APPENDIX - REPORTS OF REFERENCE COMMITTEES 2022 Interim Meeting of the American Medical Association House of Delegates

Reference committee reports from the House of Delegates meeting are provided for the sake of convenience and because they are part of the record of each meeting.

The Proceedings reflect the official record of the actions taken by the House of Delegates and have precedence over reference committee reports, as the Proceedings are prepared using multiple sources, including a transcript of debate. Policies deriving from House actions are recorded in PolicyFinder, which is updated following each House of Delegates meeting.

Note: The original language of report recommendations and the original resolve clauses from resolutions are included in the reference committee reports with a gray background as in this example:

The Board of Trustees recommends that the following be adopted in lieu of the resolution and the remainder of this report be filed.

In addition, where the reference committee proposes changes in addition to or different from changes proposed by the original item of business, those changes are shown with <u>double underscore</u> or double strikethrough, and in some cases are highlighted in yellow.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES (I-22)

Report of Reference Committee on Amendments to Constitution and Bylaws

Susan Hubbell, MD, Chair

Your Reference Committee recommends the following consent calendar for acceptance:

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

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- 1. Board of Trustees Report 03 Delegate Apportionment and Pending Members
- 7 2. Board of Trustees Report 05 Towards Diversity and Inclusion: A Global Nondiscrimination Policy Statement and Benchmark for our AMA
- 9 3. Board of Trustees Report 12 Terms and Language in Policies Adopted to Protect Populations from Discrimination and Harassment
- 4. Board of Trustees Report 14 Specialty Society Representation in the House of
 Delegates Five-Year Review
- 13 5. Council on Constitution and Bylaws Report 1 Updated Bylaws: Delegate Apportionment and Pending Members
- 15 6. Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 1 Amendment to Opinion 4.2.7, "Abortion"
- 17 7. Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 3 Pandemic Ethics and the Duty of Care
 - 8. Resolution 005 Strengthening Interview Guidelines for American Indian and Alaska Native Medical School, Residency, and Fellowship Applicants

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED OR SUBSTITUTED

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- 9. Board of Trustees Report 01 Opposition to Requirements for Gender-Based Treatment for Athletes
- 25 10. Board of Trustees Report 04 Preserving Access to Reproductive Health Services
- 26 11. Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 2 Amendment to Opinion 10.8,
 27 "Collaborative Care"
- 28 12. Resolution 002 Assessing the Humanitarian Impact of Sanctions
- 29 13. Resolution 003 Indigenous Data Sovereignty
- 30 14. Resolution 008 Support for Physicians Practicing Evidence-Based Medicine in a Post Dobbs Era
- 32 15. Resolution 012 Guidelines on Chaperones for Sensitive Exams
- 33 16. Resolution 015 Restricting Derogatory and Stigmatizing Language of ICD-10 Codes
- 34 17. Resolution 016 Increasing Female Representation in Oncology Clinical Trials
- 35 18. Resolution 017 Supervision of Non-Physician Providers by Physicians

RECOMMENDED FO	OR REFERRA
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Resolution 009 – Medical Decision-Making Autonomy of the Attending Physician Resolution 011 - Advocating for the Informed Consent for Access to Transgender 19.

20. Health Care

Amendments

If you wish to propose an amendment to an item of business, click here: Submit New **Amendment**

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

(1) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 03 - DELEGATE APPORTIONMENT AND PENDING MEMBERS

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RECOMMENDATION:

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Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 3 be adopted and the remainder of the Report be filed.

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HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 3 <u>referred</u>

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Your Board is cognizant of the fact that some members of the House believe that counting pending members is beneficial to membership and acknowledges the right of the House to determine its makeup. Nevertheless, your Board has concluded that counting pending members for apportionment lacks merit for the reasons outlined above. Also worth noting is that the House will act on Council on Constitution and Bylaws Report 1, which will determine the path taken and may also affect action on this report.

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Your Board of Trustees recommends that Policy G-600.016 be rescinded and the remainder of the report filed.

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Testimony for this report was minimal. One delegation expressed concern arguing that counting pending members as members helps them become immediately active and not wait so long to be counted. However, your Reference Committee notes that the Board of Trustees has already considered this argument in its report and recommends that Board of Trustees Report 03 be adopted and the remainder of the report filed.

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> (2) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 05 - TOWARDS DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION: A GLOBAL NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY STATEMENT AND BENCHMARK FOR OUR AMA

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RECOMMENDATION:

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Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 5 be adopted and the remainder of the Report be filed.

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HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 5 adopted and the remainder of the Report filed

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Based on a review of internal policies, the Board of Trustees recommends that the following recommendations be adopted in lieu of Resolution 602-N-20, and the remainder of this report be filed.

- That our AMA reaffirm its commitment to complying with all applicable laws, rules or regulations against discrimination on the basis of protected characteristics, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, The Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, among other federal, state and local laws. (New HOD Policy)
- That our AMA reaffirm Policy H-65.965, "Support of Human Rights and Freedom," as an overarching non-discrimination policy for the Association. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)
- That our AMA reaffirm Policy H-65.988, "Organizations Which Discriminate," Policy G-630.040, "Principles on Corporate Relationships," and Policy H-65.950, "Terms and Language in Policies Adopted to Protect Populations from Discrimination and Harassment." (Reaffirm HOD Policy)
- That our AMA provide updates on its comprehensive diversity and inclusion strategy as part of the annual Board report to the AMA House of Delegates on health equity. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony for this report was uniformly and strongly supportive. Testimony noted it is important that AMA ensure that people are treated with respect and further supported the AMA's health equity efforts. Your Reference Committee recommends that the Board of Trustees Report 05 be adopted and the remainder of the report filed.

(3) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 12 - TERMS AND LANGUAGE IN POLICIES ADOPTED TO PROTECT POPULATIONS FROM DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 12 be adopted and the remainder of the Report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 12 adopted and the remainder of the Report filed

Based on a review of internal policies, the Strategic Plan and Narrative Guide, the Board of Trustees recommends that the following be adopted, and the remainder of this report be filed:

1. That our AMA amend Policy H-65.950 by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Our AMA recognizes broad and evolving protected personal characteristics spanning identity, origin, and status that include those outlined by regulatory authorities overlapping with those prioritized by AMA. To prevent misunderstandings and facilitate collaboration to move medicine forward, AMA recommends acknowledges preferred terminology for protected personal characteristics outlined in the actual sources used in the 2021 AMA Strategic Plan to Embed Racial Justice and Advance Health Equity and the AMA-AAMC Advancing Health Equity such as the CDC's Health Equity Guiding Principles for Inclusive Communication to that may be used in AMA policies and position statements. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

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Testimony for this report was unanimously supportive. Testimony concurred with the concept that language and identity often go together, are fluid social constructs that can change over time, and that everyone is entitled to be treated respectfully. Testimony also further noted the report's value in promoting health equity. Your Reference Committee recommends that Board of Trustees Report 12 be adopted and the remainder of the report filed.

(4) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 14 - SPECIALTY SOCIETY REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF **DELEGATES - FIVE-YEAR REVIEW**

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 14 be adopted and the remainder of the Report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 14 adopted and the remainder of the Report filed

The Board of Trustees recommends that the following be adopted, and the remainder of this report be filed:

- 1. The American Association of Neuromuscular and Electrodiagnostic Medicine, American College of Rheumatology, American Society for Dermatologic Surgery Association, American Society for Radiation Oncology, American Society for Surgery of the Hand, American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons, Association for Clinical Oncology, Radiological Society of North America, Society for Vascular Surgeons, Society of American Gastrointestinal Endoscopic Surgeons, and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons retain representation in the American Medical Association House of Delegates. (Directive to Take Action)
- 2. Having failed to meet the requirements for continued representation in the AMA House of Delegates as set forth in AMA Bylaw B-8.5 the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging be placed on probation and be given one year to work with AMA membership staff to increase their AMA membership. (Directive to Take Action)

There was brief and minimal testimony in support for the report and your Reference Committee recommends that Board of Trustees Report 14 be adopted and the remainder of the report filed.

COUNCIL ON CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS REPORT 1 (5) - UPDATED BYLAWS: DELEGATE APPORTIONMENT AND PENDING MEMBERS

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Council on Constitution and Bylaws Report 1 be adopted and the remainder of the Report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Council on Constitution and Bylaws Report 1 referred the first stricken sentence of 2.1.1.1 and the remainder of the Report adopted and filed

The Council on Constitution and Bylaws recommends that the following amendments to the AMA Bylaws be adopted and that the remainder of this report be filed. Adoption requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the House of Delegates present and voting.

2.1 Constituent Associations. Each recognized constituent association granted representation in the House of Delegates is entitled to delegate representation based on the number of seats allocated to it by apportionment, and such additional delegate seats as may be provided under Bylaw 2.1.4.2. Only one constituent association from each U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or possession shall be granted representation in the House of Delegates.

 2.1.1 Apportionment. The apportionment of delegates from each constituent association is one delegate for each 1,000, or fraction thereof, active constituent and active direct members of the AMA within the jurisdiction of each constituent association, as recorded by the AMA as of December 31 of each year.

2.1.1.1 The December 31 count will include pending m 1 embers for purposes of apportionment; however, pending members shall not be recounted the following year absent membership renewal. For 2023 only, the apportionment shall include the greatest of the following numbers: the number of delegates apportioned at the rate of 1 per 1000, or fraction thereof, AMA members consistent with Bylaw 2.1.1; the number of delegates apportioned for 2022 so long as that figure is not greater than 2 more than the number apportioned at the rate of 1 per 1000, or fraction thereof, AMA members; or for societies that would lose more than 5 delegates from their 2022 apportionment, the number of delegates apportioned at the rate of 1 per 1000, or fraction thereof, AMA members plus 5. Bylaw 2.1.1.1 will sunset as of December 31, 2023 the close of business of the 2022 Interim Meeting unless the House of Delegates acts to retain it.

2.1.1.2 Effective Date. Such apportionment shall take effect on January 1 of the following year and shall remain effective for one year.

2.1.1.2.1 Retention of Delegate. If the membership information as recorded by the AMA as of December 31 warrants a decrease in the number of delegates representing a constituent association, the constituent association shall be permitted to retain the same number of delegates, without decrease, for one additional year, if it promptly files with the AMA a written plan of intensified AMA membership development activities among its members. At the end of the one year grace period, any applicable decrease will be implemented.

2.1.1.2.1.1 A constituent association that shows a membership loss for 2020 and/or 2021 shall be granted an additional one year grace period beyond the one year grace period set forth in 2.1.1.2.1 without a decrease in the number of delegates. This Bylaw will sunset at the close of the 2022 Interim Meeting. A constituent society may not benefit from both this provision and 2.1.1.1. Bylaw 2.1.1.2.1.1 will sunset as of December 31, 2023.

(Modify Bylaws)

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2.2 National Medical Specialty Societies. The number of delegates representing national medical specialty societies shall equal the number of delegates representing the constituent societies. Each national medical specialty society granted representation in the House of Delegates is entitled to delegate representation based on the number of seats allocated to it by apportionment, and such additional delegate seat as may be provided under Bylaw 2.2.2. The total number of delegates apportioned to national medical specialty societies under Bylaw 2.2.1 shall be adjusted to be equal to the total number of delegates apportioned to constituent societies under sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.1.42.1 using methods specified in AMA policy.

Testimony was provided by authors. Your Reference Committee recommends that Council on Constitution and Bylaws Report 01 be adopted and the remainder of the report filed.

(6) COUNCIL ON ETHICAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS REPORT 1 - AMENDMENT TO OPINION 4.2.7, "ABORTION"

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 1 be adopted and the remainder of the Report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 1 adopted and the remainder of the Report filed

With all of the foregoing considerations in mind, the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs recommends that Opinion 4.2.7, "Abortion," be amended as follows and the remainder of this report be filed:

Abortion is a safe and common medical procedure, about which thoughtful individuals hold diverging, yet equally deeply held and well-considered perspectives. Like all health care decisions, a decision to terminate a pregnancy should be made privately within the relationship of trust between patient and physician in keeping with the patient's unique values and needs and the physician's best professional judgment.

The Principles of Medical Ethics of the AMA do not prohibit a physician from performing an abortion permit physicians to perform abortions in keeping with good medical practice under circumstances that do not violate the law. (Modify HOD/CEJA Policy)

Testimony was unanimously supportive and noted that the issue of reproductive healthcare is now urgent, and the resolution helps provide appropriate ethics guidance to those who may need it. Testimony further noted that it is physicians who should dictate clinical care and not politicians and that the language helps clarify the current legal situation. Your Reference Committee recommends that Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 01 be adopted and the remainder of the report filed.

(7) COUNCIL ON ETHICAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS REPORT 3 - PANDEMIC ETHICS AND THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 3 be <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the Report be <u>filed</u>.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 3 <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the Report filed

In light of these considerations, the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs recommends that Opinion 8.3, "Physician Responsibility in Disaster Response and Preparedness," be amended by addition and deletion as follows and the remainder of this report be filed:

8.3 Physician Responsibility in Disaster Response and Preparedness

Whether at the national, regional, or local level, responses to disasters require extensive involvement from physicians individually and collectively. Because of their commitment to care for the sick and injured, individual physicians have an obligation to provide urgent medical care during disasters. This obligation holds even in the face of greater than usual risks to physicians' own safety, health, or life.

However, the physician workforce is not an unlimited resource. Therefore, when providing care in a disaster with its inherent dangers, physicians also have an obligation to evaluate the risks of providing care to individual patients versus the need to be available to provide care in the future.

The duty to treat is foundational to the profession of medicine but is not absolute. The health care work force is not an unlimited resource and must be preserved to ensure that care is available in the future. For their part, physicians have a responsibility to protect themselves, as well as a duty of solidarity to colleagues to share risks and burdens in a public health crisis. So too, health care institutions have responsibilities to support and protect health care professionals and to apportion the risks and benefits of providing care as equitably as possible.

Many physicians owe competing duties of care as medical professionals 1 and as individual outside their professional roles. In a public health crisis, institutions should provide support to enable physicians to meet compelling personal obligations without undermining the fundamental obligation to patient welfare. In exceptional circumstances, when arrangements to allow the physician to honor both obligations are not feasible, it may be ethically acceptable for a physician to limit participating in care, provided that the institution has made available another mechanism for meeting patients' needs. Institutions should strive to be flexible in supporting physicians in efforts to address such conflicts. The more immediately relevant a physician's clinical expertise is to the urgent needs of the moment and the less that alternative care mechanisms are available, the stronger the professional obligation to provide care despite competing obligations.

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40 41 42 With respect to disaster, whether natural or manmade, individual physicians should:

(a) Take appropriate advance measures, including acquiring and maintaining appropriate knowledge and skills to ensure they are able to provide medical services when needed.

Collectively, physicians should:

- (b) Provide medical expertise and work with others to develop public health policies that:
- (i) Are designed to improve the effectiveness and availability of medical services during a disaster
- (ii) Are based on sound science
- (iii) Are based on respect for patients
- (c) Advocate for and participate in ethically sound research to inform policy decisions. (Modify HOD/CEJA Policy)
- Testimony for the report was largely supportive and noted the humanistic aspect of the report. Additional testimony recognized that the report does a good job balancing physicians' responsibilities and patients' needs. Your Reference Committee recommends that Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 03 be adopted and the remainder of the report be filed.
- RESOLUTION 005 STRENGTHENING INTERVIEW (8) GUIDELINES FOR AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE MEDICAL SCHOOL, RESIDENCY, AND FELLOWSHIP APPLICANTS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 005 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 005 adopted

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association work with the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, the National Residency Matching Program, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and other interested parties to eliminate questioning about or discrimination based on American Indian and Alaska Native blood quantum during the medical school, residency, and fellowship application process. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was unanimously supportive of the report as written. Your Reference Committee recommends Resolution 005 be adopted.

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FOR ATHLETES

BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 1 – OPPOSITION TO

RECOMMENDATION A

Recommendation 3 in Board of Trustees Report 1 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR GENDER-BASED TREATMENTS

That our AMA oppose satisfying third-party requirements physician participation in any practices intended to officially certify or confirm an athlete's gender through physician participation. for the purposes of satisfying third party requirements. (New **HOD Policy**)

RECOMMENDATION B

Board of Trustees Report 1 be adopted as amended and the remainder of the Report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Board of Trustees Report 1 adopted as amended and the remainder of the Report filed

In view of these considerations, your AMA recommends that the following recommendations be adopted in lieu of Resolution 19-A-19 and the remainder of this report be filed:

- 1. That our American Medical Association (AMA) oppose mandatory testing, medical treatment or surgery for transgender athletes and athletes with Differences of Sex Development (DSD), and affirm that these athletes be permitted to compete in alignment with their identity; (New **HOD Policy**)
- 2. That our AMA oppose the use of specific hormonal guidelines to determine gender classification for athletic competitions. (New HOD Policy)
- 3. That our AMA oppose physician participation in any practices intended to officially certify or confirm an athlete's gender for the purposes of satisfying third party requirements. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony for this report was mixed. Multiple delegations expressed strong support, noting that transgender individuals and individuals with DSD have been discriminated against on numerous fronts and that physicians should not be hesitant to support gender equity. Testimony further notes that no two individuals are the same, and there is a wide variance among individuals, and

that treatment should not be standardized. The majority of opposing testimony noted that the report does not consider the impact on cisgender individuals. Your Reference Committee notes that the balance of testimony was in support of the report. Your Reference Committee offers a clarifying amendment responding to concerns of physicians participating as team physicians, and recommends that the report be adopted as amended and that the rest of the report be filed.

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(10) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 04 - PRESERVING ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

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RECOMMENDATION A

11 12 Recommendation 4 in Board of Trustees Report be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

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That Policy H-5.993, "Right to Privacy in Termination of Pregnancy" be amended by <u>addition and deletion</u> as follows:

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The AMA reaffirms existing policy that (1) abortion is a human right and the practice of medicine and requires the personal performance or supervision by an appropriately licensed physician a medical procedure and that should be performed only by a duly licensed physician in conformance with standards of good medical practice and the laws of the state; and (2) no physician or other professional personnel shall be required to perform an act violative of good medical judgment or personally held moral principles. In these circumstances, good medical practice requires only that the a physician or other professional may withdraw from the case so long as the withdrawal is consistent with good medical practice and ethical guidance on the exercise of conscience;. (3) The AMA further supports the position that the early termination of pregnancy is a medical matter between the patient and the physician, subject to the physician's clinical judgment, the patient's informed consent, and the ability to perform the procedure safely availability of appropriate facilities. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

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RECOMMENDATION B

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That Policy H-5.982, "Late-Term Pregnancy Termination Techniques" be rescinded in lieu of recommendation 4 of the Board of Trustees Report 04 (Rescind HOD Policy)

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RECOMMENDATION C

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Recommendation 5, subsection (3), of the Board of Trustees Report 04 be amended by addition to read as follows:

(3) will work with interested state medical societies and medical specialty societies to vigorously advocate for broad, equitable access to reproductive health services, including fertility treatments, fertility preservation, contraception, and abortion;

RECOMMENDATON D

Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 4 be adopted as amended and the remainder of the Report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Board of Trustees Report 4 adopted as amended and the remainder of the Report filed

The Board recommends that the following recommendations be adopted and that the remainder of the report be filed.

1. That Policy H-5.993, "Right to Privacy in Termination of Pregnancy" be amended by addition and deletion as follows:

The AMA reaffirms existing policy that (1) abortion is the practice of medicine and requires the personal performance or supervision by an appropriately licensed physician a medical procedure and should be performed only by a duly licensed physician in conformance with standards of good medical practice and the laws of the state; and (2) no physician or other professional personnel shall be required to perform an act violative of good medical judgment or personally held moral principles. In these circumstances good medical practice requires only that the a physician or other professional may withdraw from the case so long as the withdrawal is consistent with good medical practice and ethical guidance on the exercise of conscience;. (3) Tthe AMA further supports the position that the early termination of pregnancy is a medical matter between the patient and the physician, subject to the physician's clinical judgment, the patient's informed consent, and the ability to perform the procedure safely availability of appropriate facilities. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

- 2. That Policies H-5.995, "Abortion," and Policy H-5.983, "Pregnancy Termination," be rescinded. (Rescind HOD Policy)
- 3. That Policy H-5.990, "Policy on Abortion," be amended by addition as follows:

The issue of personal support of or opposition to abortion is a matter for members of the AMA to decide individually, based on personal values or beliefs. The AMA will take no action which may be construed as an attempt to alter or influence the personal views of individual physicians regarding abortion procedures. (Modify HOD Policy)

4. That Policy H-5.982, "Late-Term Pregnancy Termination Techniques," be amended by addition and deletion as follows:

(1) The term "partial birth abortion" is not a medical term. The AMA will use the term "intact

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49 50 dilatation and extraction" (or intact D&X) to refer to a specific procedure comprised of the following elements: deliberate dilatation of the cervix, usually over a sequence of days; instrumental or manual conversion of the fetus to a footling breech; breech extraction of the body excepting the head: and partial evacuation of the intracranial contents of the fetus to effect vaginal delivery of a dead but otherwise intact fetus. This procedure is distinct from dilatation and evacuation (D&E) procedures more commonly used to induce abortion after the first trimester. Because 'partial birth abortion' is not a medical term it will not be used by the AMA. (2) According to the scientific literature, there does not appear to be any identified situation in which intact D&X is the only appropriate procedure to induce abortion, and ethical concerns have been raised about intact D&X. The AMA recommends that the procedure not be used unless alternative procedures pose materially greater risk to the woman. The physician must, however, retain the discretion to make that judgment, acting within standards of good medical practice and in the best interest of the patient. (3) The viability of the fetus and the time when viability is achieved may vary with each pregnancy. In the second trimester wWhen viability may be in question, it is the physician who should determine the viability of a specific fetus, using the latest available diagnostic technology. (4) In recognition of the constitutional principles regarding the right to an abortion articulated by the Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade, and In keeping with the science and values of medicine, the AMA recommends that abortions not be performed in the third trimester except in cases of serious fetal anomalies incompatible with life. Although thirdtrimester abortions can be performed to preserve the life or health of the mother, they are, in fact, generally not necessary for those purposes. Except in extraordinary circumstances, maternal health factors which demand termination of the pregnancy can be accommodated without sacrifice of the fetus, and the near certainty of the independent viability of the fetus argues for ending the pregnancy by appropriate delivery. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

5. Policy D-5.999, "Preserving Access to Reproductive Health Services," be amended by deletion as follows:

Our AMA: (1) recognizes that healthcare, including reproductive health services like contraception and abortion, is a human right; (2) opposes limitations on access to evidencebased reproductive health services, including fertility treatments, contraception, and abortion; (3) will work with interested state medical societies and medical specialty societies to vigorously advocate for broad, equitable access to reproductive health services, including fertility treatments, contraception, and abortion; (4) supports shared decision-making between patients and their physicians regarding reproductive healthcare; (5) opposes any effort to undermine the basic medical principle that clinical assessments, such as viability of the pregnancy and safety of the pregnant person, are determinations to be made only by healthcare professionals with their patients; (6) opposes the imposition of criminal and civil penalties or 1 other retaliatory efforts against patients, patient advocates, physicians, other healthcare workers, and health systems for receiving, assisting in, referring patients to, or providing reproductive health services; (7) will advocate for legal protections for patients who cross state lines to receive reproductive health services, including contraception and abortion, or who receive medications for contraception and abortion from across state lines, and legal protections for those that provide, support, or refer patients to these services; and (8) will review the AMA policy compendium and recommend policies which should be amended or rescinded to reflect these core values, with report back at the 2022 Interim Meeting. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Testimony was strongly supportive of this report. An amendment was proffered that addressed various concerns and received wide support. The amendment addressed the problem referring to "late-term pregnancy", noting that the term is not scientifically accurate and is misleading to the public. Another amendment removed language referring to adherence to "laws of the state" in light of the Dobbs ruling. Proffered amendment also provides language that "abortion is a human right". Some opposing testimony noted that this language may be inflammatory, but the balance of testimony was supportive. Another amendment suggested the addition of "fertility preservation" in the listing of types of reproductive health services. In consideration of broad support of the report and proffered amendments, your Reference Committee recommends that Board of Trustees Report 04 be amended and that the rest of the report be filed

(11) COUNCIL ON ETHICAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS REPORT 2 - AMENDMENT TO OPINION 10.8, "COLLABORATIVE CARE"

RECOMMENDATION A:

The recommendation in the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 2 be amended by addition with concurrence of the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, to read as follows:

In health care, teams that collaborate effectively can enhance the quality of care for individual patients. By being prudent stewards and delivering care efficiently, teams also have the potential to expand access to care for populations of patients. Such teams are defined by their dedication to providing patient-centered care, protecting the integrity of the patient-physician relationship, sharing mutual respect and trust, communicating effectively, sharing accountability and responsibility, and upholding common ethical values as team members.

RECOMMENDATION B:

That the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 2 be adopted as amended, and the remainder of this report <u>filed.</u>

HOD ACTION: That the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Report 2 adopted as amended, and the remainder of this report filed

In light of the foregoing, the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs recommends that Opinion 10.8, "Collaborative Care," be amended as follows and the remainder of this report be filed:

In health care, teams that collaborate effectively can enhance the quality of care for individual patients. By being prudent stewards and delivering care efficiently, teams also have the potential to expand access to care for populations of patients. Such teams are defined by their

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dedication to providing patient-centered care, protecting the integrity of the patient-physician relationship, sharing mutual respect and trust, communicating effectively, sharing accountability and responsibility, and upholding common ethical values as team members.

Health care teams often include members of multiple health professions, including physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, pharmacists, physical therapists, and care managers among others. To foster the trust essential to healing relationships between patients and physicians or nonphysician practitioners, all members of the team should be candid about their professional credentials, their experience, and the role they will play in the patient's care.

An effective team requires the vision and direction of an effective 1 leader. In medicine, this means having a clinical leader who will ensure that the team as a whole functions effectively and facilitates decision-making. Physicians are uniquely situated to serve as clinical leaders. By virtue of their thorough and diverse training, experience, and knowledge, physicians have a distinctive appreciation of the breadth of health issues and treatments that enables them to synthesize the diverse professional perspectives and recommendations of the team into an appropriate, coherent plan of care for the patient.

As clinical leaders within health care teams, physicians individually should:

- (a) Model ethical leadership by:
- (i) Understanding the range of their own and other team members' skills and expertise and roles in the patient's care
- (ii) Clearly articulating individual responsibilities and accountability
- (iii) Encouraging insights from other members and being open to adopting them and
- (iv) Mastering broad teamwork skills
- (b) Promote core team values of honesty, discipline, creativity, humility and curiosity and commitment to continuous improvement.
- (c) Help clarify expectations to support systematic, transparent decision making.
- (d) Encourage open discussion of ethical and clinical concerns and foster a team culture in which each member's opinion is heard and considered and team members share accountability for decisions and outcomes.
- (e) Communicate appropriately with the patient and family, and respecting their unique relationship of patient and family as members of the team.
- (f) Assure that all team members are describing their profession and role.

As leaders within health care institutions, physicians individually and collectively should:

- (fg) Advocate for the resources and support health care teams need to collaborate effectively in providing high-quality care for the patients they serve, including education about the principles of effective teamwork and training to build teamwork skills.
- (gh) Encourage their institutions to identify and constructively address barriers to effective collaboration.

(hi) Promote the development and use of institutional policies and procedures, such as an institutional ethics committee or similar resource, to address constructively conflicts within teams that adversely affect patient care.

(j) Promote a culture of respect, collegiality and transparency among all health care personnel.

(Modify HOD/CEJA Policy)

The Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs testified that the strikethrough of the language: "protecting the integrity of the patient-physician relationship" was an error and they accept this language as part of the report. Your Reference Committee recommends that Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs report 02 be adopted as amended and the rest of the report be filed.

RESOLUTION 002 - ASSESSING THE HUMANITARIAN (12)IMPACT OF SANCTIONS

Alternate Resolution 002 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 002 and Resolution 006.

ASSESSING THE HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF SANCTIONS

RESOLVED. That our American Medical Association recognize that economic sanctions can negatively impact health and exacerbate humanitarian crises (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, that policy H-65.993 by amended by addition as follows:

Our American Medical Association will (1) implore all parties at all times to understand and minimize the health costs of war on civilian populations generally and the adverse effects of physician persecution in particular, (2) support the efforts of physicians around the world to practice medicine ethically in any and all circumstances, including during wartime, or episodes of civil strife, or sanctions and condemn the military targeting of health care facilities and personnel and using denial of medical services as a weapon of war, by any party, wherever and whenever it occurs, and (3) advocate for the protection of physicians' rights to provide ethical care without fear of persecution; and be it further

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RECOMMENDATION A:

RESOLVED, that policy H-65.994 be amended by addition and deletion as follows:

The AMA (1) supports the provision of food, medicine and medical equipment to noncombatants threatened by natural disaster, or military conflict or sanctions within their country through appropriate relief organizations; (2) expresses its concern about the disappearance of physicians, medical students and other health care professionals, with resulting inadequate care to the sick and injured of countries in turmoil; (3) urges appropriate organizations to transmit these concerns to the affected country's government; and (4) asks appropriate international health organizations to monitor the status of medical care, medical education and treatment of medical personnel in these countries, to inform the world health community of their findings, and to encourage efforts to ameliorate these problems.

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 002 adopted in lieu of Resolutions 002 and 006.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association recognize that economic sanctions can negatively impact health and exacerbate humanitarian crises (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED. That our AMA support efforts to study the humanitarian impact of economic sanctions imposed by the United States. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony was mixed for this resolution. Opposing testimony noted that the resolution relates to foreign policy and may be outside the purview of the AMA. Concerns were also raised that the second resolve is asking our AMA to "support efforts to study" the impact of sanctions. The substituted Resolution 002 addressed this concern. Your Reference Committee notes that the whereas clauses in the report address policies H-65.993 and H-65.994, which broadly address issues of medical access to countries in turmoil and health costs of war on civilian populations, while not addressing the harmful effects of sanctions. Your Reference Committee recommends amending both these existing policies to incorporate references to sanctions in lieu of the second resolve of Resolution 002, while also adopting the first resolve clause of Resolution 002 and 006.

RESOLUTION 003 - INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY

The second resolve of Resolution 003 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA support that Al/AN Tribes and Villages' Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and research departments retain the right to oversee and regulate the collection, ownership, and management of research data generated by with the consent of their members, and that individual members of Al/AN Tribes and Villages retain their autonomy and privacy regarding research data shared with researchers, Al/AN Tribes and Villages, and governments, consistent with existing protections under 45 CFR 46 (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

The third resolve of Resolution 003 be amended by addition:

"RESOLVED, that our AMA encourage the use and regular review of data-sharing agreements for all studies between academic medical centers and Al/AN Tribes and Villages be mutually agreed upon and aligned with Al/AN Tribes' and Villages' preferences."

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 003 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 003 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association recognize that American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) Tribes and Villages are sovereign governments that should be consulted before the conduct of research specific to their members, lands, and properties (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support that AI/AN Tribes and Villages' Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and research departments retain the right to oversee and regulate the collection, ownership, and management of research data generated by their members, and that individual members of AI/AN Tribes and Villages retain their autonomy and privacy regarding research data shared with researchers, AI/AN Tribes and Villages, and governments, consistent with existing protections under 45 CFR 46 (New HOD Policy); and it be further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage the use and regular review of data-sharing agreements for all studies between academic medical centers and AI/AN Tribes and Villages (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage the National Institutes of Health and other stakeholders to provide flexible funding to AI/AN Tribes and Villages for research efforts, including the creation and maintenance of IRBs. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony was heard in support of Resolution 003, with proffered amendments. It was generally agreed that given past injustices, tribes should have the power to regulate their own affairs by means of tribal IRBs. Some testimony suggested that the call for funding of tribal IRBs in resolve 4 could create a conflict of interest, but other testimony clarified standard IRB practice. Your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 003 be adopted as amended.

(14) RESOLUTION 008 - SUPPORT FOR PHYSICIANS PRACTICING EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE IN A POST DOBBS ERA

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first resolve of Resolution 008 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association Task Force developed under HOD Policy G-605.009, "Establishing A Task Force to Preserve the Patient-Physician Relationship When Evidence-Based, Appropriate Care Is Banned or Restricted," <u>publish a report with annual updates with recommendations provide policy and strategies including policies, strategies, and resources for physicians who are required by medical <u>judgment</u> and ethical standards of care to act against state and federal laws (Directive to Take Action)</u>

RECOMMENDATION B:

 The second resolve of Resolution 008 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA work to provide facilitate support, including legal support through the AMA Litigation Center, as may be appropriate, to physicians that are targeted for practicing in accordance with accepted standards of medical care and medical ethics in the face of legal constraint or any other disciplinary action (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 008 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 008 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association Task Force developed under HOD Policy G-605.009, "Establishing A Task Force to Preserve the Patient-Physician Relationship When Evidence-Based, Appropriate Care Is Banned or Restricted," provide policy and strategies to support physicians individually and through their medical organizations when they are required by medical and ethical standards of care to act against state and federal laws (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work to provide support, including legal support through the AMA Litigation Center, as may be appropriate, to physicians that are targeted for practicing in accordance with accepted standards of medical care and medical ethics in the face of legal constraint or any other disciplinary action (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for affirmative protections for "conscientious provision" of care in accordance with accepted standards of medical care and medical ethics in hostile environments on par with protection of "conscientious objection." (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was heard in support of Resolution 008 and the proffered amendments. An amendment asked for our AMA to advocate for expanded liability insurance coverage for physicians who are subject to civil or criminal prosecution for practicing evidence-based medicine. Your Reference Committee acknowledges an unintended consequence of significant insurance rate increases. Your Reference Committee notes the AMA Litigation Center is an appropriate source of support for members in these situations, and they encourage members to use this resource and Your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 008 be adopted as amended.

(15) RESOLUTION 012 - GUIDELINES ON CHAPERONES FOR SENSITIVE EXAMS

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 012 be <u>amended by addition to read as</u> follows

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association

ask the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs to consider amending E-1.2.4, "Use of Chaperones in Code of Medical Ethics," to ensure that it is most in line with the current best practices for adult and pediatric populations and potentially considers the following topics: a) opt-out chaperones for breast, genital, and rectal exams; b) documentation surrounding the use or not-use of chaperones; c) use of chaperones for patients without capacity; d) asking patients' consent regarding the gender of the chaperones and attempting to accommodate that preference as able; and (e) Use of chaperone at physician request when physician deems necessary.

(Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 012 be <u>adopted as amended</u>.

 HOD ACTION: Resolution 012 adopted as amended

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association ask the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs to consider amending E-1.2.4, "Use of Chaperones in Code of Medical Ethics," to ensure that it is most in line with the current best practices and potentially considers the following topics: a) opt-out chaperones for breast, genital, and rectal exams; b) documentation surrounding the use or not-use of chaperones; c) use of chaperones for patients without capacity; d) asking patients' consent regarding the gender of the chaperons and attempting to accommodate that preference as able. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was generally in support of this resolution. Further testimony notes that there are "nuances to chaperone use in pediatric practice." An additional resolve was proffered that asks our "AMA advocate for State and federal legislative and regulatory changes to facilitate reimbursement for chaperone services". There was support for the amendment, however your Reference Committee notes that the nature of the amendment is outside the scope of the current resolution, which is focused on exam guidelines. Such an amendment would be more appropriate as its own future resolution. Hence, your Reference Committee recommend that Resolution 12 be adopted as amended.

(16) RESOLUTION 015 - RESTRICTING DEROGATORY AND STIGMATIZING LANGUAGE OF ICD-10 CODES

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the resolve for Resolution 015 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association collaborate with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics ICD-10 Coordination and Maintenance Committee to advocate for the World Health Organization to implement adopt destigmatizing terminology in ICD-10 and future ICD codes. that will cover utilize gender-affirming health care services as well as human immunodeficiency virus pre-exposure prophylaxis services and medications.

RECOMMENDATON B:

Resolution 015 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 015 <u>adopted as amended with addition</u> <u>and deletion as follows:</u>

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association collaborate with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics ICD-10 Coordination and Maintenance Committee to advocate for the World Health Organization to implement adopt destigmatizing terminology in ICD-10 and future ICD codes and to eliminate existing stigmatizing diagnostic synonyms. that will cover utilize genderaffirming health care services as well as human immunodeficiency virus pre-exposure prophylaxis services and medications

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association collaborate with the World Health Organization to implement destigmatizing terminology in ICD-10 that will cover gender-affirming health care services as well as human immunodeficiency virus pre-exposure prophylaxis services and medications. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was heard in support of Resolution 15, together with amendments. It was also mentioned that the language of the codes needs to be fully overhauled in order to be genuinely inclusive, and that changing a few distinct codes will not accomplish this. Additional testimony questioned the value of revising ICD-10 codes when ICD-11 has already been developed by World Health Organization. Since the timeline for implementing ICD-11 in the U.S. is unknown your Reference Committee recommends amendments that allow the resolution to address current difficulties with ICD-10 as well as to support destignatizing language in future ICD codes. Your Reference Committee recommends Resolution 015 be adopted as amended.

(17) RESOLUTION 016 – INCREASING FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

Recommendation: That Resolution 016 be amended by <u>addition and deletion:</u>

Increasing Minority, and Female, and other Underrepresented Group Participation in Clinical Research H460.911

1. Our AMA advocates that:

a. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and National Institutes of Health (NIH) conduct annual surveillance of clinical trials by gender, race, and ethnicity, including consideration of pediatric and elderly populations, to determine if proportionate representation of women and minorities is maintained in terms of enrollment and retention. This surveillance effort should be modeled after National Institute of Health guidelines on the inclusion of women and minority populations. b. The FDA have a page on its

1 web site that details the prevalence of minorities and 2 women in its clinical trials and its efforts to increase 3 their enrollment and participation in this research; and 4 c. Resources be provided to community level agencies 5 that work with those minorities, and females, and other 6 underrepresented groups who are not proportionately 7 represented in clinical trials to address issues of lack 8 of access, distrust, and lack of patient awareness of 9 the benefits of trials in their health care. These 10 minorities include Black Individuals/African 11 Americans, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders/Native 12 Hawaiians, and Native Americans. 15

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2. Our AMA recommends the following activities to the FDA in order to ensure proportionate representation of minorities, and females, and other underrepresented groups in clinical trials: a. Increased fiscal support for community outreach programs; e.g., culturally relevant community education, community leaders' support, and listening to community's needs; b. Increased outreach to female all physicians to encourage recruitment of minority and female patients from underrepresented groups in clinical trials; c. Continued minority physician education for all physicians and physicians-in-training on clinical trials, subject recruitment, subject safety, and possible expense reimbursements, and that this education encompass discussion of barriers that currently constrain appropriate recruitment of underrepresented groups and methods for increasing trial accessibility for patients female and minority subject recruitment and methods for increasing trial accessibility for patients such as community partnerships, optimized patient-centered locations for accessing trials, and the ready availability of transportation to and from trial locations and child care services:

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d. Support for the involvement of minority physicians in the development of partnerships between minority communities and research institutions; and e. Fiscal support for minority, and female, and other underrepresented groups recruitment efforts and increasing trial accessibility through optimized patient-centered locations for accessing trials, the ready availability of transportation to and from trial locations, child care services, and transportation, child care, reimbursements, and location.

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3. Our AMA advocates that specific results of outcomes in all clinical trials, both pre- and post-FDA

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approval, are to be determined for all subgroups of gender, race and ethnicity, including consideration of pediatric and elderly populations; and that these results are included in publication and/or freely distributed, whether or not subgroup differences exist.

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 016 amended by addition and deletion

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RESOLVED, That our AMA amend H-460.911, Increasing Minority Participation in Clinical Research, by addition as follows:

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Increasing Minority and Female Participation in Clinical Research H-460.911

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1. Our AMA advocates that:

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a. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and National Institutes of Health (NIH) conduct annual surveillance of clinical trials by gender, race, and ethnicity, including consideration of pediatric and elderly populations, to determine if proportionate representation of women and minorities is maintained in terms of enrollment and retention. This surveillance effort should be modeled after National Institute of Health guidelines on the inclusion of women and minority populations.

b. The FDA have a page on its web site that details the prevalence of minorities and women in its clinical trials and its efforts to increase their enrollment and participation in this research; and c. Resources be provided to community level agencies that work with those minorities and females who are not proportionately represented in clinical trials to address issues of lack of access, distrust, and lack of patient awareness of the benefits of trials in their health care. These minorities include Blacks/African Americans, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders/Native Hawaiians, and Native Americans.

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- 2. Our AMA recommends the following activities to the FDA in order to ensure proportionate representation of minorities and females in clinical trials:
- a. Increased fiscal support for community outreach programs; e.g., culturally relevant community education, community leaders' support, and listening to community's needs;
- b. Increased outreach to female all physicians to encourage recruitment of minority and female patients in clinical trials;
- c. Continued minority physician education for all physicians and physicians-in-training on clinical trials, subject recruitment, subject safety, and possible expense reimbursements, and that this education encompass discussion of barriers that currently constrain appropriate female and minority subject recruitment and methods for increasing trial accessibility for patients such as community partnerships, optimized patient-centered locations for accessing trials, and the ready availability of transportation to and from trial locations and child care services;
- d. Support for the involvement of minority physicians in the development of partnerships between minority communities and research institutions; and
- e. Fiscal support for minority and female recruitment efforts and increasing trial accessibility through optimized patient-centered locations for accessing trials, the ready availability of transportation to and from trial locations, child care services, and transportation, child care, reimbursements, and location.

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3. Our AMA advocates that specific results of outcomes in all clinical trials, both pre- and post-FDA approval, are to be determined for all subgroups of gender, race and ethnicity, including

 consideration of pediatric and elderly populations; and that these results are included in publication and/or freely distributed, whether or not subgroup differences exist.

Testimony was heard in strong support of Resolution 016, provided that proffered amendments were incorporated into the final version. Testimony reflected concern that the language of the resolution should specifically include pregnant people and members of underrepresented groups in addition to female study participants. Testimony generally supported the claim that research has not enrolled women in proportion to their disease burden, and that all physicians should be educated about strategies for equitable study enrollment. In Resolve 2e it is noted that certain specific strategies for reducing barriers should be fiscally supported, and testimony was heard that support for telemedicine should be included. However, your Reference Committee concluded that general language about fiscal support was more appropriate than a determinate list of strategies. Your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 16 be adopted as amended.

(18) RESOLUTION 017 - SUPERVISION OF NON-PHYSICIAN PROVIDERS BY PHYSICIANS

RECOMMENDATION A:

First resolve of Resolution 017 be amended by addition and deletion:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate to relevant entities with a goal to ensure physicians on staff receive written notification when their license is being used to document "supervision" of non-physician practitioners: Physician supervision should be explicitly defined and mutually agreed upon (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

Amended by addition of a new resolve for Resolution 017:

RESOLVED, <u>That our AMA advocate that physician</u> supervision should be explicitly defined and mutually agreed upon (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION C:

The third resolve of Resolution 017 be amended by deletion:

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that organizations, institutions, and medical staffs that have physicians who participate in supervisory duties for non-physician practitioners have processes and procedures in place that have been developed with appropriate clinical physician input. These should be adequate to assure patient safety and appropriate clinical care and are fully disclosed to physicians (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION D:

The fourth resolve of Resolution 017 be amended by <u>addition and deletion:</u>

 RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that physicians be able to report professional concerns about care provided by the non-physician practitioners to the appropriate leadership with protections <u>against retaliation</u> so as not to be retaliated against by the physician's employer in any way (Directive to Take Action).

