



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING

Fiscal Note 2027 Biennium

Bill#/Title: SB0563.01: Creating the Montana Bridge to Medical Residency Act

Primary Sponsor: Kenneth Bogner Status: As Introduced

☐ Included in the Executive Budget ☒ Needs to be included in HB 2 ☐ Significant Local Gov Impact
☐ Significant Long-Term Impacts ☒ Technical Concerns ☐ Dedicated Revenue Form Attached

FISCAL SUMMARY

	<u>FY 2026 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2027 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2028 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2029 Difference</u>
Expenditures				
State Special Revenue (02)	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenues				
State Special Revenue (02)	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Impact	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
General Fund Balance				

Description of fiscal impact

SB 563 establishes the Montana Bridge to Medical Residency Act and provides for the licensure of a supervised medical graduate. The bill outlines the scope of practice, includes qualifications and fees, and requires supervision. The fiscal impact to the Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) will be the initial rule making and IT costs.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions

Department of Labor and Industry (DLI)

1. The total rulemaking costs to the department are estimated to be \$15,000. The department will utilize their legal services to include drafting the notice, preparing the adoption, and responding to comments. Rulemaking costs include Secretary of State fees for rules proposals and adoption.
2. The Technology Services Division of DLI estimates that it will spend 124 hours to complete the technology implementation. This estimate includes work to complete analysis, design, development, script writing and testing. A license record type will be created within the licensing database for a Supervised Medical Graduate, including application, license, renewal, and compliance records. The website will be updated to reflect the new program which will be billed at a rate of \$120 per hour for a total expense of \$14,880 of state special revenue funds.
3. The addition of the new license type will result in increased workload for licensing, board, and compliance staff. Based upon the assumption that most medical graduates match with a residency program, it is expected that the additional work can be met with current resources.
4. License fees are unknown at this time but will be set commensurate with costs.

Fiscal Analysis Table

	<u>FY 2026 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2027 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2028 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2029 Difference</u>
<u>Fiscal Impact</u>				
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Operating Expenses	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL Expenditures	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Funding of Expenditures</u>				
State Special Revenue (02)	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL Funding of Expenditures	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Revenues</u>				
State Special Revenue (02)	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL Revenues	\$29,880	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures)</u>				
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Technical Concerns

1. The bill creates a conflict with 37-3-301, MCA. That section permits the Board of Medical Examiners to issue two kinds of licenses. However, the bill at Section 3 establishes a third license type.
2. Section 4 creates duplication, ambiguity, and conflict with provisions of Title 37, chapter 1, which establishes provisions for denial of license applications and discipline of licenses. In so doing, it becomes unclear whether the provision is supposed to be read to supersede all other disciplinary authority of the boards.

NO SPONSOR SIGNATURE

4/9

Sponsor's Initials

Date



Budget Director's Initials

4/7/2025

Date