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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Subject: Further Action to Respond to the Gun Violence Public Health Crisis (Resolution 246-A-22)

Presented by: Sandra Adamson Fryhofer, MD, Chair

Referred to: Reference Committee F

At the 2022 Annual Meeting, the House of Delegates (HOD) referred Resolution 246, “Further Action to Respond to the Gun Violence Public Health Crisis,” to the Board of Trustees (Board) for a report back to the HOD at 2022 Interim Meeting. Resolution 246, introduced by the Medical Student Section, asked that our American Medical Association (AMA) convene a task force for the purposes of: “working with advocacy groups and other relevant stakeholders to advocate for federal, state, and local efforts to end the gun violence public health crisis; identifying and supporting evidence-based community interventions to prevent gun injury, trauma, and death; monitoring federal, state, and local legislation, regulation, and litigation relating to gun violence; and reporting annually to the HOD on the AMA’s efforts to reduce gun violence.” The reference committee heard mixed testimony on whether a task force was necessary to develop actionable recommendations for our AMA to be a leader in responding to the firearm violence crisis; similar testimony was offered during the HOD floor debate. This report therefore addresses recent AMA activities on preventing firearm violence and makes a recommendation about creating a task force.

BACKGROUND

The AMA declared firearm violence a public health crisis at the 2016 Annual Meeting, which convened in the aftermath of the mass shooting at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando where 49 people were killed. Immediately before the 2022 Annual Meeting, two mass shootings occurred within 10 days at an elementary school in Uvalde, Texas and a grocery store in Buffalo, New York. In the AMA’s press statement after the Uvalde shooting, then AMA President Gerald Harmon, MD, stated, “The shooting yesterday at an elementary school is horrific and sadly—and unacceptably—all too familiar in the United States. A week after Buffalo, 10 years after Sandy Hook, 23 years after Columbine; the places and cities change, but the story is the same—too-easy access to firearms, inaction on wildly popular, common-sense safety measures like background checks, and countless lives lost or changed forever.” Dr. Harmon further stated, “More and more it is clear no place is safe—malls, schools, movie theaters, places of worship, and grocery stores have all been targeted…. We call on lawmakers, leaders, and advocates to say enough is enough. No more Americans should die of firearm violence. No more people should lose loved ones.”

In remarks at the 2022 Annual Meeting, Dr. Harmon declared that “Gun violence is a plague on our nation. It is a public health crisis, and much of it is preventable.” Also at the Annual Meeting, then AMA Board Chair Bobby Mukkamala, MD, addressed the HOD to reaffirm that the Board is fully committed to continuing to work on preventing firearm violence as a top AMA advocacy priority. With over 45,000 firearm-related deaths in 2020 and a continuing string of mass shootings, the Board recognizes this public health crisis needs heightened efforts and new strategies. According to the Gun Violence Archive—an independent, non-profit data collection and research group that...
provides free online public access to accurate information about gun-related violence in the U.S.—there have been 393 mass shootings in 2022 (as of August 4, 2022) and a total of 26,300 deaths from firearm violence from all causes. Recent data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicate that firearm deaths are increasing, and disparities are widening, with young people, males, and Black people experiencing the highest firearm homicide rates. These statistics are clearly unacceptable, especially since firearm injuries and deaths are preventable.

RECENT AMA ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

During the 117th Congress, our AMA has advocated for evidence-based, commonsense legislative proposals to address firearm violence. The AMA expressed support for H.R. 8, the “Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2021,” (Thompson, D-CA/Upton, R-MI), which would expand the existing background check system to cover all firearm sales, including those at gun shows, over the internet and through classified ads, while providing reasonable exceptions for law enforcement and family and friend transfers. This bill was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on March 11, 2021, but has not been considered by the U.S. Senate. The AMA also supported H.R. 7910, the “Protecting Our Kids Act,” (Nadler, D-NY), an omnibus package of eight previously introduced bills focused on preventing firearm violence. This bill was passed by the House of Representatives on June 22, 2022, but also was not considered by the Senate.

However, Congress succeeded in passing the first major firearm legislation in over 30 years with S. 2938, the “Bipartisan Safer Communities Act” (Murphy, D-CT/Cornyn, R-TX), which the AMA supported. President Biden signed this bill into law on June 25, 2022, and AMA Board Chair Sandra Fryhofer, MD, attended the signing ceremony. Key provisions of the bill include:

- Providing grants for states to establish or strengthen extreme risk protection orders;
- Adding convicted domestic violence abusers in dating relationships to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS);
- Requiring the NICS to contact authorities to see whether an individual under the age of 21 has a “disqualifying” juvenile record for buying a firearm;
- Making it a federal crime to buy a firearm on behalf of an individual who is prohibited from doing so; and
- Including new spending for school security and mental health treatment.

In the AMA’s statement following the Act’s enactment into law, AMA President Jack Resneck, Jr., MD, noted that this law will save lives, and stated “The measures in this law—funding for red flag programs, closing the so-called ‘boyfriend loophole,’ and expanding background checks on people between the ages of 18 and 21 seeking to buy a gun—will keep weapons out of the hands of people wishing to do harm. This law isn’t a panacea, and more work remains to prevent firearm violence, but it is an important, critical step in the right direction.” Our AMA is now focused on advocating to ensure that the new funding authorized in the new law is actually appropriated, advocating for states to establish or strengthen extreme risk protection orders, and ensuring that the other provisions are properly and quickly implemented.

The AMA is also working to ensure that Congress appropriates increased funding for research to prevent firearm violence. The AMA is working with medical specialty societies, including the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), to support $60 million in funding for the CDC and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct public health research on firearm morbidity and mortality prevention. This would double the amount of funding provided last year. Our efforts have been successful so far: the House 2023 Labor-HHS Appropriations bill that passed out of the Appropriations Committee on June 30 includes the $60 million for the NIH and CDC firearm
injury and prevention programs funding. The Senate Appropriations Committee released the
Chairman’s mark of all 2023 appropriations bills on July 28; the summary document listed the
same $60 million for firearm injury and mortality prevention research at NIH and CDC. Our AMA
will continue to monitor appropriations developments and advocate to ensure that this funding is
approved by Congress.

In addition, our AMA is advocating our policy through the courts. Most recently, the U.S. Supreme
Court in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association Inc., et al. v. Bruen* struck down a New York
law limiting the concealed carrying of firearms in public to those who demonstrated proper cause
for needing to do so—such as documented threats of physical violence against them in a 6-3 ruling.
The Litigation Center of the American Medical Association and State Medical Societies, the
Medical Society of the State of New York, American Academy of Pediatrics and the American
Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry had filed an amicus brief urging the Supreme Court
to uphold a lower-court decision and arguing that the law’s requirements do not violate the Second
Amendment. The amicus brief from the AMA and others argued that New York has the right to
“enforce its reasonable licensing requirements for individuals who wish to carry concealed
handguns in public spaces, including our streets, highways, stores, shopping malls, movie theaters,
Little League games, hospitals, subway cars, concert halls, football stadiums, outdoor festivals,
brs, restaurants, basketball courts, parks, political rallies, houses of worship, and other crowded
venues filled with children and adults alike.” The brief also noted that more than 8,800 New
Yorkers died of firearm-related injuries between 2010 and 2019, and that firearm violence “is a
grave public health crisis that must be addressed by measures such as New York’s concealed carry
law.” The AMA noted its deep disappointment with the Court’s “harmful and disturbing decision”
to rule against the law, which it described as an “appropriate and constitutional response to the
scourge of firearm violence” in New York communities.

In addition, our AMA will work to implement the new policies approved by the HOD at the recent
2022 Annual Meeting. With the rising availability of homemade “ghost guns,” the AMA called on
state legislatures and Congress to subject these weapons to the same regulations and licensing
requirements as traditional firearms (Policy H-145.967, “Regulation of Homemade Firearms”).
New policy was also adopted that our AMA support legislation requiring that packaging for any
firearm ammunition produced in, sold in, or exported from the United States carry a boxed
warning. At a minimum, the warning should be text-based statistics and/or graphic warning labels
related to the risks, harms, and mortality associated with firearm ownership and use. It also should
include an explicit recommendation that ammunition be stored securely and separately from

Another policy adopted is focused on ensuring that active-shooter and live-crisis drills consider the
mental health of children (Directive D-145.993, “Addressing Adverse Effects of Active-Shooter
and Live-Crisis Drills on Children’s Health”). With school shootings continuing at a troubling pace
and few regulations in place to address the country’s firearm crisis, some schools prepare faculty
and children to respond. While well-intentioned, there are concerns that the style of drill may have
unintended harmful effects on children’s mental health. To address these concerns, the policy
adopted encourages active-shooter and live-crisis drills to be conducted in an evidence-based and
trauma-informed way that takes children’s physical and mental wellness into account, considers
prior experiences that might affect children’s response to a simulation, avoids creating additional
traumatic experiences for children, and provides support for students who may be adversely
affected. Our AMA will work with relevant stakeholders to raise awareness of ways to conduct
active-shooter or live-crisis drills that are safe for children and developmentally appropriate. The
AMA will also advocate for research into the impact of live-crisis exercises and drills on the
physical and mental health and well-being of children, including the goals, efficacy, and potential unintended consequences of crisis-preparedness activities involving children.

COLLABORATIONS

Our AMA is a partner organization of AFFIRM at The Aspen Institute, which is a non-profit dedicated to ending the American firearm injury epidemic using a health-based approach. AFFIRM combines health expertise with the knowledge and traditions of responsible firearm stewardship to achieve consensus recommendations. AFFIRM is committed to reducing the rate of firearm injuries and deaths. AFFIRM also builds partnerships with non-medical organizations that are equally committed to preventing firearm injury, including groups committed to firearm safety and shooting sports.

The AMA has joined the American College of Physicians (ACP), American Academy of Family Physicians, AAP, American College of Surgeons (ACS), American Psychiatric Association (APA), and American Public Health Association in calling for policies to help stem firearm-related injuries and deaths in the United States. The organizations endorsed the article, Firearm-Related Injury and Death in the United States: A Call to Action From the Nation’s Leading Physician and Public Health Professional Organizations, published online in Annals of Internal Medicine on August 7, 2019.

Our AMA is actively participating in monthly meetings convened by the AAP on advocacy related to doubling last year’s appropriations funding for research on preventing firearm violence. The AMA also participated in a 2019 meeting on firearm violence organized by ACS and will be actively participating in a follow-up Medical Summit on Firearm Injury Prevention being sponsored by ACS in collaboration with the ACP, the American College of Emergency Physicians, and the Council of Medical Specialty Societies. The objectives of the 2022 summit are to use a consensus-based, non-partisan approach to selecting recommendations for executive action and/or legislation at the federal, state, and municipal levels that would decrease firearm-related injuries and identify elements of the most effective programs that can be implemented by physician practices/clinics/hospitals/health systems in partnership with their communities to effectively lower the risk of violence, with an emphasis on marginalized communities that are disproportionately impacted by violence.

The AMA is also scheduling meetings with representatives of law enforcement and education organizations to see where consensus might be reached on possible solutions to reducing firearm violence and preventing firearm injuries and deaths. Our AMA is also planning federation calls to follow-up on the Medical Summit on Firearm Injury Prevention and plans to convene an informal advisory group of physicians to brainstorm additional ideas on how to prevent and reduce injuries and deaths from firearm violence.

EDUCATION

In 2017, the AMA and the American Bar Association held a joint conference in Chicago, “Preventing Gun Violence: Moving from Crisis to Action.” This conference led the Council on Science and Public Health to initiate a report on “The Physician’s Role in Firearm Safety,” which was adopted by the House of Delegates at the 2018 Annual Meeting. At that meeting, the Council also co-sponsored an educational session with the AMA’s Advocacy Resource Center focused on “Preventing Gun Violence: What Physicians Can do Now.” The session focused on describing the trends in morbidity and mortality associated with firearm violence in the U.S., identifying evidenced-based strategies available to reduce firearm morbidity and mortality, and defining the
physician’s unique role in promoting firearm safety and preventing firearm violence. Featured
speakers included Marian “Emmy” Betz, MD, MPH, MPH, University of Colorado School of
Medicine; Garen Wintemute, MD, MPH, University of California-Davis School of Medicine; and
Megan Ranney, MD, MPH, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University. Dr. Betz,
Dr. Wintemute and Dr. Ranney then collaborated with the AMA to develop an enduring CME
module, “The Physician’s Role in Promoting Firearm Safety,” which was published on the AMA
Ed Hub in December of 2018.

The AMA also recognizes the need for state-specific guidance for physicians on how to counsel
patients to reduce their risk for firearm-related injury or death, including when and how to ask
sensitive questions about firearm ownership, access and use, and clarification on the circumstances
under which physicians are permitted or may be required to disclose the content of such
conversations to family members, law enforcement, or other third parties. To inform this work the
AMA conducted research to: (1) understand physician’s barriers and emotions related to firearm
safety discussion with patients; (2) co-create with physicians and partners on relevant tools or
methods to help improve firearm safety; and (3) recommend a path forward for the AMA to aid
physicians in having firearm safety conversations. Six interviews were conducted with subject
matter experts working in the field of firearm safety and violence prevention and four two-hour
co-creation groups were held exploring current barriers to firearm safety conversations, physicians’
emotions, and functional and emotional design needs. The four co-creation groups were convened
by specialty (pediatrics, primary care (adult), psychiatry, and emergency physicians). Each group
included four physicians.

The findings of this research have informed the development of a resource to help physicians
effectively screen and counsel patients at risk of firearm related injury and mortality. The resource
is an online tool containing guidance on when and how to ask sensitive questions about firearm
ownership, access, and use, as well as state-specific legal information about discrete legal topics
related to firearms, such as laws governing physician speech about firearms, physicians’
obligations to disclose confidential patient information, safe storage and child access prevention
laws, and laws governing the possession and transfer of firearms. The tool is expected to be
launched by the end of 2022.

EXISTING AMA POLICY

In addition to the newly adopted policies noted above, the AMA has developed and adopted over
30 policy recommendations over the past two decades to reduce firearm trauma, injury, and death.
These include:

- A waiting period for firearm availability, and
  Background checks for all firearm purchasers, Policy H-145.996
- Firearm safety and research and enhancing access to mental health care, Policy H-145.975
- Gun safety education and regulation of interstate traffic of guns, Policy H-145.997
- Distribution of firearm safety materials in the clinical setting, Policy D-145.996
- Limit and control the possession and storage of weapons on school property, Policy H-
  145.983
- Firearm safety counseling with patients, Policy H-145.976
- Trigger locks and gun cabinets to improve firearm safety, Policy H-145.978
- Data on firearm deaths and injuries, Policy H-145.984
- Prevention of unintentional shooting deaths among children, Policy H-145.979
- Ban on handguns and automatic repeating weapons, Policy H-145.985
- Prevention of firearm accidents in children, Policy H-145.990
DISCUSSION

The Board believes that the above policies and additional policies that have been adopted by the HOD provide abundant opportunity to advocate at the federal, state, and local levels and with other stakeholders for evidence-based policy solutions to respond to the current public health crisis of firearm violence. The challenge in achieving legislative success, especially at the federal level, is not the lack of sufficient or adequate AMA policy but rather the political realities in the current Congress, especially advancing specific legislation through the U.S. Senate. Congress regards the passage and enactment of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act as the high bar on what firearm related laws can be achieved at the federal level in the current political environment. Therefore, while seeking opportunities at the federal level to further advance comprehensive legislation, including expanding background checks to all firearm purchasers or restricting assault weapons and large capacity magazines, the AMA will continue to advocate for timely implementation and adequate funding of the recently enacted Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, with a particular focus at the state level in expanding Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) laws.