RECOMMENDATION E:

Resolution 017 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION F:

The title of Resolution 017 be changed to read as follows:

SUPERVISION OF NON-PHYSICIAN PRACTITIONERS BY PHYSICIANS

HOD ACTION: Resolution 017 adopted as <u>amended with change</u> in title to read as follows:

SUPERVISION OF NON-PHYSICIAN PRACTITIONERS BY PHYSICIANS

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate to relevant entities with a goal to ensure physicians on staff receive written notification when their license is being used to document "supervision" of non-physician practitioners. Physician supervision should be explicitly defined and mutually agreed upon (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for advanced notice and disclosure to the physician before they are hired or as soon as practicably known by provider organizations and institutions that anticipate physician supervision of non-physician practitioners as a condition for physician employment (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that organizations, institutions, and medical staffs that have physicians who participate in supervisory duties for non-physician practitioners have processes and procedures in place that have been developed with appropriate clinical physician input. These should be adequate to assure patient safety and appropriate clinical care and are fully disclosed to physicians (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that physicians be able to report professional concerns about care provided by the non-physician practitioners to the appropriate leadership with protections so as not to be retaliated against by the physician's employer in any way (Directive to Take Action).

Significant supportive testimony was heard for Resolution 017. A request was made for language to be simplified. Your Reference Committee has made changes accordingly and recommends Resolution 017 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL

(19) RESOLUTION 009 – MEDICAL DECISION-MAKING AUTONOMY OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 009 be referred with report back in I-23.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 009 referred with report back in I-23

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate that no matter what may change in regard to a physician's employment or job status, that there is a sacred relationship between an attending physician and his/her patient that leads the patient's attending physician to hold the ultimate authority in the medical decision-making that affects that patient (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate strongly that if there is a unique circumstance that puts the attending physician's care into question by a hospital administrator of any sort such as listed above but certainly not limited to that list—physician or not- in the event of a disagreement between an administrator and the attending physician regarding a decision one would call a mere judgment call, the onus would be on the administrator to prove to an ethics committee why the attending physician is wrong prior to anyone having the authority to overturn or overrule the order of the physician attending the patient directly (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA reaffirm that the responsibility 1 for the care of the individual patient lies with a prudent and responsible attending physician, and that his/her decisions should not easily be overturned unless there has been an egregious and dangerous judgment error made, and this would still call for an ethics committee consult in that instance (Reaffirm HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA aggressively pursue any encroachment of administrators upon the medical decision making of attending physicians that is not in the best interest of patients a strongly as possible, for there is no more sacred relationship than that of a doctor and his/her patient, and as listed above, first, we do no harm. (Directive to Take Action)

Limited testimony was heard in support of the Resolution 009. Testimony was sympathetic to the claim that hospitals have increasing power while physicians have decreasing power and this discordance should be addressed. However, most testimony recommended referral because (i) Resolve 2 demonstrated a misunderstanding of the role of ethics committees, (ii) Resolve 3 used inflammatory language but did not add to existing AMA policy on non-interference in the patient-physician relationship and (iii) in general the tone and wording of the resolution could be improved. Your Reference Committee agreed with this rational and recommends Resolution 009 for referral for report.

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(20)RESOLUTION 011 - ADVOCATING FOR THE INFORMED CONSENT FOR ACCESS TO TRANSGENDER HEALTH CARE

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 011 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 011 referred

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate and encourage the adoption of an informed consent model when determining coverage for transgender health care services. (Directive to Take Action)

The majority of testimony supported referral on the basis that Resolution 011 addresses a complex issue. Additional time is needed to address new standards, work with insurers and explore any legal implications of changing practice guidelines. It was generally agreed that the mental health assessment can be a barrier to obtaining care and this should be recognized in new policy. Your Reference Committee agreed that this requires further study and recommends Resolution 011 for referral with report back.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES (1-22)

Report of Reference Committee B

Hillary Johnson-Jahangir, MD, PhD, Chair

Your Reference Committee recommends the following consent calendar for acceptance:

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

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- 1. Resolution 202 Advocating for State GME Funding
- 6 2. Resolution 210 Elimination of Seasonal Time Changes and Establishment of Permanent Standard Time
- 8 3. Resolution 211 Illicit Drug Use Harm Reduction Strategies
- 9 4. Resolution 222 Allocate Opioid Funds to Train More Addiction Treatment Physicians
- 11 5. Resolution 230 Increased Health Privacy on Mobile Apps in Light of Roe v. Wade

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED OR SUBSTITUTED

- 6. Resolution 201 Physician Reimbursement for Interpreter Services
- 18 7. Resolution 203 International Medical Graduate Employment
- 19 8. Resolution 205 Waiver of Due Process Clauses
- Resolution 206 The Shortage of Bedside Nurses and Intersection with
 Concerns in Nurse Practitioner Training
- 10. Resolution 215 Eliminating Practice Barriers for Immigrant Physicians During
 Public Health Emergencies
- 24 11. Resolution 216 Expanding Parity Protections and Coverage of Mental Health 25 and Substance Use Disorder Care in Medicare
- Resolution 219 Hold Accountable the Regulatory Bodies, Hospital Systems,
 Staffing Organizations, Medical Staff Groups, and Individual Physicians
 Supporting Systems of Care Promoting Direct Supervision of Emergency
 Departments by Nurse Practitioners
- 30 13. Resolution 223 Criminalization of Pregnancy Loss as the Result of Cancer
 Treatment
- 32 14. Resolution 224 Fertility Preservation
- 33 15. Resolution 227 Access to Methotrexate Based on Clinical Decisions
- Resolution 228 Requirements for Physician Self-reporting of Outpatient Mental
 Health Services, Treatments or Medications to Credentialing Agencies and
 Insurers

1 2	17.	Resolution 233 (Late Resolution 1001) – Urgent AMA Assistance to Puerto Rico and Florida and a Long-Range Project for Puerto Rico	
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4	RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL		
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6	18.	Resolution 214 – Universal Good Samaritan Statute	
7	19.	Resolution 232 – Obtaining Professional Recognition for Medical Service	
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10	RECO	MMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF	
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12	20.	Resolution 208 – Comparing Student Debt, Earnings, Work Hours, and Career	
13		Satisfaction Metrics in Physicians v. Other Health Professionals	
14	21.	Resolution 229 – Coverage and Reimbursement for Abortion Services	
15		Resolution 231 – Expanding Support for Access to Abortion Care	
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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

(1) RESOLUTION 202 – ADVOCATING FOR STATE GME FUNDING

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 202 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 202 adopted.

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association publicize best practice examples of state-funded Graduate Medical Education positions and develop model state legislation where appropriate. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony largely in support of Resolution 202. Your Reference Committee heard that our AMA has extensive policy supporting additional funding for Graduate Medical Education from all sources, including state funding, as well as policy supporting funding of the public health workforce pipeline. Your Reference Committee understands that multiple reports have been written by our AMA on GME funding, including the Compendium of Graduate Medical Education Initiatives that is available on the AMA website and that our AMA's FREIDA resource allows medical students to search for existing residency programs, including state-funded programs. Your Reference Committee recognizes our existing policy and reports and commends our ongoing work; however, given the overwhelming testimony in support of Resolution 202, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 202 be adopted.

(2) RESOLUTION 210 – ELIMINATION OF SEASONAL TIME CHANGES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT STANDARD TIME

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 210 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 210 adopted.

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support the elimination of seasonal time changes (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the adoption of year-round standard time. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard mostly positive testimony in favor of adopting Resolution 210. Your Reference Committee heard that the issue of whether the U.S. should continue to adhere to seasonal time changes or instead switch to permanent Daylight Savings Time (DTS) or Standard Time (ST) had proponents on both sides. Your Reference Committee further heard that the American Academy of Sleep Medicine supports eliminating seasonal time changes and establishing year-round ST due to the health benefits associated with standard time and its relation to the body's natural

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circadian rhythm. However, your Reference Committee heard that the U.S. Senate recently passed bipartisan legislation that would make DST permanent across the country and an identical U.S. House of Representatives bill is pending. It is unclear whether the U.S. House of Representatives bill will be considered before the end of the current Congress. Testimony was also heard that establishing policy in favor of permanent Standard Time now would allow our AMA to support Standard Time legislation that may be considered in the future. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 210 be adopted.

RESOLUTION 211 - ILLICIT DRUG USE HARM (3) REDUCTION STRATEGIES

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 211 be adopted.

RECOMMENDATION B:

AMA Policy H-95.989 be rescinded.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 211 adopted with a change of title and AMA Policy H-95.989 rescinded.

SUBSTANCE USE HARM REDUCTION

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend current policy D-95.987, "Prevention of Drug-Related Overdose," by addition to read as follows:

- 4. Our AMA will advocate for and encourage state and county medical societies to advocate for harm reduction policies that provide civil and criminal immunity for the possession, distribution, and use of "drug paraphernalia" designed for harm reduction from drug use, including but not limited to drug contamination testing and injection drug preparation, use, and disposal supplies.
- 5. Our AMA will implement an education program for patients with substance use disorder and their family/caregivers to increase understanding of the increased risk of adverse outcomes associated with having a substance use disorder and a serious respiratory illness such as COVID-19.
- Our AMA supports efforts to increase access to fentanyl test strips and other drug checking supplies for purposes of harm reduction. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard sobering testimony that the nation's overdose epidemic now is killing more than 100,000 people in the United States every year and, tragically, the deaths and harms are ever-increasing. Your Reference Committee agrees with testimony that harm reduction and treatment for substance use disorders are needed to end the epidemic. Testimony highlighted that we are at a point in the nation's overdose epidemic where we truly need to focus on doing everything possible to keep people alive and that harm reduction efforts, whether naloxone, syringe services programs, overdose prevention sites, and fentanyl test strips are among those measures Page 5 of 39

designed to keep people alive. Your Reference Committee heard testimony that these measures are evidence-based, reasonable public health steps that should be encouraged. Testimony also highlighted that our House of Delegates and our AMA has, for the past several years, advanced many policies in support of harm reduction and decriminalization of public health efforts. Your Reference Committee was not presented with sufficient information to properly evaluate all potential harm reduction initiatives, but notes that, based on testimony received, there is strong evidence and broad support among state and federal policymakers for increasing access to, and decriminalizing possession and use of, fentanyl test strips and other drug checking supplies. Your Reference Committee also heard that our AMA has outdated policy (Policy H-95.989 - Drug Paraphernalia) that conflicts with more recent AMA policy and advocacy activities and agrees with testimony recommending that it be rescinded. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 211 be adopted, and that Policy H-95.989 be rescinded.

Drug Paraphernalia H-95.989

The AMA opposes the manufacture, sale and use of drug paraphernalia.

(4) RESOLUTION 222 – ALLOCATE OPIOID FUNDS TO TRAIN MORE ADDICTION TREATMENT PHYSICIANS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 222 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 222 adopted.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-95.918, "Holding the Pharmaceutical Industry Accountable for Opioid-Related Costs," by addition to read as follows:

Our AMA will advocate that any monies paid to the states, received as a result of a settlement or judgment, or other financial arrangement or agreement as a result of litigation against pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors, or other entities alleged to have engaged in unethical and deceptive misbranding, marketing, and advocacy of opioids, be used exclusively for research, education, prevention, and treatment of overdose, opioid use disorder, and pain, as well as expanding physician training opportunities to provide clinical experience in the treatment of opioid use disorders. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard supportive testimony for Resolution 222. Your Reference Committee agrees that current treatment resources are insufficient to effectively address treatment needs for individuals with a substance use disorder. Testimony stated that our AMA has been active in state and national policy initiatives to advocate that any monies paid to the states, received as a result of a settlement or judgment, or other financial arrangement or agreement as a result of litigation against pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors, or other entities alleged to have engaged in unethical and deceptive misbranding, marketing, and advocacy of opioids, be used exclusively for research, education, prevention, and treatment of overdose, opioid use disorder, and pain. Testimony also highlighted that our AMA advocacy has included

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working directly with the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and more than 50 other patient and medical stakeholders in support of current AMA policy (See Principles for the Use of Opioid Litigation Funds). Your Reference Committee heard that AMA advocacy currently calls for undergraduate and graduate medical education and training programs to hire core faculty in addiction medicine, psychiatry, and pain management to support increasing the physician workforce in these areas. Your Reference Committee agrees that education and training include, but should not be limited to, clinical exposure. Testimony highlighted that medical schools and residency programs would benefit greatly from increasing core curricula in addiction treatment for all specialties. Testimony stated that it is very difficult to build an effective addiction medicine and psychiatry workforce without having a sufficient number of addiction medicine and psychiatry faculty. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 222 be adopted.

(5) RESOLUTION 230 - INCREASED HEALTH PRIVACY ON MOBILE APPS IN LIGHT OF ROE V. WADE

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 230 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 230 adopted.

RESOLVED, That AMA policy D-315.968 be amended by addition as follows:

Supporting Improvement to Patient Data Privacy D-315.968

Our AMA will (1) strengthen patient and physician data privacy protections by advocating for legislation that reflects the AMA's Privacy Principles with particular focus on mobile health apps and other digital health tools, in addition to non-health apps and software capable of generating patient data and (2) will work with appropriate stakeholders to oppose using any personally identifiable data to identify patients, potential patients who have yet to seek care, physicians, and any other healthcare providers who are providing or receiving healthcare that may be criminalized in a given jurisdiction.

Your Reference Committee heard testimony mostly in support of Resolution 230. Your Reference Committee heard that Resolution 230 already aligns with current AMA policy and advocacy work including our AMA's Privacy Principles. Testimony highlighted that Policy D.315-968 already directs our AMA to strengthen patient data privacy protections by advocating for legislation that reflects our AMA's Privacy Principles with particular focus on mobile health apps and other digital health tools. Testimony also stated that it is important to ensure that, as the privacy landscape continues to evolve with sensitive overlays, such as reproductive health, it is important that our policy evolves, and part of that evolution is specifically mentioning the importance of covering the privacy rights of all individuals regardless of the modality used to share information, including apps. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends Resolution 230 be adopted.

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED OR SUBSTITUTED

(6) RESOLUTION 201 – PHYSICIAN REIMBURSEMENT FOR INTERPRETER SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION A:

 The first Resolve of Resolution 201 be <u>amended by addition</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association prioritize physician reimbursement for interpreter services, including American Sign Language, and advocate for legislative and/or regulatory changes to federal health care programs such as Medicare, Medicare Advantage plans, Tricare, Veterans Administration, etc., for payment for such services (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

 The second Resolve of Resolution 201 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA develop model state legislation continue to work with interested state and specialty societies to advocate for physician reimbursement for interpreter services, including American Sign Language, for commercial health plans, workers' compensation plans, Medicaid, Medicaid managed care plans, etc., for payment for such services. (Directive to Take Action).

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 201 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 201 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association prioritize physician reimbursement for interpreter services and advocate for legislative and/or regulatory changes to federal health care programs such as Medicare, Medicare Advantage plans, Tricare, Veterans Administration, etc., for payment for such services (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA develop model state legislation for physician reimbursement for interpreter services for commercial health plans, worker compensation plans, Medicaid, Medicaid managed care plans, etc., for payment for such services. (Directive to Take Action)

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Your Reference Committee heard robust testimony in support of physician reimbursement for interpreter services. Testimony stated that our AMA already supports access to quality care for all individuals and encourages physicians to make their offices accessible to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) individuals and those who rely on auxiliary aids and services. Testimony also stated that our AMA believes that the financial burden of medical interpretive services and translation should not fall on physician practices. Testimony noted that our AMA already advocates in these areas on many fronts and further stated that this advocacy stems from the extensive policy adopted by our House of Delegates, including Certified Translation and Interpreter Services D-385.957, which would apply to physician reimbursement for interpreter services and advocacy for legislation to support reimbursement for these services. Moreover, your Reference Committee heard extensive testimony on the work our AMA is already doing at the state level. An amendment was offered that stated the importance of ensuring that our policy specifically addresses individuals who are hearing impaired by specifically including access to sign language interpreters in our policy. Your Reference Committee agrees with the proffered amendment and, therefore, recommends that Resolution 201 be adopted as amended.

(7) RESOLUTION 203 – INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 203 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support federal legislation that reduces the paperwork administrative burden on and streamlines the process of hiring of International Medical Graduates in rural communities. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 203 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 203 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support federal legislation that reduces the paperwork burden on hiring of International Medical Graduates in rural communities. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard positive testimony on Resolution 203. Your Reference Committee heard that international medical graduates (IMGs) play a crucial role in providing care in underserved communities in the U.S. Testimony highlighted that IMGs disproportionately serve in rural and underserved communities but that the paperwork to hire and maintain these individuals is extremely burdensome and deters small rural practices from being able to hire these physicians, even though the need for them is great. Testimony also stated that our AMA is currently advocating for the smoother passage of IMGs through the immigration system and that this resolution would

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complement our existing work. Some testimony did note that the use of the word "paperwork" within the original resolution is ambiguous and should be removed, since all physicians experience paperwork burdens. Moreover, your Reference Committee heard that IMGs, regardless of whether or not they serve in rural communities, face administrative burdens when being hired and maintaining a valid visa. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 203 be adopted as amended.

(8) RESOLUTION 205 – WAIVER OF DUE PROCESS CLAUSES

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 205 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support legislation that bans the use of "Waiver of Due Process" provisions within <u>physician</u> employment contracts and declares such current provisions to be declared void. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 205 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 205 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support legislation that bans the use of "Waiver of Due Process" provisions within employment contracts and declares such current provisions to be declared void. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard unanimous testimony in favor of adopting Resolution 205. Testimony indicated the need to ensure that physicians are entitled to full due process protections regardless of employer, and that our AMA should advocate strongly against any contract language that would waive those protections. Your Reference Committee heard testimony that our AMA is already developing legislation that prohibits and voids any such waiver language, and this model legislation will be available to all members of the Federation of Medicine when finalized. Testimony highlighted that our AMA will continue to support advocacy efforts and develop resources that support the rights of employed physicians. Your Reference Committee considered an amendment on collecting information concerning employed physician contracts; however, there was no further testimony in support of this amendment and your Reference Committee believes it departs from the original intent of the resolution. Two friendly amendments were offered to specify that our AMA support legislation concerning physician employment contracts. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 205 be adopted as amended.

(9) RESOLUTION 206 – THE SHORTAGE OF BEDSIDE NURSES AND INTERSECTION WITH CONCERNS IN NURSE PRACTITIONER TRAINING

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 206 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association study, and encourage relevant advocacy organizations to study, the links between the bedside nursing shortage, expansion of nurse practitioner programs, and the impact of this connection on patient health outcomes review existing literature on the nursing workforce shortage, including the impact of increased enrollment in nurse practitioner programs (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 206 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION C:

The title of Resolution 206 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

NURSING SHORTAGE

HOD ACTION: Resolution 206 <u>adopted as amended</u> with a change of title.

NURSING SHORTAGE

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association study, and encourage relevant advocacy organizations to study, the links between the bedside nursing shortage, expansion of nurse practitioner programs, and the impact of this connection on patient health outcomes (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA reaffirm existing policies H-160.947, Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners, and H-35.996, Status and Utilization of New or Expanding Health Professionals in Hospitals. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony regarding Resolution 206. Your Reference Committee heard that the study as proposed in Resolution 206 is not possible due to a lack of available relevant data and because a causal connection cannot be

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drawn between the nursing shortage/nurse practitioner programs and patient health outcomes. Many also testified that it would be more appropriate for nursing organizations to study this topic and expressed a general concern with how information from such a study would be used. Your Reference Committee received a proposed amendment that would require our AMA to conduct a review of existing literature on this topic, instead of designing and executing a novel study. Your Reference Committee heard testimony largely in support of this amendment. Based on the testimony, and because existing literature may shed light on the issue brought forth in the Resolution, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 206 be adopted as amended.

(10) RESOLUTION 215 – ELIMINATING PRACTICE
BARRIERS FOR IMMIGRANT PHYSICIANS DURING
PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 215 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate advise the state medical boards and other stakeholders to allow currently practicing physicians, including international medical graduates, with valid licenses in states and territories of the U.S. in the health professional shortage areas to have temporary access to all unique and expedited licensing options, both inside and outside of the state of their practice during public health emergencies, to facilitate workforce utilization at the time of critical shortage (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 215 be deleted.

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate at the state and national level and advise the Department of Labor and the Department of Homeland Security to allow temporary provisions for such licensing inclusions for the physicians on a Visa during public health emergencies. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 215 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION D:

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The title of Resolution 215 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

6 7 ELIMINATING PRACTICE BARRIERS FOR INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATE PHYSICIANS DURING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 215 be adopted as amended with a change of title.

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ELIMINATING PRACTICE BARRIERS FOR INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATE PHYSICIANS DURING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advise the state medical boards and other stakeholders to allow physicians in the health professional shortage areas to have temporary access to all unique and expedited licensing options, both inside and outside of the state of their practice during public health emergencies, to facilitate workforce utilization at the time of critical shortage (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

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RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate at the state and national level and advise the Department of Labor and the Department of Homeland Security to allow temporary provisions for such licensing inclusions for the physicians on a Visa during public health emergencies. (Directive to Take Action)

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Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony on Resolution 215. Testimony stated that it is important to ensure that physicians can practice in areas where an emergency occurs regardless of licensure and as such, there should be expedient pathways for these individuals to gain temporary licensure to aid in times of need. Your Reference Committee heard that international medical graduates (IMGs) are an important part of our health care system and should be allowed to offer care to patients when there is a public health emergency. Moreover, your Reference Committee heard that if the MD/DO who is licensed is an IMG that wants to aid individuals in an emergency they are covered by our current advocacy, our policy does not differentiate or exclude these individuals from our advocacy to help ensure that physicians can go where needed in an emergency. In line with this policy, testimony stated that during COVID our AMA advocated for expedited processing times, lower burdens for location condition applications, extended visa times, and more for our IMGs. Your Reference Committee also heard that our AMA does not support expedited licensure for individuals that are not licensed due to the education and safety standards needed to ensure that patients receive the best care possible, especially those in a declared emergency. Your Reference Committee also heard considerable testimony that it was not the intent of the Resolution's authors to provide IMGs with an alternate licensing pathway if they are not already licensed, but instead to allow already licensed IMGs to be able to travel to, and help during, emergencies without the restrictions that their visas normally place upon them, such as the inability for an H-1B to work in any other location or in an any other capacity besides the one specifically listed on their visa. Your Reference Committee received an amendment clarifying this intent from the Resolution's authors and the

Page 13 of 39 amendment received support from numerous individuals. In addition, to limit redundancy and expand our AMA advocacy the second resolve was struck. Since your Reference Committee supports the proffered amendment we have altered the title of the Resolution to better reflect the amended language. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 215 be adopted as amended. RESOLUTION 216 – EXPANDING PARITY (11)PROTECTIONS AND COVERAGE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER CARE IN **MEDICARE RECOMMENDATION A:** Subpoint 2 of Resolution 216 be amended by addition to read as follows:

2. Our AMA supports federal legislation, standards, policies, and funding that enforce and expand the parity and non-discrimination protections of the Paul Wellstone and Peter Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 to Medicare (Parts A, B, C and D).

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 216 be <u>amended by addition of a new</u> resolve clause to read as follows:

RESOLVED, Our AMA support requirements of all health insurance plans to implement a compliance program to demonstrate compliance with state and federal mental health parity laws.

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 216 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION D:

The title of Resolution 216 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

EXPANDING PARITY PROTECTIONS AND COVERAGE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER CARE

HOD ACTION: Resolution 216 be <u>adopted as amended</u> with a change of title.

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EXPANDING PARITY PROTECTIONS AND COVERAGE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER CARE

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend policy H-185.974, "Parity for Mental Illness, Alcoholism, and Related Disorders in Medical Benefits Programs," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Parity for Mental Illness <u>Health</u>, Alcoholism, and Related <u>Substance Use</u> Disorders in Health Insurance Medical Benefits Programs H-185.974

1. Our AMA supports parity of coverage for mental illness, alcoholism, health, and substance use, and eating disorders.

2. Our AMA supports federal legislation, standards, policies, and funding that expand the parity and non-discrimination protections of the Paul Wellstone and Peter Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 to Medicare (Parts A, B, C, and D).

3. Our AMA supports federal legislation, standards, policies, and funding that require Medicare coverage (Parts A, B, C, and D) of all levels of mental health and substance use disorder care, consistent with nationally recognized medical professional organization level of care criteria for mental health or substance use disorders. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard strong support for Resolution 216. Your Reference Committee agrees that more needs to be done to support—and enforce—strong patient protections with respect to mental health and substance use disorder parity. Testimony highlighted that our colleagues from across the Federation of Medicine have worked assiduously to strengthen state and federal mental health and substance use disorder parity laws. Your Reference Committee agrees with testimony that since the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act was enacted in 2008, health insurance companies have often violated the law. Testimony stated that parity protections should extend to Medicare. Your Reference Committee also heard that while there are strong policies in state and federal law, those policies must be strongly enforced. As such, your Reference Committee agrees with a proffered amendment that would add the word enforcement to the Resolution. Your Reference Committee, furthermore, agrees with an additional offered amendment, that would have our AMA support requirements that health insurers demonstrate compliance with parity laws as a regular matter of doing business and encourage state and federal regulators to take advantage of current laws that require health insurers to prove they are in compliance with parity laws as a condition of doing business. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 216 be adopted as amended.

(12) RESOLUTION 219 – HOLD ACCOUNTABLE THE REGULATORY BODIES, HOSPITAL SYSTEMS, STAFFING ORGANIZATIONS, MEDICAL STAFF GROUPS, AND INDIVIDUAL PHYSICIANS SUPPORTING SYSTEMS OF CARE PROMOTING DIRECT SUPERVISION OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS BY NURSE PRACTITIONERS

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RECOMMENDATION A:

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Resolution 219 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

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RESOLVED, That, in accordance with Centers for Medicare & Medical Services regulations and standards of practice for emergency medicine as defined by ACEP and AAEM, our American Medical Association hold accountable the regulatory bodies, hospital systems, staffing organizations, medical staff groups, and individual physicians supporting systems of care that promote direct supervision of emergency departments by nurse practitioners advocate that physicians, ideally board certified emergency physicians, are the only members of the health care team qualified to supervise the provision of emergency care services in the emergency department. (New HOD Policy)

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RECOMMENDATION B:

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Resolution 219 be adopted as amended.

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RECOMMENDATION C:

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The title of Resolution 219 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

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PROMOTING DIRECT SUPERVISION OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS BY PHYSICIANS

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 219 be referred for decision.

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RESOLVED, That, in accordance with Centers for Medicare & Medical Services regulations and standards of practice for emergency medicine as defined by ACEP and AAEM, our American Medical Association hold accountable the regulatory bodies, hospital systems, staffing organizations, medical staff groups, and individual physicians supporting systems of care that promote direct supervision of emergency departments by nurse practitioners. (New HOD Policy)

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Your Reference Committee heard testimony generally in favor of the spirit of Resolution 219. Your Reference Committee heard ample testimony indicating that direct supervision of emergency departments (EDs) by nurse practitioners (NPs) and other non-physicians puts patients at risk and cuts against existing AMA policy that supports physician-led care. Your Reference Committee also heard that the Resolution may be unsuitable for adoption as proposed. Your Reference Committee heard multiple concerns with the "hold accountable" language noting that our AMA does not enforce law or policy. Moreover, your Reference Committee heard that, as written, the policy inadvisably references policy of external organizations and references CMS regulations that do not clearly establish that NPs may not supervise Emergency Departments. Your Reference Committee heard several proposed amendments, including an amendment that would retain the driving principle behind Resolution 219 by calling upon our AMA to advocate that only physicians may supervise emergency care in an emergency department, in alignment with existing AMA policy and with the policies of the organizations referenced in the Resolution. Testimony generally supported the proposed amendment, including testimony from the American College of Emergency Physicians which supported the amendment and recommended additional language that physicians who supervise emergency departments ideally should be board certified in emergency medicine. Your Reference Committee also heard calls to expand the resolution to include other facilities such as urgent care centers and orthopedic surgery centers. Your Reference Committee considered such testimony and opted to honor the intent of the original resolution by limiting the focus to care provided in an emergency department, recognizing that abundant existing AMA policy and robust advocacy at the state and federal level supporting physician-led care covers the issue more broadly. Therefore, your Reference Committee changed the title of the Resolution to better reflect the content of the amended resolution. As such, Your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 219 be adopted as amended.

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(13) RESOLUTION 223 – CRIMINALIZATION OF PREGNANCY LOSS AS THE RESULT OF CANCER TREATMENT

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RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolve 1 of Resolution 223 be <u>amended by addition</u> and <u>deletion</u> to read as follows:

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate that pregnancy loss as a result of medically necessary treatment for cancer shall not be criminalized for physicians or pregnant patients (Directive to Take Action); and

RECOMMENDATION B:

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Resolve 2 of Resolution 223 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that physicians and patients should not be held civilly and/or criminally liable for pregnancy loss as a result of medically necessary care treatment for cancer. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 223 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION D:

The title of Resolution 223 be changed to read as follows:

CRIMINALIZATION OF AND CIVIL LIABILITY FOR PREGNANCY LOSS AS THE RESULT OF MEDICALLY **NECESSARY CARE**

HOD ACTION: Resolution 223 be adopted as amended with a change of title.

OPPOSITION TO CRIMINALIZATION OF AND CIVIL LIABILITY FOR PREGNANCY LOSS AS THE RESULT OF **MEDICALLY NECESSARY CARE**

RESOLVED. That our American Medical Association advocate that pregnancy loss as a result of medically necessary treatment for cancer shall not be criminalized for physicians or patients (Directive to Take Action); and

RESOLVED. That our AMA advocate that physicians should not be held civilly liable for pregnancy loss as a result of treatment for cancer. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard unanimous testimony in support of the intention of Resolution 223. Testimony agreed that pregnancy loss as the result of medical care should not result in liability for physicians or patients. However, testimony was split as to whether it is appropriate to single out cancer treatment or whether the resolution should be broader. Your Reference Committee heard testimony shift towards supporting the inclusion of language that supports advocacy for broader medically necessary care. An amendment was offered to apply the resolution to all medically necessary care and to oppose criminal as well as civil liability for pregnancy loss. Significant support was heard for this amendment. Your Reference Committee agrees with the testimony supporting the amended language and altered the title of the resolution to better reflect the content of the amended language. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 223 be adopted as amended.

(14) RESOLUTION 224 – FERTILITY PRESERVATION

addition and deletion to read as follows:

Subpoint 1 of AMA Policy H-185.990 be amended by

 1. Our AMA encourages advocate for third party payer health insurance carriers to make available insurance benefits for the diagnosis and treatment of recognized male and female infertility.

RECOMMENDATION B:

RECOMMENDATION A:

Subpoint 2 of AMA Policy H-185.990 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

2. Our AMA supports advocates for payment for fertility preservation therapy services by all payers when iatrogenic infertility may be caused directly or indirectly by necessary medical treatments as determined by a licensed physician, and will lobby for appropriate support state and federal legislation requiring payment for fertility preservation therapy services by all payers when iatrogenic infertility may be caused directly or indirectly by necessary medical treatments as determined by a licensed physician—including but not limited to cryopreservation of embryos, sperm, oocytes, and ovarian and testicular tissue.

RECOMMENDATION C:

Subpoint 3 of AMA Policy H-185.990 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

3. Our AMA encourages advocates for the inclusion of impaired fertility as a consequence of gender-affirming hormone therapy and gender-affirming surgery within legislative definitions of iatrogenic infertility, and supports access to fertility preservation services for those affected.

RECOMMENDATION D:

AMA Policy H-185.990 be <u>adopted as amended in lieu</u> of Resolution 224.

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RECOMMENDATION E:

That the following HOD policies be <u>reaffirmed</u>: D-5.999, Preserving Access to Reproductive Health Services, and H-160.946, The Criminalization of Health Care Decision Making

HOD ACTION: AMA Policy H-185.990 <u>adopted as amended in lieu</u> of Resolution 224 and AMA Policies D-5.999 and H-160.946 reaffirmed.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for state legislation requiring payment for fertility preservation therapy services by all payers when iatrogenic infertility may be caused directly or indirectly by necessary medical treatments as determined by a licensed treating physician (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that "fertility preservation therapy services" should include cryopreservation of embryos, sperm, and oocytes (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate against the prosecution of physicians for eliminating or transporting unused embryos created during and subsequent to the fertility preservation process. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of coverage for payment for fertility preservation therapy services. An amendment was offered to add ovarian and testicular tissue cryopreservation to the definition of fertility preservation therapy services to ensure that individuals that need this additional care could access it regardless of their income status. Another amendment was offered to specify that advocacy for payment should target all private and public payers. Testimony was heard in opposition to the third resolve due to the fact that the third resolve clause singles out one clinical scenario. Testimony noted that our advocacy should not be constrained to one scenario, but rather should apply to a broader set of circumstances. Testimony also noted that the matters addressed by Resolution 224 are substantially addressed by existing policy and that amendment to existing policy would be preferable to new, separate policy. An amendment was offered to that end. Additionally, significant testimony highlighted the work that our AMA is already doing based on our current AMA policy and noted that it would be beneficial to reaffirm our existing relevant AMA policy. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that existing policy H-185.990 be adopted as amended in lieu of Resolution 224 and that existing AMA policies H-185.990, D-5.999, and H-160.946 be reaffirmed.

Infertility and Fertility Preservation Insurance Coverage H-185.990

1. Our AMA encourages third party payer health insurance carriers to make available insurance benefits for the diagnosis and treatment of recognized male and female infertility.

 2. Our AMA supports payment for fertility preservation therapy services by all payers when iatrogenic infertility may be caused directly or indirectly by necessary medical treatments as determined by a licensed physician, and will

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lobby for appropriate federal legislation requiring payment for fertility preservation therapy services by all payers when iatrogenic infertility may be caused directly or indirectly by necessary medical treatments as determined by a licensed physician.

3. Our AMA encourages the inclusion of impaired fertility as a consequence of gender-affirming hormone therapy and gender-affirming surgery within legislative definitions of iatrogenic infertility, and supports access to fertility preservation services for those affected.

Preserving Access to Reproductive Health Services D-5.999

Our AMA: (1) recognizes that healthcare, including reproductive health services like contraception and abortion, is a human right; (2) opposes limitations on access to evidence-based reproductive health services, including fertility treatments, contraception, and abortion; (3) will work with interested state medical societies and medical specialty societies to vigorously advocate for broad, equitable access to reproductive health services, including fertility treatments, contraception, and abortion; (4) supports shared decision-making between patients and their physicians regarding reproductive healthcare; (5) opposes any effort to undermine the basic medical principle that clinical assessments, such as viability of the pregnancy and safety of the pregnant person, are determinations to be made only by healthcare professionals with their patients; (6) opposes the imposition of criminal and civil penalties or other retaliatory efforts against patients, patient advocates, physicians, other healthcare workers, and health systems for receiving, assisting in, referring patients to, or providing reproductive health services; (7) will advocate for legal protections for patients who cross state lines to receive reproductive health services, including contraception and abortion, or who receive medications for contraception and abortion from across state lines, and legal protections for those that provide, support, or refer patients to these services; and (8) will review the AMA policy compendium and recommend policies which should be amended or rescinded to reflect these core values, with report back at the 2022 Interim Meeting.

The Criminalization of Health Care Decision Making H-160.946

The AMA opposes the attempted criminalization of health care decision-making especially as represented by the current trend toward criminalization of malpractice; it interferes with appropriate decision making and is a disservice to the American public; and will develop model state legislation properly defining criminal conduct and prohibiting the criminalization of health care decisionmaking, including cases involving allegations of medical malpractice, and implement an appropriate action plan for all components of the Federation to educate opinion leaders, elected officials and the media regarding the detrimental effects on health care resulting from the criminalization of health care decision-making.

(15) RESOLUTION 227 – ACCESS TO METHOTREXATE BASED ON CLINICAL DECISIONS

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolve 1 of Resolution 227 be <u>amended by addition</u> and <u>deletion</u> to read as follows:

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association oppose work to create a formal process to review pharmaceutical practices related to refusal of restrictions on prescribing, distributing, or dispensing of methotrexate and other drugs on the basis that it could be used off-label for pregnancy termination; and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolve 2 of Resolution 227 be <u>amended by addition</u> and <u>deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with relevant stakeholders to provide educational guidance on state-specific laws, regulations, or other policies that have impacted impede the prescribing, distributing, or dispensing of methotrexate and other medications because of their impact or perceived impact on a pregnancy given post Dobbs vs. Jackson Women's Health Organization restrictions.

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 227 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION D:

The title of Resolution 227 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

ACCESS TO METHOTREXATE AND OTHER MEDICATIONS BASED ON CLINICAL DECISIONS

HOD ACTION: Resolution 227 <u>adopted as amended</u> with a change of title.

ACCESS TO METHOTREXATE AND OTHER MEDICATIONS BASED ON CLINICAL DECISIONS

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association work to create a formal process to review pharmaceutical practices related to refusal of methotrexate and other drugs on

the basis that it could be used off-label for pregnancy termination (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work to provide educational guidance on state-specific laws that have impacted the distribution of methotrexate given post Dobbs vs. Jackson Women's Health Organization restrictions. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of the spirit of Resolution 227. Testimony stated that patients, particularly those living where abortion is now illegal and, in those states where abortion laws are unclear or changing, are facing access challenges to methotrexate. Testimony was also heard that some pharmacies and pharmacists are refusing to stock or dispense the drug. Testimony noted that methotrexate is a first-line treatment for several prevalent conditions and disruptions in care risk worsening health conditions, suffering, and death for patients that cannot safely access methotrexate. Testimony was not supportive of the development of a formal process for reviewing pharmaceuticals and instead several amendments were offered that would direct our AMA to monitor and oppose restrictions on pharmaceutical practices that limit access to medications such as methotrexate. Your Reference Committee heard considerable testimony in support of broadening the language to include all medications that could potentially terminate a pregnancy but are prescribed for other clinical reasons. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 227 be adopted as amended.

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(16) RESOLUTION 228 - REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYSICIAN SELF -REPORTING OF OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, TREATMENTS OR MEDICATIONS TO CREDENTIALING AGENCIES AND INSURERS

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 228 be deleted.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association compile a report summarizing which states have implemented the suggestions that medical boards should not require disclosure of mental health conditions as a condition for re-licensure, as listed in Policy H-275.945, "Self-Incriminating Questions on Applications for Licensure and Specialty Boards" (Directive to Take Action); and be if further

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 228 be deleted.

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate to applicable organizations, such as Federation of State Medical Boards and Joint Commission, that state licensure boards, hospital credentialing committees, private and public health insurers and medical specialty boards refrain from asking whether physicians are currently receiving outpatient mental health care while continuing to ask whether they are currently impaired, as stated in AMA Policy H-295.858 (2), "Access to Confidential Health Services for Medical Students and Physicians" (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION C:

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The third Resolve of Resolution 228 be amended by deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate to applicable organizations, such as Federation of State Medical Boards and Joint Commission, that Substance Use Disorder (SUD) conditions currently managed with the assistance of a state's Physicians' Health Program (PHP) (or similar entity) need not be reported on applications for re-credentialing by state licensure boards, hospital credentialing committees, private and public health insurers and medical specialty boards. 7 because participation in a PHP ensures strict accountability on the part of physicians with a history of SUD, with this accountability enabling these physicians to such successfully and safely re-engage in the practice of medicine. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION D:

Resolution 228 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION E:

That AMA Policy H-295.858 be reaffirmed.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 228 adopted as amended and AMA Policy H-295.858 reaffirmed.

RESOLVED. That our American Medical Association compile a report summarizing which states have implemented the suggestions that medical boards should not require disclosure of mental health conditions as a condition for re-licensure, as listed in Policy H-275.945, "Self-Incriminating Questions on Applications for Licensure and Specialty Boards" (Directive to Take Action); and be if further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate to applicable organizations, such as Federation of State Medical Boards and Joint Commission, that state licensure boards, hospital credentialing committees, private and public health insurers and medical specialty boards refrain from asking whether physicians are currently receiving outpatient mental health care while continuing to ask whether they are currently impaired, as stated in AMA Policy H-295.858 (2), "Access to Confidential Health Services for Medical Students and Physicians" (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate to applicable organizations, such as Federation of State Medical Boards and Joint Commission, that Substance Use Disorder (SUD) conditions currently managed with the assistance of a state's Physicians' Health Program (PHP) (or similar entity) need not be reported on applications for recredentialing by state licensure boards, hospital credentialing committees, private and public health insurers and medical specialty boards, because participation in a PHP ensures strict accountability on the part of physicians with a history of SUD, with this accountability enabling these physicians to such successfully and safely re-engage in the practice of medicine. (New HOD Policy)

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Your Reference Committee heard compelling testimony in support of Resolution 228. Your Reference Committee agrees with the importance of removing inappropriate, stigmatizing questions about mental health and substance use disorders from medical licensing applications, credentialing applications, medical liability applications, and applications and other forms that medical trainees must complete for medical school, residency, and fellowship programs. Testimony also highlighted that our AMA is already working with myriad groups ranging from state medical boards to health systems, to liability insurance carriers, to implement AMA policy. Your Reference Committee appreciates the call for a report on our AMA activities, but also notes that our AMA regularly communicates on its wellness efforts, including efforts to advance the legislative and regulatory components of our AMA's physician health and wellness campaign as part of the AMA Recovery Plan. Your Reference Committee points to recent AMA support for state-level victories, such as a new Delaware law that makes clear that "a mental or physical disability or serious health condition does not prevent a physician's ability to practice medicine with reasonable skill and safety when the condition is reduced or ameliorated because of ongoing treatment," and that our AMA supported similar legislation in Arizona earlier this year. Testimony noted that Virginia enacted the country's first law in this area, and AMA resources and medical society advocacy also helped enact laws in South Dakota and Indiana. Other AMA advocacy highlights include AMA's partnership with the Federation of State Medical Boards (FSMB) and the Dr. Lorna Breen Heroes' Foundation to seek revision of inappropriate and stigmatizing questions on medical licensing applications; AMA ongoing analysis of state medical licensing applications and reflected online; AMA work with state medical societies and medical boards to obtain every licensing application for analysis and potential advocacy if the questions are not aligned with AMA policy; AMA advocacy and partnership with Henry Ford Health to revise its credentialing application; and AMA partnership with the Federation of State Physician Health Programs (FSPHP) to take action in support of physicians seeking confidential care for health, wellness, and impairment. Your Reference Committee agrees that physicians receiving care from a PHP should not be stigmatized vis-à-vis disclosure on a medical licensing, credentialing or other application given PHPs' success in effectively treating and safely returning physicians to work. Your Reference Committee encourages the House to review an AMA issue brief that outlines many of these advocacy issues and best practices for legislative and regulatory advocacy. Your Reference Committee received an amendment that would streamline the asks within the Resolution and align with current AMA policy to decrease redundancy. Your Reference Committee, therefore, recommends that Resolution 228 be adopted as amended in lieu of Resolution 228 and that existing AMA policies D-405.972, H-275.972, H-295.858, and H-95.913 be reaffirmed.

