

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY

Call to Order: By Chairman Hager, on February 1, 1989, at
1:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Senators: Tom Hager, Chairman; Tom
Rasmussen, Vice Chairman, J. D. Lynch, Matt Himsl, Bill
Norman, Harry V. McLane

Members Excused: Bob Pipinich

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Tom Gomez, Legislative Council
Dorothy Quinn, Committee Secretary

Announcements/Discussion: None

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 15

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: Senator Mike
Halligan, Senate District #29, advised that the
substance of the bill is that upon the sale or transfer
of ownership of a dwelling not otherwise required to
have a smoke detector, the seller shall certify that
the dwelling is equipped with a smoke detector. Cost
has never been a factor. The intent of the bill is to
make sure that mobile homes, as well as other
dwellings, are equipped with a smoke detector. He
believes some amendments are needed to clarify
liability if a smoke detector is not in place when the
transfer occurs. It is believed the certification
would be part of the realty transfer certificate that
is normally filed in every sale of property.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group they Represent:

Tom Hopgood, Montana Association of Realtors
Cort Harrington, Montana Association of Clerks and
Recorders
Gene Phillips, Montana Land Title Association
Michael Sherwood, Montana Trial Lawyers Association
Tim Bergstrom, Montana State Firemen's Association
and Montana State Council of Professional
Firefighters
Lyle Nagel, Montana State Volunteer Firefighters
Association
Chuck Stearns, City of Missoula
Ray Blehm, State Fire Marshal

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

Vera Cahoon, Missoula County Freeholders

Testimony:

Tom Hopgood stated the Association of Realtors believes every house, dwelling and building should be equipped with a smoke detector. However, they have some problems with the bill from a liability standpoint, ie the agent to the seller. Mr. Hopgood passed out some proposed amendments. (Exhibit #1). As drafted, the bill would have the seller or his agent certify on the Realty Transfer Certificate that the dwelling is equipped with a smoke detector. In most cases that certificate is not prepared by the seller, but rather by the lawyer, the realtor or sometimes by the title company. The amendments state that the certificate shall be made by affidavit and it shall be a separate document which is signed by the seller. That affidavit is to accompany the Realty Transfer Certificate to the County Clerk and Recorder's office. He stated this amendment is acceptable to the title companies and clerks and recorders. They would endorse SB 15 with this amendment, and he recommended the committee pass it.

Cort Harrington advised that the Montana Association of Clerks and Recorders also support this bill, but they do have some amendments. He furnished copies of the amendment to the committee (Exhibit #2), and explained the various changes. He stated they would have no objection to the certificate being a separate affidavit. He urged the committee to support the bill with the proposed changes.

Gene Phillips, an attorney from Kalispell, stated the groups he represents would support SB 15 with the amendments as proposed by Mr. Hopgood and Mr. Harrington.

Michael Sherwood stated his association supports this legislation because ultimately they are the plaintiffs' attorneys who represent people who have been killed or burned. It is hoped this bill would drastically reduce the severe injuries that they have seen in their clients.

Tim Bergstrom stated that for the committee's information figures furnished by the National Fire Protection Association in 1987 in the United States there were 5,810 deaths due to fires. Of those deaths, 80% happened in the home. Early detection of fire is of paramount importance. He stated he hoped the committee would give affirmative consideration on SB 15.

Lyle Nagel stated he believed there would be a number of people alive today if fire detectors had been in place. He strongly urged support of this bill.

Chuck Stearns, Finance Director and City Clerk of Missoula, stated he was appearing for the Missoula Fire Chief, who is a strong supporter of this bill. In addition, the City Council, County Commissioners, and rural fire districts have adopted a comprehensive fire master plan in preventive measures for a major focus of that plan. This legislation will fit very well in that planning scenario.

Ray Blehm, State Fire Marshal, provided the Committee with a report showing statistics from the Montana Fire Information Reporting System. (Exhibit #3). He believes Montana is making headway in education and use of smoke detectors. He believes if smoke detectors are maintained they will do an adequate job of warning people.

Vera Cahoon stated she is neither a proponent or opponent. She stated the purpose of the bill is to save lives. It is her contention that if the seller has the smoke detector in running order, and the buyer does not maintain them, then the detectors are useless. She believes that all the bill is doing is saying a smoke detector must be there, and will not solve the problem.

Questions From Committee Members: Senator Hager asked Senator Halligan if the definition for smoke detector was correct - a device that detects visible or invisible particles of combustion. Senator Halligan stated it was out of the National Fire Codes. The definition describes both types of fire detectors that are available.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Halligan stated that education plays a vital role in implementation of this bill. It does not intend to force people to make this work, but they must use common sense. He advised there are about 26,000 transfers of property every year, and hopefully there will be more and more homes covered as the property transfers occur. He asked for favorable consideration of the bill.