The Board acknowledges the impassioned testimony expressed during reference committee and on the floor of the HOD about the need to create an AMA task force to develop actionable recommendations for the AMA to be a leader in responding to the gun violence crisis. As summarized in this report, however, our AMA is already engaged in the advocacy, litigation, and coalition activities similarly called for in Resolution 246 and in accord with existing AMA policy. The Board concludes, therefore, that a task force, as called for in Resolution 246, is not necessary for the AMA to remain a leader and strong advocate for state and federal legislation and regulations to reduce firearm violence. Furthermore, the Board remains committed to seeking new solutions (through advocacy, litigation, education, and coalition activities) to reduce firearm violence, and can accomplish this in a more responsive and nimble manner than through a new task force. Accordingly, the Board recommends that Resolution 246 not be adopted. However, in order to keep the Federation of Medicine and the HOD up-to-date on developments in this space, the AMA will make readily available on the AMA website the comprehensive summary of AMA policies, activities, and progress regarding the public health crisis of firearm violence.

RECOMMENDATION

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)

Fiscal note: None.
Resolution 608 from the 2022 Annual Meeting, “Transparency of Resolution Fiscal Notes,” was introduced by Resident and Fellow Section and referred. The resolution proposed amendments to Policy G-600.061, “Guidelines for Drafting a Resolution or Report,” as follows:

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend current Policy G-600.061, “Guidelines for Drafting a Resolution or Report,” by addition and deletion to read as follows:

(d) A fiscal note setting forth the estimated resource implications (expense increase, expense reduction, or change in revenue) of any proposed policy, program, study or directive to take action shall be generated and published by AMA staff in consultation with the sponsor prior to its acceptance as business of the AMA House of Delegates. Estimated changes in expenses will include direct outlays by the AMA as well as the value of the time of AMA’s elected leaders and staff. A succinct description of the assumptions used to estimate the resource implications must be included in the AMA House of Delegates Handbook to justify each fiscal note. When the resolution or report is estimated to have a resource implication of $50,000 or more, the AMA shall publish and distribute a document explaining the major financial components or cost centers (such as travel, consulting fees, meeting costs, or mailing). No resolution or report that proposes policies, programs, studies or actions that require financial support by the AMA shall be considered without a fiscal note that meets the criteria set forth in this policy.

In its report, the reference committee, stated:

Your Reference Committee heard mixed testimony on Resolution 608. Testimony noted that standardizing the fiscal note process will be beneficial for both the resolution author and the House of Delegates. It was stated that a process for developing fiscal notes was previously established through current AMA policy. Additionally, a concern was raised the proposed process could hinder the timely generation of fiscal notes for emergency resolutions. Due to issues raised during testimony, your Reference Committee believes that an exploration of all concerns related to fiscal note development is merited and recommends referral.

The resolution was not discussed in the House, as the reference committee recommendation was adopted on the consent calendar. The full text of the policy in its current form is below in Appendix A. Appendix B provides the text of Resolution 608.
BACKGROUND

Fiscal notes have been attached to items of business, particularly resolutions for decades. In 1999, (then) Policy H-545.935, “Expanded Fiscal Notes on Resolutions,” stated:

Fiscal notes estimated to be more than $5,000 shall specify whether it is a “loss of revenue,” “additional operating expense,” or “savings to the AMA.” The AMA publishes and distributes a document containing explanations and/or assumptions for fiscal notes on each resolution estimated to have a fiscal impact of $50,000 or more, containing greater detail and supporting documentation, including major components or cost centers (such as travel, consulting fees, meeting costs, mailing).

At the 1999 Annual Meeting, Council on Long Range Planning and Development (CLRPD) Report 4 altered the policy somewhat and incorporated it into (then new) Policy H-545.933, “Guidelines for Drafting a Resolution,” with the new language as follows:

A fiscal note setting forth the estimated cost of the proposed policy, program, or action shall be generated by AMA staff in consultation with the sponsor. Fiscal notes estimated to be more than $5,000 shall specify whether it is a “loss of revenue,” “additional operating expense,” or “savings to the AMA.” When the resolution is estimated to have a fiscal impact of $50,000 or more, the AMA shall publish and distribute a document explaining the major financial components or cost centers (such as travel, consulting fees, meeting costs, or mailing). No resolution requiring finances shall be considered without attachment of such fiscal note.

The same report created (then) Policy H-545.934, “Guidelines for Drafting a Report,” under which “all reports to the HOD for action shall include a fiscal note and a designation whether or not it is within the current budget.”

At the 2003 Annual Meeting, CLRPD Report 6-A-03 made the two guideline drafting policies parallel, calling for a fiscal note for any “proposed policy, program, or action” whether in a resolution or report. Similarly, the requirement to publish and distribute a document on the financial components was extended to reports, and consideration of either a resolution or action report without the requisite fiscal note was to be precluded. The fiscal note focus was changed from cost to “resource implications (expense increase, expense reduction, or change in revenue).”

Except for consolidating the two policies into a single policy, other changes to the policy since 2003 did not address the portion on fiscal notes. The policy as it appears in the Appendix has been in place since 2018.

CURRENT PRACTICE WITH FISCAL NOTES

Fiscal notes are based on a gross estimate of the AMA staff time that would be required to implement the resolution or report as written along with other cost centers such as survey expenses and consulting fees or foregone revenue. A fiscal note is printed on every resolution and action report (i.e., informational reports are excluded), provided the information is available when the document is officially released in the handbook, addendum, or tote.* Fiscal notes can only rarely be

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* The tote contains items of business submitted after the on-time deadline for a meeting. Historically, this has been the “Sunday tote,” but for A-22 was the “Saturday tote,” and for the Special Meetings was a “Friday tote.”
calculated precisely, so current practice characterizes the fiscal note for most items within one of three ranges:

- Minimal – less than $1,000
- Modest – between $1,000 - $5,000
- Moderate – between $5,000 - $10,000

Items for which the fiscal note exceeds $10,000 are addressed in the “Summary of Fiscal Notes [meeting]” document, which is included in the initial handbook and is updated and included in the tote distributed for the second opening.

In fact, the fiscal notes for all items of business having a fiscal note appear in the “Summary of Fiscal Notes,” including those that did not directly incorporate the figure when initially released. For those items where the note exceeds $10,000, additional information is included for most, with exceptions largely from section-sponsored resolutions transmitted for immediate consideration by the House of Delegates and for which only a gross figure is available, but otherwise, a breakdown of the fiscal note is provided using broad categories (e.g., consultant fees).

For example, the document included the following fiscal notes in June:

- Res 242, Public Awareness and Advocacy Campaign to Reform the Medicare Physician Payment System: Est btwn $1M - $25M to conduct a public awareness camp (incl. paid ads, social and earned media, patient and phys grassroots) to prevent/mitigate further Medicare payment cuts and lay the groundwork to pass fed legislation. Incl prof. fees and promotion
- Res 615, Anti-Harassment Training: Est cost approx. $60K-$65K to create 3 targeted eLearning modules. Incl end to end content design & devel costs to start from scratch, subj matter expert honorariums and staff time

The summary document provides this additional information for all items for which the fiscal note exceeds $10,000, not only those greater than $50,000 as called for by existing Policy G-600.061. Also worth noting is that the resolution sponsor is contacted when the fiscal note exceeds $5,000. That sometimes leads to a change in the resolution.

Limitations in the Current Fiscal Note Process

As noted generating reliable estimates of the “estimated resource implications (expense increase, expense reduction, or change in revenue),” to use the language of the current policy, of an item of business, particularly resolutions, is difficult. Resolutions are most frequently submitted on or near deadlines, meaning time for processing—and preparing a fiscal note is only one facet of that process—must be accomplished relatively quickly and like any estimate, cannot be calculated with precision. Fiscal notes for reports are generally more reliable than those for resolutions because more time is available for their development, but even so, they should be considered qualified estimates rather than definitive.*

Moreover, few resolutions specify parameters sufficiently to yield reliably precise figures. While estimates of foregone revenue and changes in member benefits are readily calculated simply because accurate figures can be used (e.g., the number of members and the revenue or cost per member are available), even those figures are subject to estimates of the number of members who will take advantage of the proposal. Resolutions calling for our AMA to study an issue are

* The Report of the Speakers’ Special Advisory Committee from the 2009 Annual Meeting included a chart, characterized how business is processed for a meeting. The chart would not be substantially different today.
particularly prone to interpretation. Does “study” simply mean that a report be prepared, or does it
demand more extensive effort, such as fielding a survey or soliciting members’ experiences?

Finally, it should be borne in mind that the fiscal note is prepared based on the item of business as
written. Changes by the reference committee and amendments in the House can significantly alter
the item, potentially decreasing confidence and increasing error in the fiscal note. Routine
informational reports to the House that are attributable to existing policy (e.g., the annual tobacco
report, the annual demographic report, the update on the ACA at every HOD meeting) incur costs
that are not captured by fiscal notes at all, even though their genesis is found in resolutions adopted
by the House. The expense related to reports that stem from referred resolutions is similarly not
captured in a fiscal note. Based on observations over multiple House meetings, it seems that
“small” fiscal notes—small by whatever definition—concern few people, while “large” fiscal
notes—probably defined as in excess of $500,000—however accurate, seemingly cause concern
that the dollars are used as a barrier against doing the work, rather than acceptance that the work
can be and often times is costly.

Lost in the discussion of fiscal notes is the fact that every item of business incurs various expenses.
Those expenses begin with the sponsoring organization and extend to our AMA for processing,
distribution, and implementation, even if implementation is little more than recording the statement
in PolicyFinder. Similarly, items of business indirectly add to expenses for members of the House
who leave their practices to attend House of Delegates meetings. To be clear, these observations
are not criticisms, only an acknowledgement that fiscal notes do not cover all associated costs,
much as various regulatory schemes or insurance practices impose costs on physicians even if
unintended and unacknowledged.

RESOLUTION 608-A-22

The declared intent underlying Resolution 608-A-22 is found in the whereas clause that states,
“Providing the rationale behind the fiscal note to the House of Delegates would promote
understanding, transparency, standardization and enable the House to utilize the AMA’s resources
more judiciously.” (The full text of the resolution, including the whereas clauses, is found in
Appendix B.) The fiscal note for the resolution was just over $5800 annually, or moderate using
the standard terminology, assuming the submission of 280 resolutions per year.

The resolution proposes changes to three elements of the existing policy regarding fiscal notes,
although the need for each change is not explicitly stated:

- Removes proposed “policies and programs” from the requirement for a fiscal note while
  inserting “study or directive to take” before the word “action.”
- Requires that the fiscal note be generated and published “prior to acceptance as business.”
- Calls for including a succinct justification for each fiscal note to be included in the handbook.

The rationale for the first change is unclear. If the intent is simply to propose alternative language
for the existing policy, the change serves no real purpose. If the intent is to use the “directive to
take action” terminology to cover any resolution calling for any sort of activity, the distinction with
and inclusion of “study” is unnecessary. Given that the authors distinguish between “study” and
“directive to take action,” it would be inconsistent to remove the word “program” from the policy.

More problematic is the removal of the word “policy,” which is inconsistent with the author’s
suggestion that the change will “enable the House to utilize the AMA’s resources more
judiciously,” as it ignores the fact that every resolution incurs some cost, even if minimal. And it
should be reiterated that processing, distribution, and other meeting-related costs are not captured by fiscal notes. In addition, even purely philosophical statements of policy may carry costs associated with implementation and advocacy. For example, recent policies emphasizing the role of physicians on the health care team have led to considerable activity.

Finally, the “policy, program, or action” language was developed by the Council on Long Range Planning and Development after careful consideration and presentation of its 1999 report mentioned above. Your Board cannot support the proposed change to this part of the policy.

The second proposed change calls for preparing and publishing the fiscal note before accepting the item as business. Again the intent is unclear. Whenever possible, as noted above, fiscal notes are appended to the resolution before it is distributed in the handbook, addendum, or tote, and the summary of fiscal notes document appears in the handbook and in updated form in the tote. Thus it would seem that this is already accomplished.

The policy already calls for the fiscal note to be developed in consultation with the authors, but given the usual timing of resolution submissions and the multiple processing steps, the Speakers have determined that this consultation is required only for those resolutions for which the fiscal note exceeds $5000. To consult with the sponsor for every resolution would be problematic. First, it would likely add significantly to the processing time for resolutions. Most resolutions are submitted by medical society staff, but the person sending the resolutions to the House Office is not necessarily the best contact for the resolution. Connecting with the proper individual may take time, and it is not uncommon that the most knowledgeable party is the physician who initially generated the idea that then came through the society. Relatedly, section-sponsored resolutions, particularly those sent for immediate consideration by the House, may require governing council input if questions arise about the fiscal note, a potentially time-consuming process. Second, such consultations seem largely unnecessary for resolutions that have minimal costs. The value added for the time invested is virtually nil, as fiscal notes under $5,000 essentially represent staff time, meaning there is little to explicate. Finally, resolutions are technically not accepted as business until the House acts (usually as part of the second opening) by which time fiscal notes have been prepared and published for all items of business, with only a handful of exceptions. If the authors have in mind that the fiscal note should be made available before the resolution can be included in the handbook, they have effectively created an impossible task or need to suggest a workable mechanism that will allow timely publication of meeting materials.

Not seeing how this change benefits the House and not seeing how this proposal could be implemented without disrupting or delaying HOD meeting preparations, your Board does not support this change.

The last change proposed would include a “succinct description of the assumptions used to estimate the resource implications” of each resolution in the handbook. As noted, most resolutions with a fiscal note under $5,000 reflect costs associated with staff time, and the same is true for fiscal notes up to $10,000. Including assumptions on staff costs would involve adding the hours and salary rates for AMA employees that would be an inappropriate public disclosure of compensation in many cases. Insofar as fiscal notes over $5000 are discussed with the sponsor and the summary of fiscal notes document includes elements of the costs associated with resolutions having fiscal notes in excess of $10,000, your Board believes this change is unnecessary.
RECOMMENDATION

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

Fiscal Note: None other than preparing this report
APPENDIX A - PolicyG-600.061, “Guidelines for Drafting a Resolution or Report”

Resolutions or reports with recommendations to the AMA House of Delegates shall meet the following guidelines:

1. When proposing new AMA policy or modification of existing policy, the resolution or report should meet the following criteria:

   (a) The proposed policy should be stated as a broad guiding principle that sets forth the general philosophy of the Association on specific issues of concern to the medical profession;

   (b) The proposed policy should be clearly identified at the end of the resolution or report;

   (c) Recommendations for new or modified policy should include existing policy related to the subject as an appendix provided by the sponsor and supplemented as necessary by AMA staff. If a modification of existing policy is being proposed, the resolution or report should set out the pertinent text of the existing policy, citing the policy number from the AMA policy database, and clearly identify the proposed modification. Modifications should be indicated by underlining proposed new text and lining through any proposed text deletions. If adoption of the new or modified policy would render obsolete or supersede one or more existing policies, those existing policies as set out in the AMA policy database should be identified and recommended for rescission. Reminders of this requirement should be sent to all organizations represented in the House prior to the resolution submission deadline;

   (d) A fiscal note setting forth the estimated resource implications (expense increase, expense reduction, or change in revenue) of the proposed policy, program, or action shall be generated by AMA staff in consultation with the sponsor. Estimated changes in expenses will include direct outlays by the AMA as well as the value of the time of AMA's elected leaders and staff. A succinct description of the assumptions used to estimate the resource implications must be included in each fiscal note. When the resolution or report is estimated to have a resource implication of $50,000 or more, the AMA shall publish and distribute a document explaining the major financial components or cost centers (such as travel, consulting fees, meeting costs, or mailing). No resolution or report that proposes policies, programs, or actions that require financial support by the AMA shall be considered without a fiscal note that meets the criteria set forth in this policy.