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Access to Confidential Health Services for Medical Students and Physicians H-295.858

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1. Our AMA will ask the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation, American Osteopathic Association, and

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Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education to encourage medical 1 2 schools and residency/fellowship programs, respectively, to:

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A. Provide or facilitate the immediate availability of urgent and emergent access to low-cost, confidential health care, including mental health and substance use disorder counseling services, that: (1) include appropriate follow-up; (2) are outside the trainees' grading and evaluation pathways; and (3) are available (based on patient preference and need for assurance of confidentiality) in reasonable proximity to the education/training site, at an external site, or through telemedicine or other virtual, online means:

- B. Ensure that residency/fellowship programs are abiding by all duty hour restrictions, as these regulations exist in part to ensure the mental and physical health of trainees;
- C. Encourage and promote routine health screening among medical students and resident/fellow physicians, and consider designating some segment of already-allocated personal time off (if necessary, during scheduled work hours) specifically for routine health screening and preventive services, including physical, mental, and dental care; and
- D. Remind trainees and practicing physicians to avail themselves of any needed resources, both within and external to their institution, to provide for their mental and physical health and well-being, as a component of their professional obligation to ensure their own fitness for duty and the need to prioritize patient safety and quality of care by ensuring appropriate self-care, not working when sick, and following generally accepted guidelines for a healthy lifestyle.
- 2. Our AMA will urge state medical boards to refrain from asking applicants about past history of mental health or substance use disorder diagnosis or treatment, and only focus on current impairment by mental illness or addiction, and to accept "safe haven" non-reporting for physicians seeking licensure or relicensure who are undergoing treatment for mental health or addiction issues, to help ensure confidentiality of such treatment for the individual physician while providing assurance of patient safety.
- 3. Our AMA encourages medical schools to create mental health and substance abuse awareness and suicide prevention screening programs that would:
- A. be available to all medical students on an opt-out basis;
- B. ensure anonymity, confidentiality, and protection from administrative action;
- C. provide proactive intervention for identified at-risk students by mental health and addiction professionals; and
- D. inform students and faculty about personal mental health, substance use and addiction, and other risk factors that may contribute to suicidal ideation.
- 4. Our AMA: (a) encourages state medical boards to consider physical and mental conditions similarly; (b) encourages state medical boards to recognize that the presence of a mental health condition does not necessarily equate with an impaired ability to practice medicine; and (c) encourages state medical societies to advocate that state medical boards not sanction physicians based solely on the presence of a psychiatric disease, irrespective of treatment or
- 5. Our AMA: (a) encourages study of medical student mental health, including but not limited to rates and risk factors of depression and suicide; (b) encourages medical schools to confidentially gather and release information regarding reporting rates of depression/suicide on an opt-out basis from its students; and (c) will work with other interested parties to encourage research into identifying

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and addressing modifiable risk factors for burnout, depression and suicide across the continuum of medical education.

- 6. Our AMA encourages the development of alternative methods for dealing with the problems of student-physician mental health among medical schools, such as: (a) introduction to the concepts of physician impairment at orientation; (b) ongoing support groups, consisting of students and house staff in various stages of their education; (c) journal clubs; (d) fraternities; (e) support of the concepts of physical and mental well-being by heads of departments, as well as other faculty members; and/or (f) the opportunity for interested students and house staff to work with students who are having difficulty. Our AMA supports making these alternatives available to students at the earliest possible point in their medical education.
- 7. Our AMA will engage with the appropriate organizations to facilitate the development of educational resources and training related to suicide risk of patients, medical students, residents/fellows, practicing physicians, and other health care professionals, using an evidence-based multidisciplinary approach.
- (17) RESOLUTION 233 (LATE RESOLUTION 1001) URGENT AMA ASSISTANCE TO PUERTO RICO AND FLORIDA AND A LONG-RANGE PROJECT FOR PUERTO RICO

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 233 be <u>amended by</u> addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association, particularly the Department of Advocacy, move urgently, meeting with the Biden Administration to work with the Agencies, in particular the US Health and Human Services Administration and its Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the US Department of Defense and the US Department of Homeland Security and its Federal Emergency Management Agency promptly urge all relevant government agencies and Congress to provide all available federal disaster assistance to the Territory of Puerto Rico and the State of Florida including emergent, short term adjustments, in Federal based health reimbursements to physicians, hospitals, clinics, and Rural Health Care systems (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

1 **RECOMMENDATION B:** 2 3 The second Resolve of Resolution 233 be deleted. 4 5 RESOLVED, That our AMA work with all pertinent 6 stakeholders in Puerto Rico to develop LONG TERM 7 strategies to solve LONG TERM health care financing 8 in the Territory. (Directive to Take Action) 9 10 **RECOMMENDATION C:** 11 12 Resolution 233 be amended by addition of a new 13 resolve to read as follows: 14 15 RESOLVED, That AMA Policy H-390.953 (Medicare Payments for Physicians' Services in Puerto Rico), 16 17 which calls on our AMA to support the elimination of 18 inequities in Medicare reimbursement so 19 physicians' fees for Medicare patients in Puerto Rico 20 are adjusted according to the Medicare regulations 21 applicable in the continental United States, 22 reaffirmed. 23 RECOMMENDATION D: 24 25 26 Resolution 233 be adopted as amended. 27 28 **RECOMMENDATION E:** 29 30 AMA Policy D-290.975 be amended by addition and 31 deletion to read as follows: 32 33 1. Our AMA will urge and advocate the U.S. Congress 34 to quickly pass legislation to provide adequately, 35 stable, long-term funding for Puerto Rico's, and, the U.S. Virgin Islands', and other U.S. territories' 36 37 Medicaid Programs. 38 2. Our AMA will urge and advocate for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to implement 39 40 temporary emergency regulatory Medicare and 41 Medicaid funding waivers to help restore access to health care services in Puerto Rico and the U.S. 42 43 Virgin Islands.

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RECOMMENDATION F:

AMA Policy D-290.975 be adopted as amended.

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 233 <u>adopted as amended</u> and AMA Policy D-290.975 <u>adopted as amended</u>.

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association, particularly the Department of Advocacy, move urgently, meeting with the Biden Administration to work with the Agencies, in particular the US Health and Human Services Administration and its Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the US Department of Defense and the US Department of Homeland Security and its Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide all available assistance to the Territory of Puerto Rico and the State of Florida including emergent, short term adjustments, in Federal based health reimbursements to physicians, hospitals, clinics, and Rural Health Care systems (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

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RESOLVED, That our AMA work with all pertinent stakeholders in Puerto Rico to develop LONG TERM strategies to solve LONG TERM health care financing in the Territory. (Directive to Take Action).

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Your Reference Committee heard mostly positive testimony in favor of adopting Resolution 233. Your Reference Committee heard that both Puerto Rico and Florida were devastated by recent hurricanes Fiona and Ian, including suffering damage to health care infrastructure and services with total damage estimated in the billions of dollars. Testimony further highlighted that Puerto Rico has been severely impacted over the past five years by a series of disasters, including Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, the 2019-2020 earthquakes, the COVID-19 public health emergency, and most recently Hurricane Fiona. Testimony stated that funding inequities have plagued Puerto Rico's health care system, including struggles with lower Medicaid caps and Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP), than most of the U.S. and that Puerto Rico needs both short-term funding and long-term solutions to help improve its health care infrastructure and Medicaid and Medicare financing. Your Reference Committee also heard that our AMA supports the underlying goal of providing sustained Medicare and Medicaid funding assistance to Puerto Rico other U.S. territories, and Southeastern states following a series of serious hurricanes. Testimony stated that, as drafted, the resolution conflates general financial disaster assistance from the federal government with the need for Congress to provide long-term Medicaid and Medicare funding solutions for the U.S. territories. In addition, your Reference Committee heard that Congress is expected to pass legislation in the upcoming lame duck session that separately addresses both longterm Medicaid payment stability in the U.S. territories and hurricane disaster relief. An amendment was offered to clarify that our AMA advocate in support of general disaster funding for Puerto Rico and the State of Florida to assist with the rebuilding effort following Hurricanes Fiona and Ian, and to modify existing AMA Policy D-290.975 related to Medicaid Funding and Assistance to Puerto Rico—to urge Congress to quickly pass legislation to provide adequate, stable, long-term funding the Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories' Medicaid programs. Your Reference Committee agrees with this amendment and, therefore, recommends that Resolution 233 be adopted as amended.

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1	Medicare Payments for Physicians' Services in Puerto Rico H-390.953
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3	The AMA supports the elimination of inequities in Medicare reimbursement so
4	that physicians' fees for Medicare patients in Puerto Rico are adjusted according
5	to the Medicare regulations applicable in the continental United States.
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RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL

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(18) RESOLUTION 214 – UNIVERSAL GOOD SAMARITAN STATUTE

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 214 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 214 referred.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association help protect patients in need of emergency care and protect physicians and other responders by advocating for a national "universal" Good Samaritan Statute (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for the unification of the disparate statutes by creation of a national standard via either federal legislation or through policy directed by the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] to specify terms that would protect rescuers from legal repercussion as long as the act by the rescuer meets the specified universal minimal standard of conduct and the good faith requirement, regardless of the event location; thus, effectively eliminating variations in the state statutes to facilitate the intent of the Good Samaritan statutes removing barriers that could impede the prompt rendering of emergency care. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony concerning Resolution 214. Testimony noted that more needs to be done to support strong protections of physicians responding as Good Samaritans, regardless of location within the United States and regardless of the type of medical emergency they are called upon to address. Testimony highlighted that our AMA already has policy that promotes shielding physician Good Samaritans from liability while rendering treatment responsive to the Covid-19 public health emergency, the opioid overdose epidemic, and in-flight medical emergencies. However, testimony also stated that our AMA should not create policy that would preempt existing state law that is more protective than that of a national minimum standard. Your Reference Committee agrees with the goal of Resolution 214 but recognizes that there are numerous legal nuances that need to be more thoroughly considered before crafting policy that would create a national Good Samaritan protection. Therefore, your Reference Committee, due to the complexity of the interplay between state laws and federal law, recommends that Resolution 214 be referred.

(19) RESOLUTION 232 - OBTAINING PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION FOR MEDICAL SERVICE PROFESSIONALS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 232 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 232 referred.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association collaborate with leadership of the National Association of Medical Staff Services' Advocacy and Government Relations teams to advocate to the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics for obtaining a unique standard occupational classification code during the next revision for medical service professionals to maintain robust medical credentialing for patient safety (Directive to Take Action).

Your Reference Committee heard testimony generally supporting Resolution 232 and recognizing the support that medical service professionals (MSPs) give to medical staff by performing core functions such as credentialing. It was noted that the work that MSPs do helps make the credentialing process more efficient and less administratively burdensome on physicians. Your Reference Committee heard that MSPs have previously been denied a standard occupation classification by the Department of Labor Statistics but are unsure of the reason for this denial. Moreover, testimony expressed concerns that the Resolution raised several questions that required further information and consideration before determining what, if any, advocacy strategy might be most effective in order to support MSPs and to achieve the goals of Resolution 232. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 232 be referred.

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF

(20) RESOLUTION 208 – COMPARING STUDENT DEBT, EARNINGS, WORK HOURS, AND CAREER SATISFACTION METRICS IN PHYSICIANS V. OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

RECOMMENDATION A:

Alternate Resolution 208 be <u>adopted in lieu of</u> Resolution 208.

FACTORS CAUSING BURNOUT

RESOLVED, That our AMA recognize that medical students, resident physicians, and fellows face unique challenges that contribute to burnout during medical school and residency training, such as debt burden, inequitable compensation, discrimination, limited organizational or institutional support, stress, depression, suicide, childcare needs, mistreatment, long work and study hours, among others, and that such factors be included as metrics when measuring physician well-being, particularly for this population of physicians. (New HOD Policy).

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 208 <u>adopted in lieu of</u> Resolution 208.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association's advocacy efforts be informed by the fact that student debt burden is higher for physicians when compared to physician assistants and nurse practitioners (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with relevant stakeholders to study: (a) how total career earnings of physicians compare to those physician assistants and nurse practitioners in order to specifically discern if there is a financial disincentive to becoming a physician, considering the relatively high student debt burden and work hours of physicians; (b) if resident physicians provide a net financial benefit for hospitals and healthcare institutions; (c) best practices for increasing resident physician compensation so that their services may be more equitably reflected in their earnings; and (d) burnout metrics using a standardized system to compare differences among physicians, physician assistants and nurse practitioners (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA recognize that burnout-centered metrics do not fully characterize work-life balance, particularly for individuals with varying socioeconomic, racial and/or sexual minoritized backgrounds (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA seek to publish its findings in a peer-reviewed medical journal. (Directive to Take Action)

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Your Reference Committee heard limited testimony regarding Resolution 208. Your Reference Committee heard that it would not be possible to conduct the study as described in Resolution 208, as the data necessary to conduct a study as framed are not available and that even if the data were available they would not be collected comparably across professions. In addition, testimony noted that compensation is multifactorial and cannot be viewed in a vacuum as described in the original resolution. Your Reference Committee was offered an alternate resolution that recognizes the unique challenges facing medical students, resident physicians, and fellows that contribute to burnout during medical school and residency training. Testimony on the proposed alternate resolution also noted that the proposed alternate resolution would ensure that metrics and future studies include factors unique to medical students, resident physicians, and fellows, such as debt burden, inequitable compensation, discrimination, limited organizational or institutional support, stress, depression, suicide, childcare needs, long work and study hours, and mistreatment among other factors. The authors of original Resolution 208 supported the alternate resolution. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 208 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 208.

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(21) RESOLUTION 229 - COVERAGE AND REIMBURSEMENT FOR ABORTION SERVICES RESOLUTION 231 – EXPANDING SUPPORT FOR ACCESS TO ABORTION CARE

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RECOMMENDATION:

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Alternate Resolution 229 be <u>adopted in lieu of</u> Resolutions 229 and 231.

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EXPANDING SUPPORT FOR ACCESS TO ABORTION CARE

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RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for broad and equitable access to abortion services, public and private coverage of abortion services, and funding of abortion services in public programs.

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for explicit codification of legal protections to ensure broad, equitable access to abortion services.

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for equitable participation by physicians who provide abortion care in insurance plans and public programs.

 RESOLVED, That our AMA oppose the use of false or inaccurate terminology and disinformation in policymaking to impose restrictions and bans on evidence-based health care, including reproductive health care.

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 229 <u>adopted in lieu of</u> Resolutions 229 and 231.

Resolution 229 – Coverage and Reimbursement For Abortion Services

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for legislation and regulation to (1) lift all restrictions on public funding for abortion services and (2) guarantee coverage of evidence-based abortion services by all plans and programs that are publicly funded or subsidized; and be it further

 RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for policies that guarantee evidence-based abortion services are covered without barriers by private health plans, including designating abortion services as an essential health benefit; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with state medical societies to advocate for policies requiring abortion coverage in state private, public, and subsidized plans; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA oppose restrictions on physicians and other health professionals who provide abortion care from participating in or being reimbursed by federal and state funded or subsidized health coverage.

Resolution 231 – Expanding Support for Access to Abortion Care

RESOLVED, That our AMA recognize that policies and legislation that limit access to abortion care are serious threats to public health; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA will advocate for the explicit codification of protections for abortion care consistent with AMA policy into federal law; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA oppose efforts to exclude provisions from spending bills which limit federal funds from being used for abortion care; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA collaborate with relevant stakeholders including state medical societies to encourage amendments to existing state laws so that a "fetal heartbeat" is not inaccurately stated as synonymous with the first evidence of embryonic cardiac activity.

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Your Reference Committee heard testimony on Resolutions 229 and 231. Testimony highlighted the importance of equitable access to abortion services, public and private coverage of abortion services, funding of abortion services in public programs, and the codification of protections to ensure broad, equitable access to abortion services. However, your Reference Committee heard that the resolve clauses for Resolutions 229 and 231 were redundant and needed to be streamlined in order to make cohesive policy. It was stated that adopting a version of Resolutions 229 and 231 would be a powerful statement by our AMA and would bolster AMA advocacy on all the issues related to abortion services. Your Reference Committee was offered an alternate resolution that conveys the spirit of both resolutions while concisely conveying the importance of the legalization and funding abortion services across all venues. The alternate resolution also opposed the use of false or inaccurate terminology and disinformation in policymaking to impose restrictions and bans on evidence-based health care, including reproductive health care and to advocate for equitable participation by physicians who provide abortion care in insurance plans and public programs. This alternate resolution received overwhelming support. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 229 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 229 and Resolution 231.

RECOMMENDED FOR REAFFIRMATION IN LIEU OF

(22) RESOLUTION 213 – HAZARD PAY DURING A DISASTER EMERGENCY

RECOMMENDATION:

That AMA Policies D-130.970 and D-390.947 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 213.

HOD ACTION: AMA Policies D-130.970 and D-390.947 reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 213.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association work with the federation of medicine to advocate for state or federal programs that would provide hazard pay bonuses to physicians and other healthcare staff delivering care during a state or federal disaster emergency. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard limited testimony in favor of adopting Resolution 213 but also heard testimony in favor of reaffirmation of existing AMA policy in lieu of adoption. Your Reference Committee heard that New York was "ground zero" in terms of COVID-19, and its front-line physicians were greatly impacted. Testimony also highlighted that New York State provided hazard pay to front-line physicians through the state budget, and that this should be standard practice. Your Reference Committee also heard strong testimony that the issue of hazard pay bonuses for frontline essential workers, including physicians, was debated in Congress during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, and while our AMA advocated for physician hazard pay bonuses, they were included in legislation passed only by the House of Representatives. Your Reference Committee further heard that hazard pay bonuses for physicians is controversial in Congress, especially since Congress passed other financial packages for physicians through millions of dollars in funding for grant programs and loan programs to compensate them for losses incurred and extra expenses due to COVID-19. Testimony also stated that, regarding future disaster emergencies, our AMA has existing policies that provide direction for our AMA to advocate for additional funding for physicians, and that these policies should be reaffirmed. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that existing AMA policies D-390.947 and D-130.970 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 213.

Development of Bridge Income Strategies for Physicians Impacted by Officially Declared Disasters D-130.970

Our AMA will evaluate strategies to create or support federal legislation and/or regulations which would provide bridge financial support to physicians following officially declared disasters to ensure an adequate supply of physicians to treat the population of the recovering areas.

Physician Payment Advocacy for Additional Work and Expenses Involved in Treating Patients During the Covid-19 Pandemic and Future Public Health Emergencies D-390.947

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Our AMA: (1) will work with interested national medical specialty societies and state medical associations to advocate for regulatory action on the part of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to implement a professional services payment enhancement, similar to the HRSA COVID-19 Uninsured Program, to be drawn from additional funds appropriated for the public health emergency to recognize the additional uncompensated costs associated with COVID-19 incurred by physicians during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency; (2) will work with interested national medical specialty societies and state medical associations to continue to advocate that the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and private health plans compensate physicians for the additional work and expenses involved in treating patients during a public health emergency, and that any new payments be exempt from budget neutrality; and (3) encourages interested parties to work in the CPT Editorial Panel and AMA/Specialty Society RVS Update Committee (RUC) processes to continue to develop coding and payment solutions for the additional work and expenses involved in treating patients during a public health emergency.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES (1-22)

Report of Reference Committee C

Ramin Manshadi, MD, Chair

Your Reference Committee recommends the following consent calendar for acceptance:

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

- Council on Medical Education Report 1 The Impact of Private Equity on Medical Training
- 2. Resolution 304 Protecting State Medical Licensing Boards from External Political Influence

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED

- 3. Council on Medical Education Report 2 Mitigating Demographic and Socioeconomic Inequities in the Residency and Fellowship Selection Process
- 4. Resolution 302 Expanding Employee Leave to Include Miscarriage and Stillbirth
 - Resolution 303 Medical Student Leave Policy
 - Resolution 308 Paid Family/Medical Leave in Medicine
- Resolution 305 Encouraging Medical Schools to Sponsor Pipeline Programs to Medicine for Underrepresented Groups
- 6. Resolution 306 Increased Credit for Continuing Medical Education Preparation
- 7. Resolution 309 Bereavement Leave for Medical Students and Physicians
- 8. Resolution 310 Enforce AMA Principles on Continuing Board Certification
- 9. Resolution 312 Reporting of Residency Demographic Data
- 10. Resolution 313 Request a two-year delay in ACCME Changes to State Medical Society Recognition Program
- 11. Resolution 316 Recognizing Specialty Certifications for Physicians

1 2	12. Resolution 317 – Support for GME Training in Reproductive Services
3	RECOMMENDED FOR REAFFIRMATION IN LIEU OF
5 6	13. Resolution 307 – Fair Compensation of Residents and Fellows
7 8	RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF
9 0 1	 Resolution 311 – Supporting a Hybrid Residency and Fellowship Interview Process
2 3 4	Amendments: If you wish to propose an amendment to an item of business, click here: Submit New Amendment
5 6 7	Existing policy was reaffirmed in lieu of the following resolutions via the Reaffirmation Consent Calendar:
18 19	Resolution 314 – Balancing Supply and Demand for Physicians by 2030 Resolution 315 – Bedside Nursing and Health Care Staff Shortages

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

(1) COUNCIL ON MEDICAL EDUCATION REPORT 1 – THE IMPACT OF PRIVATE EQUITY ON MEDICAL TRAINING

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Council on Medical Education Report 1 be <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Council on Medical Education Report 1 <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the report filed

That our AMA:

1. Affirm that an institution or medical education training program academic mission should not be compromised by a clinical training site's fiduciary responsibilities to an external corporate or for-profit entity. (New HOD Policy)

- 2. Encourage GME training institutions, programs, and relevant stakeholders to: a. demonstrate transparency on mergers and closures, especially as it relates to private equity acquisition of GME programs and institutions, and demonstrate institutional accountability to their trainees by making this information available to current and prospective trainees;
- b. uphold comprehensive policies which protect trainees, including those who are not funded by Medicare dollars, to ensure the obligatory transfer of funds after institution closure;
 - c. empower designated institutional officials (DIOs) to be involved in institutional decisionmaking to advance such transparency and accountability in protection of their residents, fellows, and physician faculty;
 - d. develop educational materials that can help trainees better understand the business of medicine, especially at the practice, institution, and corporate levels;
 - e. develop policies highlighting the procedures and responsibilities of sponsoring institutions regarding the unanticipated catastrophic loss of faculty or clinical training sites and make these policies available to current and prospective GME learners. (Directive to Take Action)

3. Encourage necessary changes in Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program (PSLF) to allow medical students and physicians to enroll in the program even if they receive some or all of their training at a for-profit or governmental institution. (Directive to Take Action)

4. Support publicly funded independent research on the impact that private equity has on graduate medical education. (New HOD Policy)

- 5. Encourage physician associations, boards, and societies to draft policy or release their own issue statements on private equity to heighten awareness among the physician community. (Directive to Take Action)
- 6. Encourage physicians who are contemplating corporate investor partnerships to consider the ongoing education and welfare for trainee physicians who train under physicians in that practice, including the financial implications of existing funding that is used to support that training. (Directive to Take Action)
- 7. Amend Policy D-310.948 "Protection of Resident and Fellow Training in the Case of
 Hospital or Training Program Closure" by addition to read as follows:
 Our AMA: (6) will continue to work with ACGME, interested specialty societies, and others
 to monitor issues, collect data, and share information related to training programs run by

corporate and nonprofit entities and their effect on medical education. (Modify HOD Policy)

- 8. Reaffirm the following policies:
- H-310.904 "Graduate Medical Education and the Corporate Practice of Medicine"
- H-310.943 "Closing of Residency Programs"
- H-310.929 "Principles for Graduate Medical Education"
- H-215.981 "Corporate Practice of Medicine" (Reaffirm HOD policy)
- 9. Rescind AMA Policy D-310.947 as having been accomplished by this report. (Rescind HOD policy)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Testimony was received suggesting a title change, in that the report encompasses entities that are beyond private equity, to include United Healthcare, HCA, and Summa. Your Reference Committee considered this point but felt that a title change would have been beyond the intent and the scope of the report. Other testimony expressed strong support for the report, noting how the influence of private equity is far from benign and may cause significant disruptions to the education and training of future physicians as well as harm to underserved communities that rely on safety net hospitals. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that CME Report 1 be adopted.

(2) RESOLUTION 304 – PROTECTING STATE MEDICAL LICENSING BOARDS FROM EXTERNAL POLITICAL INFLUENCE

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 304 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 304 adopted

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association work with the Federation of State Medical Boards and other interested parties to minimize external interference with the independent functioning of state medical disciplinary and licensing boards. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Testimony for this item was largely supportive of the intent yet was mixed between adoption and reaffirmation. Testimony in support of reaffirmation expressed that current policy is broad and already encourages collaboration with other stakeholders. However, there were concerns that current policy does not go far enough to adequately address the present polarized political climate and interference by legislators to limit the ability of the boards to enact their primary mission—that is, protection of the public. References were made regarding current efforts to place licenses in jeopardy for meeting expected standards of care. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 304 be adopted.

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED

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COUNCIL ON MEDICAL EDUCATION REPORT 2 – MITIGATING DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUITIES IN THE RESIDENCY AND FELLOWSHIP SELECTION PROCESS

RECOMMENDATION A:

Recommendation 5 in Council on Medical Education Report 2 be <u>amended by addition</u>, to read as follows:

5. That our AMA advocate for and support innovation in the undergraduate medical education to graduate medical education transition, especially focusing on the efforts of the Accelerating Change in Medical Education initiative, to include pilot efforts to optimize the residency/fellowship application and matching process and study of the impact of using filters in the Electronic Residency Application Service (ERAS) by program directors on the diversity of entrants into residency. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Recommendation 6 in Council on Medical Education Report 2 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

6. That our AMA encourage caution among medical schools and residency/fellowship programs when utilizing monitor use of novel online assessments for sampling personal characteristics for the purpose of medical school admissions or residency/fellowship selection and monitor use and validity of these tools and consider their impact on equity and diversity of the physician workforce. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Recommendations in Council on Medical Education Report 2 be <u>adopted as amended</u> and the remainder of the report be <u>filed</u>.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Council on Medical Education Report 2 <u>adopted as amended</u> and the remainder of the report <u>filed</u>

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Recommendation 5 of Council on Medical Education Report 2 be <u>amended by addition</u>, to read as follows:

- 5. That our AMA advocate for and support innovation in the undergraduate medical education to graduate medical education transition, especially focusing on the efforts of the Accelerating Change in Medical Education initiative, to include pilot efforts to optimize the residency/fellowship application and matching process and encourage the study of the impact of using filters in the Electronic Residency Application Service (ERAS) by program directors on the diversity of entrants into residency. (New HOD Policy)
- 1. That our AMA encourage medical schools, medical honor societies, and residency/fellowship programs to work toward ethical, equitable, and transparent recruiting processes, which are made available to all applicants. (New HOD Policy)
- 2. That AMA Policy D-200.985, "Strategies for Enhancing Diversity in the Physician Workforce," be amended by addition and deletion, to read as follows:

Our AMA will recommend that medical school admissions committees and residency/fellowship programs use holistic assessments of admission applicants that take into account the diversity of preparation and the variety of talents that applicants bring to their education with the goal of improving health care for all communities. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

- 3. That our AMA advocate for residency and fellowship programs to avoid using objective criteria available in the Electronic Residency Application Service (ERAS) application process as the sole determinant for deciding which applicants to offer interviews. (Directive to Take Action)
- 4. That our AMA advocate to remove membership in medical honor societies as a mandated field of entry on the Electronic Residency Application Service (ERAS)—thereby limiting its use as an automated screening mechanism—and encourage applicants to share this information within other aspects of the ERAS application. (Directive to Take Action)
- 5. That our AMA advocate for and support innovation in the undergraduate medical education to graduate medical education transition, especially focusing on the efforts of the Accelerating Change in Medical Education initiative, to include pilot efforts to optimize the residency/fellowship application and matching process. (New HOD Policy)
- 6. That our AMA monitor use of novel online assessments for sampling personal characteristics for the purpose of medical school admissions or residency/fellowship selection and consider their impact on equity and diversity of the physician workforce. (New HOD Policy)

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43 44 45 7. That AMA Policy D-295.963(5), "Continued Support for Diversity in Medical Education," be rescinded, as having been fulfilled through this report:

Our AMA will: ... work with appropriate stakeholders to study reforms to mitigate demographic and socioeconomic inequities in the residency and fellowship selection process, including but not limited to the selection and reporting of honor society membership and the use of standardized tools to rank applicants, with report back to the House of Delegates. (Rescind HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee reviewed online and live testimony regarding this item. Testimony was largely supportive of the recommendations of this well-written and researched report and expressed support for efforts to reaffirm the AMA's commitment to equity. Testimony on Recommendation 4 called for nationwide standardization of the selection process into these honor societies in all medical schools, with a reexamination of the criteria for membership and creation of objectively fair metrics that deal with demographic and socioeconomic inequities in the selection process. Testimony offered the following amendments: opposition to use of online personality assessments, elimination of ERAS filters that could adversely impact international medical graduates, and study of the effect of ERAS filters on equitable admissions. Your Reference Committee believes these amendments go beyond the scope of this report and support future studies to support equitable processes for GME applications. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that CME Report 2 be adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION 302 – EXPANDING EMPLOYEE LEAVE (4) TO INCLUDE MISCARRIAGE AND STILLBIRTH

> RESOLUTION 303 – MEDICAL STUDENT LEAVE POLICY

RESOLUTION 308 - PAID FAMILY/MEDICAL LEAVE IN MEDICINE

RECOMMENDATION A:

Policy H-405.960, "Policies for Parental, Family, and Medical Necessity Leave," be amended by addition and deletion, to read as follows:

H-405.960, Policies for Parental, Family, and Medical **Necessity Leave**

AMA adopts as policy the following guidelines for, and encourages the implementation of, Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave for Medical Students and **Physicians:**

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1. Our AMA urges medical schools, residency training programs, medical specialty boards, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and medical group practices to incorporate and/or encourage development of leave policies, including parental, family, and medical leave policies, as part of the physician's standard benefit agreement.

2. Recommended components of parental leave policies for medical students and physicians include: (a) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (b) category of leave credited; (c) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (d) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave, and who pays the premium; (e) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (f) how much time must be made up in order to be considered board eligible; (g) whether make-up paid; whether be (h) accommodations are allowed; and (i) leave policy for adoption.

3. AMA policy is expanded to include physicians in practice, reading as follows: (a) residency program directors and group practice administrators should review federal law concerning maternity leave for guidance in developing policies to assure that pregnant physicians are allowed the same sick leave or disability benefits as those physicians who are ill or disabled; (b) staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in other physicians' workloads, particularly in residency programs; and (c) physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave without the loss of status.

4. Our AMA <u>will study the impact on and feasibility of encourages</u> medical schools, residency programs, specialty boards, and medical group practices to incorporate incorporating into their parental leave policies a <u>six12</u>-week minimum leave allowance, with the understanding that no parent should be required to take a minimum leave.

5. Our AMA recommends that medical practices, departments and training programs strive to provide 12 weeks of paid parental, family and medical necessity

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<u>leave in a 12-month period for their attending and trainee physicians as needed.</u>

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5. 6. Residency program directors should review federal and state law for guidance in developing policies for parental, family, and medical leave.

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11 12 6. 7. Medical students and physicians who are unable to work because of pregnancy, childbirth, abortion or stillbirth, and other related medical conditions should be entitled to such leave and other benefits on the same basis as other physicians who are temporarily unable to work for other medical reasons.

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7. 8. Residency programs should develop written policies on parental leave, family leave, and medical leave for physicians. Such written policies should include the following elements: (a) leave policy for birth or adoption; (b) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (c) duration of leave allowed after abortion or stillbirth; (c)(d) category of leave credited (e.g., sick, vacation, parental, unpaid leave, short term disability); (d)(e) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (e)(f) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave and who pays for premiums; (f)(g) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (g)(h) extended leave for resident physicians with extraordinary and long-term personal or family medical tragedies for periods of up to one year, without loss of previously accepted residency positions, for devastating conditions such as terminal illness, permanent disability, or complications of pregnancy that threaten maternal or fetal life; (h)(i) how time can be made up in order for a resident physician to be considered board eligible; (i)(i) what period of leave would result in a resident physician being required to complete an extra or delayed year of training; (i)(k) whether time spent in making up a leave will be paid; and (k)(I) whether schedule accommodations are allowed, such as reduced hours, no night call, modified rotation schedules, and permanent part-time scheduling.

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8.9. Medical schools should develop written policies on parental leave, family leave, and medical leave for medical students. Such written policies should include the following elements: (a) leave policy for birth or

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adoption; (b) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (c) extended leave for medical students with extraordinary and long-term personal or family medical tragedies, without loss of previously accepted medical school seats, for devastating conditions such as terminal illness, permanent disability, or complications of pregnancy that threaten maternal or fetal life; (d) how time can be made up in order for a medical students to be eligible for graduation with minimal or no delays; (e) what period of leave would result in a medical student being required to complete an extra or delayed year of training; and (f) whether schedule accommodations are allowed, such as modified rotation schedules, no night duties, and flexibility with academic testing schedules.

8. 10. Our AMA endorses the concept of equal parental leave for birth and adoption as a benefit for resident physicians, medical students, and physicians in practice regardless of gender or gender identity.

9. 11. Staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in the workloads of other physicians, particularly those in residency programs.

40. 12. Physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave, family leave, or medical leave without the loss of status.

41. 13. Residency program directors must assist residents in identifying their specific requirements (for example, the number of months to be made up) because of leave for eligibility for board certification and must notify residents on leave if they are in danger of falling below minimal requirements for board eligibility. Program directors must give these residents a complete list of requirements to be completed in order to retain board eligibility.

12. 14. Our AMA encourages flexibility in residency training programs and medical schools incorporating parental leave and alternative schedules for pregnant trainees house staff.

43. 15. In order to accommodate leave protected by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, our AMA encourages all specialties within the American Board of

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Medical Specialties to allow graduating residents to extend training up to 12 weeks after the traditional residency completion date while still maintaining board eligibility in that year.

44. 16. These policies as above should be freely available online and in writing to all <u>current trainees and</u> applicants to medical school, residency or fellowship. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Policy H-420.979, "AMA Statement on Family and Medical Leave," be amended by addition, to read as follows:

H-420.979, AMA Statement on Family and Medical Leave

Our AMA supports policies that provide employees with reasonable job security and continued availability of health plan benefits in the event leave by an employee becomes necessary due to documented medical conditions. Such policies should provide for reasonable periods of paid or unpaid:

- (1) medical leave for the employee, including pregnancy, abortion, and stillbirth;
- (2) maternity leave for the employee-mother;
- (3) leave if medically appropriate to care for a member of the employee's immediate family, i.e., a spouse or children; and
- (4) leave for adoption or for foster care leading to adoption. Such periods of leave may differ with respect to each of the foregoing classifications, and may vary with reasonable categories of employers. Such policies should encourage voluntary programs by employers and may provide for appropriate legislation (with or without financial assistance from government). Any legislative proposals will be reviewed through the Association's normal legislative process appropriateness, taking into consideration all elements therein, including classifications of employees and employers, reasons for the leave, periods of leave recognized (whether paid or unpaid), obligations on

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return from leave, and other factors involved in order to achieve reasonable objectives recognizing the legitimate needs of employees and employers. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Amended Policy H-405.960 and H-420.979 be adopted in lieu of Resolutions 302, 303, and 308.

HOD ACTION: <u>Amended Policy H-405.960 and H-420.979 adopted in lieu of Resolutions 302, 303, and 308.</u>

Res 302:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-405.960, "Policies for Parental, Family, and Medical Necessity Leave," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Policies for Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave H-405.960 AMA adopts as policy the following guidelines for, and encourages the implementation of, Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave for Medical Students and Physicians:

1. Our AMA urges medical schools, residency training programs, medical specialty boards, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and medical group practices to incorporate and/or encourage development of leave policies, including parental, family, and medical leave policies, as part of the physician's standard benefit agreement.

2. Recommended components of parental leave policies for medical students and physicians include: (a) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (b) category of leave credited; (c) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (d) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave, and who pays the premium; (e) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (f) how much time must be made up in order to be considered board eligible; (g) whether make-up time will be paid; (h) whether schedule accommodations are allowed; and (i) leave policy for miscarriage or stillbirth.

3. AMA policy is expanded to include physicians in practice, reading as follows: (a) residency program directors and group practice administrators should review federal law concerning maternity leave for guidance in developing policies to assure that pregnant physicians are allowed the same sick leave or disability benefits as those physicians who are ill or disabled; (b) staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in other physicians' workloads, particularly in residency programs; and (c) physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave without the loss of status.

- 4. Our AMA encourages medical schools, residency programs, specialty boards, and medical group practices to incorporate into their parental leave policies a six-week minimum leave allowance, with the understanding that no parent should be required to take a minimum leave.
- 5. Residency program directors should review federal and state law for guidance in developing policies for parental, family, and medical leave.
- 6. Medical students and physicians who are unable to work because of pregnancy, childbirth, and other related medical conditions should be entitled to such leave and other benefits on the same basis as other physicians who are temporarily unable to work for other medical reasons.
- 7. Residency programs should develop written policies on parental leave, family leave, and medical leave for physicians. Such written policies should include the following elements: (a) leave policy for birth or adoption; (b) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (c) duration of leave allowed after miscarriage or stillbirth; (e)(d) category of leave credited (e.g., sick, vacation, parental, unpaid leave, short term disability); (d)(e) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (e)(f) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave and who pays for premiums; (f)(g) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (a)(h) extended leave for resident physicians with extraordinary and long-term personal or family medical tragedies for periods of up to one year, without loss of previously accepted residency positions, for devastating conditions such as terminal illness, permanent disability, or complications of pregnancy that threaten maternal or fetal life; (h)(i) how time can be made up in order for a resident physician to be considered board eligible; (i)(j) what period of leave would result in a resident physician being required to complete an extra or delayed year of training; (i)(k) whether time spent in making up a leave will be paid; and (k)(I) whether schedule accommodations are allowed, such as reduced hours, no night call, modified rotation schedules, and permanent part-time scheduling.
- 8. Our AMA endorses the concept of equal parental leave for birth, <u>stillbirth</u>, <u>miscarriage</u>, and adoption as a benefit for resident physicians, medical students, and physicians in practice regardless of gender or gender identity.
- 9. Staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in the workloads of other physicians, particularly those in residency programs.
- 10. Physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave, family leave, or medical leave without the loss of status.
- 11. Residency program directors must assist residents in identifying their specific requirements (for example, the number of months to be made up) because of leave for eligibility for board certification and must notify residents on leave if they are in danger of falling below minimal requirements for board eligibility. Program directors must give these residents a complete list of requirements to be completed in order to retain board eligibility.

12. Our AMA encourages flexibility in residency training programs, incorporating parental leave and alternative schedules for pregnant house staff.

 13. In order to accommodate leave protected by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, our AMA encourages all specialties within the American Board of Medical Specialties to allow graduating residents to extend training up to 12 weeks after the traditional residency completion date while still maintaining board eligibility in that year.

14. These policies as above should be freely available online and in writing to all applicants to medical school, residency or fellowship. (Modify Current HOD Policy); and be it further RESOLVED, That due to the prevalence of miscarriage and stillbirth and the need for physical and psychological healing afterwards, our AMA amend Policy H-420.979 "AMA Statement on Family and Medical Leave," by addition to read as follows:

14 AMA Statement on Family and Medical Leave H-420.979

- Our AMA supports policies that provide employees with reasonable job security and continued availability of health plan benefits in the event leave by an employee becomes necessary due to documented medical conditions. Such policies should provide for reasonable periods of paid or unpaid:
- (1) medical leave for the employee, including pregnancy; miscarriage, and stillbirth;
- (2) maternity leave for the employee-mother;
 - (3) leave if medically appropriate to care for a member of the employee's immediate family, i.e., a spouse or children; and
 - (4) leave for adoption or for foster care leading to adoption. Such periods of leave may differ with respect to each of the foregoing classifications, and may vary with reasonable categories of employers. Such policies should encourage voluntary programs by employers and may provide for appropriate legislation (with or without financial assistance from government). Any legislative proposals will be reviewed through the Association's normal legislative process for appropriateness, taking into consideration all elements therein, including classifications of employees and employers, reasons for the leave, periods of leave recognized (whether paid or unpaid), obligations on return from leave, and other factors involved in order to achieve reasonable objectives recognizing the legitimate needs of employees and employers. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Res 303:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend policy H-405.960 "Policies for Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave" by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Policies for Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave, H-405.960

AMA adopts as policy the following guidelines for, and encourages the implementation of, Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave for Medical Students and Physicians:

1. Our AMA urges medical schools, residency training programs, medical specialty boards, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and medical group practices to incorporate and/or encourage development of leave policies, including

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parental, family, and medical leave policies, as part of the physician's standard benefit agreement.

2. Recommended components of parental leave policies for medical students and physicians include: (a) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (b) category of leave credited; (c) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (d) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave, and who pays the premium; (e) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (f) how much time must be made up in order to be considered board eligible; (g) whether make-up time will be paid; (h) whether schedule accommodations are allowed; and (i) leave policy for adoption.

- 3. AMA policy is expanded to include physicians in practice, reading as follows: (a) residency program directors and group practice administrators should review federal law concerning maternity leave for guidance in developing policies to assure that pregnant physicians are allowed the same sick leave or disability benefits as those physicians who are ill or disabled; (b) staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in other physicians' workloads, particularly in residency programs; and (c) physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave without the loss of status.
- 4. Our AMA encourages medical schools, residency programs, specialty boards, and medical group practices to incorporate into their parental leave policies a six-week minimum leave allowance, with the understanding that no parent should be required to take a minimum leave.
- 5. Residency program directors should review federal and state law for guidance in developing policies for parental, family, and medical leave.
- 6. Medical students and physicians who are unable to work because of pregnancy, childbirth, and other related medical conditions should be entitled to such leave and other benefits on the same basis as other physicians who are temporarily unable to work for other medical reasons.
- 7. Residency programs should develop written policies on parental leave, family leave, and medical leave for physicians. Such written policies should include the following elements: (a) leave policy for birth or adoption; (b) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (c) category of leave credited (e.g., sick, vacation, parental, unpaid leave, short term disability); (d) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (e) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave and who pays for premiums; (f) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (g) extended leave for resident physicians with extraordinary and long-term personal or family medical tragedies for periods of up to one year, without loss of previously accepted residency positions, for devastating conditions such as terminal illness, permanent disability, or complications of pregnancy that threaten maternal or fetal life; (h) how time can be made up in order for a resident physician to be considered board eligible; (i) what period of leave would result in a resident physician being required to complete an extra or delayed year of training; (j) whether time spent in making up a leave will be paid; and (k)

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whether schedule accommodations are allowed, such as reduced hours, no night call, modified rotation schedules, and permanent part-time scheduling.

