensee who renders health care;
- (28) sexual contact with a patient or person who has authority to make medical decisions for a patient, other than the spouse of the licensee, after representing or inferring that the activity is a legitimate part of the patient's treatment;
- (29) conduct unbecoming in a person licensed . 155633.1

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to practice or detrimental to the best interests of the public;

- (30)the surrender of a license or withdrawal of an application for a license before another state licensing board while an investigation or disciplinary action is pending before that board for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action pursuant to this section;
- sexual contact with a former mental (31)health patient of the licensee, other than the spouse of the licensee, within one year from the end of treatment;
- (32)sexual contact with a patient when the licensee uses or exploits treatment, knowledge, emotions or influence derived from the previous professional relationship;
- (33)improper management of medical records, including failure to maintain timely, accurate, legible and complete medical records;
- (34) failure to provide pertinent and necessary medical records to a physician or patient of the physician in a timely manner when legally requested to do so by the patient or by a legally designated representative of the patient;
- undertreatment of pain as provided by (35)board rule:
- interaction with physicians, hospital (36)personnel, patients, family members or others that interferes . 155633. 1

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with patient care or could reasonably be expected to adversely impact the quality of care rendered to a patient;

- soliciting or receiving compensation by a (37)physician assistant or anesthesiologist assistant from a person who is not an employer of the assistant; or
- willfully or negligently divulging privileged information or a professional secret.
- E. As used in this section, "fee splitting" includes offering, delivering, receiving or accepting any unearned rebate, refunds, commission preference, patronage dividend, discount or other unearned consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise, as compensation or inducement for referring patients, clients or customers to a person, irrespective of any membership, proprietary interest or coownership in or with a person to whom the patients, clients or customers are referred.
- F. For the purposes of this section, "false or misleading statements" includes holding oneself out as a specialist, board certified, certified, a subspecialist or an expert when that person has not had at least one year of specialty training at an accredited institution or is not currently certified by a nationally recognized accrediting body.
- [F.] G. Licensees whose licenses are in a probationary status shall pay reasonable expenses for . 155633. 1

maintaining probationary status, including laboratory costs when laboratory testing of biological fluids are included as a condition of probation."

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