2. When proposing to reaffirm existing policy, the resolution or report should contain a clear restatement of existing policy, citing the policy number from the AMA policy database.

3. When proposing to establish a directive, the resolution or report should include all elements required for establishing new policy as well as a clear statement of existing policy, citing the policy number from the AMA policy database, underlying the directive.

4. Reports responding to a referred resolution should include the resolves of that resolution in its original form or as last amended prior to the referral. Such reports should include a recommendation specific to the referred resolution. When a report is written in response to a directive, the report should sunset the directive calling for the report.

5. The House's action is limited to recommendations, conclusions, and policy statements at the end of report. While the supporting text of reports is filed and does not become policy, the House may correct factual errors in AMA reports, reword portions of a report that are objectionable, and rewrite portions that could be misinterpreted or misconstrued, so that the “revised” or “corrected” report can be presented for House action at the same meeting whenever possible. The supporting texts of reports are filed.

6. All resolutions and reports should be written to include both “MD and DO,” unless specifically applicable to one or the other.
7. Reports or resolutions should include, whenever possible or applicable, appropriate reference citations to facilitate independent review by delegates prior to policy development.

8. Each resolution resolve clause or report recommendation must be followed by a phrase, in parentheses, that indicates the nature and purpose of the resolve. These phrases are the following:

(a) New HOD Policy;
(b) Modify Current HOD Policy;
(c) Consolidate Existing HOD Policy;
(d) Modify Bylaws;
(e) Rescind HOD Policy;
(f) Reaffirm HOD Policy; or
(g) Directive to Take Action.

9. Our AMA's Board of Trustees, AMA councils, House of Delegates reference committees, and sponsors of resolutions will try, whenever possible, to make adjustments, additions, or elaborations of AMA policy positions by recommending modifications to existing AMA policy statements rather than creating new policy.

Policy Timeline
Modified: Speakers Rep., A-18

APPENDIX B – Resolution 608-A-22

Whereas, AMA resolutions include a fiscal note to share the projected cost of the resolution resolved clauses, if adopted; and

Whereas, The fiscal note is often categorized minimal, modest or moderate or sometimes, more specifically states an estimated cost in dollars; and

Whereas, Little justification or detail is provided to explain fiscal notes; and

Whereas, Providing the rationale behind the fiscal note to the House of Delegates would promote understanding, transparency, standardization and enable the House to utilize the AMA’s resources more judiciously; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association amend current policy G-600.061, “Guidelines for Drafting a Resolution or Report,” by addition and deletion to read as follows:

(d) A fiscal note setting forth the estimated resource implications (expense increase, expense reduction, or change in revenue) of the any proposed policy, program, study or directive to take action shall be generated and published by AMA staff in consultation with the sponsor, prior to its acceptance as business of the AMA House of Delegates. Estimated changes in expenses will include direct outlays by the AMA as well as the value of the time of AMA’s elected leaders and staff. A succinct description of the assumptions used to estimate the resource implications must be included in the AMA House of Delegates Handbook to justify each fiscal note. When the resolution or report is estimated to have a resource implication of $50,000 or more, the AMA shall publish and distribute a document explaining the major financial components or cost centers (such as travel, consulting fees, meeting costs, or mailing). No resolution or report that proposes policies, programs, studies or actions that require financial support by the AMA shall be considered without a fiscal note that meets the criteria set forth in this policy.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the November 2021 Special Meeting of the House of Delegates, Texas introduced Resolution 605 seeking the establishment of a resolution committee to review “resolutions submitted for consideration at all meetings of the American Medical Association House of Delegates” to ensure that the resolutions meet the purpose of the meeting. At the 2022 Annual Meeting, another resolution having multiple sponsors proposed establishing a resolution committee that would be operational for all House of Delegates meetings. Both resolutions were referred to the Board of Trustees, and this report addresses both.

While the Interim Meeting is to focus on advocacy matters and ethics concerns, along with matters that require urgent action, the Annual Meeting has no expressly stated purpose beyond serving as the setting for the legislative and policymaking activities of the House of Delegates as described in the AMA Constitution. The bylaws have established a Resolution Committee for the Interim Meeting (§2.13.3).

A fundamental element of parliamentary law is that a body can determine its agenda, but only the House of Delegates can decide whether a resolution committee is the means to set the agenda for its meetings. Your Board of Trustees is not empowered to set House procedures and offers this report to determine the will of the House with respect to establishing a resolution committee.
Subject: The Resolution Committee as a Standing Committee of the House
(Resolution 605-N-21 and Resolution 619-A-22)

Presented by: Sandra Adamson Fryhofer, MD, Chair

Referred to: Reference Committee F

At the November 2021 Special Meeting of the House of Delegates (HOD) Texas introduced the following resolution (605-N-21), which was referred:

RESOLVED, That the Bylaws of the American Medical Association be amended to provide that the Resolution Committee be responsible for reviewing resolutions submitted for consideration at all meetings of the American Medical Association House of Delegates and determining compliance of the resolutions with the purpose of any such meeting; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the membership of the Resolution Committee reflect the diversity of the House of Delegates; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Resolution Committee rules be written to produce impartial results and appropriate changes be made to the AMA Bylaws as necessary to empower the committee.

The reference committee had recommended referral and characterized the testimony in the hearing as follows:

Your Reference Committee heard robust, yet widely divided testimony on formalizing the Resolution Review Committee as a standing House of Delegates committee. Testimony reflected that the Resolution Review Committee was implemented as a temporary solution to address an unprecedented situation.

Opposition to formalizing the Resolution Review Committee entailed concerns, such as inconsistencies with evaluating resolutions, limiting discussion on ideas and emergent issues, ineffective extraction process, lack of inclusivity in policy deliberations, and exclusion of the minority voice in the parliamentary process.

Testimony favoring formalization of the resolution review process cited issues regarding members of our AMA House of Delegates not having sufficient time to review a growing volume of business and the need to triage priority items of business.

The resolution was then debated in the House and referred, and much of that debate could be characterized like the testimony in the reference committee.

At the 2022 Annual Meeting, Texas, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania introduced Resolution 619-A-22, which reads:
RESOLVED, That the Resolutions Committee be formed as a standing committee of the
house, the purpose of which is to review and prioritize all submitted resolutions to be acted
upon at the annual and interim meetings of the AMA House of Delegates; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the membership of the Resolutions Committee be composed of one Medical
Student Section (MSS) member, one Resident and Fellow Section (RFS) member, and one
Young Physicians Section (YPS) member, all appointed by the speakers through nominations
of the MSS, RFS, and YPS respectively; six regional members appointed by the speakers
through nominations from the regional caucuses; six specialty members appointed by the
speakers through nominations from the specialty caucuses; three section members appointed by
the speakers through nominations from sections other than the MSS, RFS, and YPS; and one
past president appointed by the speakers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the Resolutions Committee serve staggered two-year terms
except for the past president and the MSS and RFS members, who shall serve a one-year term;
and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of the Resolutions Committee cannot serve more than four years
consecutively; and be it further

RESOLVED, That if a Resolutions Committee member is unable or unwilling to complete his
or her term, the speakers will replace that member with someone from a similar member group
in consultation with that group the next year, and the new member will complete the unfulfilled
term; and be it further

RESOLVED, That each member of the Resolutions Committee confidentially rank resolutions
using a 0-to-5 scale (0 – not a priority to 5 – top priority) based on scope (the number of
physicians affected), urgency (the urgency of the resolution and the impact of not acting),
appropriateness (whether AMA is the appropriate organization to lead on the issue), efficacy
(whether an AMA stance would have a positive impact), history (whether the resolution has
been submitted previously and not accepted), and existing policy (whether an AMA policy
already effectively covers the issue). Resolutions would not have to meet all of these
parameters nor would these parameters have to be considered equally; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the composite (or average) score of all members of the Resolutions
Committee be used to numerically rank the proposed resolutions. No resolution with a
composite average score of less than 2 would be recommended for consideration. The
Resolutions Committee would further determine the cutoff score above which resolutions
would be considered by the house based on the available time for reference committee and
house discussion, and the list of resolutions ranked available for consideration would be titled
“Resolutions Recommended to be Heard by the HOD”; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Resolutions Committee also make recommendations on all resolutions
submitted recommending reaffirmation of established AMA policy and create a list titled
“Resolutions Recommended for Reaffirmation,” with both lists presented to the house for
acceptance; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the membership of the Resolutions Committee be published on the AMA
website with a notice that the appointed members should not be contacted, lobbied, or coerced;
any such activity must be reported to the AMA Grievance Committee for investigation; and
should the alleged violations be valid, disciplinary action of the offending person will follow;
and be it further

RESOLVED, That the bylaws be amended to add the Resolution Committee as a standing
Committee with the defined charge, composition, and functions as defined above for all AMA
HOD meetings effective Interim 2022.

Reference committee testimony on June’s resolution echoed the comments that had been heard at
the preceding November meeting and acknowledged the referral of the matter at that meeting. This
resolution too was referred.

At the outset your Board would note that a decision regarding a resolution committee rightly rests
with the House. Your Board is not empowered to establish House procedures, so this report is
intended to determine the will of the House in this matter.

BACKGROUND

The House has never restricted the subject matter of resolutions. No subject is foreclosed at any
HOD meeting, and aside from a few late resolutions, nearly all resolutions have been accepted over
the years. The Annual Meeting has no defined focus. The Interim Meeting, however, is to focus on
advocacy-related matters, and when that decision was made, a resolution committee was
implemented to ensure that focus. The special meetings of 2020 and 2021 employed resolutions
committees to limit the business to urgent or priority issues. Thus the limitations that have been
imposed were based not on the subject matter but on the focus (i.e., advocacy) or need for action
(i.e., urgency and priority).

Resolution Committee – Interim Meetings

A committee tasked with the review of resolutions did not originate with the special meetings. It
was just over twenty years ago that the House of Delegates determined that the Interim Meeting
should be focused on advocacy matters, and while June’s annual meetings would consider any
business properly submitted, November’s meetings should consider only resolutions that address
advocacy and legislation. Matters concerning ethics were later added as an appropriate topic in
November. It should be noted that the Interim Meetings are a full day shorter than our Annual
Meetings further supporting a need for a narrow focus of business to be considered.

To ensure the focus on advocacy, AMA bylaws were amended, and bylaw 2.12.1.1, “Business of
Interim Meeting,” reads:

The business of an Interim Meeting shall be focused on advocacy and legislation. Resolutions
pertaining to ethics, and opinions and reports of the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs,
may also be considered at an Interim Meeting. Other business requiring action prior to the
following Annual Meeting may also be considered at an Interim Meeting. In addition, any
other business may be considered at an Interim Meeting by majority vote of delegates present
and voting.

Determining what business is appropriate for consideration at an Interim Meeting is the province of
the Resolution Committee. That section of the bylaws reads:
2.13.3 Resolution Committee. The Resolution Committee is responsible for reviewing resolutions submitted for consideration at an Interim Meeting and determining compliance of the resolutions with the purpose of the Interim Meeting.

The Resolution Committee for the Interim Meeting is appointed by the Speaker with broad representation from the House including members from all sections and councils. Our Bylaws restrict the committee to a maximum of 31 delegates. The committee does not meet, rather each member of the committee independently reviews the resolutions and sends their recommendations to the Office of House of Delegates Affairs, which tallies the individual votes. A “resolution shall be accepted for consideration at an Interim Meeting upon majority vote of committee members voting.” Items recommended against consideration by the committee are subject to appeal to the House, which can accept the resolution by majority vote as noted above. Your Board is not aware of any objections to the way in which the Interim Meeting Resolution Committee has operated, including the fact that its members have traditionally not been identified.

Resolutions Committees – Special Meetings, 2020 & 2021

Health and safety concerns as well as government-imposed restrictions stemming from the SARS-CoV-19 pandemic disallowed holding in-person meetings of the House of Delegates for the 2020 and 2021 calendar years. Under AMA bylaws, your Board of Trustees can and did call for special meetings of the House of Delegates, with four such meetings in those two years.

The bylaws for special meetings state that notice of the meeting “shall specify the time and place of meeting and the purpose for which it is called, and the House of Delegates shall consider no business except that for which the meeting is called” (§2.12.2). Your Board declared that the purposes of the special meetings included leadership transitions (for the June meetings) and the consideration of urgent or priority business of the Association. Determining what proposals met the defined purposes of the meetings was thought best left to the House, following the model of the Resolution Committee associated with the Interim Meeting. That course was adopted for the November 2020, June 2021, and November 2021 special meetings. The June 2020 special meeting was much more circumscribed, with only a handful of items required by the bylaws considered in a meeting that required only about three hours.

To be clear, the special meetings that were held in June 2021 and November 2020 and 2021 were not annual or interim meetings and were convened under different bylaws. Following the pattern of the Resolution Committee for the Interim Meeting, the Speakers appointed members for the similarly named committees associated with each special meeting to address through their individual assessments the priority or urgency of all resolutions. Volunteers were solicited from across the House, including the sections, regional caucuses, councils, and Specialty and Service Society. The November 2020 committee included 10 delegates; both 2021 meetings included 31 delegates, with representation from all membership segments. (Though not technically applicable to the special meetings, the special meetings resolutions committees adhered to the bylaws-imposed limit of 31 members that applies to an Interim Meeting Resolution Committee.)

1 Other meetings, including the State Advocacy Summit, National Advocacy Conference, and various RUC and CPT meetings, were also cancelled or moved to a virtual format. Your Board of Trustees did not meet in person between March 2020 and July 2021, until all had been vaccinated against COVID. Masks and other precautions were standard for the initial face-to-face meetings.

2 In a similar fashion, the councils and Board limited their report submissions to those deemed most urgent or the greatest priority.
In addition to determining what proposals met the urgency or priority threshold, mechanisms had to be developed to allow debate and voting in accord with Illinois corporate law, AMA bylaws, and the House’s procedures. Although the available tools were relatively easy to use, AMA’s procedures such as limiting election votes to delegates, substituting alternate delegates for their delegates (and vice versa), and allowing any member to testify in a reference committee presented special challenges related to use and familiarity with new technology. Consequently, concerns arose about the ability of the House to address the usual volume of business in a virtual format, which led to the need to pare the business to a reasonable level. The model of the Interim Meeting Resolution Committee provided the best available solution. A similar mechanism is used by the British Medical Association and was used by some state and specialty societies during the pandemic.