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- 8. Medical schools should develop written policies on parental leave, family leave, and medical leave for medical students. Such written policies should include the following elements: (a) leave policy for birth or adoption; (b) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (c) extended leave for medical students with extraordinary and long-term personal or family medical tragedies, without loss of previously accepted medical school seats, for devastating conditions such as terminal illness, permanent disability, or complications of pregnancy that threaten maternal or fetal life; (d) how time can be made up in order for a medical students to be eligible for graduation without delays; (e) what period of leave would result in a medical student being required to complete an extra or delayed year of training; and (f) whether schedule accommodations are allowed, such as modified rotation schedules, no night duties, and flexibility with academic testing schedules.
- 8. 9. Our AMA endorses the concept of equal parental leave for birth and adoption as a benefit for resident physicians, medical students, and physicians in practice regardless of gender or gender identity.
- 9. 10. Staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in the workloads of other physicians, particularly those in residency programs.
- 40. 11. Physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave, family leave, or medical leave without the loss of status.
- 41. 12. Residency program directors must assist residents in identifying their specific requirements (for example, the number of months to be made up) because of leave for eligibility for board certification and must notify residents on leave if they are in danger of falling below minimal requirements for board eligibility. Program directors must give these residents a complete list of requirements to be completed in order to retain board eligibility.
- 42. 13. Our AMA encourages flexibility in residency training programs and medical schools incorporating parental leave and alternative schedules for pregnant trainees house staff.
- 43. 14. In order to accommodate leave protected by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, our AMA encourages all specialties within the American Board of Medical Specialties to allow graduating residents to extend training up to 12 weeks after the traditional residency completion date while still maintaining board eligibility in that year.
- 14. 15. These policies as above should be freely available online and in writing to all current trainees and applicants to medical school, residency or fellowship. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

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Res 308:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association policy H-405.960 "Policies for Parental Family and Medical Necessity Leave" be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

AMA adopts as policy the following guidelines for, and encourages the implementation of, Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave for Medical Students and Physicians:

- 1. Our AMA urges medical schools, residency training programs, medical specialty boards, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and medical group practices to incorporate and/or encourage development of leave policies, including parental, family, and medical leave policies, as part of the physician's standard benefit agreement.
- 2. Recommended components of parental leave policies for medical students and physicians include: (a) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (b) category of leave credited; (c) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (d) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave, and who pays the premium; (e) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (f) how much time must be made up in order to be considered board eligible; (g) whether make-up time will be paid; (h) whether schedule accommodations are allowed; and (i) leave policy for adoption.
- 3. AMA policy is expanded to include physicians in practice, reading as follows: (a) residency program directors and group practice administrators should review federal law concerning maternity leave for guidance in developing policies to assure that pregnant physicians are allowed the same sick leave or disability benefits as those physicians who are ill or disabled; (b) staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in other physicians' workloads, particularly in residency programs; and (c) physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave without the loss of status.
- 4. Our AMA encourages medical schools, residency programs, specialty boards, and medical group practices to incorporate into their parental, <u>family</u>, <u>and medical necessity leave</u> policies a <u>six-twelve</u>-week minimum leave allowance, with the understanding that no <u>parent individual</u> should be required to take a minimum leave.
- 5. Our AMA recommends that medical practices, departments and training programs strive to provide 12 weeks of paid parental, family and medical necessity leave in a 12-month period for their attending and trainee physicians as needed.
- 37 <u>56.</u> Residency program directors should review federal and state law for guidance in developing policies for parental, family, and medical leave.
 - 67. Medical students and physicians who are unable to work because of pregnancy, childbirth, and other related medical conditions should be entitled to such leave and other benefits on the same basis as other physicians who are temporarily unable to work for other medical reasons.
 - 78. Residency programs should develop written policies on parental leave, family leave, and medical leave for physicians. Such written policies should include the following elements: (a) leave policy for birth or adoption; (b) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (c) category of leave credited (e.g., sick, vacation, parental, unpaid leave, short term disability); (d) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (e) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave and who pays for premiums; (f) whether

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sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (g) extended leave for resident physicians with extraordinary and long-term personal or family medical tragedies for periods of up to one year, without loss of previously accepted residency positions, for devastating conditions such as terminal illness, permanent disability, or complications of pregnancy that threaten maternal or fetal life; (h) how time can be made up in order for a resident physician to be considered board eligible; (i) what period of leave would result in a resident physician being required to complete an extra or delayed year of training; (j) whether time spent in making up a leave will be paid; and (k) whether schedule accommodations are allowed, such as reduced hours, no night call, modified rotation schedules, and permanent part-time scheduling.

89. Our AMA endorses the concept of equal parental leave for birth and adoption as a benefit for resident physicians, medical students, and physicians in practice regardless of gender or gender identity.

<u>910.</u> Staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in the workloads of other physicians, particularly those in residency programs.

1011. Physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave, family leave, or medical leave without the loss of status.

4412. Residency program directors must assist residents in identifying their specific requirements (for example, the number of months to be made up) because of leave for eligibility for board certification and must notify residents on leave if they are in danger of falling below minimal requirements for board eligibility. Program directors must give these residents a complete list of requirements to be completed in order to retain board eligibility. 4213. Our AMA encourages flexibility in residency training programs, incorporating parental leave and alternative schedules for pregnant house staff.

4314. In order to accommodate leave protected by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, our AMA encourages all specialties within the American Board of Medical Specialties to allow graduating residents to extend training up to 12 weeks after the traditional residency completion date while still maintaining board eligibility in that year.

44<u>15.</u> These policies as above should be freely available online and in writing to all applicants to medical school, residency or fellowship. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding Resolutions 302, 303, and 308. These items were heard separately during the hearing, and are combined here because all three recommend changes to Policy H-405.960 (with 302 also proposing edits to H-420.979). The authors of Resolution 302 testified in strong support of the need to amend current policy to include miscarriage and stillbirth as part of employee leave to allow time for the affected families to heal and cope with these tragic and traumatic experiences. Testimony was received requesting that abortion, the medical terminology for miscarriage, be used in AMA policy. Your Reference Committee concurs with this testimony and has revised the policy throughout, as noted. While acknowledging the sensitivity of the issue, the term abortion is standard medical terminology and therefore your Reference Committee supports its use in AMA policy.

For Resolution 303, the authors called for a universal leave policy for all medical schools to protect and promote the health of both parent and child. This is particularly of importance as child-bearing years align with career development years, with inevitable conflicts and challenges arising thereof. Testimony was supportive of adoption and offered

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Page 20 of 49 an amendment to Section 8, subsection D to change the word "without" to "with minimal or no delay." The Council on Medical Education, meanwhile, expressed its support for substitute language for clause 8, to allow for medical schools to create more generalized and flexible policy that can be tailored to students' specific situations and in concordance with the institution's curricular requirements. For Resolution 308, testimony was predominately supportive, particularly for the proposed increase in paid parental, family and medical necessity leave from 6 to 12 weeks. The Council on Medical Education recommended that clause 4 of this resolution be studied, given the impacts of leave on competency and medical practice. **RESOLUTION 305 – ENCOURAGING MEDICAL** (5)SCHOOLS TO SPONSOR PIPELINE PROGRAMS TO MEDICINE FOR UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS **RECOMMENDATION A:** The first Resolve of Resolution 305 be amended by addition and deletion, to read as follows: RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association urge medical schools to develop or expand the reach of existing pipeline pathway programs for underrepresented middle school, high school and college aged students to motivate them to pursue and prepare them for a career in medicine (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

The third Resolve of Resolution 305 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA recommend that medical school pipeline pathway programs for underrepresented students be free-of-charge or provide financial support with need-based scholarships and grants (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 305 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 305 adopted as amended

Resolution 305 be <u>amended by addition of a fifth Resolve</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED. That our AMA consider quality of K-12 education a social determinant of health and thus advocate for implementation of Policy H-350.979, (1) (a) encouraging state and local governments to make quality elementary and secondary education available to all.

The title of Resolution 305 be <u>amended</u>, to read as follows:

ENCOURAGING MEDICAL SCHOOLS TO SPONSOR PATHWAY PROGRAMS TO MEDICINE FOR UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association urge medical schools to develop or expand the reach of existing pipeline programs for underrepresented middle school, high school and college aged students to motivate them to pursue and prepare them for a career in medicine (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage collegiate programs to establish criteria by which completion of such programs will secure an interview for admission to the sponsoring medical school (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA recommend that medical school pipeline programs for underrepresented students be free-of-charge or provide financial support with need-based scholarships and grants (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage all physicians to actively participate in programs and mentorship opportunities that help expose underrepresented students to potential careers in medicine. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Testimony expressed support for both the downstream recommendations made by the authors as well as suggested amendments to incorporate upstream interventions such as encouraging governmental support for quality Kindergarten through 12th grade education as a social determinant of health and as a method to increase the number of qualified applicants to medical school. Your Reference Committee felt that this request was beyond the scope of this proposed policy. A friendly amendment was also offered to update the nomenclature for programs aimed at increasing access to medical education among those who have been historically excluded to "pathway" programs as referenced in an earlier Council on Medical Education Report to demonstrate there are many ways to enter the field of medicine and away from the perspective associated with "pipeline," a metaphor that implies a rigid and reductionist perspective. This verbiage may also give rise to negative connotations for Native Americans (that is, the all-too-common despoilation of their ancestral lands by pipelines, distended with petroleum and other hazardous substances). Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 305 be adopted as amended.

(6) RESOLUTION 306 – INCREASED CREDIT FOR CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION PREPARATION

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 306 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association, through its AMA-PRA credit system, collaborate with the Accreditation Council on Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), to allow physicians to claim an amount of Category 1 CME credits that more accurately reflects the learning associated with preparing and presenting CME programs, Physicians may claim minimum of up to four (4) Category 1 CME hours per each hour of presentation. (Directive to Take Action).

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 306 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 306 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association collaborate with the Accreditation Council on Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), to allow physicians to claim an amount of Category 1 CME credits that more accurately reflects the hours they spend on preparing and presenting CME programs to a maximum of four (4) Category 1 CME hours. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Testimony was unanimously supportive of this resolution. Testimony from the Council on Medical Education provided important background information on the claiming of continuing medical education (CME) credit, including the reminder that the number of Category 2 CME credits that can be claimed is not limited, as long as the activity meets the stipulated requirements in the AMA Physician's Recognition Award (AMA PRA) booklet, and that this would be a mechanism for declaring actual hours spent. The Council proffered amendments to in effect double the number of Category 1 credits that could be claimed per hour of time preparing and presenting a CME program. As the owner of the AMA PRA credit system, our AMA is entitled to make this change without the need to collaborate with the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education which was reflected in the Council's additional edit to remove that ask from the resolution. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 306 be adopted as amended.

(7) RESOLUTION 309 – BEREAVEMENT LEAVE FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS AND PHYSICIANS

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 309 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support bereavement compassionate leave for medical students and physicians:

1. Our AMA urges medical schools, residency and fellowship training programs, medical specialty boards, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and medical group practices to incorporate and/or encourage development of bereavement compassionate leave policies as part of the physician's standard benefit agreement.

2. <u>Our AMA will study Rrecommended</u> components of bereavement compassionate leave policies for medical students and physicians, to include:

a. whether cases requiring extensive travel qualify for additional days of leave and, if so, how many days;

- b. policy and duration of leave for an event impacting pregnancy or fertility including pregnancy loss, an unsuccessful round of intrauterine insemination or of an assisted reproductive technology procedure, a failed adoption arrangement, a failed surrogacy arrangement, or an event that impacts pregnancy or fertility;
- c. whether leave is paid or unpaid;
- d. whether obligations and time must be made up; and
- e. whether make-up time will be paid.

3. Our AMA encourages medical schools, residency and fellowship programs, specialty boards, specialty societies and medical group practices to incorporate into their bereavement compassionate leave policies a three-day minimum leave, with the understanding that no medical student or physician or medical student should be required to take a minimum leave.

4. Medical students and physicians who are unable to work beyond the defined bereavement compassionate leave period because of physical or psychological stress, medical complications of pregnancy loss, or another related reason should refer to their institution's

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d. whether obligations and time must be made up; and

e. whether make-up time will be paid.

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boards, specialty societies and medical group practices to incorporate into their bereavement leave policies a three-day minimum leave, with the understanding that no physician or medical student should be required to take a minimum leave.

sick leave policy, family and medical leave policy, and other benefits on the same basis as other physicians who are temporarily unable to work for other reasons.

- 5. Our AMA supports will study the concept of equal bereavement compassionate leave for pregnancy loss and other such events impacting fertility in a physician or their partner as a benefit for medical students and physicians regardless of gender or gender identity.
- 6. Staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in the workloads of other physicians, particularly those in residency programs.
- 7. These guidelines as above should be freely available online and in writing to all applicants to medical school, residency, or fellowship. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 309 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 309 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support bereavement leave for medical students and physicians:

- 1. Our AMA urges medical schools, residency and fellowship training programs, medical specialty boards. the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. and medical group practices to incorporate and/or encourage development of bereavement leave policies as part of the physician's standard benefit agreement.
- 2. Recommended components of bereavement leave policies for medical students and physicians include:
- a. whether cases requiring extensive travel qualify for additional days of leave and, if so, how many days:
- b. policy and duration of leave for an event impacting pregnancy or fertility including pregnancy loss, an unsuccessful round of intrauterine insemination or of an assisted reproductive technology procedure, a failed adoption arrangement, a failed surrogacy arrangement, or an event that impacts pregnancy or fertility;
- c. whether leave is paid or unpaid;
- 3. Our AMA encourages medical schools, residency and fellowship programs, specialty

- 4. Medical students and physicians who are unable to work beyond the defined bereavement leave period because of physical or psychological stress, medical complications of pregnancy loss, or another related reason should refer to their institution's sick leave policy, family and medical leave policy, and other benefits on the same basis as other physicians who are temporarily unable to work for other reasons.
 - 5. Our AMA supports the concept of equal bereavement leave for pregnancy loss and other such events impacting fertility in a physician or their partner as a benefit for medical students and physicians regardless of gender or gender identity.
 - 6. Staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in the workloads of other physicians, particularly those in residency programs.
 - 7. These guidelines as above should be freely available online and in writing to all applicants to medical school, residency, or fellowship. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. While the majority of testimony was supportive, there was sentiment in support of referral, as bereavement is not considered a component of family medical leave. Additionally, testimony expressed concern that "bereavement" could intimate "personhood," with an amendment offered to replace "bereavement" with "compassionate" throughout the resolution, including the title. Your Reference Committee appreciates that the issues associated with this resolution are complex and believes that clauses 2 and 5 of the resolution require a comprehensive review to formulate a comprehensive policy—hence, the recommendation for our AMA to study these issues further. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 309 be adopted as amended.

(8) RESOLUTION 310 – ENFORCE AMA PRINCIPLES ON CONTINUING BOARD CERTIFICATION

RECOMMENDATION A:

Policy H-275.924 be reaffirmed in lieu of the first Resolve of Resolution 310.

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 310 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA <u>continue to</u> publicly report <u>their its</u> work on enforcing AMA Principles on Continuing Board Certification at the Annual and <u>Interim meetings of the AMA House of Delegates</u>. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 310 be adopted as amended.

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 310 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association continue to actively work to enforce current AMA Principles on Continuing Board Certification (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA publicly report their work on enforcing AMA Principles on Continuing Board Certification at the Annual and Interim meetings of the AMA House of Delegates. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Testimony from the Council on Medical Education recommended that AMA policy be reaffirmed in lieu of the first resolve, and that the second resolve be amended to reinforce the value of the AMA's core principles on continuing board certification (CBC) and remove references to timing of a report back. Further testimony was supportive of the Council's recommendations. Your Reference Committee appreciates that the Council will continue to monitor this important subject, as some testimony noted continued concerns about CBC, particularly among specific specialties. Your Reference Committee concurs with the Council's recommendations to the first and second resolves and clarifies that the AMA's core principles on CBC, namely, H-275.924, be reaffirmed in lieu of the first resolve. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 310 be adopted as amended.

Policy recommended for reaffirmation:

AMA Principles on Continuing Board Certification

H-275.924, "Continuing Board Certification"

 1. Changes in specialty-board certification requirements for CBC programs should be longitudinally stable in structure, although flexible in content.

 2. Implementation of changes in CBC must be reasonable and take into consideration the time needed to develop the proper CBC structures as well as to educate physician diplomates about the requirements for participation.

3. Any changes to the CBC process for a given medical specialty board should occur no more frequently than the intervals used by that specialty board for CBC.

4. Any changes in the CBC process should not result in significantly increased cost or burden to physician participants (such as systems that mandate continuous documentation or require annual milestones).

5. CBC requirements should not reduce the capacity of the overall physician workforce. It is important to retain a structure of CBC programs that permits physicians to complete modules with temporal flexibility, compatible with their practice responsibilities.

6. Patient satisfaction programs such as The Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) patient survey are neither appropriate nor effective survey tools to assess physician competence in many specialties.

- 7. Careful consideration should be given to the importance of retaining flexibility in pathways for CBC for physicians with careers that combine clinical patient care with significant leadership, administrative, research and teaching responsibilities.
- 8. Legal ramifications must be examined, and conflicts resolved, prior to data collection and/or displaying any information collected in the process of CBC. Specifically, careful consideration must be given to the types and format of physician-specific data to be publicly released in conjunction with CBC participation.
- 9. Our AMA affirms the current language regarding continuing medical education (CME): "Each Member Board will document that diplomates are meeting the CME and Self-Assessment requirements for CBC Part II. The content of CME and self-assessment programs receiving credit for CBC will be relevant to advances within the diplomate's scope of practice, and free of commercial bias and direct support from pharmaceutical and device industries. Each diplomate will be required to complete CME credits (AMA PRA Category 1 Credit", American Academy of Family Physicians Prescribed, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and/or American Osteopathic Association Category 1A)."
- 10. In relation to CBC Part II, our AMA continues to support and promote the AMA Physician's Recognition Award (PRA) Credit system as one of the three major credit systems that comprise the foundation for continuing medical education in the U.S., including the Performance Improvement CME (PICME) format; and continues to develop relationships and agreements that may lead to standards accepted by all U.S. licensing boards, specialty boards, hospital credentialing bodies and other entities requiring evidence of physician CME.
- 11. CBC is but one component to promote patient safety and quality. Health care is a team effort, and changes to CBC should not create an unrealistic expectation that lapses in patient safety are primarily failures of individual physicians.
- 12. CBC should be based on evidence and designed to identify performance gaps and unmet needs, providing direction and guidance for improvement in physician performance and delivery of care.
- 13. The CBC process should be evaluated periodically to measure physician satisfaction, knowledge uptake and intent to maintain or change practice.
- 14. CBC should be used as a tool for continuous improvement.
- 15. The CBC program should not be a mandated requirement for licensure, credentialing, recredentialing, privileging, reimbursement, network participation, employment, or insurance panel participation.

- 16. Actively practicing physicians should be well-represented on specialty boards developing CBC.
- 17. Our AMA will include early career physicians when nominating individuals to the Boards of Directors for ABMS member boards.
- 18. CBC activities and measurement should be relevant to clinical practice.
- 19. The CBC process should be reflective of and consistent with the cost of development and administration of the CBC components, ensure a fair fee structure, and not present a barrier to patient care.
- 20. Any assessment should be used to guide physicians' self-directed study.
- 21. Specific content-based feedback after any assessment tests should be provided to physicians in a timely manner.
- 22. There should be multiple options for how an assessment could be structured to accommodate different learning styles.
- 23. Physicians with lifetime board certification should not be required to seek recertification.
- 24. No qualifiers or restrictions should be placed on diplomates with lifetime board certification recognized by the ABMS related to their participation in CBC.
- 25. Members of our House of Delegates are encouraged to increase their awareness of and participation in the proposed changes to physician self-regulation through their specialty organizations and other professional membership groups.
- 26. The initial certification status of time-limited diplomates shall be listed and publicly available on all American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) and ABMS Member Boards websites and physician certification databases. The names and initial certification status of time-limited diplomates shall not be removed from ABMS and ABMS Member Boards websites or physician certification databases even if the diplomate chooses not to participate in CBC.
- 27. Our AMA will continue to work with the national medical specialty societies to advocate for the physicians of America to receive value in the services they purchase for Continuing Board Certification from their specialty boards. Value in CBC should include cost effectiveness with full financial transparency, respect for physicians' time and their patient care commitments, alignment of CBC requirements with other regulator and payer requirements, and adherence to an evidence basis for both CBC content and processes.

(9) RESOLUTION 312 – REPORTING OF RESIDENCY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 312 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association work with appropriate stakeholders to encourage that residency programs annually publish and share with FREIDA and other appropriate stakeholders, (a) self-identified and other demographic data, including but not limited to the composition of their program over the last 5 years by age; gender identity, URM historically marginalized, minoritized, or excluded status; sexual orientation and gender identity; and LGBTQIA+ status; (b) parental and family leave policies; and (c) the number and/or proportion of residents who have utilized parental or family leave in the past 5 years (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 312 be <u>amended by</u> <u>deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education and other relevant stakeholders to annually collect data on pregnancy, childbirth, and parenthood from all accredited US residency programs and publish this data with disaggregation by gender identity and specialty. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Policy H-405.960 be <u>amended by addition</u>, to read as follows:

AMA adopts as policy the following guidelines for, and encourages the implementation of, Parental, Family and Medical Necessity Leave for Medical Students and Physicians:

1. Our AMA urges medical schools, residency training programs, medical specialty boards, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and medical group practices to incorporate and/or encourage

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development of leave policies, including parental, family, and medical leave policies, as part of the physician's standard benefit agreement.

- 2. Recommended components of parental leave policies for medical students and physicians include: (a) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (b) category of leave credited; (c) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (d) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave, and who pays the premium; (e) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (f) how much time must be made up in order to be considered board eligible; (g) whether make-up whether will be paid; (h) schedule accommodations are allowed; and (i) leave policy for adoption.
- 3. AMA policy is expanded to include physicians in practice, reading as follows: (a) residency program directors and group practice administrators should review federal law concerning maternity leave for guidance in developing policies to assure that pregnant physicians are allowed the same sick leave or disability benefits as those physicians who are ill or disabled; (b) staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in other physicians' workloads, particularly in residency programs; and (c) physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave without the loss of status.
- 4. Our AMA encourages medical schools, residency programs, specialty boards, and medical group practices to incorporate into their parental leave policies a six-week minimum leave allowance, with the understanding that no parent should be required to take a minimum leave.
- 5. Residency program directors should review federal and state law for guidance in developing policies for parental, family, and medical leave.
- 6. Medical students and physicians who are unable to work because of pregnancy, childbirth, and other related medical conditions should be entitled to such leave and other benefits on the same basis as other physicians who are temporarily unable to work for other medical reasons.
- 7. Residency programs should develop written policies on parental leave, family leave, and medical leave for physicians. Such written policies should include the

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following elements: (a) leave policy for birth or adoption; (b) duration of leave allowed before and after delivery; (c) category of leave credited (e.g., sick, vacation, parental, unpaid leave, short term disability); (d) whether leave is paid or unpaid; (e) whether provision is made for continuation of insurance benefits during leave and who pays for premiums; (f) whether sick leave and vacation time may be accrued from year to year or used in advance; (g) extended leave for resident physicians with extraordinary and longterm personal or family medical tragedies for periods of up to one year, without loss of previously accepted residency positions, for devastating conditions such as terminal illness, permanent disability, or complications of pregnancy that threaten maternal or fetal life; (h) how time can be made up in order for a resident physician to be considered board eligible; (i) what period of leave would result in a resident physician being required to complete an extra or delayed year of training; (j) whether time spent in making up a leave will be paid; and (k) whether schedule accommodations are allowed, such as reduced hours, no night call, modified rotation schedules, and permanent part-time scheduling.

- 8. Our AMA endorses the concept of equal parental leave for birth and adoption as a benefit for resident physicians, medical students, and physicians in practice regardless of gender or gender identity.
- 9. Staffing levels and scheduling are encouraged to be flexible enough to allow for coverage without creating intolerable increases in the workloads of other physicians, particularly those in residency programs.
- 10. Physicians should be able to return to their practices or training programs after taking parental leave, family leave, or medical leave without the loss of status.
- 11. Residency program directors must assist residents in identifying their specific requirements (for example, the number of months to be made up) because of leave for eligibility for board certification and must notify residents on leave if they are in danger of falling below minimal requirements for board eligibility. Program directors must give these residents a complete list of requirements to be completed in order to retain board eligibility.
- 12. Our AMA encourages flexibility in residency training programs, incorporating parental leave and alternative schedules for pregnant house staff.

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13. In order to accommodate leave protected by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, our AMA encourages all specialties within the American Board of Medical Specialties to allow graduating residents to extend training up to 12 weeks after the traditional residency completion date while still maintaining board eligibility in that year.

14. These policies as above should be freely available online through FREIDA and in writing to all applicants to medical school, residency or fellowship.

RECOMMENDATION D:

Resolution 312 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 312 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association work with appropriate stakeholders to encourage that residency programs annually publish and share with FREIDA and other appropriate stakeholders, (a) demographic data, including but not limited to the composition of their program over the last 5 years by age, gender identity, URM status, and LGBTQIA+ status; (b) parental and family leave policies; and (c) the number and/or proportion of residents who have utilized parental or family leave in the past 5 years (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education and other relevant stakeholders to annually collect data on pregnancy, childbirth, and parenthood from all accredited US residency programs and publish this data with disaggregation by gender identity and specialty. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard supportive testimony for the intent of this item, which is intended to encourage transparency. The author noted the value in having such data available during the decision-making process, while also acknowledging the importance of protecting privacy. Regarding clause (a) of the first resolve, your Reference Committee discussed the sensitivity of some of the data listed in the first resolve and therefore recommended that "self-identified" be added. Further, your Reference Committee recommended reordering the data points such that "gender identity" and "sexual orientation" are adjacent, and recommended changing "URM" to "historically marginalized, minoritized, or excluded," in keeping with the AMA and AAMC's resource, "Advancing Health Equity: A Guide to Language, Narrative and Concepts." In lieu of clause (b), your Reference Committee recommends that AMA Policy H-405.960 be amended to include "FREIDA." Your Reference Committee also recommends striking clause (c) due to legal and privacy concerns.

Regarding the second resolve, your Reference Committee recommends that "pregnancy" be stricken, given the privacy concerns and inappropriate nature of requesting this information. With these revisions, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 312 be adopted as amended.

(10) RESOLUTION 313 – REQUEST A TWO-YEAR DELAY IN ACCME CHANGES TO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY RECOGNITION PROGRAM

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 313 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association collaborate with Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) with a goal to secure a two-year delay in the implementation of any changes to the state medical society accreditor program until such time that a mutual agreement can be reached. During that time, AMA, ACCME and state medical societies will work collaboratively to study the impact and unintended consequences of the proposed action and to create a plan that is in the best interests of all parties, including the continuing medical education providers currently accredited by state medical societies. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 313 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 313 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association collaborate with Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) with a goal to secure a two-year delay in the implementation of any changes to the state medical society accreditor program. During that time, AMA, ACCME and state medical societies will work collaboratively to study the impact and unintended consequences of the proposed action and to create a plan that is in the best interests of all parties, including the continuing medical education providers currently accredited by state medical societies. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Online testimony from the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) noted that this topic will be addressed as a key agenda item at its annual meeting with the state medical societies next month; therefore, they asked that the AMA not act on this resolution at this time. Further testimony supportive of the resolution expressed several concerns, such as the impact on education in rural areas and in less populous states; the arbitrary nature of the ACCME's proposed changes to the state medical society programs and lack of data linking the number of programs in a given state to the quality of these programs; and an implementation date that does not allow sufficient time for affected states to assess and address the impact of the proposed changes. Testimony expressed urgency to address this matter. Your Reference Committee concurs with the concerns

raised and recommends striking "two-year" and adding language requiring mutual agreement among all parties. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 313 be adopted as amended.

(11) RESOLUTION 316 – RECOGNIZING SPECIALTY CERTIFICATIONS FOR PHYSICIANS

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 316 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-275.926, "Medical Specialty Board Certification Standards," by addition to read as follows:

- (1) Opposes any action, regardless of intent, that appears likely to confuse the public about the unique credentials of American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) or American Osteopathic Association Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists (AOA-BOS) board certified physicians in any medical specialty, or take advantage of the prestige of any medical specialty for purposes contrary to the public good and safety.
- (2) Opposes any action, regardless of intent, by organizations providing board certification for non-physicians that appears likely to confuse the public about the unique credentials of medical specialty board certification or take advantage of the prestige of medical specialty board certification for purposes contrary to the public good and safety.
- (3) Continues to work with other medical organizations to educate the profession and the public about the ABMS and AOA-BOS board certification process. It is AMA policy that when the equivalency of board certification must be determined, the certification program must first meet industry accepted standards for certification that include both 1) a process for defining specialty-specific standards for knowledge and skills and 2) offer an independent, external assessment of knowledge and skills for both initial certification and recertification in the medical specialty. In addition, accepted standards, such as those adopted by state medical boards or the Essentials for Approval of Examining Boards in Medical Specialties, will be utilized for that determination.
- (4) Opposes discrimination against physicians based solely on lack of ABMS or equivalent AOA-BOS

board certification, or where board certification is one of the criteria considered for purposes of measuring quality of care, determining eligibility to contract with managed care entities, eligibility to receive hospital staff or other clinical privileges, ascertaining competence to practice medicine, or for other purposes. Our AMA also opposes discrimination that may occur against physicians involved in the board certification process, including those who are in a clinical practice period for the specified minimum period of time that must be completed prior to taking the board certifying examination.

- (5) Advocates for nomenclature to better distinguish those physicians who are in the board certification pathway from those who are not.
- (6) Encourages member boards of the ABMS to adopt measures aimed at mitigating the financial burden on residents related to specialty board fees and fee procedures, including shorter preregistration periods, lower fees and easier payment terms. (Modify Current HOD Policy); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 316 be <u>amended by</u> addition and deletion, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, that our AMA advocate for federal and state legislatures, federal and state regulators, physician credentialing organizations, hospitals, <u>and</u> other health care stakeholders and the public to define physician board certification as establishing specialty-specific standards for knowledge and skills, using an independent assessment process to determine the acquisition of knowledge and skills for initial certification and recertification. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 316 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 316 adopted as amended

The first Resolve of Resolution 316 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-275.926, "Medical Specialty Board Certification Standards," by addition, to read as follows:

- (1) Opposes any action, regardless of intent, that appears likely to confuse the public about the unique credentials of American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) or American Osteopathic Association Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists (AOA-BOS) board certified physicians in any medical specialty, or take advantage of the prestige of any medical specialty for purposes contrary to the public good and safety.
- (2) Opposes any action, regardless of intent, by organizations providing board certification for non-physicians that appears likely to confuse the public about the unique credentials of medical specialty board certification or take advantage of the prestige of medical specialty board certification for purposes contrary to the public good and safety.
- (3) Continues to work with other medical organizations to educate the profession and the public about the ABMS and AOA-BOS board certification process. It is AMA policy that when the equivalency of board certification must be determined, the certification program must first meet industry accepted standards for certification that include both 1) a process for defining specialty-specific standards for knowledge and skills and 2) offer an independent, external assessment of knowledge and skills for both initial certification and recertification or continuous certification in the medical specialty. In addition, accepted standards, such as those adopted by state medical boards or the Essentials for Approval of Examining Boards in Medical Specialties, will be utilized for that determination.
- (4) Opposes discrimination against physicians based solely on lack of ABMS or equivalent AOA-BOS board certification, or where board certification is one of the criteria considered for purposes of measuring quality of care, determining eligibility to contract with managed care entities, eligibility to receive hospital staff or other clinical privileges, ascertaining competence to practice medicine, or for other purposes. Our AMA also opposes discrimination that may occur against physicians involved in the board certification process, including those who are in a clinical practice period for the specified minimum period of time that must be

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- completed prior to taking the board certifying examination.
- (5) Advocates for nomenclature to better distinguish those physicians who are in the board certification pathway from those who are not.
- (6) Encourages member boards of the ABMS to adopt measures aimed at mitigating the financial burden on residents related to specialty board fees and fee procedures, including shorter preregistration periods, lower fees and easier payment terms. (Modify Current HOD Policy); and be it further

The second Resolve of Resolution 316 be referred.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-275.926, "Medical Specialty Board Certification Standards," by addition to read as follows:

- Opposes any action, regardless of intent, that appears likely to confuse the public about the unique credentials of American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) or American Osteopathic Association Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists (AOA-BOS) board certified physicians in any medical specialty, or take advantage of the prestige of any medical specialty for purposes contrary to the public good and safety.
- 2) Opposes any action, regardless of intent, by organizations providing board certification for non-physicians that appears likely to confuse the public about the unique credentials of medical specialty board certification or take advantage of the prestige of medical specialty board certification for purposes contrary to the public good and safety.
- 3) Continues to work with other medical organizations to educate the profession and the public about the ABMS and AOA-BOS board certification process. It is AMA policy that when the equivalency of board certification must be determined, the certification program must first meet industry standards for certification that include both 1) a process for defining specialty-specific standards for knowledge and skills and 2) offer an independent, external assessment of knowledge and skills for both initial certification and recertification in the medical specialty. In addition, accepted standards, such as those adopted by state medical boards or the Essentials for Approval of Examining Boards in Medical Specialties, will be utilized for that determination.
- 4) Opposes discrimination against physicians based solely on lack of ABMS or equivalent AOA-BOS board certification, or where board certification is one of the criteria considered for purposes of measuring quality of care, determining eligibility to contract with managed care entities, eligibility to receive hospital staff or other clinical privileges, ascertaining competence to practice medicine, or for other purposes. Our AMA also opposes discrimination that may occur against physicians involved in the board certification process, including those who are in a clinical practice period for the specified minimum period of time that must be completed prior to taking the board certifying examination.
- 5) Advocates for nomenclature to better distinguish those physicians who are in the board certification pathway from those who are not.

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6) Encourages member boards of the ABMS to adopt measures aimed at mitigating the financial burden on residents related to specialty board fees and fee procedures, including shorter preregistration periods, lower fees and easier payment terms. (Modify Current HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, that our AMA advocate for federal and state legislatures, federal and state regulators, physician credentialing organizations, hospitals, other health care stakeholders and the public to define physician board certification as establishing specialty-specific standards for knowledge and skills, using an independent assessment process to determine the acquisition of knowledge and skills for initial certification and recertification. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Live testimony expressed support for this resolution and acknowledged the complexities of this issue. Further testimony recommended clarifying that this resolution addresses "initial and continuing certification." In clause (3) of the first resolve, your Reference Committee recommended that the term "industry" be stricken, given its lack of definition, and replaced by "accepted." For the second resolve, testimony from the Council on Medical Education recommended removal of "and the public"; the author concurred with this amendment. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 316 be adopted as amended.

(12)RESOLUTION 317 - SUPPORT FOR GME TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 317 be amended by addition and deletion, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That AMA policy H-295.923, "Medical Training and Termination of Pregnancy," be amended by addition and deletion, to read as follows:

Medical Training and Termination of Pregnancy

- 1. Our AMA supports the education of medical students, residents and young physicians about the need for physicians who provide termination of pregnancy services, the medical and public health importance of access to safe termination of pregnancy, and the medical, ethical, legal and psychological principles associated with termination of pregnancy.
- 2. Our AMA supports will advocate for the availability of abortion education and hands-on clinical exposure to medication and procedural abortion procedures for termination of pregnancy, including medication

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abortions, for medical students and resident/fellow physicians and opposes efforts to interfere with or restrict the availability of this education and training.

3. In the event that medication and procedural abortion are limited or illegal in a home institution, our AMA will supports pathways for medical students and resident/fellow physicians to receive this training at another location, including cost subsidization, to ensure trainees traveling to another program have hands-on training in medication and procedural abortion, and will advocate for legal protections for both trainees who cross state lines to receive education on reproductive health services, including medication and procedural abortion, as well as the institutions facilitating these opportunities.

4. Our AMA will advocate for funding for institutions that provide clinical training on reproductive health services, including medication and procedural abortion, to medical students and resident/fellow physicians from other programs, so that they can expand their capacity to accept out-of-state medical students and resident/fellow physicians seeking this training.

35. Our AMA encourages the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education to consistently enforce compliance with the standardization of abortion training opportunities as per the requirements set forth by the relevant Residency Review Committees Review Committee for Obstetrics and Gynecology and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' recommendations; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA reaffirm policies H-100.948 "Supporting Access to Mifepristone (Mifeprex)" and H-425.969 "Support for Access to Preventive and Reproductive Health Services"; and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

AMA Policy D-5.999 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u>, to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That AMA Policy D-5.999, "Preserving Access to Reproductive Health Services," be amended by addition, to read as follows:

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Our AMA: (1) recognizes that healthcare, including reproductive health services like contraception and abortion, is a human right; (2) opposes limitations on access to evidence-based reproductive health services, including fertility treatments, contraception, and abortion; (3) will work with interested state medical societies and medical specialty societies to vigorously advocate for broad, equitable access to reproductive including fertility services, treatments, contraception, and abortion; (4) supports shared decision-making between patients and their physicians regarding reproductive healthcare; (5) opposes any effort to undermine the basic medical principle that clinical assessments, such as viability of the pregnancy and safety of the pregnant person, are determinations to be made only by healthcare professionals with their patients; (6) opposes the imposition of criminal and civil penalties or other retaliatory efforts against patient advocates, physicians, healthcare workers, and health systems for receiving, assisting in, referring patients to, or providing reproductive health services; (7) will advocate for legal protections for patients who cross state lines to receive reproductive health services, including contraception and abortion, or who receive medications for contraception and abortion from across state lines, and legal protections for those that provide, support, or refer patients to these services; (8) will advocate for legal protections for medical students and physicians who cross state lines to receive education in or deliver reproductive health services, including contraception and abortion, and (89) will review the AMA policy compendium and recommend policies which should be amended or rescinded to reflect these core values, with report back at the 2022 Interim Meeting.

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 317 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 317 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That AMA policy H-295.923, "Medical Training and Termination of Pregnancy," be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Medical Training and Termination of Pregnancy

1. Our AMA supports the education of medical students, residents and young physicians about the need for physicians who provide termination of pregnancy

services, the medical and public health importance of access to safe termination of pregnancy, and the medical, ethical, legal and psychological principles associated with termination of pregnancy.

- 2. Our AMA supports will advocate for the availability of abortion education and hands-on exposure to medication and procedural abortion procedures for termination of pregnancy, including medication abortions, for medical students and resident/fellow physicians and opposes efforts to interfere with or restrict the availability of this education and training.
- 3. In the event that medication and procedural abortion are limited or illegal in a home institution, our AMA supports pathways, including cost subsidization, to ensure trainees traveling to another program have hands-on training in medication and procedural abortion, and will advocate for legal protections for both trainees who cross state lines to receive education on reproductive health services, including medication and procedural abortion, as well as the institutions facilitating these opportunities.
- 3<u>4</u>. Our AMA encourages the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education to consistently enforce compliance with the standardization of abortion training opportunities as per the requirements set forth by the <u>relevant Residency Review Committees</u> Review Committee for Obstetrics and Gynecology and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' recommendations.; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA reaffirm policies H-100.948 "Supporting Access to Mifepristone (Mifeprex)" and H-425.969 "Support for Access to Preventive and Reproductive Health Services."

Your Reference Committee heard live testimony on this item that indicated strong support for the intent of this resolution and the need to support such medical training. Testimony noted great concern regarding lack of training in certain states, given new restrictions and the impact on competency, as the implications could go beyond availability of abortion services. Your Reference Committee reviewed the amendments offered and gave careful consideration to terminology. The Council on Medical Education offered amendments to the second clause of AMA policy H-295.923 including removal of "hands-on"; your Reference Committee agreed with the Council's amendments and recommended replacing "hands-on" with "clinical." For the third and fourth clauses, the Council offered amended language; your Reference Committee concurred and further recommended adding "fellows" after "residents" in the latter part of the sentence, changing "support" to "advocate" to strengthen the ask. In addition, the revised resolution calls for funding to support institutions that provide this training and therefore minimize the costs to the resident and sponsoring institution. Further, your Reference Committee recommended that AMA Policy D-5.999, "Preserving Access to Reproductive Health Services," be amended by the addition of a new clause to advocate for legal protections for medical students and physicians who cross state lines to receive education in or provide reproductive health services, including contraception and abortion. Therefore your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 317 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDED FOR REAFFIRMATION IN LIEU OF

(13) RESOLUTION 307 – FAIR COMPENSATION OF RESIDENTS AND FELLOWS

RECOMMENDATION:

Policy H-310.912 and H-305.930 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 307.

HOD ACTION: Policy H-310.912 and H-305.930 reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 307

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for increasing the Resident and Fellow salary substantially (by at least 50% of current levels or better), along with all benefits including retirement benefits with institutional match as available to institutional administration, and peg yearly salary increase thereafter to COLA (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for enhanced and uniform payment per resident and fellow for all educational and training institutions across the country (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA amend the Residents and Fellows Bill of Rights: H-310.912 (last modified 2022) accordingly. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. The author stated that teaching hospitals receive labor at well below market value. Despite significant sentiment for the spirit of the resolution, testimony reflected numerous concerns with its details. For example, the resolution's proposed increase in salaries of 50 percent could have the adverse consequence of lowering the total number of resident/fellow physician slots, with obvious negative implications for the physician workforce. Programs in smaller community hospitals could experience significant negative repercussions, due to insufficient resources and impact on meeting service needs. Other testimony noted concerns with the phrase "uniform payment" in the second resolve, in that the cost of living varies significantly based on geographic location. In response to concerns, the author proposed an amendment to the item, which, serendipitously, is nearly the same as existing Policy H-305.930. Accordingly, your Reference Committee urges reaffirmation of this policy, as well as H-310.912, in lieu of Resolution 307.

Policy recommended for reaffirmation:

H-310.912, "Residents and Fellows' Bill of Rights"

1. Our AMA continues to advocate for improvements in the ACGME Institutional and Common Program Requirements that support AMA policies as follows: a) adequate financial support for and guaranteed leave to attend professional meetings; b) submission of training verification information to requesting

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agencies within 30 days of the request; c) adequate compensation with consideration to local cost-of-living factors and years of training, and to include the orientation period; d) health insurance benefits to include dental and vision services; e) paid leave for all purposes (family, educational, vacation, sick) to be no less than six weeks per year; and f) stronger due process guidelines.

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- 2. Our AMA encourages the ACGME to ensure access to educational programs and curricula as necessary to facilitate a deeper understanding by resident physicians of the US health care system and to increase their communication skills.
- 3. Our AMA regularly communicates to residency and fellowship programs and other GME stakeholders this Resident/Fellows Physicians' Bill of Rights.
- 4. Our AMA: a) will promote residency and fellowship training programs to evaluate their own institution's process for repayment and develop a leaner approach. This includes disbursement of funds by direct deposit as opposed to a paper check and an online system of applying for funds; b) encourages a system of expedited repayment for purchases of \$200 or less (or an equivalent institutional threshold), for example through payment directly from their residency and fellowship programs (in contrast to following traditional workflow for reimbursement); and c) encourages training programs to develop a budget and strategy for planned expenses versus unplanned expenses, where planned expenses should be estimated using historical data, and should include trainee reimbursements for items such as educational materials, attendance at conferences, and entertaining applicants. Payment in advance or within one month of document submission is strongly recommended.
- 5. Our AMA will partner with ACGME and other relevant stakeholders to encourage training programs to reduce financial burdens on residents and fellows by providing employee benefits including, but not limited to, on-call meal allowances, transportation support, relocation stipends, and childcare services.
- 6. Our AMA will work with the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) and other relevant stakeholders to amend the ACGME Common Program Requirements to allow flexibility in the specialty-specific ACGME program requirements enabling specialties to require salary reimbursement or "protected time" for resident and fellow education by "core faculty," program directors, and assistant/associate program directors.
- 7. Our AMA encourages teaching institutions to offer retirement plan options, retirement plan matching, financial advising and personal finance education.
- 8. Our AMA adopts the following "Residents and Fellows' Bill of Rights" as applicable to all resident and fellow physicians in ACGME-accredited training programs:

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RESIDENT/FELLOW PHYSICIANS' BILL OF RIGHTS

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Residents and fellows have a right to:

A. An education that fosters professional development, takes priority over service, and leads to independent practice.

With regard to education, residents and fellows should expect: (1) A graduate medical education experience that facilitates their professional and ethical development, to include regularly scheduled didactics for which they are released from clinical duties. Service obligations should not interfere with educational opportunities and clinical education should be given priority over service obligations; (2) Faculty who devote sufficient time to the educational program to fulfill their teaching and supervisory responsibilities; (3) Adequate clerical and clinical support services that minimize the extraneous, timeconsuming work that draws attention from patient care issues and offers no educational value; (4) 24-hour per day access to information resources to educate themselves further about appropriate patient care; and (5) Resources that will allow them to pursue scholarly activities to include financial support and education leave to attend professional meetings.