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 207

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: Senator Bob Brown advised that he is the principal sponsor of the bill which requires the installation and maintenance of smoke detectors in rental units. There is an amendment in the law adding that a landlord must install an approved smoke detector in each dwelling under his control. This bill was prompted by a tragedy that occurred in Kalispell last fall where four members of the family died in a fire. He believes the need for this kind of legislation is great. He furnished a handout with statistical information which he reviewed. (Exhibit #1)

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

Tom Hopgood, Montana Association of Realtors
Lyle Nagel, Montana State Volunteer Firefighters Association
Tim Bergstrom, Montana State Council of Professional Firefighters and Montana State Firemen's Association
Ray Blehm, State Fire Marshal
Michael Sherwood, Montana Trial Lawyers Association
Chuck Stearns, City of Missoula

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

Julie Hacker, Missoula County Freeholders

Testimony:

Tom Hopgood stated that his group supports SB 207 since they feel that the installation of smoke detectors is something for which the landlord should be responsible. However, they also believe that his responsibility should be within the bounds of reason. As drafted, this bill not only requires the landlord to install the smoke detector, but also to maintain the smoke detector

in working order. The amendment his group proposes requires the landlord to install the smoke alarm and to verify it is in good working order upon the commencement of any new lease. Mr. Hopgood furnished a copy of the amendment to the committee (Exhibit #2).

Lyle Nagel stated he would like his association to go on record as supporting SB 207.

Tim Bergstrom stated that he would like his organizations to go on record as supporting SB 207.

Ray Blehm, State Fire Marshal, referred to the handout he furnished previously for SB 15. He went over the last three pages pointing out items that were pertinent to this bill. He stated the reason for pointing out this material is so the committee will understand that this bill does not add a whole new layer, but under the landlord-tenant section of the code the landlord now has the responsibility of supplying the smoke detector. He believes the bill will save lives, and seeks support for it.

Michael Sherwood stated that his group supports SB 207 on the same grounds that they supported SB 15.

Chuck Stearns, Finance Director and City Clerk of Missoula, stated that on behalf of Fire Chief Charles Gibson he would like to express support of SB 207 and added that this bill would be consistent with the area-wide fire master plan that was adopted within the past two years.

Julie Hacker stated that her group does not oppose the idea of smoke alarms or saving people's lives. They question the liability of the landlord, the guarantee that the equipment will be maintained in good working order; and they wonder what is the responsibility of our citizenship to have to look after the safety of themselves and their families. They question the need of expensive lawmaking to make people take care of themselves. She listed their concerns in Exhibit #3.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Hager asked how this bill can be enforced and what penalties might there be. Senator Brown responded that the enforcement is contained in the amendment. Mr. Hopgood advised that under the Landlord-Tenant Act the tenant is given certain remedies when the landlord does not maintain the dwelling as required under the act. The tenant may deliver a written notice to the landlord

listing the breach. The landlord must remedy the situation or the rental contract can be terminated. Senator Hager wondered if there is no option other than to terminate the rental agreement. Mr. Hopgood stated that the tenant can also recover any actual damages.

Senator Norman questioned the language of the amendment, as to the obligation of the landlord to see that the device is in good order when the tenant moves in, but no obligation to maintain it. Mr. Hopgood stated that if the smoke detectors were not in good order when they were installed, then the landlord would be in breach of his duty to the tenant.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Brown stated that for the record he would like to state that Kalispell City Fire Chief Ted Wagner and Building Inspector Duane Elkins had both planned to be present but because of the weather were unable to come. He added that they had planned to testify in support of SB 207.

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 204

Presentation and Opening Comments by Sponsor: Senator Bill Norman, Senate District #28, advised that this bill is a revision of current law relating to donating of bodily organs. This law is a new concept of adjusting to the reality of modern technology. These laws often require some additional amendment or clarification, and that is what this bill is directed towards. The amendments are addressed to the medical and also the legal aspects. The bill tries to ascertain the availability of the organs without violating the law or offending people or the rights of someone facing death.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

Diana Dowling, Montana Commission on Uniform State Laws
Jerome Loendorf, Montana Medical Association
Elaine Shea, Montana Eye Bank
Steve Browning, Montana Hospital Association
Bill Leary, Self
Mickey Nelson, Montana Coroners Association
Joe Mazurek, Commissioner, National Conference on
Uniform State Laws

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

None

Testimony:

