GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009

 \mathbf{S}

SENATE BILL 804

Health Care Committee Substitute Adopted 5/13/09 PROPOSED HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE S804-PCS15311-SQ-69

Short Title: C	ON Changes.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		
March 25, 2009		
	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
AN ACT TO MAKE CHANGES TO THE CERTIFICATE OF NEED LAW WITH RESPECT		
TO TIME LINES FOR ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF NEED.		
The General Ass	embly of North Carolina enacts:	
SECTION 1. G.S. 131E-187 reads as rewritten:		
	suance of a certificate of need.	
	Department shall issue a certificate of need within	
decision referenced in G.S. 131E 186, when no request for a contested case hearing has been		
filed in accordance with G.S. 131E 188, and all applicable conditions of approval that can be		
satisfied before issuance of the certificate of need have been met.		
(b) The Department shall issue a certificate of need within five days after a request for a		
contested case hearing has been withdrawn or the final agency decision has been made		
following a contested case hearing, and all applicable conditions of approval that can be		
satisfied before issuance of the certificate of need have been met.		
The Department shall issue a certificate of need in accordance with the time line		
requirements of this section but only after all applicable conditions of approval that can be		
satisfied before issuance of the certificate of need have been met. The Department shall issue a certificate of need within:		
(1)	Thirty-five days of the date of the decision re	forenced in GS 131E 186
(1)	when no request for a contested case hearing h	
	with G.S. 131E-188.	as been med in accordance
(2)	Five business days after it receives a file-stam	aned conv of the notice of
<u>(2)</u>	voluntary dismissal, unless the voluntary dis	= = :
	dismissal without prejudice.	missur is a suparation of
(3)	Thirty-five days of the date of the written notice	of the final agency decision
7=7	affirming or approving the issuance, unless a no	
	Carolina Court of Appeals is timely filed.	
<u>(4)</u>	Twenty days after a mandate is issued by the	e North Carolina Court of
Appeals affirming the issuance of a certificate of need, unless a n		
	appeal or petition for discretionary review to the	ne North Carolina Supreme
	Court is timely filed.	_
(5)	Five business days after the North Carolina Supr	eme Court issues a mandate



affirming the issuance of a certificate of need or an order declining to certify

the case for discretionary review if the order declining to certify the case disposes of the appeal in its entirety."

SECTION 2. G.S. 131E-188(b1) reads as rewritten:

"(b1) Before filing an appeal of a final decision by the Department granting a certificate

- "(b1) Before filing an appeal of a final decision by the Department granting a certificate of need, the affected person shall deposit a bond with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.
 - (1) The bond shall be secured by cash or its equivalent in an amount equal to five percent (5%) of the cost of the proposed new institutional health service that is the subject of the appeal, but may not be less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and may not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). Provided that the holder of the certificate of need may petition the Court of Appeals for a higher bond amount for the payment of such costs and damages as may be awarded pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection. This amount shall be determined by the Court in its discretion, not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000). A holder of a certificate of need who is appealing only a condition in the certificate is not required to file a bond under this subsection.
 - (2) If the Court of Appeals finds that the appeal was frivolous or filed to delay the applicant, the court shall remand the case to the superior court of the county where a bond was filed for the contested case hearing on the certificate of need. The superior court may award the holder of the certificate of need part or all of the bond. The court shall award the holder of the certificate of need reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in the appeal to the Court of Appeals. If the Court of Appeals does not find that the appeal was frivolous or filed to delay the applicant and does not remand the case to superior court for a possible award of all or part of the bond to the holder of the certificate of need, the person originally filing the bond shall be entitled to a return of the bond."

SECTION 3. This act becomes effective September 1, 2009, and applies to all final agency decisions made on or after that date.