B. Appropriate supervision by qualified physician faculty with progressive resident responsibility toward independent practice.

With regard to supervision, residents and fellows must be ultimately supervised by physicians who are adequately qualified and allow them to assume progressive responsibility appropriate to their level of education, competence, and experience. In instances where clinical education is provided by nonphysicians, there must be an identified physician supervisor providing indirect supervision, along with mechanisms for reporting inappropriate, non-physician supervision to the training program, sponsoring institution or ACGME as appropriate.

C. Regular and timely feedback and evaluation based on valid assessments of resident performance.

With regard to evaluation and assessment processes, residents and fellows should expect: (1) Timely and substantive evaluations during each rotation in which their competence is objectively assessed by faculty who have directly supervised their work; (2) To evaluate the faculty and the program confidentially and in writing at least once annually and expect that the training program will address deficiencies revealed by these evaluations in a timely fashion; (3) Access to their training file and to be made aware of the contents of their file on annual basis; and (4) Training programs to complete primary verification/credentialing forms and recredentialing forms, apply all required signatures to the forms, and then have the forms permanently secured in their educational files at the completion of training or a period of training and, when requested by any organization involved in credentialing process, ensure the submission of those documents to the requesting organization within thirty days of the request.

D. A safe and supportive workplace with appropriate facilities.

With regard to the workplace, residents and fellows should have access to: (1) A safe workplace that enables them to fulfill their clinical duties and educational obligations; (2) Secure, clean, and comfortable on-call rooms and parking

facilities which are secure and well-lit; (3) Opportunities to participate on committees whose actions may affect their education, patient care, workplace, or contract.

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4 5 6 E. Adequate compensation and benefits that provide for resident well-being and health.

(1) With regard to contracts, residents and fellows should receive: a. Information about the interviewing residency or fellowship program including a copy of the currently used contract clearly outlining the conditions for (re)appointment, details of remuneration, specific responsibilities including call obligations, and a detailed protocol for handling any grievance; and b. At least four months advance notice of contract non-renewal and the reason for non-renewal.

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(2) With regard to compensation, residents and fellows should receive: a. Compensation for time at orientation; and b. Salaries commensurate with their level of training and experience. Compensation should reflect cost of living differences based on local economic factors, such as housing, transportation, and energy costs (which affect the purchasing power of wages), and include appropriate adjustments for changes in the cost of living.

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(3) With regard to benefits, residents and fellows must be fully informed of and should receive: a. Quality and affordable comprehensive medical, mental health, dental, and vision care for residents and their families, as well as retirement plan options, professional liability insurance and disability insurance to all residents for disabilities resulting from activities that are part of the educational program; b. An institutional written policy on and education in the signs of excessive fatigue, clinical depression, substance abuse and dependence, and other physician impairment issues; c. Confidential access to mental health and substance abuse services; d. A guaranteed, predetermined amount of paid vacation leave, sick leave, family and medical educational/professional leave during each year in their training program, the total amount of which should not be less than six weeks; e. Leave in compliance with the Family and Medical Leave Act; and f. The conditions under which sleeping quarters, meals and laundry or their equivalent are to be provided.

F. Clinical and educational work hours that protect patient safety and facilitate resident well-being and education.

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With regard to clinical and educational work hours, residents and fellows should experience: (1) A reasonable work schedule that is in compliance with clinical and educational work hour requirements set forth by the ACGME; and (2) Athome call that is not so frequent or demanding such that rest periods are significantly diminished or that clinical and educational work hour requirements are effectively circumvented. Refer to AMA Policy H-310.907, "Resident/Fellow Clinical and Educational Work Hours," for more information.

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G. Due process in cases of allegations of misconduct or poor performance.

42 43 44 With regard to the complaints and appeals process, residents and fellows should have the opportunity to defend themselves against any allegations presented against them by a patient, health professional, or training program in accordance with the due process guidelines established by the AMA.

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H. Access to and protection by institutional and accreditation authorities when reporting violations.

With regard to reporting violations to the ACGME, residents and fellows should: (1) Be informed by their program at the beginning of their training and again at each semi-annual review of the resources and processes available within the residency program for addressing resident concerns or complaints, including the program director, Residency Training Committee, and the designated institutional official; (2) Be able to file a formal complaint with the ACGME to address program violations of residency training requirements without fear of recrimination and with the guarantee of due process; and (3) Have the opportunity to address their concerns about the training program through confidential channels, including the ACGME concern process and/or the annual ACGME Resident Survey.

9. Our AMA will work with the ACGME and other relevant stakeholders to advocate for ways to defray additional costs related to residency and fellowship training, including essential amenities and/or high cost specialty-specific equipment required to perform clinical duties.

10. Our AMA believes that healthcare trainee salary, benefits, and overall compensation should, at minimum, reflect length of pre-training education, hours worked, and level of independence and complexity of care allowed by an individual's training program (for example when comparing physicians in training and midlevel providers at equal postgraduate training levels).

11. The Residents and Fellows' Bill of Rights will be prominently published online on the AMA website and disseminated to residency and fellowship programs.

12. Our AMA will distribute and promote the Residents and Fellows' Bill of Rights online and individually to residency and fellowship training programs and encourage changes to institutional processes that embody these principles.

H-305.930, "Residents' Salaries"

Our AMA supports appropriate increases in resident salaries.

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF

(14) RESOLUTION 311 – SUPPORTING A HYBRID RESIDENCY AND FELLOWSHIP INTERVIEW PROCESS

RECOMMENDATION:

Alternate Resolution 311 be <u>adopted in lieu of</u> Resolution 311, to read as follows:

SUPPORT HYBRID INTERVIEW TECHNIQUES FOR ENTRY TO GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with relevant stakeholders to study the advantages and disadvantages of an online medical school interview option for future medical school applicants, including but not limited to financial implications and potential solutions, long term success, and well-being of students and residents (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage appropriate stakeholders, such as the Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Intealth, and Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, to study the feasibility and utility of videoconferencing for graduate medical education (GME) interviews and examine interviewee and program perspectives on incorporating videoconferencing as an adjunct to GME interviews, in order to guide the development of equitable protocols for expansion of hybrid GME interviews (Directive to Take Action).

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 311 <u>adopted in lieu of</u> Resolution 311

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support incorporating virtual interviews as a component to the residency and fellowship interview process as a means to increase interviewing efficiency (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with appropriate stakeholders, such as the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, to study interviewee and program perspectives on incorporating videoconferencing as an adjunct to residency and fellowship interviews, in order to guide the development of protocols for expansion of hybrid residency and fellowship interviews. (Directive to Take Action)

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Your Reference Committee reviewed live and online testimony regarding this item. Testimony was supportive of the second resolve seeking study. Testimony also favored study of the first resolve, noting that data derived from the study of interviewee and program perspectives, per the second resolve, could help to inform how to best address the first resolve. The Council on Medical Education supported study of both resolves and recommended amendments, offering substitute language for the first resolve to study the advantages and disadvantages of an online medical school interview option for future medical school applicants, and amending the second resolve with clarifying language. The author of the resolution supported the Council's recommendations. In the second resolve, testimony recommended adding the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine and Intealth (the parent organization of the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates) to the relevant stakeholders. Your Reference Committee recommended retitling the resolution for clarity, as the current wording could be misconstrued as a joint process for entry to residency and fellowship. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 311 be adopted as amended.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES (1-22)

Report of Reference Committee F

Cheryl Gibson Fountain, MD, Chair

Your Reference Committee recommends the following consent calendar for acceptance:

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

1. Board of Trustees Report 7 - Transparency of Resolution Fiscal Notes

2. Speakers' Report 1 - Election Committee-Interim Report

3. Report of the House of Delegates Committee on the Compensation of the Officers

4. Council on Long Range Planning and Development Report 1 - Senior Physicians Section Five-Year Review

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED

5. Board of Trustees Report 2 - Further Action to Respond to the Gun Violence Public Health Crisis

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL

6. Board of Trustees Report 9 - Employed Physicians

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL FOR DECISION

 7. Resolution 602 - Finding Cities for Future AMA Conventions/Meetings

8. Resolution 607 - Accountability for Election Rules Violations

9. Resolution 609 - AMA Declares its Support for Turkish Physicians Imprisoned in

RECOMMENDED FOR NOT ADOPTION

10. Board of Trustees Report 8 - The Resolution Committee as a Standing Committee of the House

Turkey in Violation of their Human and Professional Rights

11. Resolution 601 - AMA Withdraw its Organizational Strategic Plan to Embed Racial Justice and Advance Health Equity

Resolution 606 - Patient-Centered Health Equity Strategic Plan and Sustainable
 Funding

Amendments

If you wish to propose an amendment to an item of business, click here: Submit New Amendment

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

(1) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 7 - TRANSPARENCY OF RESOLUTION FISCAL NOTES

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation in Board of Trustees Report 7 be adopted, and the remainder of the Report be filed.

HOD ACTION: Recommendation in Board of Trustees Report 7 adopted and the remainder of the Report filed

Your Board of Trustees recommends that Resolution 608 not be adopted, and the remainder of the report be filed.

One individual commented on the online forum in opposition to the Board report and proposed that AMA policy G-600.061 be amended to exclude from fiscal notes resolutions that contain only advocacy statements, albeit advocacy has fiscal implications.

Your Reference Committee extends its appreciation to the Board of Trustees for providing comprehensive details regarding the development of fiscal notes and recommends that Board of Trustees Report 7 be adopted.

(2) SPEAKERS' REPORT 1 - ELECTION COMMITTEE – INTERIM REPORT

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Speakers' Report 1 be <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the Report be <u>filed</u>.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Speakers' Report 1 adopted and the remainder of the Report filed

It is recommended that the following recommendations be adopted, and the remainder of the report filed.

1. That Policy D-610.998, Paragraph 5, be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

In accordance with Bylaw 2.13.7, the Speaker shall appoint an Election Committee of $7 \, \underline{9}$ individuals for 1-year terms (maximum tenure of 4 consecutive terms and a lifetime maximum tenure of 8 terms) to report to the Speaker. These individuals would agree not to be directly involved in a campaign during their tenure and would be appointed from various regions, specialties, sections, and interest groups. The primary role of the committee would be to work with the Speakers to adjudicate any election complaint. Additional roles to be determined by the Speaker and could include

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40 41 42 monitoring election reforms, considering future campaign modifications and responding to requests from the Speaker for input on election issues that arise. The Speaker and Vice Speaker shall be full members of the Election Committee. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

2. That Policy D-610.998, Paragraph 7, be amended by addition to read as follows:

Campaign violation complaints will be investigated by the Election Committee or a subcommittee thereof with the option of including the Office of General Counsel or the Director of the House of Delegates. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

- 3. That Policy D-610.998, Paragraph 7(a), be amended by addition to read as follows:
 - 7(a). The Committee will collectively determine whether a campaign violation has occurred. As part of the investigation process the Election Committee or its subcommittee shall inform the candidate of the complaint filed and give the candidate the opportunity to respond to the allegation. (Modify Current HOD Policy)
- 4. That Paragraph 7 be amended by addition of a new sub point "b" to read as follows:
 - 7(b) If the complaint implicates a delegation or caucus, the Election Committee or its subcommittee shall inform the chair of the implicated delegation or caucus of the complaint filed and give the implicated delegation or caucus chair(s) the opportunity to answer to the allegation as a part of the investigative process. (Modify Current HOD Policy)
- 5. That amended Policy D-610.998 be widely communicated, including being published in the Election Manual. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was supportive of the report recommendations, which offered language to further clarify and codify the processes followed by the Election Committee. Testimony noted the importance of ensuring due process and minimizing conflicts.

One amendment called for individuals appointed to the election committee to agree to not run for an AMA elected position for at least one year after completing their service on the committee. Your Reference Committee was concerned that this amendment may pose unintended consequences related to the role of the Speaker and Vice Speaker, and believes this will be addressed in the planned report from the Election Task Force which is anticipated next year.

Your Reference Committee recommends that Speakers' Report 1 be adopted.

(3) REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES COMMITTEE ON THE COMPENSATION OF THE OFFICERS

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Report of the House of Delegates Committee on the Compensation of the Officers be adopted and the remainder of the Report be <u>filed</u>.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Report of the House of Delegates Committee on the Compensation of the Officers adopted and the remainder of the Report <u>filed</u>

- 1. That there be no changes to the Officers' compensation for the period beginning July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. (Directive to Take Action.)
- 2. That the remainder of the report be filed.

One individual commented that it has been at least 25 years since the \$750 per year that is allocated for secretarial support was adjusted. No other comments were received.

Your Reference Committee noted the report reflects the annual limit for secretarial support during the Presidential year is \$15,000, and \$5,000 each for the President-Elect, Chair, Chair-Elect, and Immediate Past President. Secretarial expenses incurred by other Officers is \$750 annually and is in addition to administrative support provided by the AMA's Board office.

(4) COUNCIL ON LONG RANGE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1 - SENIOR PHYSICIANS SECTION FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

RECOMMENDATION:

 Recommendation in Council on Long Range Planning and Development Report 1 be <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the Report be <u>filed</u>.

HOD ACTION: Recommendation in Council on Long Range Planning and Development Report 1 <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the Report <u>filed</u>

The Council on Long Range Planning and Development recommends that our American Medical Association renew delineated section status for the Senior Physicians Section through 2027 with the next review no later than the 2027 Interim Meeting and that the remainder of this report be filed. (Directive to Take Action)

In addition to the author's introduction of the report, your Reference Committee received testimony from the Senior Physicians Section emphasizing the importance of

incorporating demographic changes into the representation of the House of Delegates, and thanked the Council for their thoughtful work.

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Your Reference Committee recommends that the recommendations in the Council on Long Range Planning and Development Report be adopted, and the remainder be filed.

IENDED

4		RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMEN
1 2 3 4	(5)	BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 2 - FURTHER ACTION TO RESPOND TO THE GUN VIOLENCE PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS
5 6		RECOMMENDATION A:
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19		Recommendation in Board of Trustees Report 2 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:
		The Board of Trustees recommends that the following be adopted in lieu of Resolution 246-A-22 and that the remainder of the report be filed:
		1. Our AMA will make readily accessible on the AMA website the comprehensive summary of AMA policies, plans, current activities, and progress regarding the public health crisis of firearm violence. (New HOD Policy)
20 21 22 23		2. Our AMA will establish a task force to focus on gun violence prevention including gun-involved suicide. (Directive to Take Action)
24 25 26 27		3. Our AMA will support and consider providing grants to evidence-based firearm violence interruption programs in communities, schools, hospitals, and clinics. (Directive to Take Action)
28 29 30 31		4. Our AMA will collaborate with interested state and specialty societies to increase engagement in litigation related to firearm safety. (Directive to Take Action)
32 33 34 35 36		5. Our AMA will report annually to the House of Delegates on our AMA's efforts relating to legislation, regulation, and litigation at the federal, state, and local levels to prevent gun violence. (Directive to Take Action)
37 38 39		RECOMMENDATION B:
40 41 42 43		Recommendation in Board of Trustees Report 2 be <u>adopted as amended</u> and the remainder of the Report be <u>filed</u> .
43 44		HOD ACTION: Recommendation in Board of Trustees
45		Report 2 adopted as amended and the remainder of the
46		Report <u>filed</u>

The Board of Trustees recommends that the following be adopted in lieu of Resolution 246 and that the remainder of the report be filed:

Our AMA will make readily accessible on the AMA website the comprehensive summary of AMA policies, plans, current activities, and progress regarding the public health crisis of firearm violence. (New HOD Policy)

 Despite testimony from the Board of Trustees emphasizing the current work of the Board towards mitigating gun violence and explaining potential unintended consequences of forming an official task force, there was overwhelming testimony in support of the creation and implementation of a task force on the topic of gun violence. Testimony posits that a task force will demonstrate a commitment to the public in addition to putting the AMA in a position to be a leader among other organizations. Testimony indicated that while current AMA efforts reflect a good start, it is simply not enough to mitigate gun violence. Testimony stressed that not only does gun violence impact patients' lives, health, and mental well-being, but also, it impacts physician safety through mass shooting events at healthcare facilities. Moreover, a task force could enhance the Board of Trustees current efforts to put an end to gun violence in this country.

Your Reference Committee recommends that the report be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL

(6) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 9 - EMPLOYED PHYSICIANS

RECOMMENDATION:

Board of Trustees Report 9 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Board of Trustees Report 9 referred

Your Board of Trustees recommends that the following recommendations be adopted in lieu of Resolution 615-N-21, and that the remainder of this report be filed:

1. That our AMA adopt the following definition of "employed physician":

An employed physician is any non-resident, non-fellow physician who maintains a contractual relationship to provide medical services with an entity from which the physician receives a W-2 to report their income, and in which the physician does not have a controlling interest, either individually or as part of a collective. (New HOD Policy)

2. That our AMA re-examine the representation of employed physicians within the organization and report back at the 2024 Annual Meeting. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony described the definition of employed physician in the report as being inadequate to properly encompass its complexity. Some testimony expressed concerns about the timeline presented in the report. It was suggested to move up the time for a report back sooner than the 2024 Annual Meeting. Your reference committee recommends that the report back be moved up to the Interim 2023 meeting.

Due to differing ideas for amendments, and the complexity in defining "employed physician," your Reference Committee recommends that the Board of Trustees Report be referred to gain a better understanding and thus propose more impactful solutions.

(7) RESOLUTION 602 - FINDING CITIES FOR FUTURE AMA CONVENTIONS/MEETINGS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 602 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 602 referred

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy G-630.140, "Lodging, Meeting Venues, and Social Functions," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

AMA policy on lodging and accommodations includes the following:

- 1. Our AMA supports choosing hotels for its meetings, conferences, and conventions based on size, service, location, cost, and similar factors.
- 2. Our AMA shall attempt, when allocating meeting space, to locate the Section Assembly Meetings in the House of Delegates Meeting hotel or in a hotel in close proximity.
- 3. All meetings and conferences organized and/or primarily sponsored by our AMA will be held in a town, city, county, or state that <u>has regulation or enacted comprehensive</u> legislation requiring smoke-free worksites and public places (including restaurants and bars), unless intended or existing contracts or special circumstances justify an exception to this policy, and our AMA encourages state and local medical societies, national medical specialty societies, and other health organizations to adopt a similar policy.
- 4. It is the policy of our AMA not to hold meetings organized and/or primarily sponsored by our AMA, in cities, counties, or states, or pay member, officer or employee dues in any club, restaurant, or other institution, that has exclusionary policies, including, but not limited to, policies based on, race, color, religion, national origin, ethnic origin, language, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity and gender expression, disability, or age unless intended or existing contracts or special circumstances justify an exception to this policy.
- 5. Our AMA staff will work with facilities where AMA meetings are held to designate an area for breastfeeding and breast pumping.
- 6. All future AMA meetings will be structured to provide accommodations for members and invited attendees who are able to physically attend, but who need assistance in order to meaningfully participate.
- 7. Our AMA will revisit our criteria for selection of hotels and other venues in order to facilitate maximum participation by members and invited attendees with disabilities.
- 8. Our AMA will report back to the HOD by no later than the 2023 Annual Meeting with a plan on how to maximize meeting participation for members and invited attendees with disabilities. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee, as well as those who testified, acknowledge that the selection of future AMA meeting venues is a complex matter due to several AMA policies that restrict venue selection. Additionally, there are a limited number of venues that can accommodate the increasing size of our AMA House of Delegates and its sections without requiring multiple hotels and/or a convention center.

Your Reference Committee believes, and testimony supports, referral of this resolution to allow our AMA Board of Trustees and its management team the opportunity to address any immediate decisions and to provide our House of Delegates with a report back at the 2023 Interim Meeting that outlines options for the future, including but not limited to options for expanding potential venue choices, recommendations for possible policy changes, and the political ramifications of boycotting specific states.

(8) RESOLUTION 607 - ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ELECTION RULES VIOLATIONS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 607 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 607 referred

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association empower the Election Committee to develop a list of appropriate penalties for candidates and caucus/delegation/section leadership who violate election rules (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Election Committee define potential election rule violations as minor (oversight or misinterpretation of rules), moderate (more serious and more likely to affect the outcome of an election), and severe (intentional violation with high likelihood of affecting the outcome of an election) and assign appropriate penalties or actions to remedy the situation and/or report the violation to the House of Delegates (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That any candidate who is deemed to have violated the vote trading election rule be disqualified from the current race as well as any future races at the AMA for a period not less than 2 years, upon the recommendation of the Election Committee and approval of the full House of Delegates (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That any caucus/delegation/section leadership that is found to have engaged in vote trading shall not be allowed to sponsor any candidates for a period not less than 2 years (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That anyone who is deemed by the Election Committee to have knowingly and egregiously violated the vote trading rule be referred to the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs for potential ethics violations. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was generally supportive of identifying penalties for campaign violations. Although testimony emphasized the importance of a fair, transparent process, and the need for due process, there was dissonance on the best approach for codifying penalties.

Testimony noted concerns over the feasibility of developing all necessary disciplinary actions in advance. Further, the testimony was split over the appropriate body to finalize these disciplinary actions.

Your Reference Committee believes that referring Resolution 607 would allow an opportunity to study this issue in an effort to develop the best approach.

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL FOR DECISION

(9) RESOLUTION 609 - AMA DECLARES ITS SUPPORT FOR TURKISH PHYSICIANS IMPRISONED IN TURKEY IN VIOLATION OF THEIR HUMAN AND PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 609 be referred for decision.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 609 referred for decision

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association reaffirms Resolution H-65.991, "Persecution of Physicians for Political Reasons and Participation by Doctors in Violations of Human Rights", and H-65.994, "Medical Care in Countries in Turmoil" (Reaffirm HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA recommends to its Delegation to the World Medical Association (WMA) to offer AMA's assistance to the WMA with efforts to free unjustly imprisoned health professionals and to preserve the independence of the Turkish Medical Association (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the AMA will write to the U.S. Secretary of State to express AMA's concerns and to ask the Secretary to intervene in support of these Turkish health professionals and the independence of the Turkish Medical Association. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee received testimony highlighting the urgency of acting swiftly in support of our Turkish colleagues and the Turkish Medical Association. Additional testimony from our Board of Trustees indicated that referral for decision of this item would allow for amplification of our AMA voice through our AMA delegation to the World Medical Association. For these reasons, your Reference Committee recommends support for the requested referral for decision.

RECOMMENDED FOR NOT ADOPTION

(10) BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT 8 - THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE AS A STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation in Board of Trustees Report 8 <u>not be adopted</u> and the remainder of the Report be <u>filed</u>.

HOD ACTION: Recommendation in Board of Trustees Report 8 <u>not adopted</u> and the remainder of the Report <u>filed</u>

Your Board of Trustees offers the following recommendation to be adopted in lieu of Resolutions 605-N-21 and 619-A-22 and the remainder of the report filed.

That the Board of Trustees prepare a report for consideration at the 2023 Annual Meeting recommending a trial of a resolution committee, including the make-up and operation of the committee and create measures of fairness and effectiveness of the trial. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony overwhelmingly opposed the recommendation to conduct a trial of a Resolution Committee. Several concerns associated with a resolution committee were cited, including: diminished ability for minority perspectives to be heard; potential for creating another backlog of resolutions after trial completion; limited debate on topics that could signal emerging problems or issues of concern; compromised adherence to the democratic process; and reduced member engagement in the policy process.

In addition, testimony indicated that many time-sensitive resolutions may not have been considered due to dependence on a scoring system in lieu of the Resolution Committee convening to discuss their recommendations. Further, it was noted that when the HOD voted on the recommendations of the Resolution Committee, none of the committee decisions were overturned.

Opposing testimony noted that, in principle, a trial of a Resolution Committee occurred during three of the special meetings of the House of Delegates. Further, testimony supported using lessons learned from the special meetings to adopt efficient practices for future meetings. It was noted, however, that the experience of the special meetings was due to extenuating circumstances associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Testimony in support of the trial of a resolution committee noted that this could be a catalyst toward making policy discussions more focused and efficient given the costs associated with sending delegates to AMA meetings.

Your Reference Committee wishes to note that amendments were offered in support of forming a committee to evaluate possible next steps based on lessons learned from the special meetings, as well as additional aspects about the resolution process that would be beneficial.

Although your Reference Committee acknowledges that promoting focus and efficiency for policy deliberations was favored by many individuals providing testimony, there were disparate opinions for the best mechanism to accomplish this goal. Given the overwhelming testimony in opposition to the formation of a resolution committee, your Reference Committee recommends that Board of Trustees Report 8 not be adopted.

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(11)**RESOLUTION 601 - AMA WITHDRAW ITS** ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN TO EMBED RACIAL JUSTICE AND ADVANCE HEALTH EQUITY

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 601 not be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 601 not adopted

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association withdraw its Organizational Strategic Plan to Embed Racial Justice and Advance Health Equity (Equity Strategic Plan) and rewrite the recommendations for correcting its past support for racially discriminating behavior with removal of the inflammatory rhetoric. (Directive to Take Action)

There was a plethora of testimony in strong opposition of this resolution. This is the third time the sentiment of this resolution has been brought before the House, and it has been defeated two times prior. Testimony posits that while it is challenging to change the culture of medicine and face individual contributions toward perpetuating systems of oppression. it is necessary to move forward and advance health equity. Testimony was overwhelmingly supportive of the Center for Health Equity and the strategic plan to embed racial justice and health equity. According to testimony, this amendment would take the AMA backwards, instead of propelling it forward.

Based on abundant testimony in strong opposition, your Reference Committee recommends that resolution 601 not be adopted.

(12)RESOLUTION 606 - PATIENT-CENTERED HEALTH **EQUITY STRATEGIC PLAN AND SUSTAINABLE FUNDING**

RECOMMENDATION:

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Resolution 606 not be adopted.

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 606 not adopted

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48 49 RESOLVED, Our American Medical Association HOD reaffirm policy H-180.944, "Plan for Continued Progress Toward Health Equity," and aggressively advocate for Health Equity as defined as optimal health for all which should be the goal toward which our AMA will work by advocating for health care access, promoting equity in care, increasing health workforce diversity, influencing determinants of health, and voicing and modeling commitment to health equity (Reaffirm HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA Center for Health Equity's future strategic plan should include advocacy planning and be presented to the AMA HOD for consideration with the opportunity for it to be more widely understood, strengthened, and supported by the HOD (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

 RESOLVED, As the AMA Center for Health Equity develops its next strategic plan, it shall actively engage our AMA Board of Trustees in the strategic planning process, and ensure a more patient-centered strategic plan for health equity advocacy that is consistent with the intent of AMA policies, including H-180.944, "Plan for Continued Progress Toward Health Equity," and D-180.981, "Plan for Continued Progress Toward Health Equity," and report the strategic plan to the HOD at the 2024 Annual Meeting prior to publicly releasing the plan to the press (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA, in a collaboration with interested stakeholders, actively advocate for sustainable funding from Congress to increase health equity efforts of identifying and reducing health disparities including but not limited to funding of the Health Resources and Services Administration through U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and our AMA Health Equity Center. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference committee heard testimony in strong opposition to this resolution. Testimony noted that no other department of the AMA is subjected to presenting and obtaining approval of their strategic plan by the House of Delegates. Moreover, this resolution would add another layer of obstacles and impede the important work of the Center for Health Equity.

While there was no testimony in opposition to the first and fourth clauses, the sentiments of these clauses are already present in existing policy. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that resolution 606 be not adopted.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES (1-22)

Report of Reference Committee J

Brigitta J. Robinson, MD, Chair

Your Reference Committee recommends the following consent calendar for acceptance:

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

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- 1. CMS Report 01 Incentives to Encourage the Efficient Use of Emergency Departments
- 7 2. Resolution 805 COVID Vaccine Administration Fee
 - 3. Resolution 820 Third-Party Pharmacy Benefit Administrators

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED

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- 4. CMS Report 02 Corporate Practice of Medicine
- 13 5. Resolution 801 Parity in Military Reproductive Health Insurance Coverage for
 14 All Service Members and Veterans
- 15 6. Resolution 802 FAIR Health Database
- 7. Resolution 809 Uniformity and Enforcement of Medicare Advantage Plans and
 Regulations
- 18 8. Resolution 811 Covering Vaccinations for Seniors through Medicare Part B
- 19 9. Resolution 812 Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma
- 20 10. Resolution 816 Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Glucose Monitoring Devices
 21 for Patients with Diabetes
- 22 11. Resolution 821 PrEP is an Essential Health Benefit
- 23 12. Resolution 826 Leveling the Playing Field

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF

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- 13. Resolution 806 Healthcare Marketplace Plan Selection
- 28 14. Resolution 813 Amending Policy on a Public Option to Maximize AMA
 29 Advocacy
- 30 15. Resolution 814 Socioeconomics of CT Coronary Calcium: Is it Scored or Ignored?
- 32 16. Resolution 815 Opposition to Debt Litigation Against Patients
- 33 17. Resolution 817 Promoting Oral Anticancer Drug Parity
- 34 18. Resolution 818 Pediatric Obesity Treatment Insurance Coverage

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1	19.	Resolution 819 – Advocating for the Implementation of Updated U.S. Preventive	
2		Services Task Force Recommendations for Colorectal Cancer Screening Among	
3		Primary Care Physicians and Major Payors by the AMA	
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5	RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL		
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7	20.	Resolution 823 – Health Insurers and Collection of Co-Pays and Deductibles	
8	21.	Resolution 824 – Enabling and Enhancing the Delivery of Continuity of Care	
9		When Physicians Deliver Care Across Diverse Problem Sets	
10		·	
11	RECC	DMMENDED FOR REAFFIRMATION IN LIEU OF	

RECOMMENDED FOR REAFFIRMATION IN LIEU OF

Resolution 804 – Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation Projects 13 22. 14

Resolution 808 – Reinstatement of Consultation Codes 23.

Resolution 810 – Medicare Drug Pricing and Pharmacy Costs 15 24.

Resolution 822 – Monitoring of Alternative Payment Models within Traditional 16 25. 17 Medicare

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

(1) CMS REPORT 01 - INCENTIVES TO ENCOURAGE EFFICIENT USE OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS

RECOMMENDATION:

CMS Report 1 be <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the report be filed.

HOD ACTION: CMS Report 1 $\underline{adopted}$ and the remainder of the report \underline{filed}

The Council on Medical Service recommends that the following be adopted and the remainder of the report be filed:

1. That our American Medical Association (AMA) support continued monitoring, by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and other stakeholders, of strategies and best practices for reducing non-emergency emergency department (ED) use among Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollees, including frequent ED users. (New HOD Policy)

2. That our AMA support state efforts to encourage appropriate emergency department (ED) use among Medicaid/CHIP enrollees that are consistent with the standards and safeguards outlined in AMA policy on ED services. (New HOD Policy)

3. That our AMA reaffirm Policy H-130.970, which supports the prudent layperson standard and directs the AMA to work with state insurance regulators, insurers, and other stakeholders to halt the implementation of policies that violate the prudent layperson standard of determining when to seek emergency care. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

4. That our AMA reaffirm Policy H-290.985, which advocates that numerous criteria be used in Medicaid managed care monitoring and oversight, including that enrollees are educated about appropriate use of services, including ED services; plans are responsive to cultural, language and transportation barriers to access; off-hours, walk-in primary care is available; and intensive case management is provided to high utilizers. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

5. That our AMA reaffirm Policy H-290.976, which affirms that AMA's commitment to advocating that Medicaid should pay physicians at minimum 100 percent of Medicare rates. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

6. That our AMA rescind Policy D-130.959, which called for the development of this report. (Rescind HOD Policy)

Testimony was overwhelmingly supportive of CMS Report 01. There was an amendment proposed by the Medical Student Section (MSS) to address co-pays and other cost-sharing measures for Medicaid patients receiving care in the Emergency Department. The Council on Medical Service commented that the MSS amendment goes beyond the

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purview of this report. Your Reference Committee agrees. Therefore, your Reference Committee thanks the Council on Medical Service for a well-written report and recommends the report be adopted the remainder of the report be filed.

(2) RESOLUTION 805 - COVID VACCINE ADMINISTRATION FFF

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 805 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 805 adopted

RESOLVED, That American Medical Association Policy D-440.981, "Appropriate Reimbursements and Carve-outs for Vaccines," be amended by addition to read as follows:

Appropriate Reimbursements and Carve-outs for Vaccines D-440.981

Our AMA will: (1) continue to work with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and provide comment on the Medicare Program payment policy for vaccine services; (2) continue to pursue adequate reimbursement for vaccines and their administration from all public and private payers, including federal funds to reimburse for administration of the COVID-19 vaccine to uninsured patients; (3) encourage health plans to recognize that physicians incur costs associated with the procurement, storage and administration of vaccines that may be beyond the average wholesale price of any one particular vaccine; (4) seek legislation mandating that health insurance companies in applicable states either adequately pay for vaccines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, or clearly state in large bold font in their notices to patients and businesses that they do not follow the federal advisory body on vaccine recommendations, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; and (5) advocate that a physician's office can bill Medicare for all vaccines administered to Medicare beneficiaries and that the patient shall only pay the applicable copay to prevent fragmentation of care. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard mostly supportive testimony for Resolution 805. Contrary testimony from the Council on Medical Service called for reaffirmation of existing policy. Your Reference Committee did not find this compelling. The topic of vaccine reimbursement is important policy should be strengthened to specifically call out including federal funds to reimburse for the administration of the COVID-19 vaccine to uninsured patients. Several state and specialty delegations spoke in favor of adopting this resolution. Your Reference Committee recommends Resolution 805 be adopted.

(3) RESOLUTION 820 - THIRD-PARTY PHARMACY BENEFIT ADMINISTRATORS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 820 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 820 adopted

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association recommend that third-party pharmacy benefit administrators that contract to manage the specialty pharmacy portion of drug formularies be included in existing pharmacy benefit manager (PBM) regulatory frameworks and statutes, and be subject to the same licensing, registration, and transparency reporting requirements (New HOD Policy); and be it further RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that third-party pharmacy benefit administrators be included in future PBM oversight efforts at the state and federal levels. (Directive to Take Action)

 Testimony was unanimously supportive of Resolution 820 as written. Speakers raised the importance of the expansion of existing regulations covering PBMs to cover third-party pharmacy benefit administrators. Testimony explained that many PBMs utilize the lack of regulation of third-party benefit administrators as a loophole to skirt existing regulations. A number of specialty societies outlined the negative impact that these actions have on patients and their access to necessary medications. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 820 be adopted.

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED

(4) CMS REPORT 02 - CORPORATE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

RECOMMENDATION A:

Recommendation 3 of CMS Report 02 be <u>amended by</u> deletion to read as follows:

3. That our AMA amend Policy H-160.891 by addition of two new clauses, as follows: <u>j. Each individual physician should have the ultimate decision for medical judgment in patient care and medical care processes, including the use of mandated patient care algorithms or supervision of non-physician practitioners.</u>

k. Physicians should retain primary and final responsibility for structured medical education inclusive of undergraduate medical education including the structure of the program, program curriculum, selection of faculty and trainees, as well as education and disciplinary issues related to these programs. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

CMS Report 02 be <u>adopted as amended</u> and the remainder of the report be filed.

HOD ACTION: CMS Report 02 <u>adopted as amended</u> and the remainder of report <u>filed</u>

The Council on Medical Service recommends that the following be adopted in lieu of Resolution 721-A-22, and the remainder of the report be filed:

- 1. That our American Medical Association (AMA) acknowledge that <u>:</u> the corporate practice of medicine has the potential to erode the patient-physician relationship. (New HOD Policy)
- 2. That our AMA acknowledge that the corporate practice of medicine may create a conflict of interest between profit and best practices in residency and fellowship training. (New HOD Policy)
- 3. That our AMA amend Policy H-160.891 by addition of two new clauses, as follows:
- j. Each individual physician should have the ultimate decision for medical judgment in patient care and medical care processes, including the use of mandated patient care algorithms or supervision of non-physician practitioners.
- k. Physicians should retain primary and final responsibility for structured medical education inclusive of undergraduate medical education including the structure of the

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program, program curriculum, selection of faculty and trainees, as well as education and disciplinary issues related to these programs. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard supportive testimony for CMS Report 02. There were two amendments proffered by the Integrated Practice Physicians Section (IPPS). There was mixed testimony heard on these amendments. Your Reference Committee heard testimony to strike "use of mandated patient care algorithms" because this topic was not adequately covered by the body of the report. A second amendment to change "Each individual physician" to "Physicians" was offered, but contrary testimony argued against that change. Your Reference Committee concurs that current wording presents no threat to team-based care. Your Reference Committee thanks the Council on Medical Service for a well-written report and recommends the report be adopted as amended and the remainder of the report be filed.

(5) RESOLUTION 801 – PARITY IN MILITARY REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR ALL SERVICE MEMBERS AND VETERANS

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 801 be <u>amended by addition</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support expansion of reproductive health insurance coverage to all active-duty service members and veterans eligible for medical care regardless of service-connected disability, marital status, gender or sexual orientation. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 801 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 801 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support expansion of reproductive health insurance coverage to all active-duty service members and veterans eligible for medical care regardless of marital status, gender or sexual orientation. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony was overwhelmingly supportive of Resolution 801, with several delegations speaking in support. No contrary testimony was heard. There was suggestion for reaffirmation of existing policy, but an amendment was proffered by the American Society of Reproductive Medicine. The Reference Committee believes that with this amendment the resolution is important and novel. Compelling testimony was heard stating that Resolution 801 protects diversity outside of heteronormative identities of those who voluntarily serve our country. We believe this is crucial and thus recommend that Resolution 801 be adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION 802 - FAIR HEALTH DATABASE 1 (6) 2 3 RECOMMENDATION A: 4 5 The first Resolve of Resolution 802 be amended by 6 addition and deletion to read as follows: 7 8 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association 9 advocate to for independent non-conflicted medical charge databases of allowed amounts and charges FAIR Health to 10 11 ensure the continued identification of provider type and the 12 frequency by which a particular CPT© codes are is used. 13 (New HOD Policy) 14 15 **RECOMMENDATION B:** 16 17 Resolution 802 be amended by addition of a second 18 Resolve clause to read as follows: 19 20 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate that independent medical charge databases of 21 22 allowed amounts and charges be transparent on the 23 source of their data, and must validate the data that they directly receive from payors for accuracy against what is 24 25 actually paid to health care clinicians. (Directive to Take 26 Action) 27 28 **RECOMMENDATION C:** 29 30 Resolution 802 be adopted as amended. 31 32 RECOMMENDATION D: 33 34 The title of Resolution 802 be changed: 35 36 "INDEPENDENT MEDICAL CHARGE DATABASES OF 37 **ALLOWED AMOUNTS AND CHARGES**" 38 39 HOD ACTION: Resolution 802 adopted as amended with a 40 change in title to read as follows: 41 42 "INDEPENDENT MEDICAL CHARGE DATABASES OF 43 ALLOWED AMOUNTS AND CHARGES"

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate to FAIR Health to ensure the continued identification of the frequency by which a particular CPT code is used. (New HOD Policy)

1 Testimony on Resolution 802 was primarily in support. The importance of independent 2 medical charge databases making available frequency codes to identify and assess low 3 volume data cells, as well as the need for transparency of data sources and the provider 4 type of each CPT code were raised by the Dermatology Section Council. The Council on Medical Service testified that to remain consistent across policy, the proprietary language of the original resolution should be replaced with "independent medical charge databases." This amendment was supported by testimony. Testimony further supported the addition of a second resolve that the AMA advocate for transparency as to the 9 source and validation of data from payors. Your Reference Committee recommends that 10 Resolution 802 be adopted as amended.

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(7) **RESOLUTION 809 - UNIFORMITY AND ENFORCEMENT** OF MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLANS AND REGULATIONS

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RECOMMENDATION A:

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The first Resolve of Resolution 809 be amended by deletion to read as follows:

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for better enforcement of Medicare Advantage regulations to hold the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) accountable for presenting transparency of minimum standards and to determine if those standards are being met for senior physicians and their patients (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

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RECOMMENDATION B:

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Mr. Speaker, your Reference Committee recommends that the second Resolve of Resolution 809 be amended by addition to read as follows:

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RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that Medicare Advantage plans be required to post all components of Medicare covered and not covered in all plans across the US on their website along with the additional benefits provided (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

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RECOMMENDATION C:

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The third Resolve of Resolution 809 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate that CMS maintain a publicly available database of physicians in network under Medicare Advantage and the status of each of these physicians in regard to accepting new patients in a manner least burdensome to physicians. provide an accurate, up-to-date list of physicians and the plans with which they may or may not be accepting as well as if the practice is no longer participating, continuing on with current patients, or taking new patients for plans that they are contracted for under Medicare Advantage. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION D:

Resolution 809 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 809 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for better enforcement of Medicare Advantage regulations to hold the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) accountable for presenting transparency of minimum standards and to determine if those standards are being met for senior physicians and their patients (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that Medicare Advantage plans be required to post all components of Medicare covered in all plans across the US on their website along with additional benefits provided (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that CMS provide an accurate, up-to-date list of physicians and the plans with which they may or may not be accepting as well as if the practice is no longer participating, continuing on with current patients, or taking new patients for plans that they are contracted for under Medicare Advantage. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony on Resolution 809 was primarily supportive of the first two Resolves and expressed opposition to the third Resolve as written. The importance of transparency and standardization of provider networks was raised. Specifically, testimony supported the need for patients to have access to what is and is not covered in their plans and for comparison to be possible when selecting a plan.

Testimony expressed concern for the feasibility of Resolve three as written and the Council on Medical Service suggested alternative language that was supported by further testimony. This language states that the AMA will advocate for CMS to maintain a database of providers and the status of providers accepting new patients in a manner that is least burdensome to physicians. Additional concern was expressed about the

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original language limiting the database to "senior" physicians and testimony supported the removal of this language. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends Resolution 809 be adopted as amended.

(8) RESOLUTION 811 - COVERING VACCINATIONS FOR SENIORS THROUGH MEDICARE PART B

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 811 be <u>amended by deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate that Medicare Part B cover the full cost of all vaccinations administered to Medicare patients that are recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), or based on prevailing preventive clinical health guidelines. at the point of care and outside of budget neutrality requirements. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 811 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION C:

The title of Resolution 811 be changed:

"COVERING VACCINATIONS THROUGH MEDICARE PART B"

HOD ACTION: Resolution 811 <u>adopted as amended with a change in title to read as follows:</u>

 "COVERING VACCINATIONS THROUGH MEDICARE PART B"

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate that Medicare Part B cover the full cost of all vaccinations administered to Medicare patients that are recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), or based on prevailing preventive clinical health guidelines. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony on Resolution 811 was mostly supportive. Several delegations supported the spirit of the resolution, but there was concerned raised about budget neutrality. There was compelling testimony heard from the U.S. Public Health Service that called for striking "or based on prevailing preventive clinical health guidelines" as this language was ambiguous and unclear. There were amendments proposed to address budget neutrality by a few delegations, including the Council on Medical Service; however, your

Reference Committee heard testimony that AMA policy adequately covers our stance on budget neutrality and repeating that here would be redundant. There was testimony from a representative from the RUC also suggesting that this is not the place to address budget neutrality. Your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 811 be adopted as amended.