Aside from a different focus for the special meetings, namely urgency or priority as noted in the call to each meeting, the special meeting resolutions committees functioned like the Interim Meeting Resolution Committee, with each member making independent judgments about every resolution. Each resolution was rated on a five-point scale from “a top priority” to “not a priority at this time,” using a priority matrix that had been developed by a subcommittee of the initial committee. The initial priority matrix was modified slightly and approved by the subsequent committees. The average score for each resolution was calculated, and every resolution that was collectively rated as at least a medium priority (a “3” on the five-point scale) along with a handful that scored slightly below medium priority was recommended for acceptance, with the remaining items recommended against acceptance. Recommendations were based on each item’s rating—at least medium priority, although a few items rated slightly less than medium priority were proposed for acceptance. It was thought better to err on the side of inclusion. The committee’s recommendations were presented to the House as a consent calendar from which any delegate could extract an item, with the House determining whether to consider that item by a majority vote.

The votes by the House were taken without oral debate, which is not ordinary practice in the House. This was intended to avoid debate about what would be debated, but the delegate requesting extraction could prepare a written statement on why the item should be considered, with that statement provided to the House in various ways: as part of the committee’s written report, appearing on screen before and during the vote, and at the November 2021 meeting appearing on screen while read aloud by the Speaker before the vote. In no case across the three meetings was a committee recommendation overturned, which has led some to call foul and argue that the process was unfair and dismissive of the minority view. Complying with AMA bylaws, which meant considering only the business for which the meetings had been called, was the reason for using resolutions committees across the special meetings.

VIEWS ON A RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

The divergent views expressed about the referred resolutions derive from different perspectives. Those favoring the resolutions want to focus the work of the House of Delegates on matters that our AMA can effectively address and that are deemed important and relevant to the largest number of physicians. They favor in-depth discussion and debate about fewer issues over limited debate about a multitude of business items.

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3 Members of the Interim Meeting Resolution Committee are typically presented with a binary choice for each resolution: it is or is not advocacy, but the special meetings’ purpose being urgency or priority augured for a finer gradation.
Those opposed to the resolutions are generally more concerned about ensuring that all resolutions are considered, with those concerns characterized in terms of fairness, member engagement and process transparency.

PROCESS FOUNDATION AND OUTCOMES OF THE SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

AMA-sponsored meetings, including the House of Delegates meetings, are conducted according to the American Institute of Parliamentarians Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, albeit with slight modifications such as the distinction between referral for report and referral for decision. Noted therein is that “the purpose of parliamentary procedure is to facilitate the orderly transaction of business and to promote cooperation and harmony” (p 7). Shortly thereafter is stated that “The majority vote decides. The ultimate authority of an organization is, as a general matter, vested in a majority of its members” (p 8).

Your Board believes that the resolutions committees employed for the special meetings were implemented in good faith to allow the House to exercise its legislative and policymaking authority cooperatively using tools and a format that are inherently less efficient than our AMA’s traditional in-person meetings while staying true to our parliamentary processes and House practices.

A fundamental aspect of the deliberative process is that a legislative body has the right to determine its agenda. A full debate, discussion and vote on every proposal is not guaranteed. Indeed, House procedures provide two motions that preclude full consideration of specific items: the motion to object to consideration and the motion to table. Other House procedures, the reaffirmation calendar (initiated in 1991) and the Interim Meeting Resolution Committee, effectively operate to the same end. Insofar as these mechanisms generally become operable on the basis of a majority (or even supermajority) vote—extractions from the reaffirmation calendar being an exception—they fully comport with parliamentary procedure and, by inference, represent the majority’s view.

That none of the items extracted from the resolution committee reports was successfully added to the agenda of one of the special meetings does not mean the process was ineffective or unfair. At the November 2021 meeting, 165 resolutions were submitted. From that pool, the resolutions committee had recommended that 39 be accepted, as those were of at least medium priority or nearly so. Of those recommended against acceptance, 98 were not extracted, and among the 28 extracted items, three-fifths (i.e., 60%) or more of those voting supported the committee’s recommendation against consideration for 23 items, and the smallest margin was a four-point difference (52% to 48%).

OPERATION OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Commentary from both supporters and opponents of the resolutions committee noted the need for efficiency in the House of Delegates, although no concrete changes for improving efficiency were heard beyond the perceived pros or cons of a resolution committee. Efficiency in House of Delegates meetings has long been sought, and multiple changes have been implemented by various Speakers toward this goal. The previously mentioned reaffirmation calendar is one, and another is treating reference committee reports as a consent calendar from which items are extracted for debate in the House, which dates from the mid-1990s. The Interim Meeting Resolution Committee was instituted not as an efficiency measure but as a mechanism to allow the House to ensure the meeting is focused on advocacy.
The table below shows the number of resolutions submitted to each meeting since 2007, not including memorial resolutions and without regard to whether each resolution was considered. The four meetings in 2020 and 2021 were of course the special meetings conducted online.

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* These were the special meetings.

The number of items of business is inarguably correlated with the time required for reference committee hearings and likely related to the duration of business sessions and debate in the House as well. Few would question the assertion that items considered late in a reference committee or on the last day at the House of Delegates meeting typically get a less thorough hearing than items considered earlier. Reference committees frequently rush through the last few items on their agendas, and delegates’ comments and testimony are not uncommonly constricted—forced into 60 second time slots—on the last day of the meeting. Prioritizing the business to be considered would be better than the somewhat random consignment of items to late in the agenda, whereby they receive foreshortened consideration.

CONCLUSION

In many ways a resolution committee would parallel efforts to focus the activities of our AMA across strategic arcs. Whether a resolution committee is viewed as a means to focus deliberations on priority issues or a cudgel to limit business, particularly business that is perceived to come from minority viewpoints or to propose possibly unpopular policies, is clearly a subjective evaluation. Also true is that the effect of a resolution committee on the proceedings of a House of Delegates meetings is unknown.

Your Board believes a process that would allow the House of Delegates to focus on key concerns of patients and our profession may merit a test. That decision, however, rests solely with the House. Your Board is not empowered to set out House procedures, and this report should be considered a vehicle to determine whether the House of Delegates wishes to implement a trial of a standing resolution committee for future meetings. Should the House favor a test, your Board will come back with a detailed proposal at the June 2023 House of Delegates Meeting (June 10-14, 2023) recommending both the parameters for a resolution committee and the necessary bylaws changes.

The idea that a resolution committee would recommend which resolutions should be considered strikes some as an affront to the democratic nature of the House of Delegates. Others view it as a means to focus the work of the House on matters of greatest importance to the profession. Virtually any issue can be presented to the House for consideration, and the House has the right to choose which items should be considered or whether any limits should be imposed.

The nature of the virtual format of the special meetings limited the volume of business that could be considered. The limit was imposed, however, not primarily based on volume but on the collective evaluation of a proposal’s urgency or priority. In fact, the special meetings were called by the Board to only handle urgent and priority business. For in-person meetings, the House has

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4 Consider that the Interim Meeting is a full day shorter than the Annual Meeting and typically has only about half the number of items of business, which are handled in two fewer reference committees.
previously decided to focus the Interim Meeting on advocacy matters and not to restrict the
business considered at the Annual Meeting.

A decision whether to change the procedures of the House by implementing a resolution committee
for all House of Delegates meetings appropriately rests with the House of Delegates, not your
Board of Trustees. This report is intended to be a vehicle to determine the will of the House.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Board of Trustees offers the following recommendation to be adopted in lieu of Resolutions

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)

Fiscal Note: Within current budget
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

B of T Report 9-I-22

Subject: Employed Physicians

Presented by: Sandra Adamson Fryhofer, MD, Chair

Referred to Reference Committee F

INTRODUCTION

At the November 2021 Special Meeting of the House of Delegates (HOD), Resolution 615, “Employed Physicians,” was introduced by the Oklahoma, Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee delegations and referred for report. In brief, Resolution 615 asks the AMA to:

1. dedicate full-time staff to address employed physician issues, which would include providing legal assistance to physicians on contractual matters;
2. increase the representation of “employed physicians” (a term that would need to be defined) in the HOD by allocating additional representation to the Organized Medical Staff Section; and
3. increase representation of employed physicians in AMA leadership by adding OMSS representatives (who would be employed physicians) to the Board of Trustees and to each AMA council and committee.

Testimony on Resolution 615 reflected concern with the proposed representation scheme. Nevertheless, it was clear that the HOD seeks, in the words of the reference committee, “a workable plan for supporting employed physicians.” This report examines how the voice of employed physicians might best be heard within the organization.

BACKGROUND

The AMA supports the needs of physicians in all modes of practice, including employed physicians. Moreover, the AMA has long recognized that employed physicians as a category have unique needs that can and should be met by the AMA. In particular, AMA Policy G-615.105, “Employed Physicians and the AMA,” states that the AMA will:

- "strive to become the lead association for physicians who maintain employment or contractual relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities;”
- “provide…assistance, such as information and advice, but not legal opinions or representation, as appropriate, to employed physicians, physicians in independent practice, and independent physician contractors in matters pertaining to their relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities…” and
- “work through the Organized Medical Staff Section and other sections and special groups as appropriate to represent and address the unique needs of physicians who maintain employment or contractual relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities.”

* See Appendix A for full text of Resolution 615-N-21.
The AMA’s work on behalf of employed physicians has included the creation of model employment contracts, offering of multiple education opportunities on employment matters, development of the seminal “AMA Principles for Physician Employment” (AMA Policy H-225.950), and legislative, regulatory, and judicial advocacy on employment concerns such as non-compete agreements, due process rights, and so forth.

**Defining “employed physician”**

There is at present no universally acknowledged definition of what constitutes an employed physician relative to one that is not employed. While employed physicians could be understood to be physicians who are paid for their services by another party, the simple act of receiving a paycheck is not necessarily determinative of a physician’s employment status.

For the purposes of this report, we propose the following working definition of what it means to be an 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.

**Trends in physician practice ownership and employment**

For many years, physicians have been moving away from private practice and toward employment by health care entities. The AMA’s Physician Benchmark Survey found in 2020 that for the first time fewer than half (49.1 percent) of physicians surveyed reported that they worked in physician-owned private practice (as opposed to self-identifying as employees or contractors), which was down from 2018 when 54 percent of physicians surveyed worked in physician-owned practices. As of May 2022, there are just under 1.1 million active primary care and specialist physicians working in the US, implying that roughly 537,000 physicians are employed.

The benchmark survey showed that the trend toward employment varied widely across specialties. Surgical subspecialties and radiology held the lowest percentages of employed physicians, both under 40 percent. At the other extreme, family medicine, pediatrics, internal medicine subspecialties, general surgery and emergency medicine physicians all reported that greater than 50 percent of physicians were employed, with family medicine and pediatrics having the lowest rates of practice ownership.

The Covid-19 pandemic potentially confounds the study of trends in physician employment during the last two years. During the pandemic, physician overhead costs increased while payments failed to keep pace, which likely accelerated the trend toward physician employment and practice acquisition by health care entities. Indeed, a 2021 study examining growth trends in physician practice ownership and employment between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2021, found that more than 48,000 physicians left independent practice to become employees of a health care entity during that time, a 12 percent increase in the number of employed physicians. At the same time, hospitals and other health care entities acquired 20,900 physician practices, a 25 percent increase in corporate-owned practices.
DISCUSSION

As the number of employed physicians continues to grow relative to the number who are in private practice, our AMA will continue to represent and otherwise meet the needs of employed physicians, as it does the needs of physicians in all practice settings. Resolution 615 proposes two key areas for AMA action, which we evaluate here before offering an alternative approach to ensure the voice of employed physicians continues to be heard within our organization.

Dedicated staffing to address employed physician issues

Resolution 615 asks the AMA to dedicate full-time staff to address issues of concern to employed physicians, with the authors going so far as to suggest in their Statement of Priority that AMA ought to establish a new stand-alone business unit (“office of the employed physicians”). We agree that employment relationships create unique challenges for physicians who choose this mode of practice and further, that AMA ought to be aware of these challenges and seek to address them. However, we do not believe that establishing a staffing entity dedicated to employed physicians is the correct approach.

The needs of employed physicians are addressed across the existing staffing entities of the AMA. For example, AMA section staff, advocacy staff, and legal counsel form a center of expertise around physician-hospital relations, including contracting and medical staff bylaws protections for employed physicians. Similarly, in tackling physician burnout, the Professional Satisfaction and Practice Sustainability unit (“PS2”) considers how systemic deficiencies in healthcare organizations drive burnout among employed physicians. This pattern is borne out across the AMA, leading us to conclude that the needs of employed physicians would be better served by encouraging the various components of our organization to continue to consider the specific needs of physicians in all practice settings, including employed physicians, as they go about their work.

Relatedly, Resolution 615 asks the AMA to provide a greater level of service to employed physicians in contracting matters—specifically, to provide legal opinions. AMA Policy G-615.105, which the resolution seeks to amend to achieve its goal, states explicitly that the AMA will not provide legal opinions or representation:

As a benefit of membership our AMA will provide, through the Sections and Special Groups, assistance, such as information and advice, but not legal opinions or representation, as appropriate, to employed physicians, physicians in independent practice, and independent physician contractors in matters pertaining to their relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities, including, but not limited to, breach of contracts including medical staff bylaws, sham peer review, economic credentialing, and the denial of due process.

While it is appropriate for our AMA to provide some level of guidance to physicians in contractual matters (e.g., AMA’s model annotated employment contracts for group practice employment and hospital employment, both of which are currently undergoing updates), AMA itself is not positioned to provide legal opinions or representation for individual physicians across U.S. states and territories, each with its own nuances of employment law. AMA has previously explored partnering with a third party to provide such services to physicians at a discounted rate but ultimately found such an arrangement to be cost prohibitive.
Expanded representation of employed physicians across AMA governance

Resolution 615 asks the AMA to expand the representation of employed physicians across AMA governance, including in the House of Delegates, on the Board of Trustees, and on all AMA councils and committees. This expansion would be accomplished by granting OMSS proportional representation in the HOD and set-aside seats on the Board and councils/committees.

The resolution purports to base this proposed structure on the proportional representation granted to medical students and residents/fellows in the HOD (i.e., regional and sectional delegates, respectively), and on the inclusion of medical students, residents/fellows, and young physicians on the Board and councils. However, the resolution misconstrues the nature of the relationship between these leaders and the sections of which they are members. Medical student regional delegates and resident/fellow sectional delegates do not represent the MSS or the RFS. Nor do the medical student, resident/fellow, and young physician members of the Board and councils represent the MSS, RFS, or YPS. Rather, they simply give voice to those particular segments of AMA membership. For this reason, it is inappropriate to route increased representation of employed physicians through OMSS, even if OMSS may be a logical home for employed physicians.

More broadly than concerns with the proposed representation structure, we believe it is generally inadvisable to create additional governance set-asides. Medical students, residents/fellows, and young physicians are granted special representation because without dedicated positions, and owing to their relatively short AMA tenure, it is unlikely that there would be many of them in AMA leadership positions. Employed physicians, as individuals, do not face the same barrier. While they might not have been elected to explicitly represent the interests of employed physicians and while they might be proportionally underrepresented, there are in fact employed physicians at every level of AMA leadership. We fear that an additional carve-out for any group, including employed physicians, would spark an interest arms race wherein physicians in other practice arrangements seek proportional representation.

An alternative solution: employed physician caucus

AMA Policy G-615.002, “AMA Member Component Groups,” defines a “caucus” as “an informal group of physicians (from specialty and/or geographic medical groups or focused interest areas) who meet at the Annual and/or Interim meetings to discuss issues, pending resolutions and reports, candidates, and possible actions of the HOD.” Caucuses are a critical component of the AMA governance structure, giving voice in the AMA policymaking process to many groups that are not explicitly represented in the HOD. Examples of recently constituted caucuses include the obesity caucus and the mobility caucus.

