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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### HOUSE BILL NO. 176

#### BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO THE HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL TRANSPARENCY ACT; AMENDING TITLE
3	48, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW CHAPTER 17, TITLE 48, IDAHO
4	CODE, TO PROVIDE A SHORT TITLE, TO PROVIDE LEGISLATIVE INTENT, TO DEFINE
5	TERMS, TO PROVIDE HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS
5	AND TO PROVIDE FOR VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT; AND PROVIDING AN EFFEC-
7	TIVE DATE.
3	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Title 48, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW CHAPTER, to be known and designated as Chapter 17, Title 48, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

## CHAPTER 17 HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL TRANSPARENCY ACT

48-1701. SHORT TITLE. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Health Care Professional Transparency Act."

48-1702. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. The Legislature of the State of Idaho hereby finds and declares that:

- (1) There are a multitude of professional degrees using the term "doctor, " including doctor of medicine (M.D.); doctor of osteopathic medicine (D.O.); doctor of dental surgery (D.D.S.); doctor of podiatric medicine (D.P.M.); doctor of optometry (O.D.); doctor of chiropractic (D.C.); naturopathic physician (N.P.); doctor of nursing practice (D.N.P.) and other designations that may be used by health care practitioners.
- (2) There are widespread differences in the training and qualifications required to earn the professional degrees that allow someone to become a health care practitioner. These differences often concern the training and skills necessary to correctly detect, diagnose, prevent and treat serious health care conditions.
- There is a compelling state interest in promptly and clearly informing patients of the training and qualifications of the health care practitioners who provide health care services.
- (4) There is a compelling state interest in protecting the public from potentially misleading and deceptive health care advertising that might cause patients to have inaccurate and inappropriate expectations regarding their treatment.

# 48-1703. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Advertisement" means any printed or electronic communication or statement that names a health care practitioner in relation to his or her practice, profession or institution in which the individual provides health care services. "Advertisement" includes business cards, letterhead, patient brochures, e-mail, internet, audio and video, billboards, signage, outdoor advertising and any other communication or statement used in the course of business.

- (2) "Deceptive" or "misleading" means any advertisement or affirmative communication or representation that misstates, falsely describes or falsely details the health care practitioner's profession, education, board certification or licensure or constitutes an offer to provide health care services outside of the practitioner's licensed scope of practice.
- (3) "Health care practitioner" means any physician or other person licensed or otherwise authorized by statute to furnish health care services.
- 48-1704. HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS -- EXCEPTION. (1) An advertisement for health care services that names a health care practitioner must identify the type of license held by the practitioner. The advertisement shall not contain deceptive or misleading information.
- (2) A health care practitioner providing health care services in this state shall:
  - (a) If the health care practitioner wears an identification badge, the identification badge shall include the practitioner's name and the type of license, e.g., "medical doctor," "psychologist," "nurse practitioner," "podiatrist," that the practitioner holds. The identification badge shall be of sufficient size and be worn in a conspicuous manner so as to be visible and apparent; and
  - (b) The health care practitioner shall display in his or her office a writing that clearly identifies the type of license held by the health care practitioner. The writing must be of sufficient size so as to be visible and apparent to all current and prospective patients.
- (3) A health care practitioner who practices in more than one office shall be required to comply with these requirements in each practice setting.
- (4) Health care practitioners working in nonpatient care settings, and who do not have direct patient care interactions, are not subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.
- 48-1705. VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT. (1) Failure to comply with any provision of section 48-1704, Idaho Code, shall constitute a violation of this chapter.
- (2) Any health care practitioner who violates any provision of this chapter as determined by the licensing board governing the practitioner's license is guilty of unprofessional conduct and subject to disciplinary action under the appropriate licensure provisions governing the respective health care practitioner.
- (3) Notwithstanding the imposition of any penalty, a professional licensing board or other administrative agency with jurisdiction may seek an injunction or other legal means as appropriate against a person or entity violating this chapter.
- SECTION 2. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 2012.