(9) RESOLUTION 812 - IMPLANT-ASSOCIATED ANAPLASTIC LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 812 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support appropriate coverage of the workup for potential cancer diagnosis, staging, treating surgery locoregional treatment (e.g., surgery or radiation therapy), and other systemic treatment options for breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma, breast implant associated squamous cell carcinoma, and other implant associated malignancies. anaplastic large cell lymphoma. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 812 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION C:

The title of Resolution 812 be changed:

"COVERAGE FOR IMPLANT ASSOCIATED MALIGNANCIES"

HOD ACTION: Resolution 812 adopted as amended

"COVERAGE FOR IMPLANT ASSOCIATED MALIGNANCIES"

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support appropriate coverage of cancer diagnosis, treating surgery and other systemic treatment options for implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony on Resolution 812 was supportive of the spirit of the resolution, however there were amendments proffered from the American Society of Breast Surgeons and the American Society of Plastic Surgeons to broaden and clarify this language. Your Reference Committee felt that both proffered amendments had merit and we incorporated the language. We recommend that Resolution 812 be adopted as amended.

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2 3 4	(10)	RESOLUTION 816 - MEDICAID AND CHIP COVERAGE FOR GLUCOSE MONITORING DEVICES FOR PATIENTS WITH DIABETES
5 6		RECOMMENDATION A:
7 8 9		The first Resolve of Resolution 816 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:
10 11 12 13 14 15 16		RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association (AMA) advocate for broadening the classification criteria of Durable Medical Equipment to include all clinically effective and cost-saving diabetic continuous or flash glucose monitorings devices (Directive to Take Action); and be it further
17 18 19		RECOMMENDATION B:
20 21 22		The second Resolve of Resolution 816 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:
23 24 25		RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-330.885 by addition and deletion to read as follows:
26 27 28 29		Medicare Public Insurance Coverage of Continuous Glucose Monitoring Devices for Patients with Insulin-Dependent Diabetes H-330.885
30 31 32 33 34		Our AMA supports efforts to achieve Medicare coverage of continuous and flash glucose monitoring devices systems for all patients with insulin dependent diabetes by all public insurance programs when it is evidence-based and
35 36		determined appropriate by physicians. (Modify Current HOD Policy)
37 38 39		RECOMMENDATION C:
40 41		Resolution 816 be adopted as amended.
42 43		RECOMMENDATION D:
44 45		The title of Resolution 816 be <u>changed</u> :
46 47		"COVERAGE FOR CONTINUOUS OR FLASH GLUCOSE MONITORING DEVICES"
48 49 50		HOD ACTION: Resolution 816 adopted as amended with a change in title to read as follows

"COVERAGE FOR CONTINUOUS OR FLASH GLUCOSE MONITORING DEVICES"

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association (AMA) advocate for broadening the classification criteria of Durable Medical Equipment to include all clinically effective and cost-saving diabetic glucose monitors (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA amend AMA Policy H-330.885 by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Medicare Public Insurance Coverage of Continuous Glucose Monitoring Devices for Patients with Insulin-Dependent Diabetes H-330.885

Our AMA supports efforts to achieve Medicare coverage of continuous and flash glucose monitoring systems for all patients with insulin dependent diabetes by all public insurance programs. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Testimony on Resolution 816 was mixed. Delegations supporting the resolution highlighted the success of using continuous glucose monitoring devices with patients, while delegations opposing the resolution noted that this was a very complicated issue that could come with a very high price tag. Testimony from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists noted that this can be used as a method to support patients in managing their glucose and preventing the development of gestational diabetes. The delegation from Florida recommended referral of this item. Testimony largely focused on our proposed amendments to clarify the language, broaden the resolution, and keep physician decision-making at the forefront. The testimony also reflected the use of continuous glucose monitoring devices should be based on well-supported evidence of their effectiveness. Your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 816 be adopted as amended.

(11) RESOLUTION 821 - PREP IS AN ESSENTIAL HEALTH BENEFIT

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 821 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association supports the continued inclusion of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) as an Preventive Essential Health Benefit under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 821 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 821 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association supports the continued inclusion of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) as an Essential Health Benefit under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support and join legal efforts to overturn the judgment rendered in *Braidwood v. Becerra* in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas (Directive to Take Action).

Testimony on Resolution 821 was unanimously supportive. Pro testimony highlighted that both access to and the affordability of PrEP need to be considered as they are equally important. The new language clarifies that PrEP should be considered a Preventive Essential Health Benefit under the Affordable Care Act, to ensure first-dollar coverage of this life-saving treatment. We recommend Resolution 821 be adopted as amended.

(12) RESOLUTION 826 - LEVELING THE PLAYING FIELD

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 826 be amended <u>by addition of a second</u> Resolve clause to reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA consider disseminating the resulting educational materials and graphics. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 826 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 826 adopted as amended

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association produce a graphic report illustrating the fiscal losses and inequities that practices without facility fees have endured for decades as a result of the site of service differential factoring in inflation. (Directive to Take Action)

Mostly supportive testimony was heard on Resolution 826. The Florida delegation proffered an amendment to add a second Resolve clause asking the AMA to send this information to Congress. In order to address the concerns raised by the Dermatology Section Council and maintain the spirit of the amendment, the new language ensures that the AMA is not committed to sending results to Congress before the data has been gathered and the graphics have been created. Therefore, we recommend Resolution 826 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF

(13) RESOLUTION 806 - HEALTHCARE MARKETPLACE PLAN SELECTION

RECOMMENDATION:

Alternate Resolution 806 be <u>adopted in lieu of Resolution</u> 806:

RESOLVED, That our AMA re-evaluate and study the effectiveness of the current plan options in the Healthcare Marketplace to adequately provide choice and competition, especially in communities in close proximity to multiple states (insurance markets) and submit a report to the AMA HOD at A-23. (Directive to Take Action)

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 806 <u>adopted in lieu</u> of Resolution 806

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for patients to have expanded plan options on the Healthcare Marketplace beyond the current options based solely on the zip code of their primary residence or where their physician practices, including the interstate portability of plans. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony on Resolution 806 was mixed. The Council on Medical Service, the Council on Legislation, the California delegation, and the Medical Student Section recommended reaffirmation and the Young Physician Section recommended this item be referred. Several state delegations spoke in support of this resolution. There were questions raised on the unintended logistical consequences the resolution as written may cause. The Georgia delegation proffered an amendment to address these concerns and your Reference Committee found that the alternate language captures the concerns raised in testimony. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends Alternate Resolution 806 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 806.

(14) RESOLUTION 813 - AMENDING POLICY ON A PUBLIC OPTION TO MAXIMIZE AMA ADVOCACY

RECOMMENDATION:

Alternate Resolution 813 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 813.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-165.823, "Options to Maximize Coverage under the AMA Proposal for Reform," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Options to Maximize Coverage under the AMA Proposal for Reform H-165.823

1. That our AMA advocate for a pluralistic health care system, which may include a public option, that focuses on increasing equity and access, is cost-conscious, and reduces burden on physicians.

- <u>2.</u> <u>1.</u> Our AMA will advocate that any public option to expand health insurance coverage must meet the following standards:
- a. The primary goals of establishing a public option are to maximize patient choice of health plan and maximize health plan marketplace competition.
- b. Eligibility for premium tax credit and cost-sharing assistance to purchase the public option is restricted to individuals without access to affordable employer-sponsored coverage that meets standards for minimum value of benefits.
- c. Physician payments under the public option are established through meaningful negotiations and contracts. Physician payments under the public option must be higher than prevailing Medicare rates and at rates sufficient to sustain the costs of medical practice.
- d. Physicians have the freedom to choose whether to participate in the public option. Public option proposals should not require provider participation and/or tie physician participation in Medicare, Medicaid and/or any commercial product to participation in the public option.
- e. The public option is financially self-sustaining and has uniform solvency requirements.
- f. The public option does not receive advantageous government subsidies in comparison to those provided to other health plans.
- g. The public option shall be made available to uninsured individuals who fall into the "coverage gap" in states that do not expand Medicaid having incomes above Medicaid eligibility limits but below the federal poverty level, which is the lower limit for premium tax credits at no or nominal cost.

- 2.3. Our AMA supports states and/or the federal government pursuing auto-enrollment in health insurance coverage that meets the following standards:
- a. Individuals must provide consent to the applicable state and/or federal entities to share their health insurance status and tax data with the entity with the authority to make coverage determinations.
- b. Individuals should only be auto-enrolled in health insurance coverage if they are eligible for coverage options

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that would be of no cost to them after the application of any subsidies. Candidates for auto-enrollment would, therefore, include individuals eligible for Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or zero-premium marketplace coverage.

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- c. Individuals should have the opportunity to opt out from health insurance coverage into which they are autoenrolled.
- d. Individuals should not be penalized if they are autoenrolled into coverage for which they are not eligible or remain uninsured despite believing they were enrolled in health insurance coverage via auto-enrollment.
- e. Individuals eligible for zero-premium marketplace coverage should be randomly assigned among the zero-premium plans with the highest actuarial values.
- f. Health plans should be incentivized to offer predeductible coverage including physician services in their bronze and silver plans, to maximize the value of zeropremium plans to plan enrollees.
- g. Individuals enrolled in a zero-premium bronze plan who are eligible for cost-sharing reductions should be notified of the cost-sharing advantages of enrolling in silver plans.
- h. There should be targeted outreach and streamlined enrollment mechanisms promoting health insurance enrollment, which could include raising awareness of the availability of premium tax credits and cost-sharing reductions, and establishing a special enrollment period.

3.4. Our AMA: (a) will advocate that any federal approach to cover uninsured individuals who fall into the "coverage gap" in states that do not expand Medicaid--having incomes above Medicaid eligibility limits but below the federal poverty level, which is the lower limit for premium tax credit eligibility--make health insurance coverage available to uninsured individuals who fall into the coverage gap at no or nominal cost, with significant costsharing protections; (b) will advocate that any federal approach to cover uninsured individuals who fall into the coverage gap provide states that have already implemented Medicaid expansions with additional incentives to maintain their expansions; (c) supports extending eligibility to purchase Affordable Care Act (ACA) marketplace coverage to undocumented immigrants and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients, with the guarantee that health plans and ACA marketplaces will not collect and/or report data regarding enrollee immigration status; and (d) recognizes the potential for state and local initiatives to provide coverage to immigrants without regard to immigration status. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

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HOD ACTION: <u>Alternate Resolution 813 adopted in lieu of Resolution 813</u>.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-165.823, "Options to Maximize Coverage under the AMA Proposal for Reform," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Options to Maximize Coverage under the AMA Proposal for Reform H-165.823

- 1.Our AMA will advocate that any for a public option to expand health insurance coverage must that meets the following standards:
- a. The primary goals of establishing a public option are to maximize patient choice of health plan and maximize health plan marketplace competition.
- b. Eligibility for premium tax credit and cost-sharing assistance to purchase the public option is restricted to individuals without access to affordable employer-sponsored coverage that meets standards for minimum value of benefits.
- c. Physician payments under the public option are established through meaningful negotiations and contracts. Physician payments under the public option must be higher than prevailing Medicare rates and at rates sufficient to sustain the costs of medical practice.
- d. Physicians have the freedom to choose whether to participate in the public option. Public option proposals should not require provider participation and/or tie physician participation in Medicare, Medicaid and/or any commercial product to participation in the public option.
- e. The public option is financially self-sustaining and has uniform solvency requirements.
- f. The public option does not receive advantageous government subsidies in comparison to those provided to other health plans.
- g. The public option shall be made available to uninsured individuals who fall into the "coverage gap" in states that do not expand Medicaid having incomes above Medicaid eligibility limits but below the federal poverty level, which is the lower limit for premium tax credits at no or nominal cost.
- 2. Our AMA supports states and/or the federal government pursuing auto-enrollment in health insurance coverage that meets the following standards:
- a. Individuals must provide consent to the applicable state and/or federal entities to share their health insurance status and tax data with the entity with the authority to make coverage determinations.

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b. Individuals should only be auto-enrolled in health insurance coverage if they are eligible for coverage options that would be of no cost to them after the application of any subsidies. Candidates for auto-enrollment would, therefore, include individuals eligible Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or zero-premium marketplace coverage.

- c. Individuals should have the opportunity to opt out from health insurance coverage into which they are autoenrolled.
- d. Individuals should not be penalized if they are autoenrolled into coverage for which they are not eligible or remain uninsured despite believing they were enrolled in health insurance coverage via auto-enrollment.
- e. Individuals eligible for zero-premium marketplace coverage should be randomly assigned among the zeropremium plans with the highest actuarial values.
- f. Health plans should be incentivized to offer predeductible coverage including physician services in their bronze and silver plans, to maximize the value of zeropremium plans to plan enrollees.
- g. Individuals enrolled in a zero-premium bronze plan who are eligible for cost-sharing reductions should be notified of the cost-sharing advantages of enrolling in silver plans.
- h. There should be targeted outreach and streamlined enrollment mechanisms promoting health insurance enrollment, which could include raising awareness of the availability of premium tax credits and cost-sharing reductions, and establishing a special enrollment period.
- 3. Our AMA: (a) will advocate that any federal approach to cover uninsured individuals who fall into the "coverage gap" in states that do not expand Medicaid--having incomes above Medicaid eligibility limits but below the federal poverty level, which is the lower limit for premium tax credit eligibility--make health insurance coverage available to uninsured individuals who fall into the coverage gap at no or nominal cost, with significant costsharing protections; (b) will advocate that any federal approach to cover uninsured individuals who fall into the coverage gap provide states that have implemented additional Medicaid expansions with incentives to maintain their expansions; (c) supports extending eligibility to purchase Affordable Care Act (ACA) marketplace coverage to undocumented immigrants and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients, the guarantee that health plans and ACA marketplaces will not collect and/or report data regarding enrollee immigration status; and (d) recognizes the potential for state and local initiatives to provide coverage

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to immigrants without regard to immigration status. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard extensive testimony on Resolution 813. Testimony was mixed and passionate from both sides. To come to a consensus, it seemed that focusing on the similarities rather than the differences in testimony would be most productive. Your Reference Committee heard testimony on Resolution 813 that guardrails were needed when considering support of a public option, that there are barriers to access in the American health care system, and that we need to address health equity, decrease the cost of care, and decrease burdens placed on physicians.

Your Reference Committee recommends addressing concerns surrounding the guardrails and potential "poison pill" public option programs that would ask the AMA to advocate for a program if it met all of the guidelines listed in H-165.823, regardless of what else was included in that public option program, by returning the clause to its original language.

To address a more active stance advocating for a public option, your Reference Committee took a "principles first" approach proffering language for a new clause to be added to the beginning of H-165.823. This clause would ask the AMA to advocate for a pluralistic health care system that includes a public option and addresses concerns of equity, access, cost, and burdens on physicians.

There was concern raised during testimony that this resolution was a way for the AMA to work towards a single-payor system. AMA Policy H-165.888(1b) clearly states that "Unfair concentration of market power of payors is detrimental to patients and physicians, if patient freedom of choice or physician ability to select mode of practice is limited or denied. Single payor systems clearly fall within such a definition and, consequently, should continue to be opposed by the AMA."

This alternate resolution addresses the concerns raised and strengthens AMA policy on health system reform. Your Reference Committee recommends Alternate Resolution 813 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 813.

(15) RESOLUTION 814 - SOCIOECONOMICS OF CT CORONARY CALCIUM: IS IT SCORED OR IGNORED?

RECOMMENDATION:

Alternate Resolution 814 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 814.

"NATIONAL COVERAGE DETERMINATION OF CORONARY ARTERY CALCIUM SCORING"

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association ask the United States Preventive Services Task Force to study the impact of a national coverage determination to include coronary artery calcium scoring for patients who meet the screening criteria. (Directive to Take Action)

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 814 <u>adopted in lieu of Resolution 814</u>

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association seek national and/or state legislation and/or a national coverage determination (NCD) to include coronary artery calcium scoring (CACS) for patients who meet the screening criteria set forth by the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association 2019 Primary Prevention Guidelines, as a first-dollar covered preventive service, consistent with the current policy in the state of Texas (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA collaborate with the appropriate stakeholders to propose that hospitals strongly consider a no cost/nominal cost option for CACS in appropriate patients who are unable to afford this test, as a means to enhance disease detection, disease modification and management. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony on Resolution 814 was mixed. The inequity in access to the CACS testing was raised. Testimony outlined the importance of this test, especially in historically underserved and rural communities and populations. Testimony opposing Resolution 814 outlined the lack of evidence for CACS and the need for more information to be gathered before the test is recommended via AMA policy. Concern was raised that this is an attempt to legislate around the currently available body of evidence-based literature. Additionally, this concern was raised in the context of inconsistency with existing AMA policy supporting the use of evidence-based practice.

The USPSTF last studied this issue in 2018 and testimony indicated that there may be new evidence that would be favorable for recommendation for this coverage.

The Council on Medical Service suggested alternative language that requests that the USPSTF study the impact of a national coverage determination to include CACS for patients who meet the screening criteria. Subsequent testimony was supportive of this language. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 814 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 814.

(16) RESOLUTION 815 - OPPOSITION TO DEBT LITIGATION AGAINST PATIENTS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 815 not be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 815 not adopted

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association (AMA) oppose the practice of health care organizations pursuing litigation against patients due to medical debt, and

48 HOD ACTION: AI 49 <u>of Resolution 81</u>

encourages health care organizations to consider the relative financial benefit of collecting medical debt to their revenue, against the detrimental cost to a patient's well-being (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage health care organizations to manage medical debt with patients directly and consider several options, including discounts, payment plans with flexibility and extensions as needed, or forgiveness of debt altogether, before resorting to third-party debt collectors or any punitive actions (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage health care organizations to consider the American Hospital Associate Patient Billing Guidelines when faced with patients struggling to finance their medical bills. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony for Resolution 815 was mixed. Opposition to Resolution 815 outlined concerns that the removal of debt litigation and forgiveness of debt altogether may result in a "sonic boom" of non-payment as patients may not have the motivation to pay. Additional testimony opposing Resolution 815 was raised the Council on Medical Service, stating that the content of the resolution is adequately covered by existing AMA policy. However, even in testimony opposing Resolution 815 the spirit of health care organizations avoiding litigating against patients was supported.

Testimony in favor of Resolution 815 outlined the impact of medical debt, especially on historically marginalized communities. The importance of access to health care regardless of socioeconomic status was raised in support of the resolution. In order to maintain the spirit of the original resolution an alternative title and resolution language were recommended. Specifically, the new language outlines a modernized approach to debt litigation, that the AMA consider the relative financial benefit of collecting medical debt against the cost to patient well-being and that physicians work with patients to consider alternative options before initiating litigation or using third-party debt collectors. This revised language captures the spirit of the original resolution, while balancing the concerns that the original language raised. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 815 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 815.

(17) RESOLUTION 817 - PROMOTING ORAL ANTICANCER DRUG PARITY

RECOMMENDATION:

Alternate Resolution 817 be <u>adopted in lieu of Resolution</u> 817.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association work with interested stakeholders to advocate for cost-sharing parity between injectable/infusable and oral therapy for cancer. (Directive to Take Action)

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 817 <u>adopted in lieu</u> of Resolution 817

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend H-55.986, Home Chemotherapy and Antibiotic Infusions by addition to read as follows:

H-55.986 - HOME CHEMOTHERAPY AND ANTIBIOTIC INFUSIONS

Our AMA: (1) endorses the use of home medications to include those orallyadministered, injections and/or infusions of FDA approved drugs and group C drugs (including chemotherapy and/or antibiotic therapy) for appropriate patients under physicians' recommendation and supervision; (2) only considers extension of the use of home infusions for biologic agents, immune modulating therapy, and anti-cancer therapy as allowed under the public health emergency when circumstances are present such that the benefits to the patient outweigh the potential risks; (3) encourages CMS and/or other insurers to provide adequate reimbursement and liability protections for such treatment; (4) supports educating legislators and administrators about the risks and benefits of such home infused antibiotics and supportive care treatments in terms of cost saving, increased quality of life and decreased morbidity, and about the need to ensure patient and provider safety when considering home infusions for such treatment as biologic, immune modulating, and anti-cancer therapy; (5) advocates for appropriate reimbursement policies for home infusions; and (6) opposes any requirement by insurers for home administration of drugs, if in the treating physician's clinical judgment it is not appropriate, or the precautions necessary to protect medical staff, patients and caregivers from adverse events associated with drug infusion and disposal are not in place; this includes withholding of payment or prior authorization requirements for other settings.; and (7) advocates for patient cost-sharing parity between office- and homeadministered anticancer drugs. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

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Testimony around Resolution 817 was primarily in support with some recommendations for referral. The importance for patients to receive affordable care in the setting and method of their choosing was raised. Additionally, the concerning cost differential between different methods of treatment was stated in support of the resolution. A number of societies and delegations spoke in support of patient ability to receive this treatment in their home if it is determined to be the best course of treatment by the physician and desired by the patient. Testimony opposing Resolution 817 was focused on the need for additional study of this complex issue and suggested that the resolution be referred. However, additional testimony outlined the body of research that exists supporting the use of these types of treatments. Therefore, in order to capture the spirit of proposed amendments, alternative language was suggested that the AMA work with interested stakeholders to advocate for cost-sharing between injectable/infusable and oral therapies for cancer. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 817 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 817.

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(18) RESOLUTION 818 - PEDIATRIC OBESITY TREATMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

RECOMMENDATION:

Alternate Resolution 818 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 818:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy D-440.954, "Addressing Obesity," by addition and deletion:

ADDRESSING <u>ADULT AND PEDIATRIC</u> OBESITY D-440.954

- 1. Our AMA will: (a) assume a leadership role in collaborating with other interested organizations, including national medical specialty societies, the American Public Health Association, the Center for Science in the Public Interest, and the AMA Alliance, to discuss ways to finance a comprehensive national program for the study, prevention, and treatment of obesity, as well as public health and medical programs that serve vulnerable populations; (b) encourage state medical societies to collaborate with interested state and local organizations to discuss ways to finance a comprehensive program for the study, prevention, and treatment of obesity, as well as public health and medical programs that serve vulnerable populations; and (c) continue to monitor and support state and national policies and regulations that encourage healthy lifestyles and promote obesity prevention.
- 2. Our AMA, consistent with H-440.842, Recognition of Obesity as a Disease, will work with national specialty and state medical societies to advocate for patient access to and physician payment for the full continuum of evidence-based obesity treatment modalities (such as behavioral, pharmaceutical, psychosocial, nutritional, and surgical interventions).
- 3. That our AMA work with interested national medical specialty societies and state medical associations to increase public insurance coverage of and payment for the full spectrum of evidence-based adult and pediatric obesity treatment.

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3.4. Our AMA will: (a) work with state and specialty societies to identify states in which physicians are restricted from providing the current standard of care with regards to obesity treatment; and (b) work with interested state medical societies and other stakeholders to remove out-of-date restrictions at the state and federal level prohibiting healthcare providers from providing the current standard of care to patients affected by obesity.

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- 4.5. Our AMA will leverage existing channels within AMA that could advance the following priorities:
- · Promotion of awareness amongst practicing physicians and trainees that obesity is a treatable chronic disease along with evidence-based treatment options.
- · Advocacy efforts at the state and federal level to impact the disease obesity.
- · Health disparities, stigma and bias affecting people with obesity.
- Lack of insurance coverage for evidence-based treatments including intensive lifestyle intervention, antiobesity pharmacotherapy and bariatric and metabolic surgery.
- · Increasing obesity rates in children, adolescents and
- · Drivers of obesity including lack of healthful food choices, over-exposure to obesogenic foods and food marketing practices.
- 5.6. Our AMA will conduct a landscape assessment that includes national level obesity prevention and treatment initiatives, and medical education at all levels of training to identify gaps and opportunities where AMA could demonstrate increased impact.
- 6.7. Our AMA will convene an expert advisory panel once, and again if needed, to counsel AMA on how best to leverage its voice, influence and current resources to address the priorities listed in item 4.5. above. (Modify Current AMA Policy)

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 818 adopted in lieu of Resolution 818

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association immediately call for full public health insurance coverage of pediatric evidence-based anti-obesity treatment, including comprehensive life-style therapy, anti-obesity medications and metabolic and bariatric surgery (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with all interested parties to lobby the legislative and executive branches of government to affect public health insurance coverage and payment for the full spectrum of evidence-based pediatric anti-obesity therapy. (Directive to Take Action)

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Testimony on Resolution 818 was mixed. There were amendments proffered by the Council on Medical Service, Young Physician Section, and the American Society of Clinical Oncologists. Testimony generally supported the spirit of this resolution. Addressing childhood obesity is of the utmost importance. The amendment proffered by the Council on Medical Service was compelling and broadens Policy D-440.954 to include pediatric obesity streamlines AMA policy and accomplishes the goal of Resolution 818. The amended language captures the sponsors' ask and calls for increased public health insurance coverage of the full spectrum of evidence-based adult and pediatric obesity treatment, which could include comprehensive lifestyle therapy, anti-obesity medications, and metabolic and bariatric surgery. Your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 818 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 818.

(19) RESOLUTION 819 - ADVOCATING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UPDATED U.S. PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING AMONG PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS AND MAJOR PAYORS BY THE AMA

RECOMMENDATION:

Alternate Resolution 819 be <u>adopted in lieu of Resolution</u> 819:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association coordinate with interested national medical specialty societies and state medical associations to enhance physician education and awareness of the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) guidelines to initiate preventive screening for colorectal cancer at age 45. (Directive to Take Action)

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 819 <u>adopted in lieu of</u> Resolution 819

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate that payors, health systems, and clinicians adopt the updated U.S. Preventive Task Force Recommendation to initiate routine preventive screening for colorectal cancer at age 45; and to coordinate with like-minded professional organizations to enhance physician education and awareness of this essential recommendation. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was supportive of Resolution 819 outlining the importance of preventative colorectal cancer screening at age 45. A number of medical specialty societies and state medical associations spoke to the importance of ensuring physicians and the public are sufficiently educated and aware of the importance of preventative colorectal cancer screening. The Council on Medical Service spoke in support of the sentiment of Resolution 819, but stated that current AMA policy and advocacy efforts meet the submitted language of the resolution. Alternative language was suggested by the Council on Medical Service that focuses on the need for awareness and education of

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preventative colorectal cancer screening at age 45. Testimony indicated that coverage included in sections 2713, 4105, and 4106 of the ACA requires adherence to the USPSTF guidelines. Additional testimony supported the new language submitted by the Council on Medical Service. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 819 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 819.

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL

(20) RESOLUTION 823 - HEALTH INSURERS AND COLLECTION OF CO-PAYS AND DEDUCTIBLES

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 823 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 823 referred

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for legislation and/or regulations to require insurers to collect co-pays and deductibles in fee-for-service arrangements directly from patients with whom the insurers are contractually engaged and pay physicians the full contracted rate unless physicians opt out to collect on their own. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony on Resolution 823 was limited, but universally supportive. The collection of co-pays and deductibles poses a significant burden on physicians and their practices. However, due to the limited testimony, concern was raised surrounding the unintended consequences of the resolution and its changes to the collection of co-pays and deductibles. AMA policy is very similar to the spirit of Resolution 823, but it remains broader than the submitted resolution. For these reasons and the need for additional research to understand the impact of the spirit of this resolution in a variety of practice settings, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 823 be referred.

(21) RESOLUTION 824 - ENABLING AND ENHANCING THE DELIVERY OF CONTINUITY OF CARE WHEN PHYSICIANS DELIVER CARE ACROSS DIVERSE PROBLEM SETS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 824 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 824 referred

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association recognize that there is greater value to the patient, improved access to care, greater patient satisfaction, and improved overall patient care by advocating for appropriate payment for multiple services (two or more) to be performed during a single patient encounter. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony on Resolution 824 was mixed. Speakers offered anecdotal evidence as to the issues with existing payment practices and raised that mechanisms for collection of surgery codes are in place but are lacking in E/M codes. Testimony went on to say that the intentionally vague wording of the resolution allowed physicians to provide care in fewer office visits through the combination of care in a single visit. The Council on Medical Service testified that this resolution is adequately covered by AMA policy. Testimony in opposition to Resolution 824 centered around concerns that this policy

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should be an issue addressed by the RUC and that the AMA should advocate for appropriate evaluation of codes and add on complexity. In order to address given testimony, investigate the complexity of the issue, and better understand how this issue will change with the move to time-based reimbursement in 2023, your Reference Committee recommends Resolution 824 be referred.

RECOMMENDED FOR REAFFIRMATION IN LIEU OF

(22) RESOLUTION 804 - CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID INNOVATION PROJECTS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 814 be referred for decision.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 804 referred for decision

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate against mandatory participation in Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) demonstration projects, and advocate for CMMI instead to focus on the development of voluntary pilot projects (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate to ensure that any CMMI project that requires physician and/or patient participation be required to be approved by Congress. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony on Resolution 804 was mixed. There was testimony in opposition to the second Resolve clause, stating that asking for Congressional approval for CMMI demonstration projects would create unnecessary roadblocks for physicians participating in these programs. Additionally, testimony from the U.S. Public Health Service confirmed that there is already a system in place to take feedback into consideration, noting that most CMMI demonstration projects are voluntary, and only those programs where meaningful improvement data cannot be discerned are reserved for mandatory participation. Without the second Resolve clause, we are left with the first Resolve clause asking for the AMA to advocate against mandatory participation in CMMI demonstration projects. The AMA already has policy supporting this stance. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Policies D-185.950 and H-330.894 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 804.

CMMI PAYMENT REFORM MODELS

Our AMA will: (1) continue to advocate against mandatory Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) demonstration projects; (2) advocate that the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services seek innovative payment and care delivery model ideas from physicians and groups such as medical specialty societies to guide recommendation of the Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) and work of the CMMI to propose demonstration projects that are voluntary and can be appropriately tested; and (3) advocate that CMMI focus on the development of multiple pilot projects in many specialties, which are voluntary and tailored to the needs of local communities and the needs of different specialties. (Res. 231, A-21)

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT REGARDING MEDICARE PART D H-330.894

1. Our AMA will continue its policy of promoting beneficiary choice and market based options in the context of the Medicare prescription drug benefit program (Part D).

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2. Our AMA encourages the development of voluntary models under the auspices of the CMS Innovation Center (CMMI) to test the impact of offering Medicare beneficiaries additional enhanced alternative health plan choices that offer lower, consistent, and predictable out-of-pocket costs for select prescription drugs. (BOT Action in response to referred for decision Res. 142, A-07; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 01, A-17; Appended: CMS Rep. 4, A-22)

(23) RESOLUTION 808 - REINSTATEMENT OF CONSULTATION CODES

RECOMMENDATION:

Policy D-385.955 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 808.

HOD ACTION: <u>Policy D-385.955 reaffirmed in lieu of</u> <u>Resolution 808</u>

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association proactively engage and advocate with any commercial insurance company that discontinues payment for consultation codes or that is proposing to or considering eliminating payment for such codes, requesting that the company reconsider the policy change. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was mixed for Resolution 808. Testimony supporting Resolution 808 was primarily centered around the need for physicians to be adequately reimbursed. Opposition to Resolution 808 focused entirely on fact that the language of this resolution is verbatim from AMA policy, specifically the first Resolve of AMA Policy D-385.955. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Policy D-385.955 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 808.

CONSULTATION CODES AND PRIVATE PAYERS D-385.955

1. Our AMA will proactively engage and advocate with any commercial insurance company that discontinues payment for consultation codes or that is proposing to or considering eliminating payment for such codes, requesting that the company reconsider the policy change.

2. Where a reason given by an insurance company for policy change to discontinue payment of consultation codes includes purported coding errors or abuses, our AMA will request the company carry out coding education and outreach to physicians on consultation codes rather than discontinue payment for the codes, and call for release of de-identified data from the company related to purported coding issues in order to help facilitate potential education by physician societies.

(24) RESOLUTION 810 - MEDICARE DRUG PRICING AND PHARMACY COSTS

RECOMMENDATION:

<u>Policies D-330.954, H-110.987, D-110.994, H-125.978,</u> and H-105.988 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 810.

HOD ACTION: Policies D-330.954, H-110.987, D-110.994, H-

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125.978, and H-105.988 reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 810

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for immediate, timely and transparent negotiations for how Medicare drug prices are set to be incorporated into law

(Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate to eliminate loopholes such as new usage for current medications (commonly known as patent evergreening) (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for a ban on direct-to-consumer advertising for prescription drugs by no later than five years, in 2027. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony for Resolution 810 was mixed. The importance of eliminating patent loopholes and the associated "patent evergreening" practice was emphasized as especially important. Testimony also supported the need for affordable prescription drugs through negotiated Medicare drug prices. Opposition to Resolution 810 was centered around the fact that this resolution is adequately covered by existing AMA policies. The Council on Medical Service and the Council on Legislation testified to the coverage of this resolution in AMA Policies D-330.954, H-110.987, D-110.994, H-125.978, and H-105.988, as well as a history of AMA advocacy and recently passed federal legislation supporting the goals of this resolution. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Policies D-330.954, H-110.987, D-110.994, H-125.978, and H-105.988 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 810.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES AND MEDICARE D-330.954

 1. Our AMA will support federal legislation which gives the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services the authority to negotiate contracts with manufacturers of covered Part D drugs.

Our AMA will work toward eliminating Medicare prohibition on drug price negotiation.
 Our AMA will prioritize its support for the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid

Services to negotiate pharmaceutical pricing for all applicable medications covered by CMS. (Res. 211, A-04; Reaffirmation I-04; Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 201, I-11; Appended: Res. 206, I-14; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 2, I-15; Appended: Res. 203, A-17; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 4, I-19; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 3, I-20; Reaffirmed: Res. 113, I-21; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 4, A-22)

PHARMACEUTICAL COSTS H-110.987

1. Our AMA encourages Federal Trade Commission (FTC) actions to limit anticompetitive behavior by pharmaceutical companies attempting to reduce competition from generic manufacturers through manipulation of patent protections and abuse of regulatory exclusivity incentives.

 2. Our AMA encourages Congress, the FTC and the Department of Health and Human Services to monitor and evaluate the utilization and impact of controlled distribution channels for prescription pharmaceuticals on patient access and market competition.

3. Our AMA will monitor the impact of mergers and acquisitions in the pharmaceutical industry.

4. Our AMA will continue to monitor and support an appropriate balance between incentives based on appropriate safeguards for innovation on the one hand and efforts to reduce regulatory and statutory barriers to competition as part of the patent system.

- 5. Our AMA encourages prescription drug price and cost transparency among pharmaceutical companies, pharmacy benefit managers and health insurance companies.
- 6. Our AMA supports legislation to require generic drug manufacturers to pay an additional rebate to state Medicaid programs if the price of a generic drug rises faster than inflation.
- 7. Our AMA supports legislation to shorten the exclusivity period for biologics.
- 8. Our AMA will convene a task force of appropriate AMA Councils, state medical societies and national medical specialty societies to develop principles to guide advocacy and grassroots efforts aimed at addressing pharmaceutical costs and improving patient access and adherence to medically necessary prescription drug regimens.
- 9. Our AMA will generate an advocacy campaign to engage physicians and patients in local and national advocacy initiatives that bring attention to the rising price of prescription drugs and help to put forward solutions to make prescription drugs more affordable for all patients.
- 10. Our AMA supports: (a) drug price transparency legislation that requires pharmaceutical manufacturers to provide public notice before increasing the price of any drug (generic, brand, or specialty) by 10% or more each year or per course of treatment and provide justification for the price increase; (b) legislation that authorizes the Attorney General and/or the Federal Trade Commission to take legal action to address price gouging by pharmaceutical manufacturers and increase access to affordable drugs for patients; and (c) the expedited review of generic drug applications and prioritizing review of such applications when there is a drug shortage, no available comparable generic drug, or a price increase of 10% or more each year or per course of treatment.
- 11. Our AMA advocates for policies that prohibit price gouging on prescription medications when there are no justifiable factors or data to support the price increase.
- 12. Our AMA will provide assistance upon request to state medical associations in support of state legislative and regulatory efforts addressing drug price and cost transparency.
- 13. Our AMA supports legislation to shorten the exclusivity period for FDA pharmaceutical products where manufacturers engage in anti-competitive behaviors or unwarranted price escalations.
- 14. Our AMA supports legislation that limits Medicare annual drug price increases to the rate of inflation. (CMS Rep. 2, I-15Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 817, I-16Appended: Res. 201, A-17Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 207, A-17Modified: Speakers Rep. 01, A-17Appended: Alt. Res. 806, I-17Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. 14, A-18Appended: CMS Rep. 07, A-18Appended: BOT Rep. 14, A-19Reaffirmed: Res. 105, A-19Appended: Res. 113, I-21)

INAPPROPRIATE EXTENSION OF PATENT LIFE OF PHARMACEUTICALS D-110.994

Our AMA will continue to monitor the implementation of the newly-enacted reforms to the Hatch-Waxman law to see if further refinements are needed that

would prevent inappropriate extension of patent life of pharmaceuticals, and work accordingly with Congress and the Administration to ensure that AMA policy concerns are addressed. (BOT Rep. 21, A-04; Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. 19, A-14) PATIENT PROTECTION FROM FORCED SWITCHING OF PATENT-PROTECTED DRUGS H-125.978

Our AMA will: (1) raise awareness among physicians of the strategy that could be used to limit the value to manufacturers of forced switching of brand formulations of prescription drugs; and (2) advocate that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Congress ascertain the pervasiveness of this practice and advance solutions that strike an appropriate balance between innovation incentives and competition in order to support patient access to the newest treatments as well as those that are cost-effective. (BOT action in response to referred for decision Res. 219, A-14)

DIRECT-TO-CONSUMER ADVERTISING (DTCA) OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS AND IMPLANTABLE DEVICES H-105.988

- 1. To support a ban on direct-to-consumer advertising for prescription drugs and implantable medical devices.
- 2. That until such a ban is in place, our AMA opposes product-claim DTCA that does not satisfy the following guidelines:
- (a) The advertisement should be indication-specific and enhance consumer education about the drug or implantable medical device, and the disease, disorder, or condition for which the drug or device is used.
- (b) In addition to creating awareness about a drug or implantable medical device for the treatment or prevention of a disease, disorder, or condition, the advertisement should convey a clear, accurate and responsible health education message by providing objective information about the benefits and risks of the drug or implantable medical device for a given indication. Information about benefits should reflect the true efficacy of the drug or implantable medical device as determined by clinical trials that resulted in the drug's or device's approval for marketing.
- (c) The advertisement should clearly indicate that the product is a prescription drug or implantable medical device to distinguish such advertising from other advertising for non-prescription products.
- (d) The advertisement should not encourage self-diagnosis and self-treatment, but should refer patients to their physicians for more information. A statement, such as "Your physician may recommend other appropriate treatments," is recommended.
- (e) The advertisement should exhibit fair balance between benefit and risk information when discussing the use of the drug or implantable medical device product for the disease, disorder, or condition. The amount of time or space devoted to benefit and risk information, as well as its cognitive accessibility, should be comparable.
- (f) The advertisement should present information about warnings, precautions, and potential adverse reactions associated with the drug or implantable medical device product in a manner (e.g., at a reading grade level) such that it will be understood by a majority of consumers, without distraction of content, and will help facilitate communication between physician and patient.
- (g) The advertisement should not make comparative claims for the product versus other prescription drug or implantable medical device products; however,

the advertisement should include information about the availability of alternative non-drug or non-operative management options such as diet and lifestyle changes, where appropriate, for the disease, disorder, or condition.

(h) In general, product-claim DTCA should not use an actor to portray a health

care professional who promotes the drug or implantable medical device product,

because this portrayal may be misleading and deceptive. If actors portray health care professionals in DTCA, a disclaimer should be prominently displayed.

(i) The use of actual health care professionals, either practicing or retired, in DTCA to endorse a specific drug or implantable medical device product is discouraged but if utilized, the advertisement must include a clearly visible

disclaimer that the health care professional is compensated for the endorsement. (j) The advertisement should be targeted for placement in print, broadcast, or other electronic media so as to avoid audiences that are not age appropriate for the messages involved.

(k) In addition to the above, the advertisement must comply with all other applicable Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations, policies and guidelines.

3. That the FDA review and pre-approve all DTCA for prescription drugs or implantable medical device products before pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers (sponsors) run the ads, both to ensure compliance with federal regulations and consistency with FDA-approved labeling for the drug or implantable medical device product.

4. That the Congress provide sufficient funding to the FDA, either through direct appropriations or through prescription drug or implantable medical device user fees, to ensure effective regulation of DTCA.

5. That DTCA for newly approved prescription drug or implantable medical device products not be run until sufficient post-marketing experience has been obtained to determine product risks in the general population and until physicians have been appropriately educated about the drug or implantable medical device. The time interval for this moratorium on DTCA for newly approved drugs or implantable medical devices should be determined by the FDA, in negotiations with the drug or medical device product's sponsor, at the time of drug or implantable medical device approval. The length of the moratorium may vary from drug to drug and device to device depending on various factors, such as: the innovative nature of the drug or implantable medical device; the severity of the disease that the drug or implantable medical device is intended to treat; the availability of alternative therapies; and the intensity and timeliness of the education about the drug or implantable medical device for physicians who are most likely to prescribe it.

6. That our AMA opposes any manufacturer (drug or device sponsor) incentive programs for physician prescribing and pharmacist dispensing that are run concurrently with DTCA.

7. That our AMA encourages the FDA, other appropriate federal agencies, and the pharmaceutical and medical device industries to conduct or fund research on the effect of DTCA, focusing on its impact on the patient-physician relationship as well as overall health outcomes and cost benefit analyses; research results should be available to the public.

