GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2019

S SENATE BILL 539

Short Title:	Repeal CON Laws.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senator Hise (Primary Sponsor).	
Referred to:	Rules and Operations of the Senate	

April 3, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT REPEALING NORTH CAROLINA'S CERTIFICATE OF NEED LAWS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

 SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 6-19.1(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) In any civil action, other than an adjudication for the purpose of establishing or fixing a rate, or a disciplinary action by a licensing board, brought by the State or brought by a party who is contesting State action pursuant to G.S. 150B-43 or any other appropriate provisions of law, unless the prevailing party is the State, the court may, in its discretion, allow the prevailing party to recover reasonable attorney's fees, including attorney's fees applicable to the administrative review portion of the case, in contested cases arising under Article 3 of Chapter 150B, to be taxed as court costs against the appropriate agency if:
 - (1) The court finds that the agency acted without substantial justification in pressing its claim against the party; and
 - (2) The court finds that there are no special circumstances that would make the award of attorney's fees unjust. The party shall petition for the attorney's fees within 30 days following final disposition of the case. The petition shall be supported by an affidavit setting forth the basis for the request.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the assessment of attorney's fees for the administrative review portion of the case in contested cases arising under Article 9 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes.

Nothing in this section grants permission to bring an action against an agency otherwise immune from suit or gives a right to bring an action to a party who otherwise lacks standing to bring the action.

Any attorney's fees assessed against an agency under this section shall be charged against the operating expenses of the agency and shall not be reimbursed from any other source."

SECTION 1.(b) Subsection (a) of this section applies to contested cases arising on or after January 1, 2020.

SECTION 2. G.S. 58-50-61(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) Definitions. As used in this section, in G.S. 58-50-62, and in Part 4 of this Article, the term:
 - (8) "Health care provider" means any person who is licensed, registered, or certified under Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or the laws of another state to provide health care services in the ordinary care of business or practice or a profession or in an approved education or training program; a health care



1 facility as defined in G.S. 131E-176(9b) this section or the laws of another 2 state to operate as a health care facility; or a pharmacy. 3 "Health service facility" means a hospital; long-term care hospital; psychiatric 4 (9a) 5 facility; rehabilitation facility; nursing home facility; adult care home; kidney 6 disease treatment center, including freestanding hemodialysis units; intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities; home 7 health agency office; chemical dependency treatment facility; diagnostic 8 9 center; hospice office, hospice inpatient facility, or hospice residential care facility; or ambulatory surgical facility. 10 11 12 **SECTION 3.** G.S. 58-55-35(a) reads as rewritten: 13 Whenever long-term care insurance provides coverage for the facilities, services, or "(a) physical or mental conditions listed below, unless otherwise defined in the policy and certificate, 14 and approved by the Commissioner, such facilities, services, or conditions are defined as follows: 15 16 17 (10)"Hospice" shall be defined in accordance with the terms of G.S. 18 131E-176(13a).means any coordinated program of home care with provision 19 for inpatient care for terminally ill patients and their families. This care is 20 provided by a medically directed interdisciplinary team directly or through an 21 agreement under the direction of an identifiable hospice administration. A 22 hospice program of care provides palliative and supportive medical and other 23 health services to meet the physical, psychological, social, spiritual, and 24 special needs of patients and their families, which are experienced during the 25 final stages of terminal illness and during dying and bereavement. "Intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded" shall be defined in 26 (11)27 accordance with the terms of G.S. 131E-176(14a) individuals with intellectual 28 disabilities" means facilities licensed pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 122C of 29 the General Statutes for the purpose of providing health and habilitative 30 services based on the developmental model and principles of normalization 31 for individuals with intellectual disabilities, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, 32 or related conditions. 33 34 **SECTION 4.** G.S. 113A-12(3)e. reads as rewritten: 35 A health care facility financed pursuant to Chapter 131A of the 36 General Statutes or receiving a certificate of need under Article 9 of 37 Chapter 131E of the General Statutes." 38 **SECTION 5.** G.S. 122C-23.1(e) reads as rewritten: 39 As used in this section, "residential treatment facility" means a "residential facility" "(e) 40 as defined in and licensed under this Chapter, but not subject to Certificate of Need requirements under Article 9 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes. Chapter." 41 42 **SECTION 6.** G.S. 131E-13(a)(1) reads as rewritten: 43 "(1)The corporation shall continue to provide the same or similar clinical hospital services to its patients in medical-surgery, obstetrics, pediatrics, outpatient 44 and emergency treatment, including emergency services for the indigent, that 45 46 the hospital facility provided prior to the lease, sale, or conveyance. These 47 services may be terminated only as prescribed by Certificate of Need Law 48 prescribed in Article 9 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes, or, if 49 Certificate of Need Law is inapplicable, by review procedure designed to 50 guarantee public participation pursuant to rules adopted by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services." 51

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SECTION 7. G.S. 131E-136(4) reads as rewritten:

(4) "Home health agency" means a home care agency which is certified to receive Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement for providing nursing care, therapy, medical social services, and home health aide services on a part-time, intermittent basis as set out in G.S. 131E-176(12), and is thereby also subject to Article 9 of Chapter 131E.basis."

SECTION 8. G.S. 148-19.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-19.1. Exemption from licensure and certificate of need.licensure.

- (a) Inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse facilities that provide services exclusively to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety shall be exempt from licensure by the Department of Health and Human Services under Chapter 122C of the General Statutes. If an inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse facility provides services both to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety and to members of the general public, the portion of the facility that serves inmates shall be exempt from licensure.
- (b) Any person who contracts to provide inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse services to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety may construct and operate a new chemical dependency or substance abuse facility for that purpose without first obtaining a certificate of need from the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to Article 9 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes. However, a new facility or addition developed for that purpose without a certificate of need shall not be licensed pursuant to Chapter 122C of the General Statutes and shall not admit anyone other than inmates unless the owner or operator first obtains a certificate of need."

SECTION 9. Article 9 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes, G.S. 130A-45.02(i), 143B-1292, 150B-2(8a)k., and 150B-21.1(6) are repealed.

SECTION 10. This act becomes effective January 1, 2020.