The creation of an employed physician caucus would validate the supposition that employed physicians as a category have unique needs and interests that should be heard within our AMA. But it would do so without creating problematic set-asides and while conforming to established pathways for recognition of viewpoints within our AMA.

While it is beyond the scope of the Board to establish caucuses, the Board fully supports the creation of an employed physician caucus. It is our understanding that OMSS leadership has begun to engage other interested parties to convene an inaugural meeting of an employed physician caucus at the 2022 Interim Meeting. We are eager to see how this group will amplify the voice of employed physicians in our policymaking process and ultimately help our organization best meet the needs of the growing ranks of employed physicians. Additionally, while it is beyond the scope
of the Board to recommend the establishment of a new AMA section, we note that a caucus is an appropriate starting point for that level of representation, with multiple sections having originated as caucuses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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)

Fiscal Note: Modest - between $1,000 and $5,000

REFERENCES

2. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2022); Professionally active physicians; State Health Facts. Accessed August 8, 2022: https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-active-physicians/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D
RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association dedicate full-time staff to the Employed Physician to aggressively address relevant AMA Policy pertaining to the Employed Physician (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That our AMA study amending Policy G-615.105 to read as follows:

Employed Physicians and the AMA G-615.105

1. Our AMA will strive to become the lead association for physicians who maintain employment or contractual relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities.

2. As a benefit of membership our AMA will provide, through the Sections and Special Groups assistance, such as information and advice, but not legal opinions or representation, as appropriate, to employed physicians, physicians in independent practice, and independent physician contractors in matters pertaining to their relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities, including, but not limited to, breach of contracts, contract negotiations and contract renewals, including medical staff bylaws, sham peer review, economic credentialing, and the denial of due process.

3. Our AMA will also work through the Organized Medical Staff Section and other sections and special groups as appropriate to represent and address the unique needs of physicians who maintain employment or contractual relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities. (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, That the representation of the Organized Medical Staff Section (OMSS) in the AMA House of Delegates be increased from the current one Delegate to many Delegates based on AMA membership numbers of employed physicians using the mathematical model(s), to calculate the numbers of the New OMSS Delegates, currently being used at AMA for the Medical Student and Resident and Fellows Sections to calculate the numbers of Regional Medical Students and the numbers of Regional Resident/Fellows in the AMA House of Delegates. The AMA would develop a practical meaning of the phrase “Employed Physician” for the purposes of AMA membership counting, but as an editorial comment, the SED suggests starting with employed Non-Resident/Non-Fellow physicians who have no ownership interest (or, say, less than 1% ownership each) in their employer organization (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Organized Medical Staff Section have one designated member who is a defined employed physician on all AMA Boards and Committees and Councils to match the MSS, the RFS and the YPS. (New HOD Policy)
Appendix B: Relevant AMA policy

G-615.105, Employed Physicians and the AMA

1. Our AMA will strive to become the lead association for physicians who maintain employment or contractual relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities.

2. As a benefit of membership our AMA will provide, through the Sections and Special Groups, assistance, such as information and advice, but not legal opinions or representation, as appropriate, to employed physicians, physicians in independent practice, and independent physician contractors in matters pertaining to their relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities, including, but not limited to, breach of contracts including medical staff bylaws, sham peer review, economic credentialing, and the denial of due process.

3. Our AMA will work through the Organized Medical Staff Section and other sections and special groups as appropriate to represent and address the unique needs of physicians who maintain employment or contractual relationships with hospitals, health systems, and other entities.

G-615.002, AMA Member Component Groups G-615.002

...A "caucus" is an informal group of physicians (from specialty and/or geographic medical groups or focused interest areas) who meet at the Annual and/or Interim meetings to discuss issues, pending resolutions and reports, candidates, and possible actions of the HOD. With the exception of AMA Section caucuses, these groups will not have a reporting relationship or resources allocated by the AMA.
AMA Bylaw 7.0.9 states, “A delineated section must reconfirm its qualifications for continued delineated section status and associated representation in the House of Delegates by demonstrating at least every 5 years that it continues to meet the criteria adopted by the House of Delegates.”

AMA Bylaw 6.6.1.5 states that one function of the Council on Long Range Planning and Development (CLRPD) is “to evaluate and make recommendations to the House of Delegates, through the Board of Trustees, with respect to the formation and/or change in status of any section. The Council will apply criteria adopted by the House of Delegates.”

The Council assessed information from the letter of application submitted by the Senior Physicians Section (SPS) for renewal of delineated section status, which is presented in the discussion section of this report.

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA TO THE SENIOR PHYSICIANS SECTION

Criterion 1: Issue of Concern – Focus will relate to concerns that are distinctive to the subset within the broader, general issues that face medicine. A demonstrated need exists to deal with these matters, as they are not currently being addressed through an existing AMA group.

The SPS identified the following priority areas of concern as focal points of the last five years: healthy aging, transitioning to retirement/end-of-career practice patterns, physician re-entry, grassroots advocacy, and the JAMA Career Center. The Council asked the Section what actions have been taken on these issues, as well as the results of those activities. On the issue of healthy aging, the SPS Governing Council (GC) has offered educational programs at AMA HOD meetings on “how to keep your brain fit” and mindfulness workshops to help foster resiliency for senior physicians, as well as developing a guide of best health practices in senior independent living communities for publication on the AMA website. In 2018, the SPS assembled topics for a members-only, web-based toolkit, “How to Successfully Transition out of Medicine and into Retirement,” which included resources for transitioning to retirement as one leaves medical practice. The SPS presented educational programs on alternate licensure tracks for reentering physicians and created the State Licensure and Liability Laws grid for physicians, a state-by-state reference guide of liability laws for senior physician volunteers.

The SPS has identified several issues of concern on which to focus for the coming years including senior physician competency, hearing screening/hearing aids and dementia, COVID-19 and seniors, advance care planning and health disparity relating to ageism.
Criterion 2: Consistency – Objectives and activities of the group are consistent with those of the
AMA. Activities make good use of available resources and are not duplicative.

For the past five years, the SPS has convened a meeting in July or August to provide GC members
with an introduction to the AMA Strategic Focus areas. The Section has engaged in regular
activities related to the AMA strategic arcs. In collaboration with key staff in the Improving Health
Outcomes (IHO) unit, the SPS GC promoted the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) shortly after
it was approved as a Medicare benefit. The SPS began work three years ago to expand attendance
at physician health care entrepreneurial events with innovation organizations with which the AMA
has an affiliation (MATTER and Health2047). The SPS GC invited the AMA Chief Medical
Information Officer to speak on electronic health record (EHR) adoption for older physicians who
practice in rural or underserved communities, and SPS members provided feedback on EHR
adoption and how it varies across practice specialty. In 2020, the SPS identified senior physicians
to participate as Medical Student Section (MSS)/SPS mentors and role models to broaden the
number of medical school campuses with an advisor. Staff worked to locate leaders at five
campuses to participate as coaches in communities that may not be aware of the AMA SPS and/or
the MSS.

Criterion 3: Appropriateness – The structure of the group will be consistent with its objectives and
activities.

The SPS made changes to their internal operating procedures in 2018 and 2020, which included:

- Clarification of continued service on the SPS GC for an Officer-at-Large member in
  his/her second term who is elected as SPS Chair-Elect.

- Implementation of new criteria for the Officer-at-Large position that require demonstrated
  experience in organized medicine to help ensure that nominees are familiar with the
  functions of the AMA and the House of Delegates (HOD).

- Development of a Candidate Review Committee that verifies all nominees are eligible to
  be placed on the general election ballot and validates election results. The SPS Immediate
  Past Chair leads the committee comprised of a diverse mix (specialty, geographic
  representation, gender, age and race/ethnicity) of volunteer members.

- Establishment of a maximum tenure of 8 years from the current 6 years for SPS GC
  members. This is consistent with the maximum tenure for AMA Council and Board
  members as well as the governing councils of several other sections.

- Expansion of criteria for the SPS delegate and alternate delegate that require attendance at
  two HOD meetings and participation in HOD reference committees. The GC determined
  that more specific and stringent criteria were needed given a large pool of candidates for
  these positions and for those applying with no prior HOD experience.

SPS meetings are held in conjunction with AMA HOD meetings. Each meeting includes a SPS
Assembly Meeting followed by either a keynote speaker or an educational session. The SPS
chooses to present CME programs, as most senior physicians who attend the meeting are still in
active practice or wish to maintain their licensure. At the assembly meeting, most time is spent
reviewing HOD resolutions of interest to the SPS, with a discussion of SPS positions on HOD
reports and resolutions. Items are chosen in advance by the SPS delegate and alternate delegate and
sent to those who register by email. Outcomes from these discussions help to identify gaps in
resources and policy as well as discussion of future program topics. Meeting evaluations ask participants to rank reasons they attend the meetings to understand what resonates most with them, and that information is used by leadership to inform agendas for future meetings.

The SPS explores two signature issues with the SPS assembly at annual and interim meetings with discussion time for its members. In 2020, the SPS began a policy library, an institutional repository of current articles of interest to senior physicians published in major journals. Articles are posted to the SPS GC listserv weekly for comment. The policy committee regularly reviews the feedback to determine whether topics should become the next policy issues and to address future reports and proposals as part of its “signature issue pipeline.”

Criterion 4: Representation Threshold – Members of the formal group would be based on identifiable segments of the physician population and AMA membership. The formal group would be a clearly identifiable segment of AMA membership and the general physician population. A substantial number of members would be represented by this formal group. At minimum, this group would be able to represent 1,000 AMA members.

The qualifying criterion for membership in the SPS is to be an AMA member physician 65 years or above. Whether physicians are working full-time, part-time or retired, the SPS represents all physician members aged 65 and over.

There are 61,895 physician AMA members aged 65 and above, according to AMA Masterfile 2020 YE data. The SPS, by definition, represents 100% of these members. There are an additional 317,181 senior physicians who are non-AMA members. Thus, SPS represented 16.3% of all senior physicians in 2020.

Criterion 5: Stability – The group has a demonstrated history of continuity. This segment can demonstrate an ongoing and viable group of physicians will be represented by this section and both the segment and the AMA will benefit from an increased voice within the policymaking body.

According to AMA Masterfile YE data, in 2015 there were 53,720 AMA senior physician members, and in 2020, there were 61,895 senior physician members. The 2020 YTD retention rate for senior physicians was 91.61%, and for retired physicians, the percentage was 89.09%. The retention rate for senior physicians, which includes dues exempt members, was the highest overall when compared to other AMA segments. The SPS works to extend physicians’ careers in clinical medicine and, in many cases, facilitate re-entry into medical practice. A 2015 retired physician survey revealed that 79% of retired physicians responded that they had been a member of the AMA for 20 years or longer.

Attendance at SPS educational programs has ranged from ~100 attendees to ~200 attendees during each AMA HOD meeting and remained at those levels throughout the COVID-19 pandemic in virtual environments. The Section’s primary communication vehicle is a newsletter that keeps members apprised of SPS activities and relevant news/updates for senior physicians. Communications are sent approximately once per month for physicians who have an email address in the AIMS database and have opted in (~48K physicians in 2020, up from ~42K physicians in 2018). Over the same period, both the open rate (28.3% in 2020, up from 23.5% in 2018) and click-through rate (1.3% in 2020, up from 0.6% in 2018) of those communications have increased as well and the Section noted that the growth in engagement exceeds both AMA and industry standards.
The SPS described steps it has taken towards advancing membership engagement and growth:

- In 2018, the SPS participated in the AMA Members Move Medicine campaign, profiling senior physician leaders in advocacy, education, patient care and practice innovation in AMA marketing campaigns. Profiles were promoted in Morning Rounds, SPS newsletters and in banners at both the A-18 and I-18 Meetings.

- The SPS recruits AMA Ambassadors to champion the value of AMA membership and promote the work of the AMA. The Ambassador Program provides senior physicians with tools to share the impact of the AMA’s work and the value of AMA membership to physicians at every stage of their career and life.

- SPS members serve as judges for the AMA’s annual Research Symposium, which promotes collaboration between senior leaders and students during the meeting and facilitates mentorship opportunities.

Criterion 6: Accessibility - Provides opportunity for members of the constituency who are otherwise under-represented to introduce issues of concern and to be able to participate in the policymaking process within the AMA House of Delegates (HOD).

More than one-third of delegates (36.4%) and one-fifth of alternate delegates (19.4%) are senior physicians, according to CLRPD Report 1-June-21, “Demographic Characteristics of the House of Delegates and AMA Leadership.” Based purely on delegate count, members of the senior physician demographic are not underrepresented in the HOD. However, as discussed in previous five-year reviews of the SPS, when serving on state and specialty delegations, physicians are obligated to represent the interests of their respective delegations, and not specifically the interests of senior physicians; the SPS, therefore, provides the appropriate structure to ensure that the concerns of senior physicians are adequately represented in the HOD.

To that end, the SPS regularly submits resolutions to the HOD and provides testimony on items of business that are of interest to the constituents of the SPS. The SPS implemented a resolution idea form to make it easier for senior physicians to introduce resolution topics, as well as a tutorial to help educate SPS members on the HOD processes and AMA PolicyFinder©. All resolution ideas are reviewed by the SPS delegate and alternate delegate and presented for the GC’s approval. Resolutions are posted to an online member forum to allow viewing and comment. Senior physicians are then invited to provide testimony on the resolutions submitted. The SPS convenes a virtual teleconference twice a year to maintain open communications with SPS members across the country. Members can either submit a resolution idea or testify on behalf of items of concern to senior physicians. The testimony is then discussed on a virtual teleconference open to all SPS members to develop consensus opinions on SPS reports and resolutions. A majority vote of those present on the virtual conference call helps guide the actions of the SPS delegate when submitting items of business to the HOD for annual and interim meetings.

In conjunction with each HOD meeting, the SPS holds onsite business assembly meetings that generate an average of 60-150 people per meeting. This is open to all SPS members. The GC develops an agenda that provides an opportunity for SPS assembly members to discuss SPS-sponsored resolutions, business in the HOD Handbook relevant to the Section, educational sessions, internal operating issues, and other proposed items of interest. For any action of the assembly, a majority vote of those present constitutes an adopted action.
AMA Policy G-615.002, “AMA Member Component Groups,” states that “Delineated Sections will allow a voice in the house of medicine for large groups of physicians, who are connected through a unique perspective, but may be underrepresented. These sections will often be based on demographics or mode of practice.” The AMA is well positioned to represent and address the specific interests and needs of defined physician groups, with benefits to those groups and the Association as a whole.

In the opinion of CLRPD, the SPS has created an effective structure that allows for the participation of senior physicians in the deliberations of the HOD and provides tools and educational opportunities that ensure the AMA maintains an appropriate focus on issues of concern to senior physicians. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 16% of the U.S. population in 2021 was 65 years of age or older, and that percentage is expected to grow to 21.6% of the population by 2040. Additionally, according to 2018 CDC data, individuals who reach the age of 65 have an average life expectancy of 19.5 years; not only will senior physicians continue to represent a significant proportion of AMA membership, but that proportion is likely to grow. These data make it clear that to remain responsive to and effectively address the needs of the evolving physician demographics in the United States, the AMA must maintain a strong focus on the concerns and needs of senior physicians. The SPS provides the AMA with a centralized structure to ensure that focus, particularly in the areas of lifelong learning and healthy aging.

