

Landscape

- · A regulatory board is a creature of statute
- · Delegated authority to
 - · Establish minimum standards of care and practice
 - · Investigate alleged violations of those standards
- Judicial review provides remedies to parties aggrieved by regulatory board decisions

CARE CONFERENCE 2019

2

Workplan

- Seven cases appealing regulatory board decisions
 - Background
 - · Board finding
 - Court decision
- Discussion



CARE CONFERENCE 2019

Michael v. Delaware Board of Nursing	
 Convicted in 2008 of Obtaining Controlled Substances by Fraud 	
 License suspended for 5 years in 2011 based on the conviction 	
 License permanently revoked based on Michael's failure to comply with suspension order by continuing to practice 	
 In 2015 the Governor pardoned Michael's criminal conviction 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
4	
Michael v. Delaware	
Michael's application for reinstatement	
denied based on the permanent revocation	
Michael asserts the pardon for the root	
crime (i) overrides the Board's revocation and (ii) restored her ability to seek a new license	
 The Board maintains the revocation was based on Michael's practicing without a license during the suspension 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
5	
Michael v. Delaware	
Decision	
 The pardon would require consideration of Michael's application if the conduct underlying 	
the conviction was the sole basis for the	
Board's determination	
 The decision to permanently revoke not based 	
on the same conduct underlying the conviction that was pardoned	
• Rather, it was based on Michael's defiance of	
the Board's suspension order and practicing nursing without a license	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	

Melton v. Indiana Athletic Trainers Board	
 Hired as an athletic trainer by a hospital's sports medicine department 	
·	
 Began a consensual sexual relationship with a nineteen-year-old male high school student 	
 Board initiated action against Melton alleging that she engaged in 	
 a course of lewd or immoral conduct in connection with the delivery of services to the public 	
 sexual contact with an athlete in her care 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
7	
Nelton or la Pene	
Melton v. Indiana	
Board scheduled a hearing on the charges	
with proper notice being provided to Melton	
 Appearance made on Melton's behalf by legal counsel; cited embarrassment and possible display of nude photographs 	
Did not dispute underlying facts	
 Board found Melton in default and placed her on indefinite suspension 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
8	
Melton v. Indiana	
• Melton appealed	
Attorney's appearance was sufficient	
Procedures did not provide basic due process	
Board asserted the plain language of the	
statute requires physical attendance of the defending party	

CARE CONFERENCE 2019

Melton v. Indiana Decision	
 Statute's reference to "party" includes counsel 	
 Board erred in entering its Notice of Proposed Default 	
 Opportunity to be heard is a fundamental requirement of due process 	
 Entry of the Order deprived Melton of opportunity to be heard 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
10	
Alsager v. Washington Bd. of Medicine	
 Alsager sanctioned in 2008 for prescribing without examinations; prohibited from prescribing controlled substances 	
 In 2012 Board receives complaint against Alsager 	
 Investigator requested copy of prescription records and a written statement responding to the complaint; Alsager did not respond 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
11	
11	
Alsager v. Washington	
 Investigator searched the State's prescription monitoring program database 	
 Search uncovered records showing Alsager prescribed in violation of 2008 order 	
 Final Order; repeated violation of 2008 order and refusing to cooperate with the investigation 	
3	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	

Alsager v. Washington
Argument on Appeal
 Fifth Amendment right against self- incrimination
 Argued against being required to cooperate in the investigation citing the quasi-criminal nature of the disciplinary proceeding
 Fourth Amendment right against unlawful search and seizure
 Search of the prescription monitoring program
CARE CONFERENCE 2019
13
Alsager Decision Fifth Amendment
 Disciplinary proceedings are considered civil actions, not quasi-criminal
 Such proceedings do not trigger constitutional protections against self-incrimination
Board is free to draw adverse inferences from
the refusal to testify or produce requested documents, so long as the inferences are
supported by other evidence
CARE CONFERENCE 2019
14
Alsager Decision
Fourth Amendment
Pecards of prescriptions are subject to

- Records of prescriptions are subject to legitimate oversight by the state that is reasonably tailored to enforcement of state law
 - The history of scrutiny over prescriptions
 - No special privacy interests in such records
- Board did not violation Fourth Amendment by examining records kept under prescription monitoring program

CARE CONFERENCE 2019

Flynn v. State Medical Bd. of Ohio	
 After several incidents of "erratic" behavior, reason to believe doctor was impaired due to mental illness 	
 Ordered to submit to a psychiatric examination 	
 Board determined unable to continue practicing safely; cited impaired concentration, difficulty multitasking, and history of giving incorrect orders 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
16	
Flynn v. Ohio	
Board Finding: Flynn unable to practice	
according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care as a result of her mental	
illness	
• Sanctions:	
 License placed on probation for three years 	
Required to submit to Board-monitored psychiatric treatment	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
17	
Flynn v. Ohio -	
Argument on Appeal	
 Board violated the state anti-discrimination law and the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) 	
>Board could not take action against Flynn for his mental illness	
No evidence that the disability posed a danger to the public	
 Insufficient evidence that Flynn was impaired; the list of incidents prompting the psychiatric evaluation was unreliable 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	

