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A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT MAKING TECHNICAL, CONFORMING, AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS TO
LAWS PERTAINING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
AND ADDING A PSYCHIATRIC PHYSICIAN PRIVILEGE EXCEPTION TO CRIMES
AGAINST JUVENILES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

PART I. TECHNICAL, CONFORMING, AND OTHER CHANGES RELATED TO THE
DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, AND
SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

ALIGNMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY DEFINITION WITH FEDERAL LAW

SECTION 1.1. G.S. 122C-3(12a) reads as rewritten:
"(12a) Developmental disability. – A severe, chronic disability of a person that
satisfies all of the following:
a. Is attributable to one or more impairments—mental or physical
impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments.

ALLOW CO-PAYMENT SCHEDULE FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH,
INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, AND SUBSTANCE USE
DISORDER SERVICES

SECTION 1.2. G.S. 122C-112.1(a)(34) reads as rewritten:
"(34) Adopt rules for the implementation of a co-payment graduated schedule to for
behavioral health services, intellectual and developmental disabilities
services, and substance use disorder services based on the Medicaid
copayments for such services, which shall be used by LMEs and by
contractual provider agencies under G.S. 122C-146. The co-payment
graduated schedule shall be developed to adopted under this subdivision shall
require a co-payment for services identified by the Secretary. Families whose
family income is three hundred percent (300%) or greater of the federal
poverty level are eligible for services with the applicable co-payment."

CONFORMING CHANGE TO PROCEDURE FOR APPEALING DECISIONS ON
LICENSURE WAIVER REQUESTS

SECTION 1.3. G.S. 122C-23(f) reads as rewritten:
"(f) Upon written application and in accordance with rules of the Commission, the
Secretary may for good cause waive any of the rules implementing this Article, provided those
rules do not affect the health, safety, or welfare of the individuals within the licensable facility.
Decisions made pursuant to this subsection may be appealed to the Commission for a hearing in
accordance with "by filing a contested case under Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General
Statutes."

TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO LIST OF PERSONS DHHS SECRETARY MAY
CERTIFY TO PERFORM FIRST EXAMINATIONS FOR INVOLUNTARY
COMMITMENT

SECTION 1.4. G.S. 122C-263.1(a) reads as rewritten:
"(a) Physicians and eligible psychologists are qualified to perform the commitment
examinations required under G.S. 122C-263(c) and G.S. 122C-283(c). The Secretary of Health
and Human Services may individually certify to perform the first commitment examinations
required by G.S. 122C-261 through G.S. 122C-263 and G.S. 122C-281 through G.S. 122C-283
other health, mental health, and substance abuse professionals whose scope of practice includes
diagnosing and documenting psychiatric or substance use disorders and conducting mental status
examinations to determine capacity to give informed consent to treatment as follows:
(1) The Secretary has received a request:
   a. To certify a licensed clinical social worker, a master's or higher level
degree nurse practitioner, a licensed professional counsellor, clinical
mental health counselor or a physician's assistant to conduct the first
examinations described in G.S. 122C-263(c) and G.S. 122C-283(c).
   b. To certify a master's level licensed clinical addictions specialist to
conduct the first examination described in G.S. 122C-283(c).

…
(5) In no event shall the certification of a licensed clinical social worker, master's
or higher level degree nurse practitioner, licensed professional counsellor,
clinical mental health counselor, physician assistant, or master's level certified
clinical addictions specialist under this section be construed as authorization
to expand the scope of practice of the licensed clinical social worker, the
master's level nurse practitioner, licensed professional counsellor, clinical
mental health counselor, physician assistant, or the master's level certified
clinical addictions specialist.

…"

CORRECTION TO EXPANDED USE OF TELEHEALTH TO CONDUCT FIRST AND
SECOND INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT EXAMINATIONS DURING THE
COVID-19 EMERGENCY

SECTION 1.5.(a) Section 3F.1(b) of S.L. 2020-3 reads as rewritten:
"SECTION 3F.1.(b) Notwithstanding any provision of Chapter 122C of the General
Statutes or any other provision of law to the contrary, the first examination of a respondent
required by G.S. 122C-263(a) to determine whether the respondent will be involuntarily
committed due to mental illness or required by G.S. 122C-283(a) to determine whether the
respondent will be involuntarily committed due to substance use disorder may be conducted
either in the physical face-to-face presence of the commitment examiner or utilizing telehealth
equipment and procedures. A commitment examiner who examines a respondent by means of
telehealth must be satisfied to a reasonable medical certainty that the determinations made in
accordance with G.S. 122C-283(d) would not be different if the examination had been conducted
in the physical presence of the commitment examiner. A commitment examiner who is not so
satisfied must note that the examination was not satisfactorily accomplished, and the respondent
must be taken for a face-to-face examination in the physical presence of a person authorized to
perform examinations under G.S. 122C-283."

SECTION 1.5.(b) This section is effective when it becomes law.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WORK GROUP TO MODERNIZE THE BRAIN INJURY
ADVISORY COUNCIL

SECTION 1.6.(a) The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services
shall convene a work group to evaluate and make recommendations about updating the purpose,
composition, powers, and duties of the Brain Injury Advisory Council created by
G.S. 143B-216.65, taking into consideration recommendations by the federal Administration for
Community Living. The work group shall consist of personnel from within the Department of
Health and Human Services with expertise in traumatic and other acquired brain injuries, current
members of the Brain Injury Advisory Council, and representatives from Disability Rights North
Carolina and various other public and private stakeholder groups with expertise in traumatic and
other acquired brain injuries. By March 1, 2021, the Department shall report on the work group's
findings and recommendations, including any recommended legislative changes to
G.S. 143B-216.65 and G.S. 143B-216.66, to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on
Health and Human Services.

