

THE COLLATERAL EFFECTS OF A CRIMINAL CASE ON A HEALTH CARE LICENSEE

Presented by:



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- **HANDOUT**

I. What is the Effect of a Plea of Nolo Contendere for a Florida Licensed Health Professional?

II. What Is the Effect of an Adjudication or Finding of Adjudication Withheld?

III. When must a Licensed Health Professional Report Guilty Pleas (Nolo Plea or Guilty Plea) and Convictions (Adjudication Withheld or Finding of Guilty) to the Florida Department of Health?

Any guilty plea (as defined above as a nolo plea or guilty plea) or any adjudication of guilt (as defined above as adjudication withheld or finding of guilty) of any crime must be reported by the health professional to his or her professional licensing board (or the Department of Health when there is no board) within thirty (30) days of the conviction or finding. Section 456.072(1)(x), Florida Statutes.

Licensed practitioners who also are required to have a profile with the Department of Health (e.g., physicians licensed under Chapters 458, 459, 460 or 461), must submit an update to their profile, including criminal convictions, within fifteen (15) days of the "final activity that renders such information a fact." Section 456.042, Florida Statutes.

Example: A doctor of medicine (M.D.), licensed pursuant to chapter 458, Florida Statutes, must submit an update to the physician's profile within fifteen (15) days. A registered respiratory therapist, on the other hand, doesn't have a profile. The registered respiratory therapist would have to report a matter qualifying with the above within thirty (30) days to his or her board, the Board of Respiratory Care.

A finding of not guilty, a dismissal, a nolle prosequi, pretrial diversion or pretrial intervention program in almost all cases does not have to be reported.

IV. Which Crimes May Result in an Automatic Bar to Licensure?

Senate Bill 1984, effective July 1, 2009, amended various sections of Florida Statutes, including sections of Chapter 456. These amendments prohibit the Department of Health from granting a new license to or granting the renewal of a license to a health professional because of a guilty plea or conviction of certain offenses.

Generally, as set forth in Section 456.0635(2)(a), Florida Statutes these are:

Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under:

Chapter 409 (the Medicaid Program);

Chapter 817 (Fraud);

Chapter 893 (Drugs);

21 U.S.C. Sects. 801-970 (Food and
Drugs); or

42 U.S.C. Sects. 1395-1396 (Medicare,
Medicaid, and Social Security)

. . . unless the sentence and any subsequent period of probation for such conviction or pleas ended more than 15 years prior to the date of the application. (Sect. 456.0635(2)(a), Fla. Stat.)

Additionally, grounds for **discipline** against the **existing** license of health professional includes:

Any misdemeanor or felony relating to Medicaid fraud: "Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, any misdemeanor or felony, regardless of adjudication, under 18 U.S.C. Sect. 669, Sects. 285-287, Sect. 371, Sect. 1001, Sect. 1035, Sect. 1341, Sect. 1343, Sect. 1347, Sect. 1349, or Sect. 1518, or 42 U.S.C. Sects. 1320a-7b, relating to the Medicaid program." (Sect. 456.072(1)(ii), Fla. Stat.)

OR

Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, any misdemeanor or felony, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction **which relates to health care fraud.**

(Sect. 456.072(1)(II), Fla. Stat.)

V. Defense Strategies and Avoidances.

Plead to some offense or offenses other than the ones listed above.

Avoid a felony conviction; misdemeanors do not prohibit licensure or renewal, but may result in disciplinary action.

Avoid any offenses that sound like "health fraud," "Medicaid fraud" or "Medicare fraud."

Violations of other states' laws don't count; just Florida's and federal listed above (caveat).

Attempt to obtain pre-trial diversion, pre-trial intervention or drug court.

Attempt to avoid having to enter a guilty plea or nolo plea.

Attempt to include in settlement agreement/plea bargain agreement/stipulation that client may apply to have record sealed immediately upon completion of requirements and State will not object.

Advise client to immediately apply for sealing of record when all requirements of probation are met.

Obtain input from a board certified health lawyer or other "expert" as to the disproportionate effect (all of the collateral consequences) that a "conviction" may have on the licensed health professional.

VI. What Are the Collateral Effects of "Conviction" of above Offenses?

A. A case involving an arrest or a conviction involving alcohol abuse (DUI/public Intoxication) or drugs (possession, diversion, theft, trafficking) will probably result in an emergency suspension order (ESO) until entire licensure case is complete.

B. Client may be required to be evaluated and probably enrolled in the Impaired Nurses Program (IPN) (for nurses only) or the Professionals Resource Network (PRN) (for all other licensed health professionals), which is usually at least a five year contract.

C. Action to revoke, suspend or take other action against the clinical privileges and medical staff membership of those licensed health professionals who may have such in a hospital, ambulatory surgical center, skilled nursing facility, or staff model HMO or clinic. This will usually be physicians, physician assistants (PAs), advance registered nurse practitioners (ARNPs), certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNAs), podiatrists, clinical psychologists and clinical pharmacists.

D. Mandatory report to the National Practitioner Data Base (NPDB) (Note: Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank or HIPDB recently folded into NPDB) which remains there for 50 years.

E. Must be reported to and included in the DOH profile that is available to the public online (for those having one), and remains for at least ten years.

F. Any other states or jurisdictions in which the client has a license will also initiate action against him or her in that jurisdiction. (Note: I have had two clients who had licenses in seven other states).

G. The OIG of HHS will take action to exclude the provider from the Medicare Program. If this occurs (and most of these offenses require mandatory exclusion) the provider will be placed on the List of Excluded Individuals and Entities (LEIE) maintained by the HHS OIG.

H. If the above occurs, the provider is also automatically "debarred" or prohibited from participating in any capacity in any federal contracting and is placed on the U.S. General Services Administration's (GSA's) debarment list.

I. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will act to revoke the professional's DEA registration if he or she has one.

J. The certified health professional's certify organization will act to revoke his or her certification.

K. Third party payors (health insurance companies, HMOs, etc.) will terminate the professional's contract or panel membership with that organization.

L. Any profile maintained by a national organization or federation (e.g., American Medical Association physician profile or Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy profile) will include the conviction.

M. Regardless of any of the above, any facility licensed by AHCA (hospitals, skilled nursing facilities (SNFs), public health clinics, public health clinics, group homes for the developmentally disabled, etc.) that are required to perform background screenings on their employees will result in AHCA notifying the facility and the professional that he or she is disqualified from employment.



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