Flynn v. Ohio Decision
The ADA does not prevent the discipline of
licensees with disabilities >Flynn's mental illness renders her unable
to practice medicine according to acceptable and prevailing standards
 Flynn did not meet the essential eligibility requirements for practicing medicine
Therefore, she was not qualified for protection under the ADA CARE CONFERENCE 2019
19
Hunsicker v. Board of Education of
the High Point Regional High School
 Athletic trainer license and educational services certificate required for employment
• In 2001 Hunsicker employed as athletic trainer
for High Point Regional High School by Board of Education (BOE); 2004 obtained tenure
Athletic trainer license expired in January 2009
• Did not notify the Board and continued to work
200 200 200 200
CARE CONFERENCE 2019
20
Hunsicker v. Board of Education
On Assess 20, 2042, the B
 On August 28, 2013, the Board of Medical Examiners (BME) notified the school's principal of license status
 Subsequently removed from position based on failure to hold valid license
Hunsicker reinstated license three weeks
after removal and cited personal circumstances as the cause failure to renew
CARE CONFERENCE 2019

Hunsicker v. Board of Education	
 Hearing held before Administrative Law Judge, who upheld the decision to dismiss 	
Position on appeal:	
Despite not having a valid athletic license, he maintained a valid educational services certificate continuously over the period employed by the BOE	
>He was tenured, which provided protected status	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
22	
Hunsicker v. Board of Education	
Decision	
Limited scope of review	
Reversal of decision if it is	
 arbitrary, capricious, or unreasonable, or 	
clearly inconsistent with agency's mandate	
 Considerable weight given to agency's interpretation of statutory scheme 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
23	
Hunsicker v. Board of Education Decision	
Lack of a valid license rendered the	
certificate invalid	
Hunsicker lack of license made him	
• ineligible for employment as an athletic trainer	
 ineligible for tenure protections, and 	
• subject to mandatory removal	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
24	

Medical Board of California v. Superior Court of San Francisco	
 The Medical Board initiated complaint against Dr. Alfred Eugene Adams alleging 	
(i) self-prescribed controlled substances,	
(ii) failed to participate in an interview with the board, and	
(iii) failed to provide the board with an accurate address	
 Three documents including the Notice of Default sent by certified mail to the address of record 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
25	
Medical Board v. Superior Court	
 9/28/16: accusations served by certified mail on address of record; returned stamped "Return to Sender, Unable to Forward" 	
 11/1/16: notice of default served by certified mail to same address; also returned 	
• 11/30/16: accusations sent to another address; also returned	
• 1/20/17: Board issued a default decision	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
26	_
20	
Medical Board v. Superior Court	
A dama are a la dispatca dispatch the are was a	
 Adams appealed contending that there was no evidence of receipt of either the accusations or decision revoking his license. 	
The trial court agreed with Adams	
Service of documents by certified mail is ineffective without proof of service	
 Proof of service in the form of a return receipt signed by the party is required if the notice is sent by certified mail 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	

Board v. Superior Court	
Decision	
 Mailing of any notice or other communication by certified mail deemed to be a sufficient 	
 Relevant statute does not require proof of service or some other acknowledgement of receipt by the party 	
 No proof of service in the form of a return receipt signed by the party is required if the notice is sent by certified mail 	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
28	
10	
Owens v. Missouri Board of Nursing	
Owens v. Iviissoum Board of Nursing	
 Owens plead guilty to DWI, a Class B misdemeanor 	
 Owens failed to note the conviction on two license renewal applications 	
 Charged with committing offense involving moral turpitude related to duties as a nurse; failing to notify 	
ranning to notiny	
CARE CONFERENCE 2019	
29	
Owens v. Missouri	
 BON determined the conviction was for a crime of moral turpitude reasonably related to her qualifications as a nurse; license revoked 	
 Owens appealed maintaining the conviction was neither a crime of moral turpitude nor related to her work as a nurse 	
Circuit Court reversed revocation; BON appealed	

CARE CONFERENCE 2019

Owens v. Missouri Decision

- DWI not a crime of moral turpitude, especially when a first offense and misdemeanor conviction
- Does not involve qualifications, functions or duties of a nurse
- BON without authority to revoke license; reversal of revocation affirmed

CARE CONFERENCE 2019

31



CARE CONFERENCE 2019