SECTION 1.6.(b) This section is effective when it becomes law.

PART II. TECHNICAL, CONFORMING, AND OTHER CHANGES RELATED TO THE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO STATUTE GOVERNING TRANSITIONAL
PERMITS FOR FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

SECTION 2.1. G.S. 130A-248(c) reads as rewritten:
"(c) If ownership of an establishment is transferred or the establishment is leased, the new
owner or lessee shall apply for a new permit. The new owner or lessee may also apply for a
transitional permit. A transitional permit may be issued upon the transfer of ownership or lease
of an establishment to allow the correction of construction and equipment problems that do not
represent an immediate threat to the public health. Upon issuance of a new permit or a transitional
permit for the same establishment, any previously issued permit for an establishment in that
location becomes void. This subsection does not prohibit issuing more than one owner or lessee
a permit for the same location if (i) more than one establishment is operated in the same physical
location and (ii) each establishment satisfies all of the rules and requirements of subsection (g)
(a) of this section. For purposes of this subsection, "transitional permit" shall mean a
permit issued upon the transfer of ownership or lease of an existing food establishment to allow
the correction of construction and equipment problems that do not represent an immediate threat
to the public health."

REGULATION OF TEMPORARY DISPLAY SPAS

SECTION 2.2. G.S. 130A-280 reads as rewritten:

This Article provides for the regulation of public swimming pools in the State as they may
affect the public health and safety. As used in this Article, the term "public swimming pool"
means any structure, chamber, or tank containing an artificial body of water used by the public for swimming, diving, wading, recreation, or therapy, together with buildings, appurtenances, and equipment used in connection with the body of water, regardless of whether a fee is charged for its use. The term includes municipal, school, hotel, motel, apartment, boarding house, athletic club, or other membership facility pools and spas, spas operating for display at temporary events, and artificial swimming lagoons. As used in this Article, an "artificial swimming lagoon" means any body of water used for recreational purposes with more than 20,000 square feet of surface area, an artificial liner, and a method of disinfectant that results in a disinfectant residual in the swimming zone that is protective of the public health. This Article does not apply to a private pool serving a single family dwelling and used only by the residents of the dwelling and their guests. This Article also does not apply to therapeutic pools used in physical therapy programs operated by medical facilities licensed by the Department or operated by a licensed physical therapist, nor to therapeutic chambers drained, cleaned, and refilled after each individual use."

AUTHORIZATION TO APPOINT RETIRED PHYSICIANS, NURSES, PARAMEDICS, CERTIFIED MEDI COLEGAL DEATH INVESTIGATORS, AND PATHOLOGIST ASSISTANTS AS MEDICAL EXAMINERS

SECTION 2.3. G.S. 130A-382(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Chief Medical Examiner shall appoint two or more county medical examiners for each county for a three-year term. In appointing medical examiners for each county, the Chief Medical Examiner shall give preference to physicians licensed to practice medicine in this State but may also appoint licensed retired physicians previously licensed to practice in this State; physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses, or nurses licensed to practice in this State; emergency medical technician paramedics—paramedics credentialed under G.S. 131E-159; medicolegal death investigators certified by the American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigators; pathologists' assistants; and dentists licensed to practice in this State. A medical examiner may serve more than one county. The Chief Medical Examiner may take jurisdiction in any case or appoint another medical examiner to do so."

ALLOW CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER TO APPOINT EMERGENCY MEDICAL EXAMINERS DURING STATES OF EMERGENCY

SECTION 2.4. G.S. 130A-382 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(a1) During a state of emergency declared by the Governor or by a resolution of the General Assembly as provided in G.S. 166A-19.20, or by the governing body of a county or municipality as provided in G.S. 166A-19.22, the Chief Medical Examiner is authorized to appoint temporary county medical examiners to serve for the duration of the declared state of emergency. For purposes of this section, "temporary county medical examiner" means an individual who has been determined by the Chief Medical Examiner to have the appropriate training, education, and experience to serve as a county medical examiner during a declared state of emergency."

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY FOR CERTAIN DEATH INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

SECTION 2.5. Article 16 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 130A-386.5. Confidentiality of certain death investigation information and records received by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

All information and records provided by a city, county, or other public entity to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, or its agents, concerning a death investigation shall retain the same degree of confidentiality it had while in the possession of the city, county, or other public entity. Such information and records shall not become public records, as defined under Chapters 121,
and 132 of the General Statutes, when provided to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, or its agents, unless the information and records otherwise constituted public records while in the possession of the city, county, or other public entity."

PART III. PSYCHIATRIC PRIVILEGE EXEMPTION

SECTION 3.(a) G.S. 14-318.6(h) reads as rewritten:

"(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed as to require a person with a privilege under G.S. 8-53.3, 8-53.7, 8-53.8, or 8-53.12 or 8-53.12, with attorney-client privilege, or a psychiatrist licensed under Article 1 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes to report pursuant to this section if that privilege would prevent them from doing so."

SECTION 3.(b) This section is effective when it becomes law.

PART IV. EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 4.1. Except as otherwise provided, this act becomes effective October 1, 2020.