Educational sessions hosted by the SPS, often in conjunction with other AMA sections and councils, have been consistently well-attended, including those held virtually during the COVID-19 pandemic. Topics of these sessions in the past five years have demonstrated the Section’s commitment to addressing a variety of areas of concern relevant to senior physicians, including healthy aging (mindfulness, brain fitness, the impacts of vision and hearing loss), career issues (assessing competency of senior physicians, transitioning into retirement, understanding ageism and its impacts), and health equity (improving health outcomes for vulnerable patient populations, improving end-of-life care communication for seniors and LGBTQ elders).

To facilitate senior physician contributions to HOD deliberations, the SPS has continued to refine its processes that allow any member of the constituency to submit ideas for resolutions and to provide input on items of business proposed by the SPS and/or of concern to the SPS constituency. Notably, the SPS provides a variety of avenues to allow any of its members to contribute insight on HOD items of business, leveraging virtual teleconferencing, online forums, and onsite business meetings, which are open to all SPS members. These practices demonstrate a strong commitment to accessibility, which is perhaps especially important for the senior demographic group, members of which may, for various reasons, find it undesirable or difficult to attend in-person AMA meetings.

In the future, the Council looks forward to observing progress on newer initiatives being undertaken by the SPS. Among these are the nationwide mentorship program being piloted in conjunction with the MSS, as well as efforts to increase diversity of the SPS GC, which the SPS undertook with assistance from the AMA Center for Health Equity to recruit more diverse physicians by looking at racial and ethnic, socioeconomic, geographic, and academic/professional backgrounds. Additional initiatives include the implementation of a review mechanism to increase the scope and scale of resolution ideas for potential development, an improved format of its assembly to review SPS and HOD resolutions, and a SPS policy development committee that meets twice per year with AMA councils, sections and/or other constituencies to help educate authors about SPS positions.
In closing, the Council thanks SPS leadership, members and staff for their thoughtful work on the reapplication process, their continued contributions to ensure that the perspectives of senior physicians remain prominent in the AMA policymaking process, and all their efforts on behalf of senior physicians and patients in the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

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)

Fiscal Note: Within current budget
REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES COMMITTEE
ON THE COMPENSATION OF THE OFFICERS

Compensation Committee Report, November 2022

Subject: Report of the House Of Delegates Committee on the Compensation of the Officers

Presented by: Ray C. Hsiao, MD, Chair

Referred to: Reference Committee F

This report by the committee at the November 2022 Interim Meeting includes one recommendation and documents the compensation paid to Officers for the period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, including 2021 calendar year IRS reported taxable value of benefits, perquisites, services, and in-kind payments for all Officers.

BACKGROUND

At the 1998 Interim Meeting, the House of Delegates (HOD) established a House Committee on Trustee Compensation, currently named the Committee on Compensation of the Officers (the “Committee”). The Officers are defined in the American Medical Association’s (AMA) Constitution and Bylaws. (Note: under changes to the Constitution previously approved by the HOD, Article V refers simply to “Officer,” which includes all 21 members of the Board among whom are the President, President-Elect, Immediate Past President, Secretary, Speaker and Vice Speaker of the HOD, collectively referred to in this report as Officers.) The composition, appointment, tenure, vacancy process and reporting requirements for the Committee are covered under the AMA Bylaws. Bylaws 2.13.4.5 provides:

The Committee shall present an annual report to the House of Delegates recommending the level of total compensation for the Officers for the following year. The recommendations of the report may be adopted, not adopted, or referred back to the Committee, and may be amended for clarification only with the concurrence of the Committee.

At A-00, the Committee and the Board jointly adopted the American Compensation Association’s definition of total compensation which was added to the Glossary of the AMA Constitution and Bylaws. Total compensation is defined as the complete reward/recognition package awarded to an individual for work performance, including: (a) all forms of money or cash compensation; (b) benefits; (c) perquisites; (d) services; and (e) in-kind payments.

Since the inception of this Committee, its reports document the process the Committee follows to ensure that current or recommended Officer compensation is based on sound, fair, cost-effective compensation practices as derived from research and use of independent external consultants, expert in Board compensation. Reports beginning in December 2002 documented the principles the Committee followed in creating its recommendations for Officer compensation.

At A-08, the HOD approved changes that simplified compensation practices with increased transparency and consistency. At A-10, Reference Committee F requested that this Committee recommend that the HOD affirm a codification of the current compensation principle, which
occurred at I-10. At that time, the HOD affirmed that this Committee has and will continue to base its recommendations for Officer compensation on the principle of the value of work performed, consistent with IRS guidelines and best practices recommended by the Committee’s external independent consultant, who is expert in Board compensation.

At A-11, the HOD approved the alignment of Medical Student and Resident Officer compensation with that of all other Officers (excluding Presidents and Chair) because these positions perform comparable work.

Immediately following A-11, the Committee retained Mr. Don Delves, founder of the Delves Group, to update his 2007 research by providing the Committee with comprehensive advice and counsel on Officer compensation. The updated compensation structure was presented and approved by the HOD at I-11 with an effective date of July 1, 2012.

The Committee’s I-13 report recommended and the HOD approved the Committee’s recommendation to provide a travel allowance for each President to be used for upgrades because of the significant volume of travel representing our AMA.

At I-16, based on results of a comprehensive compensation review conducted by Ms. Becky Glantz Huddleston, an expert in Board Compensation with Willis Towers Watson, the HOD approved the Committee’s recommendation of modest increases to the Governance Honorarium and Per Diems for Officer Compensation, excluding the Presidents and Chair, effective July 1, 2017. At A-17 the HOD approved modifying the Governance Honorarium and Per Diem definition so that Internal Representation, greater than eleven days, receives a per diem.

At A-18, based on comprehensive review of Board leadership compensation, the HOD approved the Committee’s recommendation to increase the President, President-elect, Immediate Past-President, Chair, and Chair-elect honoraria by 4% effective July 1, 2018.

At A-18 and A-19, the House approved the Committee’s recommendation to provide a Health Insurance Stipend to President(s) who are under Medicare eligible age when the President(s) and his/her covered dependents, not Medicare eligible, lose the President’s employer provided health insurance during his/her term as President. Should the President(s) become Medicare eligible while in office, he/she received an adjusted Stipend to provide insurance coverage to his/her dependents not Medicare eligible.

The Committee’s I-19 report recommended and the HOD approved the Committee’s recommendation to increase the Governance Honorarium and Per Diem for Officers, excluding Presidents and Chair, by approximately 3% each effective July 1, 2020.

The Committee’s A-22 report recommended and the House approved increasing the travel upgrade allowance for President, President-Elect, and Immediate Past-President to $5,000 and adding an upgrade allowance of $2,500 for all other Officers to use as each deems appropriate, typically when traveling on an airline with non-preferred status.

CASH COMPENSATION SUMMARY

The cash compensation of the Officers shown in the following table will not be the same as compensation reported annually on the AMA’s IRS Form 990s because Form 990s are based on a calendar year. The total cash compensation in the summary is compensation for the days these officers spent away from home on AMA business approved by the Board Chair. The total cash
compensation in the summary includes work as defined by the Governance Honorarium, Per Diem for Representation and Telephone Per Diem for External Representation. Detailed definitions are in the Appendix.

The summary covers July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMA Officers</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Total Compensation</th>
<th>Total Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David H. Aizuss, MD</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$67,000</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluwalase A. Ajayi, MD</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan R Bailey, MD</td>
<td>Immediate Past President</td>
<td>$284,960</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madelyn E. Butler, MD</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$67,000</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Ding, MD, MS, MBA</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willarda V. Edwards, MD, MBA</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$74,700</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Bohman Egbert, MD</td>
<td>Vice Speaker, House of Delegates</td>
<td>$133,500</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse M. Ehrenfeld, MD, MPH</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$132,800</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Ferguson, MD</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>$69,100</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandra Adamson Fryhofer, MD</td>
<td>Chair-Elect</td>
<td>$210,280</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald E. Harmon, MD</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>$290,160</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drayton Charles Harvey</td>
<td>Medical Student Officer</td>
<td>$67,000</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marilyn Heine, MD</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratistha Koirala, MD</td>
<td>Resident/Fellow Physician Officer</td>
<td>$67,000</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ Kridel, MD</td>
<td>Immediate Past Chair</td>
<td>$69,800</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilse R. Levin, DO, MPH &amp; TM</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$67,000</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Madejski, MD</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$78,900</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario E. Motta, MD</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$80,300</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Mukkamala, MD</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>$282,380</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris Pastides, PhD, MPH</td>
<td>Public Member Officer</td>
<td>$67,000</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Resneck, Jr, MD</td>
<td>President-Elect</td>
<td>$291,260</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce A. Scott, MD</td>
<td>Speaker, House of Delegates</td>
<td>$142,600</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Suk, MD, JD, MPH, MBA</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$80,300</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willie Underwood, III, MD, MSc, MPH</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>$81,700</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2021-2022, each of these positions received an annual Governance Honorarium which was paid in monthly increments. These four positions spent a total of 327.5 days on approved Assignment and Travel, or 81.9 days each on average.

This position received a Governance Honorarium of approximately 75% of the Governance Honorarium provided to the Chair.

All other Officers received cash compensation, which included a Governance Honorarium of $67,000 paid in monthly installments. The remaining cash compensation is for Assignment and Travel Days that are approved by the Board Chair to externally represent the AMA and for Internal Representation days above 11. These days were compensated at a per diem rate of $1,400.
Note: The Speaker and Vice Speaker had higher compensation than normal given how much extra time they devoted to planning the virtual and in-person House meetings in November 2021 and June 2022.

Assignment and Travel Days
The total Assignment and Travel Days for all Officers (excluding the President, President-Elect, Immediate Past President and Chair) were 942.

EXPENSES
Total expenses paid for period, July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022, was $535,706, without use of upgrade allowance of $5,000 for Presidents and $2,500 all other Officers per position per term. Total upgrade allowances used for the period were $10,763.95.

BENEFITS, PERQUISITES, SERVICES, AND IN-KIND PAYMENTS
Officers are able to request benefits, perquisites, services, and in-kind payments, as defined in the “AMA Board of Trustees Standing Rules on Travel Expenses.” These non-taxable business expense items are provided to assist the Officers in performing their duties.

- AMA Standard laptop computer or iPad
- American Express card (for AMA business use)
- Combination fax/printer/scanner (reimbursable up to $250)
- An annual membership to the airline club of choice offered each year during the Board member’s tenure
- Personalized AMA stationery, business cards, and biographical data for official use

Additionally, all Officers are eligible for $305,000 term life insurance and are covered under the AMA’s $500,000 travel accident policy and $10,000 individual policy for medical costs arising out of any accident while traveling on official business for the AMA. Life insurance premiums paid by the AMA are reported as taxable income. Also, travel assistance is available to all Officers when traveling more than 100 miles from home or internationally.

Secretarial support, other than that provided by the AMA’s Board office, is available up to defined annual limits as follows: President, during the Presidential year, $15,000, and $5,000 each for the President-Elect, Chair, Chair-Elect, and Immediate Past President per year. Secretarial expenses incurred by other Officers in conjunction with their official duties are paid up to $750 per year per Officer. This is reported as taxable income.

Officers are also eligible to participate in a service provided to AMA employees by Care@Work through Care.com. This service offers referral services at no cost and back-up care for children and adults up to 10 days a calendar year at a subsidized rate. If a Board member uses back-up care, it will be reported to the IRS as taxable income.

Calendar year taxable life insurance and taxable secretarial fee reported to the IRS totaled $48,132 and $29,125 respectively for 2021. An additional $10,500 was paid to third parties for secretarial services during 2021.
FINDINGS

The Cash Compensation Summary, travel expenses, and the suspension of tracking telephonic representation since most meetings were conducted virtually reflect the impact of the Coronavirus on the Officers in representing our AMA. Our AMA leadership quickly pivoted to continue representing the AMA, both internally and externally in virtual and in-person meetings. This pivot, while appearing seamless, required significant flexibility and behind-the-scenes planning of our Officers. As you know, the 2021 Interim Meeting was suspended.

This Committee commends and thanks our Officers for their representation of the AMA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

Fiscal Note: $0
APPENDIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>GOVERNANCE HONORARIUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>$290,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Past President</td>
<td>$284,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President-Elect</td>
<td>$284,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>$280,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair-Elect</td>
<td>$207,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>$67,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definition of Governance Honorarium Effective July 1, 2017:

The purpose of this payment is to compensate Officers for all Chair-assigned internal AMA work and related travel. This payment is intended to cover all currently scheduled Board meetings, special Board or Board Committee meetings, task forces, subcommittees, Board orientation, development and media training, Board calls, sections, councils, or other internal representation meetings or calls, and any associated review or preparatory work, and all travel days related to all meetings as noted up to eleven (11) Internal Representation days.

Definition of Per Diem for Representation effective July 1, 2017:

The purpose of this payment is to compensate for Board Chair-assigned representation day(s) and related travel. Representation is either external to the AMA, or for participation in a group or organization with which the AMA has a key role in creating/partnering/facilitating, achievement of the respective organization goals such as the AMA Foundation, PCPI, etc. or for Internal Representation days above eleven (11). The Board Chair may also approve a per diem for special circumstances that cannot be anticipated such as weather-related travel delays. Per Diem for Chair-assigned representation and related travel is $1,400 per day.

Definition of Telephone Per Diem for External Representation effective July 1, 2017:

Officers, excluding the Board Chair and the President(s) who are assigned as the AMA representative to outside groups as one of their specific Board assignments or assigned Internal Representation days above eleven (11), receive a per diem for teleconference meetings when the total of all teleconference meetings of 30 minutes or longer during a calendar day equal 2 or more hours. Payment for those meetings would require approval of the Chair of the Board. The amount of the Telephonic Per Diem will be ½ of the full Per Diem which is $700.
REPORT OF THE SPEAKERS

Speakers’ Report 1-I-22

Subject: Election Committee - Interim Report

Presented by: Bruce A. Scott, MD, Speaker; and Lisa Bohman Egbert, MD, Vice Speaker

Referred to Reference Committee F

The House of Delegates voted to create an Election Committee (EC) as part of the reforms adopted at the June 2021 Special Meeting. Current Policy D-610.998, paragraph 9, states, “The Election Committee will review the Campaign Complaint Reporting, Validation and Resolution Process as implemented and make further recommendations to the House as necessary.” This report of your Election Committee reviews the background of the creation of the EC, provides information regarding the current processes followed by the committee, and makes recommendations to further clarify and codify these processes.

BACKGROUND

At the 2019 Annual Meeting of the House of Delegates the House adopted policy calling on the Speaker to appoint a task force for the purpose of recommending improvements to the AMA HOD election and campaign process. The task force, known as the Election Task Force or ETF, was given broad purview with a plan to report their recommendations back to the HOD for action. The ETF presented a preliminary report at I-19 and held an open forum to hear concerns.

The task force presented their full report, Speakers Report 2: Report of the Election Task Force, with 41 recommendations at the June 2021 Special Meeting (the relevant portion from the report regarding the Election Committee is attached as Appendix A). 39 of the ETF recommendations were adopted by the HOD with broad support, including Recommendations 38 - 40 recommending the creation of an Election Committee (Note: A recommendation regarding interviews was referred, and a recommendation calling for the members of the Council on Constitution & Bylaws to be appointed was not adopted):

Recommendation 38: In accordance with Bylaw 2.13.7, the Speaker shall appoint an Election Committee of 7 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 monitoring election reforms, considering future campaign modifications and responding to requests from the Speaker for input on election issues that arise (New Policy).