8. That our AMA supports the concept that when companies engage in DTCA, they assume an increased responsibility for the informational content and an

- increased duty to warn consumers, and they may lose an element of protection normally accorded under the learned intermediary doctrine.
 - 9. That our AMA encourages physicians to be familiar with the above AMA guidelines for product-claim DTCA and with the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs Ethical Opinion E-9.6.7 and to adhere to the ethical guidance provided in that Opinion.
 - 10. That the Congress should request the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality or other appropriate entity to perform periodic evidence-based reviews of DTCA in the United States to determine the impact of DTCA on health outcomes and the public health. If DTCA is found to have a negative impact on health outcomes and is detrimental to the public health, the Congress should consider enacting legislation to increase DTCA regulation or, if necessary, to prohibit DTCA in some or all media. In such legislation, every effort should be made to not violate protections on commercial speech, as provided by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
 - 11. That our AMA supports eliminating the costs for DTCA of prescription drugs as a deductible business expense for tax purposes.
 - 12. That our AMA continues to monitor DTCA, including new research findings, and work with the FDA and the pharmaceutical and medical device industries to make policy changes regarding DTCA, as necessary.
 - 13. That our AMA supports "help-seeking" or "disease awareness" advertisements (i.e., advertisements that discuss a disease, disorder, or condition and advise consumers to see their physicians, but do not mention a drug or implantable medical device or other medical product and are not regulated by the FDA).
 - 14. Our AMA will advocate to the applicable Federal agencies (including the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission) which regulate or influence direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription drugs that such advertising should be required to state the manufacturer's suggested retail price of those drugs. (BOT Rep. 38 and Sub. Res. 513, A-99Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 9, Amended: Res. 509, and Reaffirmation I-99Appended & Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 503, A-01Reaffirmed: Res. 522, A-02Reaffirmed: Res. 914, I-02Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 504, A-03Reaffirmation A-04Reaffirmation A-05Modified: BOT Rep. 9, A-06Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 514, A-07BOT Action in response to referred for decision: Res. 927, I-15Modified: BOT Rep. 09, I-16Appended: Res. 236, A-17Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 223, A-17Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 112, A-19)

(25) RESOLUTION 822 - MONITORING OF ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT MODELS WITHIN TRADITIONAL MEDICARE

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 822 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 822 be referred

RESOLVED, That our AMA monitor the Accountable Care Organization Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health (ACO-REACH) program for its impacts on patients and physicians in Traditional Medicare, including the quality and cost of

healthcare and patient/provider choice, and report back to the House of Delegates on the impact of the ACO-REACH demonstration program annually until its conclusion (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate against any Medicare demonstration project that denies or limits coverage or benefits that beneficiaries would otherwise receive in Traditional Medicare (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA develop educational materials for physicians regarding the Accountable Care Organization Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health (ACO-REACH) program to help physicians understand the implications of their or their employer's participation in this program and to help physicians determine whether participation in the program is in the best interests of themselves and their patients. (Directive to Take Action)

Limited testimony was heard on Resolution 822. The Medical Student Section testified as authors of this resolution stating that ACO-REACH programs need to be monitored and studied. While your Reference Committee appreciated the author's testimony, it does not justify new AMA policy. Your Reference Committee notes that the AMA has strict policy about Medicare Advantage plans being explicit and transparent with patients. We agree that it is important to educate patients on participation in these programs. This notification is already happening and is subject to stringent oversight. Specifically, the second Resolve clause is addressed by H-373.998(5). This policy specifically calls out and addresses patient choice. For these reasons, your Reference Committee recommends that Policies D-160.915, D-385.953, H-373.998, and D-160.923 be reaffirmed in lieu of Resolution 822.

OPPOSITION TO ELIMINATION OF "INCIDENT-TO" BILLING FOR NON-PHYSICIAN PRACTITIONERS D-160.915

Our AMA will advocate against efforts to eliminate "incident-to" billing for non-physician practitioners among private and public payors. (Res. 711, A-21)

DUE DILIGENCE FOR PHYSICIANS AND PRACTICES JOINING AN ACO WITH RISK BASED MODELS (UP SIDE AND DOWN SIDE RISK) D-385.953

- 1. Our AMA will advocate for the continuation of up side only risk Medicare Shared Savings ACO (MSSP ACO) program as an option from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, particularly for physician owned groups.
- 2. Our AMA will develop educational resources and business tools to help physicians complete due diligence in evaluating the performance of physician-led and hospital integrated systems before considering consolidation. Specific attention should be given to the evaluation of transparency on past savings results, system finances, quality metrics, physician workforce stability and physician job satisfaction, and the cost of clinical documentation software.
- 3. Our AMA will evaluate the characteristics of successful physician owned MSSP ACOs and participation in alternative payment models (APMs) to create a framework of the resources and organizational tools needed to allow practices to form virtual ACOs that would facilitate participation in MSSP ACOs and APMs. (Res. 802, I-18)

1 Our AMA supports the following principles:

- 1. Greater reliance on market forces, with patients empowered with understandable fee/price information and incentives to make prudent choices, and with the medical profession empowered to enforce ethical and clinical standards which continue to place patients' interests first, is clearly a more effective and preferable approach to cost containment than is a government-run, budget-driven, centrally controlled health care system.
- 2. Individuals should have freedom of choice of physician and/or system of health care delivery. Where the system of care places restrictions on patient choice, such restrictions must be clearly identified to the individual prior to their selection of that system.
- 3. In order to facilitate cost-conscious, informed market-based decision-making in health care, physicians, hospitals, pharmacies, durable medical equipment suppliers, and other health care providers should be required to make information readily available to consumers on fees/prices charged for frequently provided services, procedures, and products, prior to the provision of such services, procedures, and products. There should be a similar requirement that insurers make available in a standard format to enrollees and prospective enrollees information on the amount of payment provided toward each type of service identified as a covered benefit.
- 4. Federal and/or state legislation should authorize medical societies to operate programs for the review of patient complaints about fees, services, etc. Such programs would be specifically authorized to arbitrate a fee or portion thereof as appropriate and to mediate voluntary agreements, and could include the input of the state medical society and the AMA Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs.
- 5. Physicians are the patient advocates in the current health system reform debate. Efforts should continue to seek development of a plan that will effectively provide universal access to an affordable and adequate spectrum of health care services, maintain the quality of such services, and preserve patients' freedom to select physicians and/or health plans of their choice.
- 6. Efforts should continue to vigorously pursue with Congress and the Administration the strengthening of our health care system for the benefit of all patients and physicians by advocating policies that put patients, and the patient/physician relationships, at the forefront. (BOT Rep. QQ, I-91; Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. TT, I-92; Reaffirmed: Ref. Cmte. A, A-93; Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. UU, A-93; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. E, A-93; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. G, A-93; Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 701, A-93; Sub. Res. 125, A-93; Reaffirmation A-93; Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. 25, I-93; Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. 40, I-93; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 5, I-93; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 10, I-93; Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 107, I-93; Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. 46, A-94; Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 127, A-94; Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 132, A-94; Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. 16, I-94; BOT Rep. 36 - I-94; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 8, A-95; Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 109, A-95; Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 125, A-95; Reaffirmed by Sub. Res. 107, I-95; Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 109, I-95; Reaffirmed by Rules & Credentials Cmt., A-96; Reaffirmation A-96; Reaffirmation I-96; Reaffirmation A-97; Reaffirmed: Rules and Cred. Cmt., I-97; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 3, I-97; Reaffirmation I-98; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 9, A-98; Reaffirmation A-99; Reaffirmation A-00; Reaffirmation I-00; Reaffirmation A-04; Consolidated and Renumbered: CMS Rep. 7, I-05; Reaffirmation A-07; Reaffirmation A-08; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 4, A-09; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 3, I-09; Reaffirmation I-14; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 4, A-15; Reaffirmation: A-17;

1	Reaffirmed: Res. 108, A-17; Reaffirmation: A-19; Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 112,
2	A-19)
3	
4	URGE AMA TO RELEASE A WHITE PAPER ON ACOs D-160.923
5	Our AMA will seek objective, independent data on Accountable Care
6	Organizations and release a whitepaper regarding their effect on cost savings
7	and quality of care. (Res. 713, A-17; Reaffirmation: I-17)
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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES (1-22)

Report of Reference Committee K

Robert H. Emmick Jr., MD, Chair

Your Reference Committee recommends the following consent calendar for acceptance:

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

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- 1. Council on Science and Public Health Report 1 Drug Shortages: 2022 Update
- 6 2. Resolution 904 Immigration Status Is a Public Health Issue
- 7 3. Resolution 918 Opposition to Alcohol Industry Marketing Self-Regulation
 - 4. Resolution 926 Limit the Pornography Viewing by Minors Over the Internet

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED

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- 5. Council on Science and Public Health Report 2 Climate Change and Human Health
- 14 6. Resolution 902 Reducing the Burden of Incarceration on Public Health
- 15 7. Resolution 905 Minimal Age of Juvenile Justice Jurisdiction in the United States
- 16 8. Resolution 907 A National Strategy for Collaborative Engagement, Study, and Solutions to Reduce the Role of Illegal Firearms in Firearm Related Injury
- 18 9. Resolution 908 Older Adults and the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline
- 19 10. Resolution 909 Decreasing Gun Violence and Suicide in Seniors
- 11. Resolution 910 Gonad Shields: Regulatory and Legislation Advocacy to Oppose
 Routine Use
- 22 12. Resolution 915 Pulse Oximetry in Patients with Pigmented Skin
- 23 13. Resolution 916 Non-Cervical HPV Associated Cancer Prevention
- 24 14. Resolution 919 Decreasing Youth Access to E-cigarettes
- 25 15. Resolution 921 Firearm Injury and Death Research and Prevention
- 26 16. Resolution 924 Domestic Production of Personal Protective Equipment
- 17. Resolution 928 Expanding Transplant Evaluation Criteria to Include Patients that
 28 May Not Satisfy Center-Specific Alcohol Sobriety Requirements
- 29 18. Resolution 929 Opposing the Marketing of Pharmaceuticals to Parties Responsible for Captive Populations
- 31 19. Resolution 931 Amending H-160.903 Eradicating Homelessness to Include Support for Street Medicine Programs
- 33 20. Resolution 933 Reducing Disparities in HIV Incidence through Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV

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RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF

- Resolution 906 Requirement for COVID-19 Vaccination in Public Schools Once
 Fully FDA-Authorized
- 3 22. Resolution 912 Reevaluating the Food and Drug Administration's Citizen Petition Process
- 5 23. Resolution 930 Addressing Longitudinal Health Care Needs of Children in Foster
 6 Care

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL

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- 9 24. Resolution 901 Opposing the Use of Vulnerable Incarcerated People in Response to Public Health Emergencies
- 11 25. Resolution 913 Supporting and Funding Sobering Centers
- 12 26. Resolution 935 Government Manufacturing of Generic Drugs to Address Market Failures
 - 27. Resolution 937 Indications for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery
 - 28. Resolution 938 AMA Study of Efficacy of Requirements for Metal Detection/Weapons Interdiction Systems in Health Care Facilities

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RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL FOR DECISION

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- 29. Resolution 911 Critical Need for National Emergency Cardiac Care (ECC) System to Ensure Individualized, State-Wide, Care for ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI), Cardiogenic Shock (CS) and Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA), and to Reduce Disparities in Health Care for Patients with Cardiac Emergencies
- 25 30. Resolution 917 Care for Children with Obesity
- Resolution 923 Physician Education and Intervention to Improve Patient Firearm
 Safety
- 28 32. Resolution 936 Promoting the Use of Multi-Use Devices and Sustainable Practices in the Operating Room

For the purposes of clarity, items marked with <u>double underline</u> or double strikethrough are highlighted in yellow.

Amendments

If you wish to propose an amendment to an item of business, click here: <u>Submit New Amendment</u>

The following resolutions were handled via the reaffirmation consent calendar or were recommended not for consideration:

- Resolution 903 Supporting Further Study of Kratom
- Resolution 914 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Health Care
- Resolution 922 Firearm Safety and Technology
- Resolution 925 Incorporation of Social Determinants of Health Concepts into Climate Change Work of the AMA
- Resolution 927 Off-Label Policy
- Resolution 932 Increase Employment Services Funding for People with Disabilities
- Resolution 934 Denouncing the use of Solitary Confinement in Correctional Facilities and Detention Centers

• Resolution 939 - Mattress Safety in the Hospital Setting

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

(1) COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 1 – DRUG SHORTAGES: 2022 UPDATE

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendations in Council on Science and Public Health Report 1 be <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the report <u>filed</u>.

HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Council on Science and Public Health Report 1 <u>adopted</u> and the remainder of the report <u>filed</u>

The Council on Science and Public Health recommends that the following be adopted, and the remainder of the report be filed.

1) Policy H-100.956, "National Drug Shortages" be amended by addition to read as follows:

1. Our AMA considers drug shortages to be an urgent public health crisis, and recent shortages have had a dramatic and negative impact on the delivery and safety of appropriate health care to patients.

2. Our AMA supports recommendations that have been developed by multiple stakeholders to improve manufacturing quality systems, identify efficiencies in regulatory review that can mitigate drug shortages, and explore measures designed to drive greater investment in production capacity for products that are in short supply, and will work in a collaborative fashion with these and other stakeholders to implement these recommendations in an urgent fashion.

3. Our AMA supports authorizing the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to expedite facility inspections and the review of manufacturing changes, drug applications and supplements that would help mitigate or prevent a drug shortage.

4. Our AMA will advocate that the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or Congress require drug manufacturers to establish a plan for continuity of supply of vital and life-sustaining medications and vaccines to avoid production shortages whenever possible. This plan should include establishing the necessary resiliency and redundancy in manufacturing capability to minimize disruptions of supplies in foreseeable circumstances including the possibility of a disaster affecting a plant.

5. The Council on Science and Public Health shall continue to evaluate the drug shortage issue, including the impact of group purchasing organizations and pharmacy benefit managers on drug shortages, and report back at least annually to the House of Delegates on progress made in addressing drug shortages.

6. Our AMA urges continued analysis of the root causes of drug shortages that includes consideration of federal actions, evaluation of manufacturer, Group Purchasing Organization (GPO), pharmacy benefit managers, and distributor practices, contracting practices by market

participants on competition, access to drugs, pricing, and analysis of economic drivers, <u>and</u> supports efforts by the Federal Trade Commission to oversee and regulate such forces.

7. Our AMA urges regulatory relief designed to improve the availability of prescription drugs by ensuring that such products are not removed from the market <u>or caused to stop production</u> due to compliance issues unless such removal is clearly required for significant and obvious safety reasons.

2. That Policy H-440.847, "Pandemic Preparedness," which addresses the adequacy of the Strategic National Stockpile, be reaffirmed. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony that was largely supportive of the Council's report on drug shortages. An amendment was proposed requesting that the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Inspector General look into existing pharmaceutical contracts. Since this is an annual report by the Council, we encourage the Council to examine this issue in their next drug shortage report. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that the recommendations in Council on Science and Public Health Report 1 be adopted.

(2) RESOLUTION 904 - IMMIGRATION STATUS IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 904 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 904 adopted.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association declare that immigration status is a public health issue that requires a comprehensive public health response and solution (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA recognize interpersonal, institutional, structural, and systemic factors that negatively affect immigrants' health (New HOD Policy); and be it

RESOLVED, That our AMA promote the development and implementation of educational resources for healthcare professionals to better understand health and healthcare challenges specific for the immigrant population (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the development and implementation of public health policies and programs that aim to improve access to healthcare

Your Reference Committee heard testimony broadly supportive of Resolution 904. Testimony in support cited the resolutions alignment with current AMA policy and noted that immigration status is negatively linked to an individual's health. Testimony in opposition noted that this issue is complex and sought clarification on the role of legal status and the socioeconomic factors that impact the overall health of immigrants. Your Reference Committee notes that this resolution focuses on immigration status and not the legality of immigration status. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 904 be adopted.

(3) RESOLUTION 918 – OPPOSITION TO ALCOHOL INDUSTRY MARKETING SELF-REGULATION

RECOMMENDATION:

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Resolution 918 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 918 adopted.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend policy H-30.940, "Labeling Advertising, and Promotion of Alcoholic Beverages," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

H-30.940, Labeling, Advertising, and Promotion of Alcoholic Beverages

- (1.) (a) Supports accurate and appropriate labeling disclosing the alcohol content of all beverages, including so-called "nonalcoholic" beer and other substances as well, including over-the-counter and prescription medications, with removal of "nonalcoholic" from the label of any substance containing any alcohol; (b) supports efforts to educate the public and consumers about the alcohol content of so-called "nonalcoholic" beverages and other substances, including medications, especially as related to consumption by minors; (c) urges the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and other appropriate federal regulatory agencies to continue to reject proposals by the alcoholic beverage industry for authorization to place beneficial health claims for its products on container labels; and (d) urges the development of with the Nutritional Labeling and Education Act.
- (2.) (a) Expresses its strong disapproval of any consumption of "nonalcoholic beer" by persons under 21 years of age, which creates an image of drinking alcoholic beverages and thereby may encourage the illegal underaged use of alcohol; (b) recommends that health education labels be used on all alcoholic beverage containers and in all alcoholic beverage advertising (with the messages focusing on the hazards of alcohol consumption by specific population groups especially at risk, such as pregnant women, as well as the dangers of irresponsible use to all sectors of the populace); and (c) recommends that the alcohol beverage industry be encouraged to accurately label all product containers as to ingredients, preservatives, and ethanol content (by percent, rather than by proof).
- (3.) Actively supports and will work for a total statutory prohibition of advertising of all alcoholic beverages except for inside retail or wholesale outlets. Pursuant to that goal, our AMA (a) supports federal and/or state oversight for all forms of alcohol advertising in lieu of the alcohol industry's current practice of self-regulated advertising and marketing; (a)(b) supports continued research, educational, and promotional activities dealing with issues of alcohol advertising and health education to provide more definitive evidence on whether, and in what manner, advertising contributes to alcohol abuse; (b)(c) opposes the use of the radio and television any form of advertising which links alcoholic products to agents of socialization in order to promote drinking; (e)(d) will work with state and local medical societies to support the elimination of advertising of alcoholic beverages from all mass transit systems; (d)(e) urges college and university authorities to bar alcoholic beverage companies from sponsoring athletic events, music concerts, cultural events, and parties on school campuses, and from advertising their products or their logo in school publications; and (e)(f) urges its constituent state associations to support state legislation to bar the promotion of alcoholic beverage consumption on school campuses and in advertising in school publications.
- (4.) (a) Urges producers and distributors of alcoholic beverages to discontinue <u>all</u> advertising directed toward youth, <u>including such as</u> promotions on high school and college campuses; (b) urges advertisers and broadcasters to cooperate in eliminating television program content

that depicts the irresponsible use of alcohol without showing its adverse consequences (examples of such use include driving after drinking, drinking while pregnant, or drinking to enhance performance or win social acceptance); (e) supports continued warnings against the irresponsible use of alcohol and challenges the liquor, beer, and wine trade groups to include in their advertising specific warnings against driving after drinking; and (f) commends those automobile and alcoholic beverage companies that have advertised against driving while under the influence of alcohol. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard limited, but unanimously supportive testimony on this resolution. Testimony noted the deleterious effects of alcohol on health and the limited success of the alcohol industry's self-regulation of marketing practices. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 918 be adopted.

(4) RESOLUTION 926 – LIMIT THE PORNOGRAPHY VIEWING BY MINORS OVER THE INTERNET

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 926 be adopted.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 926 adopted.

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend existing policy H-60.934, "Internet Pornography Protecting Children and Youth Who Use the Internet and Social Media," by addition to read as follows:

Our AMA:

- (1) Recognizes the positive role of the Internet in providing health information to children and youth.
- (2) Recognizes the negative role of the Internet in connecting children and youth to predators and exposing them to pornography.
- (3) Supports federal legislation that restricts Internet access to pornographic materials in designated public institutions where children and youth may use the Internet.
- (4) Encourages physicians to continue efforts to raise parent/guardian awareness about the importance of educating their children about safe Internet and social media use.
- (5) Supports school-based media literacy programs that teach effective thinking, learning, and safety skills related to Internet and social media use.
- (6) Actively support legislation that would strengthen child-centric content protection by internet service providers and/or search engines in order to limit the access of pornography to minors on the internet and mobile applications. (Modify Existing Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard unanimously supportive testimony for this resolution. Testimony noted the dramatic change that has occurred in the past decades regarding access to pornography, and how children now may inadvertently see pornography on the internet even if not seeking it out. As such, your Reference Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION AS AMENDED

(5) COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2 – CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN HEALTH

RECOMMENDATION A:

The second Recommendation in Council on Science and Public Health Report 2 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

Our AMA: 1. Supports the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fourth assessment report and concurs with the scientific consensus that the Earth is undergoing adverse global climate change and that anthropogenic contributions are significant. These climate changes have adversely affected the physical and mental health of people. will create conditions that affect public health, with We recognize that minoritized and marginalized populations, children, pregnant people, the elderly, rural communities, and those who are economically disadvantaged will suffer disproportionate impacts harme from ef climate change on vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and the poor.

RECOMMENDATION B:

The third Recommendation in Council on Science and Public Health Report 2 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

3. That Policy D-150.978, "Sustainable Food" be reaffirmed.

Our AMA: (1) supports practices and policies in medical schools, hospitals, and other health care facilities that support and model a healthy and ecologically sustainable food system, which provides food and beverages of naturally high nutritional quality; (2) encourages the development of a healthier food system supports sustained funding for evidence-based policies and programs to eliminate disparities in healthy food access, particularly for populations vulnerable to food insecurity, through measures such as through tax incentive programs, community-level initiatives and federal legislation; and (3) will consider working with other health care and public health organizations to educate the health care community and the public about the importance of healthy and ecologically sustainable food systems. (Reaffirm Modify HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Report 2 be <u>adopted as amended</u> and the remainder of the report <u>filed</u>.

RECOMMENDATION D:

That policies H-135.921, "AMA to Protect Human Health from the Effects of Climate Change by Ending its Investments in Fossil Fuel Companies" and D-135.969, "AMA to Protect Human Health from the Effects of Climate Change by Ending its Investments in Fossil Fuel Companies" be reaffirmed.

Recommendations in Council on Science and Public Health

 HOD ACTION: Recommendations in Council on Science and Public Health Report 2 <u>adopted as amended</u> and remainder of the report <u>filed</u>. Policies H-135.921, "AMA to Protect Human Health from the Effects of Climate Change by Ending its Investments in Fossil Fuel Companies" and D-135.969, "AMA to Protect Human Health from the Effects of Climate Change by Ending its Investments in Fossil Fuel Companies" be <u>reaffirmed</u>.

The Council on Science and Public Health recommends that the following be adopted and the remainder of the report be filed.

1. That Policy D-135.966, "Declaring Climate Change a Public Health Crisis" be amended by addition to read as follows:

1. Our AMA declares climate change a public health crisis that threatens the health and well-being of all individuals. 2. Our AMA will protect patients by advocating for policies that: (a) limit global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius, (b) reduce US greenhouse gas emissions aimed at a 50 percent reduction in emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050, and (c) support rapid implementation and incentivization of clean energy solutions and significant investments in climate resilience through a climate justice lens. 3. Our AMA consider signing on to the Department of Health and Human Services Health Care Pledge or making a similar commitment to lower its own greenhouse gas emissions. 4. Our AMA encourages the health sector to lead by example in committing to carbon neutrality by 2050. 5. Our AMA will develop a strategic plan for how we will enact our climate change policies including advocacy priorities and strategies to decarbonize physician practices and the health sector with report back to the House of Delegates at the 2023 Annual Meeting. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

2. That Policy H-135.938, "Global Climate Change and Human Health" be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Our AMA: 1. Supports the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fourth assessment report and concurs with the scientific consensus that the Earth is undergoing adverse global climate change and that anthropogenic contributions are significant. These climate changes have adversely affected the physical and mental health of people. will create

- conditions that affect public health, with We recognize that minoritized and marginalized populations, children, the elderly, rural communities, and those who are economically disadvantaged will suffer disproportionate impacts harms from of climate change on vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and the poor.
- 2. Supports educating the medical community on the potential adverse public health effects of global climate change and incorporating the health implications of climate change into the spectrum of medical education, including topics such as population displacement, heat waves and drought, flooding, infectious and vector-borne diseases, and potable water supplies.
- 3. (a) Recognizes the importance of physician involvement in policymaking at the state, national, and global level and supports efforts to search for novel, comprehensive, and economically sensitive approaches to mitigating climate change to protect the health of the public; and (b) recognizes that whatever the etiology of global climate change, policymakers should work to reduce human contributions to such changes.
- 4. Encourages physicians to assist in educating patients and the public <u>on the physical and mental health effects of climate change and</u> on environmentally sustainable practices, and to serve as role models for promoting environmental sustainability.
- 5. Encourages physicians to work with local and state health departments to strengthen the public health infrastructure to ensure that the global health effects of climate change can be anticipated and responded to more efficiently, and that adaptation interventions are equitable and prioritize the needs of the populations most at risk, and that the AMA's Center for Public Health Preparedness and Disaster Response assist in this effort.
- 6. Supports epidemiological, translational, clinical and basic science research necessary for evidence-based global climate change policy decisions related to health care and treatment.
- 7. Encourages physicians to assess for environmental determinants of health in patient history-taking and encourages the incorporation of assessment for environmental determinants of health in patient history-taking into physician training. (Modify Current HOD Policy)
- 3. That Policy D-150.978, "Sustainable Food" be reaffirmed.

Our AMA: (1) supports practices and policies in medical schools, hospitals, and other health care 41 facilities that support and model a healthy and ecologically sustainable food system, which provides food and beverages of naturally high nutritional quality; (2) encourages the development of a healthier food system through tax incentive programs, community-level initiatives and federal legislation; and (3) will consider working with other health care and public health organizations to educate the health care community and the public about the importance of healthy and ecologically sustainable food systems. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

4. That Policy H-135.977, "Global Climate Change - The "Greenhouse Effect"" be rescinded.

Our AMA: (1) endorses the need for additional research on atmospheric monitoring and climate simulation models as a means of reducing some of the present uncertainties in climate forecasting;

- (2) urges Congress to adopt a comprehensive, integrated natural resource and energy utilization policy that will promote more efficient fuel use and energy production;
- 46 (3) endorses increased recognition of the importance of nuclear energy's role in the production of electricity:
- 48 (4) encourages research and development programs for improving the utilization efficiency 49 and reducing the pollution of fossil fuels; and
- 50 (5) encourages humanitarian measures to limit the burgeoning increase in world population.
 51 (Rescind HOD Policy)

Testimony for this item was robust and largely supportive. The Council was praised for this initial report updating our AMA's position on climate change. A member of the Board of Trustees also noted their upcoming report outlining the AMA's strategy on climate change and health. Several amendments were offered that your Reference Committee agreed with including: 1) to add pregnant people to the list of populations that will suffer disproportionate impacts, 2) to strengthen existing policy around climate change and food insecurity, and 3) to reaffirm the AMA's existing policies related to divestment from fossil fuels. There were some additional amendments that your Reference Committee believes are outside of the scope of this report, including adding language around nutritional guidelines. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that CSAPH Report 2 be adopted as amended.

Policies recommended for reaffirmation:

H-135.921 AMA to Protect Human Health from the Effects of Climate Change by Ending its Investments in Fossil Fuel Companies

1. Our AMA will: (a) choose for its commercial relationships, when fiscally responsible, vendors, suppliers, and corporations that have demonstrated environmental sustainability practices that seek to minimize their fossil fuels consumption; and (b) support efforts of physicians and other health professional associations to proceed with divestment, including to create policy analyses, support continuing medical education, and to inform our patients, the public, legislators, and government policy makers.

2. Our AMA: (a) declares that climate change is an urgent public health emergency, and calls upon all governments, organizations, and individuals to work to avert catastrophe; (b) urges all health and life insurance companies, including those that provide insurance for medical, dental, and long-term care, to work in a timely, incremental, and fiscally responsible manner to end all financial investments or relationships (divestment) with companies that generate the majority of their income from the exploration for, production of, transportation of, or sale of fossil fuels; and (c) will send letters to the nineteen largest health or life insurance companies in the United States to inform them of AMA policies concerned with climate change and with fossil fuel divestments, and urging these companies to divest.

D-135.969 AMA to Protect Human Health from the Effects of Climate Change by Ending its Investments in Fossil Fuel Companies

Our AMA, AMA Foundation, and any affiliated corporations will work in a timely, incremental, and fiscally responsible manner, to the extent allowed by their legal and fiduciary duties, to end all financial investments or relationships (divestment) with companies that generate the majority of their income from the exploration for, production of, transportation of, or sale of fossil fuels.

(6) RESOLUTION 902 – REDUCING THE BURDEN OF INCARCERATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the second Resolve of Resolution 902 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA partner with the American Public Health Association public health organizations and other interested stakeholders to urge Congress, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services, and state officials and agencies to minimize the negative health effects of incarceration by supporting programs that facilitate employment at a living wage, and safe, affordable and housing opportunities for formerly incarcerated individuals, as well as research into alternatives to incarceration. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 902 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 902 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support efforts to reduce the negative health impacts of incarceration, such as: (1) implementation and incentivization of adequate funding and resources towards indigent defense systems; (2) implementation of practices that promote access to stable employment and laws that ensure employment non-discrimination for workers with previous non-felony criminal records; and (3) housing support for formerly incarcerated people, including programs that facilitate access to immediate housing after release from carceral settings (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA partner with the American Public Health Association and other stakeholders to urge Congress, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services to minimize the negative health effects of incarceration by supporting programs that facilitate employment and housing opportunities for formerly incarcerated individuals as well as research into alternatives to incarceration. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of Resolution 902. It was noted that although addressing the burden of incarceration on public health will be complex, the resolution provides important additions to existing policy. An amendment was proffered to address the need for a livable wage and access to affordable housing opportunities, noting that these issues often impact successfully returning into society. Your Reference Committee agrees with this amendment. Further, an amendment was proffered to include state officials and agencies to the list of possible partner organizations and your Reference Committee agrees with this amendment. Your Reference Committee also noted that our AMA should partner with public health organizations broadly as well as other interested stakeholders. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 902 be adopted as amended.

(7) RESOLUTION 905 – MINIMAL AGE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE JURISDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 905 be <u>amended by addition</u> and <u>deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association create a policy to establish minimal age of 10 14 years for juvenile justice jurisdiction in the United States (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 905 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA introduce develop model legislation to establish minimal age of 40 14 for juvenile justice jurisdiction in the United States. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 905 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 905 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association create a policy to establish minimal age of 10 years for juvenile justice jurisdiction in the United States (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA introduce legislation to establish minimal age of 10 for juvenile justice jurisdiction in the United States. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of the intent of Resolution 905. Amendments were proposed to change the minimum age from 10 to 14, citing evidence and consensus statements. While there was some testimony in support of referral of this resolution, others noted referral is not necessary given the available evidence. Your Reference Committee notes that our AMA cannot introduce legislation, but could develop model legislation for dissemination. Your Reference Committee supports these amendments and recommends Resolution 905 be adopted as amended.

(8) RESOLUTION 907 – A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENT, STUDY, AND SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE THE ROLE OF ILLEGAL FIREARMS IN FIREARM RELATED INJURY

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the first Resolve of Resolution 907 be <u>amended by</u> addition and deletion to read as follows:

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support research looking at examining the major sources of illegally possessed firearms gun supply, as well as possible methods of decreasing their proliferation of illegally firearms in the United States (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

That the second Resolve of Resolution 907 be <u>amended by</u>
deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with key stakeholders including, but not limited to, firearm manufacturers, firearm advocacy groups, law enforcement agencies, public health agencies, firearm injury victims advocacy groups, healthcare providers, and state and federal government agencies, to study and develop evidence-informed public health recommendations to mitigate the effects of violence committed with illegally possessed firearms (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION C:

That the third Resolve of Resolution 907 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA convene collaborate with key stakeholders and advocate for national public forums including, but not limited to, online venues, national radio, and televised/streamed in-person town halls, that bring together key stakeholders and members of the general public to focus on finding common ground, non-partisan measures to mitigate the effects of illegally possessed firearms in our firearm injury public health crisis (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION D:

Resolution 907 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION E:

 That the <u>title</u> or Resolution 907 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENT, STUDY, AND SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE THE ROLE OF ILLEGALLY POSESSED FIREARMS IN FIREARM RELATED INJURY

HOD ACTION: Resolution 907 <u>adopted as amended</u> with a change in title to read as follows:

A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENT, STUDY, AND SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE THE ROLE OF ILLEGALLY POSESSED FIREARMS IN FIREARM RELATED INJURY

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support research looking at the major sources of illegal gun supply, as well as possible methods of decreasing the proliferation of illegal firearms in the United States (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with key stakeholders including, but not limited to, firearm manufacturers, firearm advocacy groups, law enforcement agencies, public health agencies, firearm injury victims advocacy groups, healthcare providers, and state and federal government agencies to study and develop evidence-informed public health recommendations to mitigate the effects of violence committed with illegal firearms (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

 RESOLVED, That our AMA convene national public forums including, but not limited to, online venues, national radio, and televised/streamed in-person town halls, that bring together key stakeholders and members of the general public to focus on finding common ground, non-partisan measures to mitigate the effects of illegal firearms in our firearm injury public health crisis (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA reaffirm House policies H-145.975, H-145.984, H-145.997, D-145.994, and D-145.999 calling for increased funding for national firearm violence research. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony that was mostly supportive of the intent of this resolution, but several amendments were offered to clarify the scope. Some of the discussion was centered around the framing of "illegal" firearms noting that whether or not a firearm is "illegal" is dependent on the laws of a jurisdiction. To help address this your Reference Committee amended the language changing it to "illegally possessed firearms." On the second Resolve, your Reference Committee believes that that a study is unnecessary if our AMA is working with stakeholders to develop evidence-informed recommendations and amended the language accordingly. Additional testimony was provided noting the high fiscal note of the resolution, this was addressed in part by an amendment calling on our AMA to collaborate with stakeholders to convene national forums, rather than having our AMA lead the convening. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends Resolution 907 be adopted as amended.

(9) RESOLUTION 908 – OLDER ADULTS AND THE 988 SUICIDE AND CRISIS LIFELINE

RECOMMENDATION A:

 Policy D-345.974, "Awareness Campaign for 988 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline" be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

Our AMA will: (1) utilize their existing communications channels to educate the physician community and the public on the new 9-8-8 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline program; (2) work with the Federation and other stakeholders to advocate for adequate federal and state funding for the 9-8-8 system, including the development of model legislation; and (3) collaborate with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the

9-8-8 partner community, and other interested stakeholders, to strengthen suicide prevention and mental health crisis services that prioritize education and outreach to those populations at highest risk for suicide attempts, suicide completions, and self-injurious behavior.

RECOMMENDATION B:

Policy D-345.974 be <u>adopted as amended in lieu of Resolution 908</u>.

HOD ACTION: Policy D-345.974 <u>adopted as amended in lieu of Resolution 908</u>.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association, with other interested organizations, develop model legislation for use by states who wish to pursue funding for the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) prioritize education and outreach activities for use of the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline to those who are at highest risk for suicide completion with a special emphasis on those over age 65. (Directive to Take Action)

 Your Reference Committee heard testimony unanimously supportive of this resolution. Since our House of Delegates just adopted policy on the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, your Reference Committee felt it appropriate to incorporate the proposed amendments into our existing policy in order to address the asks of this resolution. There were a number of proposed amendments seeking to expand the scope beyond older adults to include other populations at high risk of suicide, including younger adults, LGBTQ+ individuals, BIPOC individuals and persons living with disabilities. Rather than listing all groups, your Reference Committee thought it was most appropriate to reference high risk populations to ensure inclusivity. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that existing policy D-345.974 be adopted as amended.

(10) RESOLUTION 909 – DECREASING GUN VIOLENCE AND SUICIDE IN SENIORS

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the first Resolve of Resolution 909 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association and other organizations develop and disseminate a formal educational program to enable clinicians to effectively and efficiently address suicides with an emphasis on seniors and other high-risk populations firearms (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

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That the third Resolve of Resolution 909 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA partner with other groups interested in firearm safety to raise public awareness of the magnitude of suicide in seniors and other high-risk populations, and interventions available for suicide prevention regarding senior suicides and firearms. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 909 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION D:

That the <u>title</u> of Resolution 909 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

DECREASING FIREARM VIOLENCE AND SUICIDE IN SENIORS AND OTHER HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS

HOD ACTION: Resolution 909 adopted as amended with a change in title to read as follows:

DECREASING FIREARM VIOLENCE AND SUICIDE IN SENIORS AND OTHER HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS

RESOLVED. That our American Medical Association and other organizations develop and disseminate a formal educational program to enable clinicians to effectively and efficiently address suicides with an emphasis on seniors and firearms (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA develop with other interested organizations a toolkit for clinicians to use addressing Extreme Risk Protection Orders in their individual states (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA partner with other groups interested in firearm safety to raise public awareness of magnitude and interventions available regarding senior suicides and firearms. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in strong support of this resolution and on the importance of increasing awareness and education around older adults being a high-risk group for firearm injury and death. Amendments were proffered to expand the resolution to include other high-risk groups such as LGBTQ+ individuals, veterans, Black, Indigenous, other people of color, and those living with disabilities. Your Reference Committee agrees that it is worth expanding the resolution to be inclusive of other high-risk populations.

It was noted in testimony that our AMA has an existing CME module on the "Physicians Role in Firearm Safety" that addresses how clinicians can effectively address patients at high-risk of injury and death from firearms, including suicides. That module is currently being updated to reflect current data and evidence-based practices. Our AMA has also developed a CME module on "Identifying and Responding to Suicide Risk" at the direction of this House of Delegates. Our AMA is also in the final stages of developing a state-by-state legal resources to guide physician decision-making on firearm safety, including information on extreme risk protection orders by jurisdiction. It is anticipated this resource will be available in early 2023. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 909 be adopted as amended.

(11) RESOLUTION 910 – GONAD SHIELDS: REGULATORY AND LEGISLATION ADVOCACY TO OPPOSE ROUTINE USE

RECOMMENDATION A:

The first Resolve of Resolution 910 be <u>amended by addition</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association oppose mandatory use of <u>patient gonad</u> shields in medical imaging, considering the risks far outweigh the benefits (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 910 be <u>amended by addition</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration amend the code of federal regulations to oppose the routine use of <u>patient gonad</u> shields in medical imaging (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RECOMMENDATION C:

The third Resolve of Resolution 910 be <u>amended by addition</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA, in conjunction with state medical societies, support model state and national legislation to oppose or repeal mandatory use of <u>patient</u> gonad shields in medical imaging (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION D:

Resolution 910 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 910 adopted as amended.

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in medical imaging considering the risks far outweigh the benefits (New HOD Policy); and be it further RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration amend the code of federal regulations to oppose the routine use of gonad shields in medical imaging (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association oppose mandatory use of gonad shields

RESOLVED, That our AMA, in conjunction with state medical societies, support model state and national legislation to oppose or repeal mandatory use of gonad shields in medical imaging (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard unanimously supportive testimony for removing mandates for the use of gonad shielding during radiological imaging. Those testifying noted that recent literature findings and improvements in medical imaging technology have changed the balance of risk and benefit when using a gonad shield in a pediatric patient. One speaker noted that as written, the resolution could be interpreted to infer that personal protective equipment for health care professionals was no longer being recommended, and an amendment to clarify the scope was proffered. Your Reference Committee agrees that this amendment is an important clarification and recommends that the resolution be adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION 915 – PULSE OXIMETRY IN PATIENTS (12)WITH PIGMENTED SKIN

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 915 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association recognizes that pulse oximeters may not accurately measure oxygen saturation in all skin tones and will continue to urge make recommendations to the US Food and Drug Administration that will to (1) ensure pulse oximeters provide accurate and reliable readings for patients with diverse degrees of skin pigmentation and (2) ensure health care personnel and the public are educated on the limitations of pulse oximeter technology so they can account for measurement error. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 915 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 915 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED. That our American Medical Association make recommendations to the US Food and Drug Administration that will ensure pulse oximeters provide accurate and reliable readings for patients with diverse degrees of skin pigmentation. (Directive to Take Action)

Testimony was heard in support of this resolution and the authors were commended for identifying both the source of inequities and a path forward to alleviate it. Your Reference Committee heard testimony noting that our AMA recently participated in an FDA convening on this issue and called on the FDA to ensure the accuracy and reliability of pulse oximetry readings in patients with diverse degrees of skin pigmentation. We are proposing amendments for adoption to clarify the ask for our AMA to continue to urge the FDA to address this issue and help ensure health care personnel and the public are aware of the limitations of this technology so they can account for measurement error.

(13) RESOLUTION 916 – NON-CERVICAL HPV ASSOCIATED CANCER PREVENTION

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 916 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend policy H-440.872, "HPV Vaccine and Cervical Cancer Prevention Worldwide," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

HPV Vaccine and Cervical Cancer Prevention Worldwide, H-440.872

- 1. Our AMA (a) urges physicians to educate themselves and their patients about HPV and associated diseases, HPV vaccination, as well as routine cervical HPV related cancer screening for these at risk; and (b) encourages the development and funding of programs targeted at HPV vaccine introduction and cervical HPV related cancer screening in countries without organized cervical HPV related cancer screening programs.
- 2. Our AMA will intensify efforts to improve awareness and understanding about HPV and associated diseases, in all individuals, regardless of sex, such as, but not limited to, cervical cancer, head and neck cancer, anal cancer, and penile genital cancer, the availability and efficacy of HPV vaccinations, and the need for routine eervical HPV related cancer screening in the general public.
- 3. Our AMA:
- (a) encourages the integration of HPV vaccination and routine cervical cancer screening into all appropriate health care settings and visits for adolescents and young adults,
- (b) supports the availability of the HPV vaccine and routine cervical cancer screening to appropriate patient groups that benefit most from preventive measures, including but not limited to low-income and pre-sexually active populations,
- (c) recommends HPV vaccination for all groups for whom the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends HPV vaccination.
- 4. Our AMA encourage appropriate stakeholders to investigate means to increase HPV vaccination rates by

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1 a. facilitating administration of HPV vaccinations in community-2 based settings including school settings, and 3 b. supporting state mandates for HPV vaccination for school attendance. (Modify Current HOD Policy); 4 5

> RESOLVED, That our AMA study requiring HPV vaccination for school attendance (Directive to Take Action).

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 916 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION C:

That the title of Resolution 916 be changed to read as follows:

HPV-ASSOCIATED CANCER PREVENTION

HOD ACTION: Resolution 916 adopted as amended with a change in title to read as follows:

HPV-ASSOCIATED CANCER PREVENTION

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend policy H-440.872, "HPV Vaccine and Cervical Cancer Prevention Worldwide," by addition and deletion to read as follows:

HPV Vaccine and Cervical Cancer Prevention Worldwide, H-440.872

- 1. Our AMA (a) urges physicians to educate themselves and their patients about HPV and associated diseases, HPV vaccination, as well as routine cervical cancer screening for those at risk; and (b) encourages the development and funding of programs targeted at HPV vaccine introduction and cervical cancer screening in countries without organized cervical cancer screening programs.
- 2. Our AMA will intensify efforts to improve awareness and understanding about HPV and associated diseases, in all individuals regardless of sex, such as, but not limited to, cervical cancer, head and neck cancer, anal cancer, and penile cancer, the availability and efficacy of HPV vaccinations, and the need for routine cervical cancer screening in the general public.
- 3. Our AMA:
- (a) encourages the integration of HPV vaccination and routine cervical cancer screening into all appropriate health care settings and visits for adolescents and young adults,
- 41 (b) supports the availability of the HPV vaccine and routine cervical cancer screening to appropriate patient groups that benefit most from preventive measures, including but not 42 43 limited to low-income and pre-sexually active populations,
- (c) recommends HPV vaccination for all groups for whom the federal Advisory Committee on 44 Immunization Practices recommends HPV vaccination. 45
- 46 4. Our AMA encourage appropriate stakeholders to investigate means to increase HPV 47 vaccination rates by:
- a. facilitating administration of HPV vaccinations in community-based settings including 48
- school settings, and 49
- 50 b. supporting state mandates for HPV vaccination for school attendance. (Modify Current HOD
- 51 Policy); and be it further

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RESOLVED, That our AMA support legislation and funding for research aimed towards discovering screening methodology and early detection methods for other non-cervical HPV associated cancers.

