

21 NCAC 32N .0111 CONDUCTING DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS

(a) Disciplinary hearings conducted before a majority of Board members shall be held at the Board's office or, by mutual consent, in another location where a majority of the Board has convened for the purpose of conducting business. For proceedings conducted by an administrative law judge, the venue shall be determined in accordance with G.S. 150B-38(e). All hearings conducted by the Medical Board are open to the public; however, portions are closed to protect the identity of patients pursuant to G.S. 90-16(b).

(b) All hearings by the Medical Board shall be conducted by a quorum of the Medical Board, except as provided in Subparagraph (1) and (2) of this Paragraph. The Medical Board President or his or her designee shall preside at the hearing. The Medical Board shall retain independent legal counsel to provide advice to the Board as set forth in G.S. 90-14.2. The quorum of the Medical Board shall hear all evidence, make findings of fact and conclusions of law, and issue an order reflecting the decision of the majority of the quorum of the Board. The final form of the order shall be determined by the presiding officer, who shall sign the order. When a majority of the members of the Medical Board is unable or elects not to hear a contested case:

- (1) The Medical Board may request the designation of an administrative law judge from the Office of Administrative Hearings to preside at the hearing so long as the Board has not alleged the licensee failed to meet an applicable standard of medical care. The provisions of G.S. 150B, Article 3A shall govern a contested case in which an administrative law judge is designated as the Hearing Officer; or
- (2) The Medical Board President may designate in writing three or more hearing officers to conduct hearings as a hearing committee to take evidence. The provisions of G.S. 90-14.5(a) through (d) shall govern a contested case in which a hearing committee is designated.

(c) If any party or attorney of a party or any other person in or near the hearing room engages in conduct which obstructs the proceedings or would constitute contempt if done in the General Court of Justice, the Board may apply to the applicable superior court for an order to show cause why the person(s) should not be held in contempt of the Board and its processes.

(d) During a hearing, if it appears in the interest of justice that further testimony should be received and sufficient time does not remain to conclude the testimony, the Medical Board may continue the hearing to a future date to allow for the additional testimony to be taken by deposition or to be presented orally. In such situations and to such extent as possible, the seated members of the Medical Board shall receive the additional testimony. If new members of the Board or a different independent counsel must participate, a copy of the transcript of the hearing shall be provided to them prior to the receipt of the additional testimony.

(e) All parties have the right to present evidence, rebuttal testimony, and argument with respect to the issues of law, and to cross-examine witnesses. The North Carolina Rules of Evidence in G.S. 8C apply to contested case proceedings, except as provided otherwise in this Rule, G.S. 90-14.6 and G.S. 150B-41.

History Note: Authority G.S. 90-5.1(a)(3); 90-14.2; 90-14.5; 90-14.6; 90-14.7; 90-16(b); 150B-38(e)(h); 150B-40; 150B-41; 150B-42;
Eff. February 1, 2012;
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. March 1, 2016.