Recommendation 39: The Speaker in consultation with the Election Committee will consider a more defined process for complaint reporting, validation, resolution, and potential penalties. This process will be presented to the House for approval (New Policy).
Recommendation 40: Policy G-610.020, Rules for AMA Elections, paragraph 1 be amended by addition to read as follows:

(1) The Speaker and Vice Speaker of the House of Delegates are responsible for overall administration of our AMA elections, although balloting is conducted under the supervision of the chief teller and the Committee on Rules and Credentials. The Speaker and Vice Speaker will advise candidates on allowable activities and when appropriate will ensure that clarification of these rules is provided to all known candidates. The Speaker, in consultation with the Vice Speaker and the Election Committee, is responsible for declaring a violation of the rules.

Also of note was Recommendation 41 calling for a review of the modified election processes after an interval of two years (after A-23).

The EC Report and Referral for Decision to the Board of Trustees

Pursuant to Recommendation 38 (Policy D-610.998) the Speaker appointed the initial House of Delegates Election Committee (EC) made up of 7 members of the House who volunteered to serve and agreed to not participate in campaigns during their tenure on the EC. As directed by the adopted policy (original recommendation 39), the EC presented a report (‘Speakers’ Report 2: Establishing an Election Committee,” here forward referred to as the “EC Report,” see Appendix B) at the November 2021 Special Meeting proposing a process by which the Speakers and the Election Committee would handle allegations of rules violations.

The EC Report provided details regarding complaint reporting, validation, resolution, and potential penalties and further proposed that the Speakers would work with but not be actual members of the committee. In general, the report received positive comments, but during the HOD deliberations, questions about the role of the Speakers on the committee and the Speakers’ role in adjudicating allegations led to the matter being referred for decision.

Testimony heard at the House favored a more active role for the Speakers. The Board concluded because our policy (G-610.020) and tradition call for the Speaker to have oversight of elections, it was appropriate for the Speakers (unless conflicted) to serve as full voting members of the EC.

Some testimony suggested that the Speaker should be the final arbiter of a complaint, while others pointed out that situations could arise where the Speaker may be conflicted. The Board concluded that no single individual, including the Speaker, should be the lone arbiter of a complaint. The responsibility and authority for validation of a complaint and determination of resolution should rest with the Election Committee, a cross section of the House, reflecting the fact that the House of Delegates determines its procedures, among which are election-related matters.

In their review, the Board noted that while the body of the EC Report provided detailed information regarding complaint reporting, validation, and resolution for possible campaign violations, these details were not specified in the formal recommendations adopted by the House. The EC Report detailed that when a complaint was received, the Speaker would consult with the committee chair to form a subcommittee of three members to investigate the allegation. The subcommittee of the EC would be selected to avoid conflicts (e.g., being part of the same delegation as the alleged violator). Using necessary discretion, the subcommittee would investigate the complaint and when necessary, the Office of General Counsel or the HOD Office would assist. The subcommittee would report to the full EC the results of their investigation, with the final determination to be made by the full committee with any potentially conflicted members recused. No objections to these series of actions as presented in the EC Report were heard during testimony.
The Board concurred with the described process, with minor clarification, and determined that the process should be codified in policy.

As discussed in the report (Appendix B), historically the only formal penalty for a campaign violation was announcement of the violation to the House by the Speaker. The report went on to state that this singular penalty may be excessive for some violations and thus the committee, in considering mitigating circumstances and the severity of the violation, should be allowed other options to resolve a validated violation. The EC also noted that an exhaustive list of potential violations would be an impossible task to compile and further that a list of associated penalties would be too rigid and ill advised. Consequently, the EC recommended that it be given discretion to determine the appropriate sanction for a validated complaint, with the option of announcement to the House remaining.

The Board agreed that in many circumstances resolution may be accomplished by corrective action, short of announcement to the House, and that the EC be allowed discretion to determine the appropriate resolution of a given validated complaint with announcement to the House of a violation remaining an option for violations that are deemed to rise to that level. In these most significant violations the House of Delegates, through their vote in the election, would remain the final arbiter. In addition, a record of all filed complaints and the results of the validation and the resolution processes should be maintained by the General Counsel and kept confidential within the EC unless the committee determined that the violation should be reported to the House. Again, the Board determined these details should be specified in policy.

No testimony was provided in the House regarding the process for reporting potential campaign violations. The Board concurred that individuals to whom potential campaign violations could be reported should include the Speakers who have traditionally been the recipients of such, but complainants should also have an option to report to the General Counsel. This third option of reporting might prevent awkward situations where one or both Speakers were potentially conflicted.

**Action by the Board of Trustees**

At their February 2022 meeting the Board officially adopted the following:

1. That Paragraph 5 of Policy D-610.998, “Directives from the Election Task Force,” be amended by addition to read as follows:

   5. In accordance with Bylaw 2.13.7, the Speaker shall appoint an Election Committee of 7 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 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. (emphasis added)**

2. A Campaign Complaint Reporting, Validation and Resolution Process shall be established as follows:
Campaign violation complaints should be directed to the Speaker, the Vice Speaker, or the AMA General Counsel and should include the following details:

- The name of the person(s) thought to have violated the rules
- The date of the alleged violation and the location if relevant
- The specific violation being alleged (i.e., the way the rules were violated)
- The materials, if any, that violate the rules; original materials are preferred over copies.
  Where necessary, arrangements for collection of these materials will be made.

3. Campaign violation complaints will be investigated by the Election Committee or a subcommittee thereof.
   a. The Committee will collectively determine whether a campaign violation has occurred.
   b. For validated complaints, the Committee will determine appropriate penalties, which may include an announcement of the violation by the Speaker to the House.
   c. Committee members with a conflict of interest may participate in discussions but must recuse themselves from decisions regarding the merits of the complaint or penalties.
   d. Deliberations of the Election Committee shall be confidential.
   e. The Speaker shall include a summary of the Election Committee’s activities in “Official Candidate Notifications” sent to the House. Details may be provided at the discretion of the Election Committee and must be provided when the penalty includes an announcement about the violator to the House.

4. A record of all complaints and the results of the validation and the resolution processes, including penalties, shall be maintained by the AMA Office of General Counsel and kept confidential.

5. The Election Committee will review the Campaign Complaint Reporting, Validation and Resolution Process as implemented and make further recommendations to the House as necessary.

The final policy was recorded in PolicyFinder (see Policy D-610.998).

REVIEW OF ELECTION COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

After appointment by the Speakers, the committee met virtually to discuss their role and reviewed the election rules. The committee prepared the EC Report (discussed above) and presented the report to the House of Delegates at the November 2021 Special Meeting. As noted above, the report was referred to the Board of Trustees for decision. Subsequently, the Board adopted the process detailed above.

In early 2022 the Speakers sent communications to candidates and their campaign teams detailing the campaign rules as adopted by the HOD in June 2021. These were also included in the Election Manual. Note the EC did not modify any of the campaign rules adopted by the House of Delegates.

As the elections at A-22 approached the Speakers responded to multiple inquiries from candidates and their campaign teams regarding the election rules. A summary of the inquiries and responses was sent to all candidates and their campaign teams to ensure that all had the same information. The Speakers’ Letter also included the election rules.

The EC has now completed a single campaign and election cycle. The Speaker reappointed 6 members of the committee (a single member was unavailable for reappointment) and appointed a new member from volunteers who submitted applications. The newly constituted committee has
met to review the election process as implemented and discuss possible improvements. This report is the first report of the 2022-2023 Election Committee.

DISCUSSION

The EC reviewed the process for complaint reporting, validation, and resolution as established by the HOD and BOT. The committee believes the process, as defined by AMA policy, provides an appropriate matrix for handling reported campaign violations, and recommends additions and communication of the process.

At A-22 the committee elected to involve the General Counsel and the Director of the Office of HOD Affairs in investigating a complaint, as was suggested in the EC Report. The EC believes the option of including the GC and Director should be added to the formal process specified in AMA policy.

It has been suggested that due process demands that the accused be made aware of the accusations against them and given an opportunity to respond. While not specified in current policy, this suggestion comports with the process followed by the committee. The EC recommends that it be made explicit in policy given its inherent reasonableness and fundamental fairness.

The EC Report from November 2021 (Appendix B) reviewed the option of specified penalties and concluded that creation of a “menu” of penalties would not be possible or prudent. The report discussed principles that would be applied in consideration of sanctions, including the timing of the offense, the advantage sought or gained, and the culpability of the candidate themselves. Policy D-610.998, paragraph 7b, codifies the role of the committee in determining appropriate penalties. Allowing some discretion for the EC, which is made up of a cross section of informed delegates, allows consideration of nuance and mitigating or extenuating circumstances.

Current policy and precedent provide for announcement to the HOD of validated campaign violations that are deemed most serious. Neither AMA policy nor Bylaws provide for removal of a candidate from an election. Announcement to the House maintains the appropriate role of the HOD as the final arbiter by their vote in the associated or relevant election. The EC reviewed these issues and favors the current policy, allowing the House to remain the final arbiter of serious violations. The committee does not seek the authority to remove a candidate.

Anonymity of complainants and confidentiality of deliberations is a basic tenet of claims of malfeasance and is specified in our rules. The desire for more information regarding serious accusations is understandable, but such disclosure would be problematic. It would seem unwieldy to expect complete disclosure. Any summary would invite accusations of bias or being misleading. In addition, disclosure could be embarrassing or even damaging to individuals interviewed solely to ensure a thorough and fair investigation. Knowing that such disclosure would be made would likely cause individuals to hesitate to cooperate in providing information, particularly if corroborating an allegation. While one would hope that ethics and professionalism alone would support truthful cooperation, the EC has no ability to compel individuals to cooperate with an investigation, and individuals do not testify under oath. Although not a jury, the EC is selected from experienced colleagues within the House who have agreed not to be involved in campaigns during their tenure on the committee and to recuse themselves if they have any potential conflict of interest in consideration of a complaint. The EC believes that while a record of all complaints and the results of the validation and the resolution processes should be maintained within the Office of the General Counsel, the committee deliberations should remain confidential and therefore, recommends no change to paragraph 8 of Policy D-610.998.
Prior to 2021 and the establishment of the Election Committee, election complaints were handled by a single individual, the Speaker, without any defined process. Our recently adopted House policy empowers the committee to “work with the Speakers to adjudicate any election complaint,” calling this the primary role of the committee. Further, AMA policy defines the process to be followed. Vesting such authority in the committee places trust that the individuals will carefully and fairly adjudicate any complaint.

The policy that established the EC and our AMA campaign rules do not provide for oversight of delegations or caucuses beyond the fact that candidates themselves are held responsible for the actions of their campaign teams. In fact, our AMA has no clear authority over caucuses, which exist as independent entities and in some cases incorporated entities. The committee has heard that announcement of a violation may be perceived as damaging to a caucus or entire delegation, with or without their involvement. As such, it has been suggested that the leadership of a caucus or delegation be made aware whenever an allegation suggests the involvement of the group. While the EC does not seek broader oversight over delegations or caucuses, this request for notification and an opportunity to respond is considered reasonable and a recommended addition to policy.

Paragraph 5 of Policy D-610.998 calls for the Speaker to appoint an Election Committee of 7 individuals in accordance with Bylaw 2.13.7. The action of the Board in April making the speakers “full members” of the committee in effect expanded the EC to 9 members. This is allowed under Bylaw 2.13.7.2: “Size. Each committee shall consist of 7 members, unless otherwise provided” (emphasis added). Paragraph 7c of Policy D-610.998 requires committee members with a conflict of interest to recuse themselves. The EC notes that recusal of members may become a challenge, particularly in campaigns with multiple candidates from differing delegations, and recommends further expansion of the committee by two (2) additional members.

The EC believes the process for reporting, validation and resolution of campaign violations as recommended here should be codified in policy and widely communicated. While this report will raise awareness, the EC believes the formal process established should be included in future editions of the Election Manual.

CONCLUSION

The Election Committee was officially established in June 2021 and has been in place for a single campaign and election cycle. The EC intends this interim report to raise awareness of the current processes for campaign complaint reporting, validation, and resolution as codified by action of the HOD and the BOT. As per Policy D-610.998, paragraph 9, the committee will continue to review the processes as implemented and make further recommendations to the House as necessary. In addition, the House is reminded that a review of the entirety of the modified election processes will be conducted after the upcoming elections at A-23 as per adopted recommendation 41 of the Election Task Force Report. Any adopted recommendations will be subject to that review.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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 individuals for 1-year terms (maximum tenure of 4 consecutive terms and a lifetime maximum
Speakers’ Rep. 1-I-22 -- page 7 of 12

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 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)

Fiscal Note: Up to $5000 annually; zero in the absence of a complaint.
ELECTION COMMITTEE

At the open forum discussion at I-19 the idea of an ongoing election committee was proffered and received broad support. The concept was not to detract from the Speakers’ role in overseeing the campaign and election process, but rather to provide them support. Recognizing that improvement in our elections is an iterative process, a committee could monitor the impacts of the recommendations adopted from this report and make further recommendations for the continued evolution of our election process. In addition, it was mentioned that enforcing campaign rules could create real or perceived bias for a Speaker if the complainant or the accused happened to be a friend or from their delegation. The committee working with the Speakers could adjudicate potential campaign violations. The Speakers are receptive to this proposal.

The ETF recommends establishment of an Election Committee of 7 individuals, appointed by the Speaker for 1-year terms to report to the Speaker. We proposed that these individuals be allowed to serve up to 4 consecutive terms but that the maximum tenure be 8 years. These individuals would agree to not be directly involved in a campaign during their tenure and would be appointed from various regions, specialties, sections, and interest groups to reduce potential bias. The primary role of the committee would be to work with the Speaker to adjudicate any election complaint. The ETF envisions selection of a smaller subcommittee from the Election Committee to adjudicate each specific complaint. Additional roles could include monitoring election reforms, considering future campaign modifications, and responding to requests from the Speaker for input on election issues that arise. Our Bylaws (2.13.7) provide for the appointment of such a committee. This Bylaw specifies that the term may be directed by the House of Delegates. Therefore, the ETF recommends that such a committee be established for the terms noted.

In addition, the task force recommends a more defined complaint and violation adjudication process including the proposed Election Committee. Details can be further determined by the committee in consultation with the Speakers and presented to the House at a future date, but the ETF suggests consideration of a more formal process for reporting, validation of the complaint with investigation as needed, resolution of the concern and presentation to the HOD if a formal penalty (up to and including exclusion from the election) is deemed appropriate.
APPENDIX B - Establishing an Election Committee (November 21)

HOUSE ACTION: REFERRED FOR DECISION

At the June 2021 Special Meeting (J21), the House of Delegates (HOD) adopted the following recommendation as part of the report of the Election Task Force (Speakers’ Report 2):

In accordance with Bylaw 2.13.7, the Speaker shall appoint an Election Committee of 7 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 monitoring election reforms, considering future campaign modifications and responding to requests from the Speaker for input on election issues that arise. The recommendation is recorded as Paragraph 5 in Policy D-610.998, “Directives from the Election Task Force.”

The Speakers determined that the term of each committee member should run from June to June, starting and ending with the adjournment of the HOD meeting, and initial appointments, including the chair, have been made. The seven members of the Committee are delegates or alternate delegates and have agreed to refrain from active participation in election campaigns through the following June, when their (initial) appointments will have concluded. Current members will be eligible for reappointment and other individuals willing to serve on the Committee are invited to complete the application form on the Speakers’ page for positions that will begin in mid-2022.