Your Reference Committee heard testimony that was broadly supportive, indicating that the current focus on cervical cancer for HPV vaccinations has led to mistakenly excluding people at risk for HPV-related cancers at other sites that would benefit from its protection. It was further noted that HPV is commonly thought of in relation to cervical cancer, neglecting other non-cervical cancers such as head, neck, vulvar, and genital cancer, which affect people regardless of gender. Broadly, those who testified supported this resolution, with the exception of the mandate for HPV vaccinations for school attendance. While it is was recognized that early immunization with the HPV vaccination provides high efficacy for cancer prevention, there was concern expressed about expanding school vaccine mandates. Your Reference Committee agrees. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 916 be adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION 919 – DECREASING YOUTH ACCESS TO (14)E-CIGARETTES

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the second Resolve of Resolution 919 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That AMA policy H-495.986, "Tobacco Product Sales and Distribution," be amended by addition to read as follows:

Tobacco Product Sales and Distribution, H-495.986 Our AMA:

- (1) recognizes the use of e-cigarettes and vaping as an urgent public health epidemic and will actively work with the Food and Drug Administration and other relevant stakeholders to counteract the marketing and use of addictive e-cigarette and vaping devices, including but not limited to bans and strict restrictions on marketing to minors under the age of 21;
- (2) encourages the passage of laws, ordinances and regulations that would set the minimum age for purchasing tobacco products, including electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and e-cigarettes, at 21 years, and urges strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors;
- (3) supports the development of model legislation regarding enforcement of laws restricting children's access to tobacco, including but not limited to attention to the following issues:
- (a) provision for licensure to sell tobacco and for the revocation thereof; (b) appropriate civil or criminal penalties (e.g., fines, prison terms, license revocation) to deter violation of laws restricting children's access to and

- 1 possession of tobacco; (c) requirements for merchants to 2 post notices warning minors against attempting to purchase 3 tobacco and to obtain proof of age for would-be purchasers; 4 (d) measures to facilitate enforcement; (e) banning out-of-5 package cigarette sales ("loosies"); and (f) requiring tobacco 6 purchasers and vendors to be of legal smoking age; 7 (4) requests that states adequately fund the enforcement of 8 the laws related to tobacco sales to minors: 9 (5) opposes the use of vending machines to distribute 10 tobacco products and supports ordinances and legislation 11 to ban the use of vending machines for distribution of 12 tobacco products; 13 (6) seeks a ban on the production, distribution, and sale of 14 candy products that depict or resemble tobacco products; 15 (7) opposes the distribution of free tobacco products by any 16 means and supports the enactment of legislation prohibiting 17 the disbursement of samples of tobacco and tobacco 18 products by mail; 19 (8) (a) publicly commends (and so urges local medical 20 societies) pharmacies and pharmacy owners who have 21 chosen not to sell tobacco products, and asks its members 22 to encourage patients to seek out and patronize pharmacies 23 that do not sell tobacco products; (b) encourages other 24 pharmacists and pharmacy owners individually and through 25 their professional associations to remove such products 26 from their stores; (c) urges the American Pharmacists 27 Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, 28 and other pharmaceutical associations to adopt a position
 - the sale of tobacco for distribution to their members; and (9) opposes the sale of tobacco at any facility where health services are provided; and

calling for their members to remove tobacco products from

their stores; and (d) encourages state medical associations

to develop lists of pharmacies that have voluntarily banned

- (10) supports that the sale of tobacco products be restricted to tobacco specialty stores-<u>:and</u>
- (11) supports measures that prevent retailers from opening new tobacco specialty stores in proximity to elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools. and
- (12) support measures that decrease the overall density of tobacco specialty stores, including but not limited to preventing retailers from opening new tobacco specialty stores in proximity to existing tobacco specialty stores. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 919 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 919 be referred.

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support the inclusion of disposable and tank-based e-cigarettes in the language and implementation of any restrictions that are applied by the Food and Drug Administration or other bodies to cartridge-based e-cigarettes (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That AMA policy H-495.986, "Tobacco Product Sales and Distribution," be amended by addition to read as follows:

Tobacco Product Sales and Distribution, H-495.986

Our AMA:

- (1) recognizes the use of e-cigarettes and vaping as an urgent public health epidemic and will actively work with the Food and Drug Administration and other relevant stakeholders to counteract the marketing and use of addictive e-cigarette and vaping devices, including but not limited to bans and strict restrictions on marketing to minors under the age of 21;
- (2) encourages the passage of laws, ordinances and regulations that would set the minimum age for purchasing tobacco products, including electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and e-cigarettes, at 21 years, and urges strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors;
- (3) supports the development of model legislation regarding enforcement of laws restricting children's access to tobacco, including but not limited to attention to the following issues: (a) provision for licensure to sell tobacco and for the revocation thereof; (b) appropriate civil or criminal penalties (e.g., fines, prison terms, license revocation) to deter violation of laws restricting children's access to and possession of tobacco; (c) requirements for merchants to post notices warning minors against attempting to purchase tobacco and to obtain proof of age for would-be purchasers; (d) measures to facilitate enforcement; (e) banning out-of-package cigarette sales ("loosies"); and (f) requiring tobacco purchasers and vendors to be of legal smoking age;
- 28 (4) requests that states adequately fund the enforcement of the laws related to tobacco sales to minors;
 - (5) opposes the use of vending machines to distribute tobacco products and supports ordinances and legislation to ban the use of vending machines for distribution of tobacco products;
 - (6) seeks a ban on the production, distribution, and sale of candy products that depict or resemble tobacco products;
 - (7) opposes the distribution of free tobacco products by any means and supports the enactment of legislation prohibiting the disbursement of samples of tobacco and tobacco products by mail;
 - (8) (a) publicly commends (and so urges local medical societies) pharmacies and pharmacy owners who have chosen not to sell tobacco products, and asks its members to encourage patients to seek out and patronize pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products; (b) encourages other pharmacists and pharmacy owners individually and through their professional associations to remove such products from their stores; (c) urges the American Pharmacists Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and other pharmaceutical associations to adopt a position calling for their members to remove tobacco products from their stores; and (d) encourages state medical associations to develop lists of pharmacies that have voluntarily banned the sale of tobacco for distribution to their members; and (9) opposes the sale of tobacco at any facility where health services are provided; and
- and (9) opposes the sale of tobacco at any facility where health services are provided; and (10) supports that the sale of tobacco products be restricted to tobacco specialty stores.
- 49 (11) supports measures that prevent retailers from opening new tobacco specialty stores in proximity to elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools; and

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(12) support measures that decrease the overall density of tobacco specialty stores, including but not limited to, preventing retailers from opening new tobacco specialty stores in proximity to existing tobacco specialty stores. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony unanimously in support of Resolution 919. The speakers affirmed the dangers of nicotine, particularly in youths, and the utility of this resolution to distance retailers from schools. Speakers recommended the removal of the twelfth item due to restriction of free commerce capabilities. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 919 be adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION 921 - FIREARM INJURY AND DEATH (15)RESEARCH AND PREVENTION

RECOMMENDATION A:

Policy D-145.999, "Epidemiology of Firearm Injuries" be amended by addition in lieu of the first Resolve of Resolution 921.

Our AMA will: (1) strongly urge the Administration and Congress to encourage the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to conduct an epidemiological analysis of the data of firearm-related injuries and deaths; and (2) urge Congress to provide sufficient resources to enable the CDC to collect and analyze firearm-related injury data and report to Congress and the nation via a broadly disseminated document, so that physicians and other health care providers, law enforcement and society at large may be able to prevent injury, death and the other costs to society resulting from firearms, and (3) advocate for improvements to the quality, comparability, and timeliness of data on firearm injuries and deaths.

RECOMMENDATION B:

The second Resolve of Resolution 921 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED. That our AMA advocate for repeal of laws the 2003 Tiahrt amendment which prohibits the release of firearm tracing data for research (Directive to Take Action);

RECOMMENDATION C:

That Policies D-145.994, "Removing Restrictions on Federal Funding for Firearm Violence Research," D-145.995, "Gun Violence as a Public Health Crisis," and H-145.997, "Firearms as a Public Health Problem in the United States - Injuries and Death" be reaffirmed in lieu of the third Resolve.

RECOMMENDATION D:

Resolution 921 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 921 adopted as amended.

That Policies D-145.994, "Removing Restrictions on Federal Funding for Firearm Violence Research," D-145.995, "Gun Violence as a Public Health Crisis," and H-145.997, "Firearms as a Public Health Problem in the United States - Injuries and Death" reaffirmed in lieu of the third Resolve.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association and all interested medical societies advocate for a comprehensive national-level data system for firearm injuries and deaths including real-time surveillance and continued improvements to the quality and comparability of currently collected data (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for repeal of the 2003 Tiahrt amendment which prohibits the release of firearm tracing data for research (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for additional federal budgetary funding for expanded firearm injury and death prevention research at all appropriate federal agencies in order to better understand the risk and protective factors for firearm injuries and to develop evidence-based interventions at the individual, house-hold, community, state, and federal levels to decrease firearm injuries and deaths. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of this resolution. It was noted in testimony that there is extensive AMA policy addressing both the first and third Resolve statements. Your Reference Committee proposed amendments to existing policy on firearm epidemiology to incorporate calls for improvements in the timeliness and quality of the data. The second Resolve is not addressed in existing AMA policy, but your Reference Committee proposes removing reference to the "2003 Tiahrt amendment." Your Reference Committee also proposes reaffirming existing AMA policy on funding firearm research in lieu of the third Resolve. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 921 be adopted as amended.

Policies recommended for reaffirmation:

D-145.994 Removing Restrictions on Federal Funding for Firearm Violence Research Our AMA will provide an informational report on recent and current organizational actions taken on our existing AMA policies (e.g. H-145.997) regarding removing the restrictions on federal funding for firearms violence research, with additional recommendations on any ongoing or proposed upcoming actions.

D-145.995 Gun Violence as a Public Health Crisis

 Our AMA: (1) will immediately make a public statement that gun violence represents a public health crisis which requires a comprehensive public health response and solution; and (2) will actively lobby Congress to lift the gun violence research ban.

- H-145.997 Firearms as a Public Health Problem in the United States Injuries and Death
 - 1. Our AMA recognizes that uncontrolled ownership and use of firearms, especially handguns, is a serious threat to the public's health inasmuch as the weapons are one of the main causes of intentional and unintentional injuries and deaths.

Therefore, the AMA:

- (A) encourages and endorses the development and presentation of safety education programs that will engender more responsible use and storage of firearms;
- (B) urges that government agencies, the CDC in particular, enlarge their efforts in the study of firearm-related injuries and in the development of ways and means of reducing such injuries and deaths;
- (C) urges Congress to enact needed legislation to regulate more effectively the importation and interstate traffic of all handguns;
- (D) urges the Congress to support recent legislative efforts to ban the manufacture and importation of nonmetallic, not readily detectable weapons, which also resemble toy guns; (5) encourages the improvement or modification of firearms so as to make them as safe as humanly possible;
- (E) encourages nongovernmental organizations to develop and test new, less hazardous designs for firearms;
- (F) urges that a significant portion of any funds recovered from firearms manufacturers and dealers through legal proceedings be used for gun safety education and gunviolence prevention; and
- (G) strongly urges US legislators to fund further research into the epidemiology of risks related to gun violence on a national level.
- 2. Our AMA will advocate for firearm safety features, including but not limited to mechanical or smart technology, to reduce accidental discharge of a firearm or misappropriation of the weapon by a non-registered user; and support legislation and regulation to standardize the use of these firearm safety features on weapons sold for non-military and non-peace officer use within the U.S.; with the aim of establishing manufacturer liability for the absence of safety features on newly manufactured firearms.
- (16) RESOLUTION 924 DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the first Resolve of Resolution 924 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support encourage state and federal incentives efforts to locate the manufacturing of goods used in healthcare and healthcare facilities in the United States (New HOD Policy);

RECOMMENDATION B:

That the second Resolve of Resolution 924 be amended by <u>deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA support <u>federal</u> the efforts of the Administration and <u>CMS</u> to encourage the purchase of domestically produced personal protective equipment (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION C:

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Resolution 924 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 924 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support state and federal incentives to locate the manufacturing of goods used in healthcare and healthcare facilities in the United States (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the efforts of the Administration and CMS to encourage the purchase of domestically produced personal protective equipment (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA reaffirm policy H-440.847, "Pandemic Preparedness." (Reaffirm HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of this resolution, particularly in the wake of the severe personal protective equipment (PPE) shortages experienced by frontline health care personnel during the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, speakers testified that PPE shortages should be categorized as a "never" event, and that domestic production is one of the preferred methods for guaranteeing that domestic health care workers have access to supplies when global demand is at its highest. Amendments were offered to expand the scope to any strategy that may increase production, not just financial incentives. Similarly, amendments were offered which would preserve the intent of the resolution even as priorities of the administration will likely change over time. Your Reference Committee agrees that these amendments make the resolution more flexible in achieving its goal, and therefore recommends that this resolution be adopted as amended.

(17) RESOLUTION 928 – EXPANDING TRANSPLANT EVALUATION CRITERIA TO INCLUDE PATIENTS THAT MAY NOT SATISFY CENTER-SPECIFIC ALCOHOL SOBRIETY REQUIREMENTS

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 928 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association encourage transplant centers to consider evaluation of expand potential recipient evaluation criteria to include patients that who may not satisfy center-specific alcohol sobriety requirements on a case-by-case basis, using

medically appropriate criteria supportable by peer-reviewed and published research. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 928 be adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION C:

That the <u>title</u> of Resolution 928 be <u>changed</u> to read as follows:

EXPANDING TRANSPLANT EVALUATION CRITERIA TO INCLUDE PATIENTS THAT MAY NOT SATISFY CENTER-SPECIFIC SOBRIETY REQUIREMENTS

HOD ACTION: Resolution 928 <u>adopted as amended</u> with a change in title to read as follows:

EXPANDING TRANSPLANT EVALUATION CRITERIA TO INCLUDE PATIENTS THAT MAY NOT SATISFY CENTER-SPECIFIC SOBRIETY REQUIREMENTS

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association encourage transplant centers to expand potential recipient evaluation criteria to include patients that may not satisfy center-specific alcohol sobriety requirements on a case-by-case basis, using medically appropriate criteria supportable by peer-reviewed and published research. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony on this resolution was supportive of the intent of increasing physician judgement and a more holistic risk assessment for transplant eligibility criteria. Some who testified before your Reference Committee noted personal experience with liver transplants and sought clarification over the usage of the term "donor" and "recipient." In their experience, it was critical that the recipient abstain from alcohol consumption to maximize the likelihood of successful transplants. Testimony provided in support noted strict sobriety requirements could be actively harming patients and do not have a significant impact on relapse rates for liver transplant recipients. Additional testimony noted that while much of the discussion focused on liver transplants and abstention from alcohol, other organ transplants may have similarly restrictive criteria related to other substance use that is not borne from evidence. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 928 be adopted as amended.

(18) RESOLUTION 929 – OPPOSING THE MARKETING OF PHARMACEUTICALS TO PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPTIVE POPULATIONS

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the first Resolve of Resolution 929 be <u>amended by deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association oppose the practice of pharmaceutical marketing towards

those who make decisions for captive populations, including, but not limited to, doctors working in a correctional capacity, judges, wardens, sheriffs, correctional officers, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other detention administrators; (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

That the second Resolve of Resolution 929 be amended by addition and deletion to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for the inclusion of physicians and pharmacists in the selection of medications available to vulnerable populations captive populations, such as incarcerated individuals (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 929 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 929 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association oppose the practice of pharmaceutical marketing towards those who make decisions for captive populations, including, but not limited to, doctors working in a correctional capacity, judges, wardens, sheriffs, correctional officers, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other detention administrators (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for the inclusion of physicians in the selection of medications available to vulnerable populations such as incarcerated individuals (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support and work with state medical societies to support measures to increase transparency in medication procurement, including but not limited to: (1) requiring those responsible for medical procurement to report gifts from pharmaceutical companies over a minimum amount; and (2) centralizing formulary choices in a physician-led office, agency, or commission following the principles of a sound formulary. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony reflecting the complexities of providing care for captive populations in the correctional system, and how dramatically care can vary from federal, state, and county systems. Many testified to the implicit bias that pharmaceutical advertising or gifts to clinicians of captive populations can have, even if the physician is acting with integrity and exercising strict adherence to an ethical code. In addition, several speakers testified to concerns over non-physician decision makers that may be included in the contracting of medication formularies who may not uphold the same rigorous ethical standards as physicians, and utility of pharmacists to support evidence-based formulary decision-making. Amendments were offered to remove specific reference to individuals or professions involved in pharmaceutical decision-making to alleviate concerns that the resolution may be inadvertently excluding people involved in the process. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted as amended.

(19) RESOLUTION 931 – AMENDING H-160.903 ERADICATING HOMELESSNESS TO INCLUDE SUPPORT FOR STREET MEDICINE PROGRAMS

RECOMMENDATION A:

That the first Resolve of Resolution 931 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association encourage medical schools to implement <u>physician-led</u>, <u>team-based</u> Street Medicine programs <u>and/or promote student-led Street Medicine programs with student involvement</u>. (New HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

That the second Resolve of Resolution 931 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA recognizes and supports the use of Street Medicine programs by amending policy H-160.903 Eradicating Homelessness by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Eradicating Homelessness, H-160.903 Our AMA:

(1) supports improving the health outcomes and decreasing the health care costs of treating the chronically homeless through clinically proven, high quality, and cost effective approaches which recognize the positive impact of stable and affordable housing coupled with social services;

(2) recognizes that stable, affordable housing as a first priority, without mandated therapy or services compliance, is effective in improving housing stability and quality of life among individuals who are chronically-homeless;

(3) recognizes adaptive strategies based on regional variations, community characteristics and state and local resources are necessary to address this societal problem on a long-term basis;

(4) supports the use of physician-led, team-based street medicine programs, which travel to individuals who are unhoused or unsheltered and provide healthcare and social services, as well as funds, including Medicaid and other public insurance reimbursement, for their maintenance;

(4<u>5</u>) recognizes the need for an effective, evidence-based national plan to eradicate homelessness;

 $(\underline{56})$ encourages the National Health Care for the Homeless Council to study the funding, implementation, and standardized evaluation of Medical Respite Care for homeless persons;

- (67) will partner with relevant stakeholders to educate physicians about the unique healthcare and social needs of homeless patients and the importance of holistic, cost-effective, evidence-based discharge planning, and physicians' role therein, in addressing these needs;
- (78) encourages the development of holistic, cost-effective, evidence-based discharge plans for homeless patients who present to the emergency department but are not admitted to the hospital;
- (89) encourages the collaborative efforts of communities, physicians, hospitals, health systems, insurers, social service organizations, government, and other stakeholders to develop comprehensive homelessness policies and plans that address the healthcare and social needs of homeless patients:
- $(9\underline{10})$ (a) supports laws protecting the civil and human rights of individuals experiencing homelessness, and (b) opposes laws and policies that criminalize individuals experiencing homelessness for carrying out life-sustaining activities conducted in public spaces that would otherwise be considered non-criminal activity (i.e., eating, sitting, or sleeping) when there is no alternative private space available; and
- (1011) recognizes that stable, affordable housing is essential to the health of individuals, families, and communities, and supports policies that preserve and expand affordable housing across all neighborhoods; and (1412) (a) supports training to understand the needs of housing insecure individuals for those who encounter this vulnerable population through their professional duties; (b) supports the establishment of multidisciplinary mobile homeless outreach teams trained in issues specific to housing insecure individuals; and (c) will make available existing educational resources from federal agencies and other stakeholders related to the needs of housing-insecure individuals; and

(13) supports federal and state efforts to enact just cause eviction statutes and examine and restructure punitive eviction practices; instate inflation-based rent control; guarantee tenants' right to counsel in housing disputes and improve affordability of logal foes; and create national, state, and/or local rental registries. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION C:

46 Resolution 931 be <u>adopted as amended</u>.
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HOD ACTION: Resolution 931 adopted as amended.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association encourage medical schools to implement Street Medicine programs and/or promote student-led Street Medicine programs (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA recognizes and supports the use of Street Medicine programs by amending policy H-160.903 Eradicating Homelessness by addition and deletion to read as follows:

Eradicating Homelessness, H-160.903 Our AMA:

- (1) supports improving the health outcomes and decreasing the health care costs of treating the chronically homeless through clinically proven, high quality, and cost effective approaches which recognize the positive impact of stable and affordable housing coupled with social services;
- (2) recognizes that stable, affordable housing as a first priority, without mandated therapy or
 services compliance, is effective in improving housing stability and quality of life among
 individuals who are chronically-homeless;
 - (3) recognizes adaptive strategies based on regional variations, community characteristics and state and local resources are necessary to address this societal problem on a long-term basis:
 - (4) supports the use of street medicine programs, which travel to individuals who are unhoused or unsheltered and provide healthcare and social services, as well as funds, including Medicaid and other public insurance reimbursement, for their maintenance;
- (45) recognizes the need for an effective, evidence-based national plan to eradicate homelessness;
 - (<u>56</u>) encourages the National Health Care for the Homeless Council to study the funding, implementation, and standardized evaluation of Medical Respite Care for homeless persons;
 - (67) will partner with relevant stakeholders to educate physicians about the unique healthcare and social needs of homeless patients and the importance of holistic, cost-effective, evidence-based discharge planning, and physicians' role therein, in addressing these needs;
- (78) encourages the development of holistic, cost-effective, evidence-based discharge plans for homeless patients who present to the emergency department but are not admitted to the hospital;
 - $(\underline{89})$ encourages the collaborative efforts of communities, physicians, hospitals, health systems, insurers, social service organizations, government, and other stakeholders to develop comprehensive homelessness policies and plans that address the healthcare and social needs of homeless patients;
 - $(9\underline{10})$ (a) supports laws protecting the civil and human rights of individuals experiencing homelessness, and (b) opposes laws and policies that criminalize individuals experiencing homelessness for carrying out life-sustaining activities conducted in public spaces that would otherwise be considered non-criminal activity (i.e., eating, sitting, or sleeping) when there is no alternative private space available; and
 - (4011) recognizes that stable, affordable housing is essential to the health of individuals, families, and communities, and supports policies that preserve and expand affordable housing across all neighborhoods; and
- (44 (1412) (a) supports training to understand the needs of housing insecure individuals for those who encounter this vulnerable population through their professional duties; (b) supports the establishment of multidisciplinary mobile homeless outreach teams trained in issues specific to housing insecure individuals; and (c) will make available existing educational resources from federal agencies and other stakeholders related to the needs of housing-insecure individuals; and
- 50 (13) supports federal and state efforts to enact just cause eviction statutes and examine and restructure punitive eviction practices; instate inflation-based rent control; guarantee tenants'

right to counsel in housing disputes and improve affordability of legal fees; and create national, state, and/or local rental registries. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of this resolution. Multiple commentors noted the importance of street medicine teams to support care for people experiencing homelessness and providing valuable educational opportunities for medical students. Those who testified discussed the importance of physicians leading street medicine teams, but effective programs also utilize the broader health professional team under physician supervision. An amendment was proposed to better align the language in the resolution to other AMA policy regarding team-based care. Subclause 13 was struck by your Reference Committee because it was viewed as unrelated to street medicine programs. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 931 be adopted as amended.

(20) RESOLUTION 933 – REDUCING DISPARITIES IN HIV INCIDENCE THROUGH PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PREP) FOR HIV

RECOMMENDATION A:

That Resolution 933 be <u>amended by addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend Policy H-20.895 "Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV" by addition to read as follows:

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV, H-20.895

1. Our AMA will educate physicians, physicians-in-training, and the public about the effective use of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV and the US PrEP Clinical Practice Guidelines.

2. Our AMA supports the coverage of <u>all approved</u> PrEP <u>regimens</u> in all clinically appropriate circumstances.

3. Our AMA supports the removal of insurance barriers for <u>all approved</u> PrEP <u>regimens</u>, such as prior authorization, mandatory consultation with an infectious disease specialist, and other barriers that are not clinically relevant.

 4. Our AMA advocates that individuals not be denied any insurance on the basis of PrEP use.

 5. Our AMA encourages the discussion of and education about PrEP during routine sexual health counseling regardless of a patient's current reported sexual behaviors. (Modify Current HOD Policy)

RECOMMENDATION B:

Resolution 933 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 933 adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION IN LIEU OF

(21) RESOLUTION 906 – REQUIREMENT FOR COVID-19 VACCINATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ONCE FULLY FDA-AUTHORIZED

RECOMMENDATION A:

Policy H-440.808, "Digital Vaccine Credential Systems and Vaccine Mandates in COVID-19" be <u>amended by addition</u> to read as follows:

COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines raise unique challenges.

To meet these challenges, our AMA:

- 1. Encourages the development of clear, strong, universal, and enforceable federal guidelines for the design and deployment of digital vaccination credentialing services (DVCS), and that before decisions are taken to implement use of vaccine credentials:
- a. vaccine is widely accessible;
- b. equity-centered privacy protections are in place to safeguard data collected from individuals;
- c. provisions are in place to ensure that vaccine credentials do not exacerbate inequities; and
- d. credentials address the situation of individuals for whom vaccine is medically contraindicated.

- 2. Recommends that decisions to mandate COVID-19 vaccination, including, but not limited to for school attendance for children and college/university students, be made only:
- a. After a vaccine has received full approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration through a Biological Licenses Application;
- b. In keeping with recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices for use in the population subject to the mandate as approved by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
- c. When individuals subject to the mandate have been given meaningful opportunity to voluntarily accept vaccination; and
- d. Implementation of the mandate minimizes the potential to exacerbate inequities or adversely affect already marginalized or minoritized populations.

3. Encourages the use of well-designed education and outreach efforts to promote vaccination to protect both public health and public trust.

RECOMMENDATION B:

Policy H-440.808, "Digital Vaccine Credential Systems and Vaccine Mandates in COVID-19" be <u>adopted as amended</u> in lieu of Resolution 906.

HOD ACTION: Policy H-440.808, "Digital Vaccine Credential Systems and Vaccine Mandates in COVID-19" <u>adopted as amended in lieu of</u> Resolution 906.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association encourage states to make COVID-19 vaccination a requirement for school attendance for children and college/university students once the FDA grants full approval for COVID-19 vaccination for all relevant age groups. (New HOD Policy)

Testimony for this item was mixed. Some noted the improved clinical outcomes for those who have received COVID-19 vaccinations, noting that vaccination not only protects health, but also prevents disruptions to education and loss of important resources for children and their families. It was noted that there are laws against COVID-19 vaccine requirements in some jurisdictions. It was also noted in testimony that our AMA has existing policy that outlines recommendations on when to mandate COVID-19 vaccines and those recommendations go beyond FDA granting full approval. To help ensure consistency, your Reference Committee recommends amending existing policy on COVID-19 vaccine mandates to specifically reference requirements for school attendance.

(22) RESOLUTION 912 – REEVALUATING THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION'S CITIZEN PETITION PROCESS

RECOMMENDATION:

That Alternate Resolution 912 be <u>adopted in lieu of Resolution 912</u>.

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with relevant stakeholders to advocate for further public transparency of citizen petitions to the Food and Drug Administration, including the relationship between citizen petitions and decisions to delay generic approval, conflicts of interest to be disclosed, and the time and resources expended on petition reviews. (Directive to Take Action)

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 912 <u>adopted in lieu of Resolution 912</u>.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support the research of anti-competitive practices on the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) citizen petitions process (New HOD Policy); and be it further

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RESOLVED. That our AMA advocate for further public transparency by the FDA in the content. of each petition, the relationship between citizen petitions and decisions to delay generic approval, and the time and resources expended on petition reviews. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard limited testimony on Resolution 912. The authors offered new language to better condense the resolution into a single resolve clause without fundamentally altering the intent of their proposal. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Alternate Resolution 912 be adopted.

RESOLUTION 930 - ADDRESSING LONGITUDINAL (23)HEALTH CARE NEEDS OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

RECOMMENDATION A:

That Alternate Resolution 930 be adopted in lieu of Resolution 930.

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the construction of health information systems to enhance information exchange between both tribal and non-tribal child welfare agencies and health care professionals; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for the designation of medical teams, and/or committees to longitudinally follow children in foster care, including to ensure the provision of continuity of care for children who are at the age of transition out of foster care: and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for oversight of local, tribal, and state child welfare systems by physicians with expertise in pediatrics and child psychiatry.

RESOLVED, That our AMA promote existing medical homes which provide continuity of care to children in foster care when feasible (Directive to Take Action).

RESOLVED. That our AMA support the appointment of a licensed pediatrician or family medicine physician (with substantial pediatric experience) in each state with experience in child welfare to the position of medical director of child welfare and a psychiatrist with substantial child and adolescent psychiatric experience to the position of psychiatric medical director of child welfare for each Title IV-E agency (New HOD Policy).

RECOMMENDATION B:

Policy D-350.977, "Addressing the Longitudinal Healthcare Needs of American Indian Children in Foster Care" be reaffirmed.

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 930 <u>adopted in lieu of Resolution 930 and Policy D-350.977</u>, "Addressing the Longitudinal Healthcare Needs of American Indian Children in Foster Care" reaffirmed.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support the construction of computerized health information systems to enhance information exchange between both tribal and non-tribal child welfare agencies and healthcare professionals (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA promote existing pediatric medical homes which provide continuity of care to children in foster care (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA advocate for the designation of medical providers, teams, and/or committees to longitudinally follow children in foster care (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the appointment of a pediatrician in each state with experience in child welfare to the position of state medical director of foster care health case management in accordance with AAP guidelines to ensure standards of care are met (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That the AMA support the longitudinal stability and care of American Indian and Alaska Native children in foster care by promoting the Indian Child Welfare Act. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard testimony in support of the intent of this resolution. Testimony noted that this population has special health care needs that need to be highlighted. Your Reference Committee heard testimony regarding the need to broaden the fourth Resolve beyond pediatricians and remove reference to AAP guidelines. Further, amendments were proffered to include children aging out of foster care, and your Reference Committee agreed with including this amendment. Your Reference Committee agrees and has proposed amendments accordingly. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends Alternate Resolution 930 be recommended in lieu of Resolution 930. Further, it was noted that some resolve statements are duplicative of recently adopted AMA policy and therefore your Reference Committee is recommending reaffirmation of applicable policy.

Policy recommended for reaffirmation:

D-350.977 Addressing the Longitudinal Healthcare Needs of American Indian Children in Foster Care

Our AMA: (1) recognizes the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 as a model in American Indian and Alaska Native child welfare legislation; (2) supports federal legislation preventing the removal of American Indian and Alaska Native children from their homes by public and private agencies without cause; (3) will work with local and state medical societies and other relevant stakeholders to support legislation preventing the removal of American Indian and Alaska Native children from their homes by public and private agencies without cause; and (4) supports state and federal funding opportunities for American Indian and Alaska Native child welfare systems.

1 RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL 2

 (24) RESOLUTION 901 – OPPOSING THE USE OF VULNERABLE INCARCERATED PEOPLE IN RESPONSE TO PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 901 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 901 referred.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association oppose the use of forced or coercive labor practices for incarcerated populations (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support that any labor performed by incarcerated individuals or other captive populations should include adequate workplace safety and fairness standards similar to those outside of carceral institutions and support their reintegration into the workforce after incarceration. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony for Resolution 901. It was noted that although the intent was to avoid forced labor of incarcerated individuals, there were potential downstream implications that could have unintended consequences. Further, it was noted that there were potential constitutional law conflicts. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 901 be referred. Your Reference Committee also notes that there are ethical issues around autonomy and human rights that requires further study.

(25) RESOLUTION 913 – SUPPORTING AND FUNDING SOBERING CENTERS

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 913 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 913 <u>referred</u>.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association recognize the utility, cost effectiveness, and racial justice impact of sobering centers (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the maintenance and expansion of sobering centers (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support ongoing research of the sobering center public health model (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the use of state and national funding for the development and maintenance of sobering centers. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony regarding Resolution 913. There was unanimous support that jails are not the ideal facilities for people who present intoxicated, due

to justice-involvement and lack of medical support. Additional testimony supported the need for facilities for patients who are intoxicated, but do not need the acuity level of an emergency department and may take critically needed resources from other patients. While the idea of sobering centers was supported, there was no consensus on the definition of a sobering center, both in scope and practice, and it was further noted that there was limited evidence to support their efficacy. Multiple speakers supported the critical need for study across potential models of care to support patients with substance use and misuse, which is not limited to sobering centers. Therefore, your Reference Committee agrees that this is an important issue with a high level of complexity and recommends Resolution 913 be referred.

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RESOLUTION 935 - GOVERNMENT MANUFACTURING (26)OF GENERIC DRUGS TO ADDRESS MARKET **FAILURES**

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RECOMMENDATION:

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Resolution 935 be referred.

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 935 referred.

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association support the formation of a non-profit government manufacturer of pharmaceuticals to produce small-market generic drugs. (New **HOD Policy**)

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> Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony on this resolution. Those providing supportive testimony cited existing AMA policy calling for the fair pricing of pharmaceuticals and noted California has already started this practice for the manufacture of generic drugs and insulin. The authors proposed an amendment to expand the scope of the resolution to include drugs for which no generics exist despite the expiration of its underlying patent, or necessary medications which are facing shortages. Testimony in opposition noted that our AMA should not be involved in promoting government manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and that this would be a major departure from current AMA policy. Others noted that the Council on Science and Public Health publishes annual reports on drug shortages, and that would be an appropriate venue to consider government manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 935 be referred for consideration in the Council's next drug shortages report.

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RESOLUTION 937 – INDICATIONS FOR METABOLIC (27)AND BARIATRIC SURGERY

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RECOMMENDATION:

43 44 Resolution 937 be referred.

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HOD ACTION: Resolution 937 referred.

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RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association acknowledge and accept the new American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery and International Federation for the Surgery of Obesity and Metabolic Disorders indications for metabolic and bariatric surgery (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED That our AMA immediately call for full acceptance of these guidelines by insurance providers, hospital systems, policy makers, and government healthcare delivery entities (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA work with all interested parties to lobby the legislative and executive branches of government to affect public health insurance coverage to ensure

Your Reference Committee heard testimony noting that our AMA was not involved in and has not reviewed the guidelines mentioned in this resolution and generally does not endorse or accept guidelines that they were not involved in developing. Amendments were offered which would instead include the core findings of the guidelines and remove reference to the publishing organization. Your Reference Committee, however, notes that no one had the chance to review and consider this amendment. The Council on Science and Public Health is currently studying the appropriateness of body mass index as a clinical measure, which is central to these guidelines. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 937 be referred for consideration in that report.

(28) RESOLUTION 938 – AMA STUDY THE EFFICACY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR METAL DETECTION/WEAPONS INTERDICTION SYSTEMS IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

alignment with these new guidelines. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 938 be referred.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 938 referred.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association Council on Science and Public Health study the issues of 1) workplace violence as it impacts health care workers, patients, and visitors, and 2) anticipated positive impacts of weapons detection and interdiction systems toward reduction of workplace violence, so that our AMA can develop learned and data-based recommendations and accompanying advocacy regarding proposed new requirements for the deployment of these systems in health care settings, and share these recommendations with accrediting bodies such as The Joint Commission, Liaison Committee on Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and other relevant stakeholders, including the American Hospital Association (Directive to Take Action).

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony regarding Resolution 938. All speakers testified as to the critical importance of preserving the safety of physicians and other hospital staff during a time in which there is a dramatic uptick in threats and violence against health care personnel. However, the Council of Science and Public Health noted that this issue has been studied on two separate occasions, and their conclusions supported a local, tailored approach that considers local laws, jurisdictions, and risk factors rather than a blanket approach for every hospital and care setting. Your Reference Committee agrees that this is a critical issue, but one that should be a furtherance of previous studies, rather than starting anew. As such, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 938 be referred.

RECOMMENDED FOR REFERRAL FOR DECISION

(29) RESOLUTION 911 – CRITICAL NEED FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY CARDIAC CARE (ECC) SYSTEM TO ENSURE INDIVIDUALIZED, STATE-WIDE, CARE FOR ST SEGMENT ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (STEMI), CARDIOGENIC SHOCK (CS) AND OUT-OF-HOSPITAL CARDIAC ARREST (OHCA), AND TO REDUCE DISPARITIES IN HEALTH CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH CARDIAC EMERGENCIES

RECOMMENDATION:

That Resolution 911 be referred for decision.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association encourage each the standardization of pre-hospital and inpatient care for cardiac emergencies, to improve care and enhance survival for all patients, especially for those who receive socioeconomically, geographically, and demographically disparate care, when they present with ST Elevation Myocardial Infraction (STEMI), STEMI with cardiogenic shock (STEMI-CS), and Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) (New HOD Policy); and be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourages regional or national hospital designation or categorization systems for Emergency Cardiac Care Centers based on their individual capabilities to provide ECC, analogous to hospital designations or categorizations and systems of care for Stroke and Trauma. (New HOD Policy)

HOD ACTION: Alternate Resolution 911 be <u>adopted</u> in lieu of Resolution 911.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association encourage each state to standardize pre-hospital and inpatient care for cardiac emergencies, with individualized systems of Emergency Cardiac Care (ECC), specific for each state, to improve care and enhance survival for all patients, especially for those citizens who receive sociodemographically disparate care, when they present with cardiac emergencies (STEMI, STEMI-CS and OHCA) (New HOD Policy); and be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That our AMA encourage states to designate hospitals as ECC Centers based on their individual capabilities to provide ECC, much like the designations and systems of care for Stroke and Trauma Centers. (New HOD Policy)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony on this resolution, citing the success of similar models of care seen for trauma or stroke centers. One speaker noted that in some states, physicians have already begun to implement their own emergency cardiac care center

models, and that a nationwide approach may dramatically improve outcomes for these patients. However, your Reference Committee heard concerns from multiple speakers that the proposed model may negatively impact emergency care in rural settings, given that funding and investment may be driven towards urban areas that might more easily satisfy Emergency Cardiac Care (ECC) criteria. Given that ECC models would likely be dictated by a myriad of state regulations, some testified to their worry that it could take significant time and effort to untangle any inadvertent inequity in an ECC model. As such, your Reference Committee recommends that this resolution be referred for decision to assess impact on rural settings.

(30) RESOLUTION 917 – CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH OBESITY

RECOMMENDATION:

Resolution 917 be referred for decision.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 917 referred for decision.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association actively support the education of physicians on the morbidity of childhood obesity, the existence of effective treatment for this condition, and the importance of patients obtaining bariatric care as early as possible (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA support the development of multidisciplinary care programs for children with obesity, inclusive of bariatric surgery care, access to medications, nutrition, and mental health support (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA actively work to remove barriers to bariatric surgery, access to medications, nutrition, and mental health support for the treatment of obesity in children. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony on Resolution 917. Testimony in support noted that this resolution is additive to current AMA policy and that bariatric surgery has led to decreases in mortality. However, there were questions around the evidence for promoting bariatric surgery care for children as early as possible. An amendment was proffered to add the term "medically appropriate" to describe the surgical procedures to avoid the undue pressure of surgery, and a second proffered amendment sought to add education regarding the impact of hormones on weight loss post-surgery. Furthermore, it was noted that existing policy D-440.954, directs our AMA to conduct a landscape assessment of national level obesity prevention and treatment initiatives, and calls on our AMA to convene an expert advisory panel to counsel our AMA on how best to leverage its voice to address various issue surrounding obesity, including evidence-based treatments. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 917 be referred for decision for inclusion in this ongoing work and expert review.

(31) RESOLUTION 923 – PHYSICIAN EDUCATION AND INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE PATIENT FIREARM SAFETY

RECOMMENDATION A:

The third Resolve of Resolution 923 be referred for decision.

RECOMMENDATION B:

The fourth Resolve of Resolution 923 be <u>amended by</u> <u>addition and deletion</u> to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That our AMA and all interested medical societies educate the public about: (1) best practices for firearm storage safety; (2) misconceptions families have regarding child response to encountering a gun firearm in the home; and (3) the need to ask other families with whom the child interacts regarding the presence and storage of guns-firearms in other homes the child may enter. (Directive to Take Action)

RECOMMENDATION C:

Resolution 923 be adopted as amended.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 923 <u>adopted as amended</u> and the third Resolve of Resolution 923 be <u>referred</u>.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association and all interested medical societies educate physicians about firearm epidemiology, anticipatory guidance, and lethal means screening for and exploring potential restrictions to access to high-lethality means of suicide such as firearms. Health care clinicians, including trainees, should be provided training on the importance of anticipatory guidance and lethal means counseling to decrease firearm injuries and deaths and be provided training introducing evidence-based techniques, skills and strategies for having these discussions with patients and families (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA and all interested medical societies educate physicians about lethal means counseling in health care settings and intervention options to remove lethal means, either permanently or temporarily from the home (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA and all interested medical societies advocate for policies that support the provision of funding for physicians to provide affordable rapid-access safe storage devices to patients with firearms in the home (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

 RESOLVED, That our AMA and all interested medical societies educate the public about: (1) best practices for firearm storage safety; (2) misconceptions families have regarding child response to encountering a gun in the home; and (3) the need to ask other families with whom

the child interacts regarding the presence and storage of guns in other homes the child may enter. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony on Resolution 923. The first two Resolve statements are consistent with AMA policy and education on firearm safety, including lethal means counseling. There were concerns raised about the approach outlined to achieve the author's intended goals in the third Resolve. Some speakers sought referral due to the complexity, cost, and concerns that while well intentioned, the implementation may lead to increased physician liability. Additionally, editorial changes were made to ensure consistency with existing AMA policy by using the term "firearm" rather than "gun." Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that the first and second Resolve statements be adopted, the third Resolve be referred for decision, and the fourth Resolve be adopted as amended.

(32) RESOLUTION 936 – PROMOTING THE USE OF MULTI-USE DEVICES AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN THE OPERATING ROOM

RECOMMENDATION A:

Resolution 936 be referred for decision.

RECOMMENDATION B:

Policy H-480.959, "Reprocessing of Single-Use Medical Devices" be reaffirmed.

HOD ACTION: Resolution 936 <u>referred</u> and Policy H-480.959, "Reprocessing of Single-Use Medical Devices" <u>reaffirmed</u>.

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for research into and development of intended multi-use operating room equipment and attire over devices, equipment and attire labeled for "single-use" with verified similar safety and efficacy profiles. (Directive to Take Action)

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony on Resolution 936. Testimony in support noted that evaluation is needed to understand the evidence supporting equipment that can be reused in the operating room versus equipment that is intended for single use. Amendments were proffered to include sustainable practices in the office and perioperative environment. Further, testimony noted that although there are some areas that are well-researched on the sustainable practices in the operating room, a targeted approach is needed and therefore recommended referral. It was also noted that existing AMA policy addresses reprocessing of single-use medical devices and as a result your Reference Committee is recommending reaffirmation of that policy. Therefore, your Reference Committee recommends that Resolution 936 be referred for decision to update existing policy where applicable.

Policy recommended for reaffirmation:

H-480.959 Reprocessing of Single-Use Medical Devices

1. Our AMA: (a) supports the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidance titled "Enforcement Priorities for Single-Use Devices Reprocessed by Third Parties and

Hospitals" that was issued on August 2, 2000; (b) supports the development of device-specific standards for the reuse and reprocessing of single-use medical devices involving all appropriate medical and professional organizations and the medical device industry; (c) encourages increased research by the appropriate organizations and federal agencies into the safety and efficacy of reprocessed single-use medical devices; and (d) supports the proper reporting of all medical device failures to the FDA so that surveillance of adverse events can be improved.

2. Our AMA strongly opposes any rules or regulations regarding the repair or refurbishment of medical tools, equipment, and instruments that are not based on objective scientific data.