Members of the Committee are listed in Appendix A. All were selected from among members of the House that submitted an application to serve. Appointments were made to cross the geographic regions and broad specialties represented in our House. The selected individuals have extensive experience with campaigns. Among those selected are past presidents of 4 state medical associations and 2 specialty societies, plus two past state medical association speakers in addition to past members of an AMA Council and Section Governing Councils. As part of their commitment, they have also agreed that all complaints and the ensuing discussions, deliberations, and votes will be kept confidential. Only those complaints that are verified and reported to the House will be shared, and then the Speaker will report to the House only the relevant aspects of the matter. The Committee might be likened to the peer review process. (See below for the complaint process.)

In addition, Paragraph 6 of the same policy adopted at J21 reads as follows:

The Speaker in consultation with the Election Committee will consider a more defined process for complaint reporting, validation, resolution, and potential penalties. This process will be presented to the House for approval.

This report is in response to Paragraph 6.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES AND PROPOSALS

The Committee convened by conference call to address the matters that had been assigned. Each is discussed below.

Complaint reporting

Long established policy (Policy G 610.020 [1]) states that the Speakers “are responsible for overall administration of our AMA elections.” The Committee recommends that complaints continue to be submitted through the Speaker or Vice Speaker. Should either or both have a perceived conflict, complaints may be directed to our AMA’s General Counsel. Counsel will then work with the Committee chair and/or the Speaker or Vice Speaker, depending on the nature and extent of the conflict. AMA’s General Counsel can be reached through the Member Service Center or the HOD Office. Members of the Committee will not accept...
complaints directly and members of the House should not bring complaints to them or attempt to discuss campaign related concerns with individual members.

Complaints should generally be based on first-hand information because the necessary information is unlikely to otherwise be available. A complaint will need to include the following details:

- The name of the person(s) thought to have violated the rules
- The date of the alleged violation and the location if relevant
- The specific violation being alleged (i.e., the way the rules were violated)
- The materials, if any, that violate the rules; original materials are preferred over copies. Where necessary, arrangements for collection of these materials will be made.

Some discussion was had regarding the development of a list of potential rules violations and associated penalties, it quickly was recognized that this list would be limitless, necessarily qualified by nuance or exceptions. Furthermore, application of rigid penalties that do not take into account such nuances, would unnecessarily constrain the committee and potentially disenfranchise members of our House with whom rests the ultimate decision regarding verified infractions. Rather, the Committee recommends that they be allowed flexibility to consider the circumstances surrounding reported violations and to determine the appropriate corrective action. To ensure consistency and fairness over time, a history of the details of each verified offense and the ensuing penalty will be retained by the Office of General Counsel.

Inquiries about rules should also be directed to the Speakers. They have long interpreted AMA’s election rules, and in fact, the annual election manual further elucidates the campaign rules. In this light some complaints could prove unfounded simply because of a misunderstanding of the rules. More importantly, consistency in explaining the rules is requisite, and the Speakers are familiar with both historical issues and current practice. In addition, questions sometimes arise for which the answer should be widely disseminated, and the Speakers have the ability and tools to share the information. Even-handedness in administering the elections is a hallmark of our processes.

Validation

Upon receiving a complaint, the Speaker will consult with the Committee chair to form a subcommittee of three members to investigate the allegation. The subcommittee members will be selected to avoid conflicts (e.g., being part of the same delegation as the alleged violator). Using necessary discretion, the subcommittee shall investigate the complaint and will report to the full Committee whether the complaint is founded. When necessary, the Office of General Counsel or the HOD Office will assist.

Following the subcommittee’s evaluation, the full Committee will meet as soon as practical but generally within 2 weeks, to hear the subcommittee’s report, determine whether a violation has occurred, and establish appropriate next steps. Committee members with a conflict of interest will be expected to recuse themselves from the vote, although they may participate in any discussion that precedes the decision. These internal deliberations are confidential, and details will not be shared. The Speakers are ex officio members of the Committee, without vote except as necessary to break a tie within the Committee, when one of them may vote.

Resolution and potential penalties

Historically, the only formal penalty for a campaign violation was for the Speaker to announce to the House before the election that a violation had occurred by naming the violator and the violation. These announcements thankfully have been rare, but when such an announcement has been made, it is noted that the candidate subsequently lost the election.

The Committee believes the House should continue to be the final arbiter when violations are deemed to be significant; thus, the Speaker announcing a violation to the House will remain a penalty which the Committee may impose. At the same time the Committee may believe that this penalty is excessive for some violations. The Committee should consider mitigating circumstances such as inadvertent breaches and technical or
The Committee should also consider when during the year the violation occurs, the likely advantage sought or gained by the action in question, and who committed the violation. Consequently, the Committee recommends that it be given discretion to determine appropriate resolution of a validated complaint. In many circumstances resolution may be accomplished by corrective action, short of announcement to the House.

No exhaustive list of situations is possible, but three principles would seem to capture relevant aspects of violations:

- The more remote in time the violation occurs, the less the need to declare a violation, and conversely, the nearer the election, the greater the need for an announcement by the Speaker.

It seems likely that a violation, particularly a violation that is perceived to be serious, will become generally known if it occurs well before the election. At the same time, awareness of a violation on the eve of the election has little chance of propagating and may warrant an announcement.

- The greater the advantage sought or gained, the more the need for a public announcement.

Some subjectivity is apparent in this principle, but the Committee believes that both the motivation and the benefit of the violating activity need to be addressed. An inadvertent violation that greatly advantages a candidate is more serious than the same inadvertent violation that for some reason handicaps the candidate.

- The greater the culpability of the candidate, the greater the need for an announcement to the House.

Under AMA’s election rules, the candidate is responsible for all campaign activities, including those carried out by the candidate’s supporters. While it would be unwise to simply ignore a violation committed by a naïve supporter (or group), the role of the candidate herself certainly needs to be considered. In the same way “plausible deniability” alone will not absolve the candidate, though it may decrease the likelihood of Speaker pronouncements.

As noted above, announcing the Committee’s conclusion to the House that a violation has occurred should remain an option, but the Committee also favors availability of other options whereby relatively minor infractions may be easily and quickly remedied without being reported to the House. This may also be appropriate in those cases where the violation and corrective action is readily apparent without formal announcement. For example, Paragraph 15 of the rules (Policy G 610.020) requires candidates using electronic communications to “include a simple mechanism to allow recipients to opt out of receiving future [emails].” A candidate failing to provide the “simple mechanism” could easily correct the violation by sending another communication apologizing and adding the opt out, which would be apparent to all recipients, meaning that reporting the violation to the House would be of little need. For another example, a misstatement in an interview or on campaign materials could be subsequently corrected by the candidate by notification to those that received the misinformation.

Where a confirmed violation is deemed by the Election Committee to require a report to the House, the Speaker would report pertinent details, including any corrective action undertaken by the candidate, that are deemed appropriate for the HOD to consider. A notice to the House, separate from a meeting, could be provided when appropriate. For example, such notice could be included with the Speakers’ planned announcements of candidates (see Policy G 610.020 [3]), which would allow the House to assess the gravity of the violation but also provide the violator with the opportunity to respond to concerns. Violations that occur once the Annual Meeting has convened, if determined by the Committee to be significant, would be announced during a session of the HOD.

CONCLUSION

The final recommendation of Speakers’ Report 2 (Report of the Election Task Force) adopted at the J21 Special Meeting (Policy D-610.998) provides for a review of the reforms related to our election processes. The Election Committee itself and these recommendations will be subject to this review. Our tradition of
professionalism and collegiality should result in few violations of our campaign principles and rules necessitating invoking the process detailed here. The Election Committee has recommended a process that draws upon our traditions, provides appropriate flexibility without undue complexity, and yet maintains the integrity of our elections. Accordingly, your Election Committee asks that the following recommendations be approved for use in the upcoming open campaign season and that the Committee be allowed to continue to monitor our election processes with further recommendations in the future as needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. A Campaign Complaint Reporting, Validation, and Resolution Process shall be established as follows:

   Campaign violation complaints should be directed to the Speaker, the Vice Speaker, or the AMA General Counsel and should include the following details:

   • The name of the person(s) thought to have violated the rules
   • The date of the alleged violation and the location if relevant
   • The specific violation being alleged (i.e., the way the rules were violated)
   • The materials, if any, that violate the rules; original materials are preferred over copies. Where necessary, arrangements for collection of these materials will be made.

   Campaign violation complaints will be investigated by the Election Committee, which will determine penalties for validated complaints as appropriate. Penalties may include an announcement of the violation by the Speaker to the House.

2. The Election Committee will review the Campaign Complaint Reporting, Validation, and Resolution Process as implemented and make further recommendations to the House as necessary.

3. Policy D-610.998, Paragraph 6 be rescinded.

   [Editor’s note: At the time of referral, the following amended language had been adopted:
   Campaign violation complaints will be investigated by the Election Committee, which will recommend penalties to the Speaker of the House, who will validate complaints and actions as appropriate. Penalties may include an announcement of the violation by the Speaker to the House.]
Whereas, On May 11, 2021, the American Medical Association released to the public its "Organizational Strategic Plan to Embed Racial Justice and Advance Health Equity" (hereinafter the Equity Strategic Plan), a work product developed by the AMA Center for Health Equity and approved by the AMA Board of Trustees; and

Whereas, The Louisiana House of Delegates found the document to contain divisive and inflammatory language, terminology and racially characterizing statements that stand in polar opposition to our Louisiana State Medical Society Policies and to AMA Policies H-65.965, H-65.953, H-140.900, and the AMA Code of Medical Ethics; and

Whereas, The Louisiana House of Delegates directed the Louisiana AMA Delegation to submit a resolution to the AMA HOD; therefore be it

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)

Fiscal Note: Estimated cost of $415,000 to implement resolution.

Received: 06/16/22

RELEVANT AMA POLICY

Support of Human Rights and Freedom H-65.965
Our AMA: (1) continues to support the dignity of the individual, human rights and the sanctity of human life, (2) reaffirms its long-standing policy that there is no basis for the denial to any human being of equal rights, privileges and responsibilities commensurate with his or her individual capabilities and ethical character because of an individual’s sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity or transgender status, race, religion, disability, ethnic origin, national origin or age; (3) opposes any discrimination based on an individual’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, appearance, religion, disability, ethnic origin, national origin or age and any other such reprehensible policies; (4) recognizes that hate crimes pose a significant threat to the public health and social welfare of the citizens of the United States, urges expedient passage for appropriate hate crimes prevention legislation in accordance with our AMA’s policy through letters to members of Congress; and registers support for hate crimes prevention legislation, via letter, to the President of the United States.
Citation: CCB/CLRPD Rep. 3, A-14; Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 001, I-16; Reaffirmation: A-17; Modified: Res. 013, A-22
Elimination of Race as a Proxy for Ancestry, Genetics, and Biology in Medical Education, Research and Clinical Practice H-65.953
1. Our AMA recognizes that race is a social construct and is distinct from ethnicity, genetic ancestry, or biology.
2. Our AMA supports ending the practice of using race as a proxy for biology or genetics in medical education, research, and clinical practice.
3. Our AMA encourages undergraduate medical education, graduate medical education, and continuing medical education programs to recognize the harmful effects of presenting race as biology in medical education and that they work to mitigate these effects through curriculum change that: (a) demonstrates how the category “race” can influence health outcomes; (b) that supports race as a social construct and not a biological determinant and (c) presents race within a socio-ecological model of individual, community and society to explain how racism and systemic oppression result in racial health disparities.
4. Our AMA recommends that clinicians and researchers focus on genetics and biology, the experience of racism, and social determinants of health, and not race, when describing risk factors for disease.
Citation: Res. 11, I-20

A Declaration of Professional Responsibility H-140.900
Our AMA adopts the Declaration of Professional Responsibility
DECLARATION OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: MEDICINE’s SOCIAL CONTRACT WITH HUMANITY
Preamble
Never in the history of human civilization has the well being of each individual been so inextricably linked to that of every other. Plagues and pandemics respect no national borders in a world of global commerce and travel. Wars and acts of terrorism enlist innocents as combatants and mark civilians as targets. Advances in medical science and genetics, while promising to do great good, may also be harnessed as agents of evil. The unprecedented scope and immediacy of these universal challenges demand concerted action and response by all.
As physicians, we are bound in our response by a common heritage of caring for the sick and the suffering. Through the centuries, individual physicians have fulfilled this obligation by applying their skills and knowledge competently, selflessly and at times heroically. Today, our profession must reaffirm its historical commitment to combat natural and man-made assaults on the health and well being of humankind. Only by acting together across geographic and ideological divides can we overcome such powerful threats. Humanity is our patient.
Declaration
We, the members of the world community of physicians, solemnly commit ourselves to:
(1) Respect human life and the dignity of every individual.
(2) Refrain from supporting or committing crimes against humanity and condemn any such acts.
(3) Treat the sick and injured with competence and compassion and without prejudice.
(4) Apply our knowledge and skills when needed, though doing so may put us at risk.
(5) Protect the privacy and confidentiality of those for whom we care and breach that confidence only when keeping it would seriously threaten their health and safety or that of others.
(6) Work freely with colleagues to discover, develop, and promote advances in medicine and public health that ameliorate suffering and contribute to human well-being.
(7) Educate the public and polity about present and future threats to the health of humanity.
(8) Advocate for social, economic, educational, and political changes that ameliorate suffering and contribute to human well-being.
(9) Teach and mentor those who follow us for they are the future of our caring profession.
We make these promises solemnly, freely, and upon our personal and professional honor.
Citation: CEJA Rep. 5, I-01; Reaffirmation A-07; Reaffirmed: CEJA Rep. 04, A-17
Resolution: 602
(I-22)

Introduced by: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Texas, American College of Radiology

Subject: Finding Cities for Future AMA Conventions/Meetings

Referred to: Reference Committee F

Whereas, It appears that for at least the next five years or more the AMA Interim and Annual meetings are being limited to Chicago, Illinois, Orlando, Florida (but probably no more Orlando after 2026) and National Harbor, Maryland; and

Whereas, There is political and financial benefit to both AMA and the AMA House of Delegates to move around the US as much as possible and visit in our states particularly for the Interim Meeting; and

Whereas, There are convention centers in 47 states (see List of convention centers in the United States - Wikipedia) and with 36 of these centers over 300,000 sq ft of space; and

Whereas, There are 19 other US cities with convention hotels with over 1500 rooms each (see US Convention Hotels | Cvent Destination Guide); and

Whereas, About 20 US cities have over 4000 hotel rooms (from Costar: Hotel News Now and Largest Hotels in USA (United States) by Most Number of Rooms (rlist.io)); and

Whereas, AMA Policy G-630.140 is vague and complex and has thus made AMA staff and consultants fearful of “doing the wrong thing” and thus forced us to the current limit on hotels or sites that AMA can “use”; and

Whereas, Our sole intent is to amend Policy G-630.140 to loosen up the sites and cities available to AMA meetings; therefore be it
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 has regulation or enacted comprehensive 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)

Fiscal Note: Minimal – less than $1,000

Received: 09/27/22
RELEVANT AMA POLICY

Lodging, Meeting Venues, and Social Functions G-630.140
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 has enacted comprehensive 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.
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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.