Diana Dowling advised that she was specifically representing Robert E. Sullivan, a member of the Montana Commission on Uniform State Laws of Missoula, who is an expert in this area. Mr. Sullivan was unable to attend because of weather conditions. She stated this bill is a product of the National Conference of Commissions on Uniform State Laws, which Conference has been in existence for over 97 years, with about 300 lawyer members. The Montana members are appointed by the Governor and present members are Bob Sullivan, Senator Joe Mazurek, and herself. The Uniform Anatomical Gift Act was adopted in 1968 and Montana adopted it in 1969. All 50 states have adopted this Act. The purpose of the 1987 amendments is that the 1968 law was criticized because of the many technological advances and there is a greater demand for organs than there is a supply. There are about 10,000 people waiting at any one time for organs. One of the first purposes of the 1968 Act and this act is to promote volunteerism. It was achieved in the 1968 act, and it is achieved in the 1987 revisions. Another purpose was to expand the opportunity to give, and it simplifies the method of making these gifts. A third purpose was to make sure that the decision of the individual controls. That individual can give or refuse to give. They can limit the gift to a part of the body or to the purpose of the gift. This individual control is now irrevocable. Another purpose of the bill was to aid in the permission of giving. In order to carry out the intent of this bill a provision was inserted giving the right to search for the document gift. She explained other particulars regarding penalties for selling or purchasing organ parts. According to Ms. Dowling, most of the bill is simply for clarification purposes. She reviewed the various sections denoting changes. She submitted two pages of proposed amendments offered by Commissioner Sullivan (Exhibit #1). She stated for the record that because she is a state employee, she was on vacation time from her state job in representing the Uniform Law Commission.

Jerry Loendorf stated he was appearing on behalf of the Montana Medical Association. He stated they have reviewed the bill in its entirety and believe it makes good amendments to the present law. He believes it contains protection which such a bill should contain, ie the physician who determines the time of death is not the physician who will retrieve the organ unless the person who is making the donation has specifically

requested that physician to retrieve the organ. The provision of the bill he wished to discuss was Section 12 regarding routine inquiry and required requests. He pointed out one provision of the current law, found in Section 1. It states the administrator of a hospital is required to establish a written protocol for the identification of potential organ donors. It must encourage discretion and sensitivity with respect to the circumstances, views and beliefs of family of potential organ donors. Section 12 is labeled "Routine Inquiry and Required Request". The first requirement in Section 12 is that when a person is admitted to a hospital he must be asked if he is an organ or tissue donor. It is assumed it would be handled on the regular information sheet. Section 12 goes on to state that if the answer to that question is yes, then the hospital then requests a copy of the document. If the answer was no, then no further inquiry is made at that time. The hospital representative must then check with the attending physician before going further, and if the attending physician consents, then they can discuss with the patient the option to make or refuse to make a donation. The reason for checking with the attending physician is that there may be circumstances where it would cause the patient a lot of concern to be asked at that time if they wish to make the donation of an organ. In Subsection 2 of Section 12 regarding required request he stated they believe at least one amendment should be made which is one submitted by Commissioner Sullivan. The provision says that if at the time or near the time of death of the patient there is nothing in existence at the hospital indicating that the person has refused to make an anatomical gift, the hospital administrator is required to discuss that option with the family. The administrator is given one out in the bill. If the patient's organs are not in condition to be useful, then the hospital administrator would not have to ask. He stated his group believes one additional out should be given to the hospital administrator, and that is in one of the amendments that are proposed. It would add that if there are medical or emotional conditions under which the request would contribute to severe emotional distress, then in that situation a hospital administrator or his representative would not have to talk to the family about it. The inquiry has to be done with sensitivity and must consider the emotions of the people and also their religious beliefs. He stated with the addition of that amendment they would support this bill. He concluded there are numerous other amendments proposed by Commissioner Sullivan and his group would approve all of them. He believes the bill is a good one. It

requires some type of documentation, yet it allows the donor to revoke the gift orally.

Elaine Shea stated she is headquartered in Missoula and serves the entire state of Montana. Montana Eye Bank Board of Directors support the concept in general of this bill and they endorse the spirit of this proposal. Required request which was enacted in October, 1987, has worked very well. She stated 525 corneas were donated during 1988 in Montana. 325 were able to be transplanted. Tissue donation to the Eye Bank has increased 63% since the passage of required request, yet there is a critical shortage of corneas nationally. She stated they do have a question about Section 12, page 17, line 3, regarding who is the attending physician. They feel a definition or clarification is needed. They also have a concern about the practicality of checking with the physician each time consent is required. They appreciate the fact that the emphasis is on the donor in this bill - the individual makes the decision. They questioned whether routine inquiry would work best for the Montana Eye Bank.

Senator Hager advised that he had a Facsimile Transmission from Paul Buch, M.S., Technical Director, Montana Eye Bank Foundation, which he read to the committee: "I would like to emphasize that the requirement for enucleators to be licensed by the state board of medical examiners (page 4, line 7) be deleted. The enucleators with the Montana Eye Bank Foundation are volunteers and licensure would be detrimental to our program."

Steve Browning advised that he had chance to read Dean Sullivan's amendments. He stated he is testifying on behalf of SB 204, but stated there were three amendments he wished to bring to the attention of the committee. The most significant amendment is on page 16, line 22 (1) regarding routine request. He stated that they have received a number of calls with health officials who are involved with dealing with patients in connection with organ transplants. He pointed out that when applying for a Montana Drivers License you are asked whether or not you wish to donate your organs and it is so designated on the drivers license if you do. The point he wished to make is that the best time to ask a person about donating their organs is when they are healthy. He submitted to the committee a letter from Montana Deaconess Hospital which states "The fear and uncertainty this creates in patients who

are admitted for routine procedures will be tremendous and far outweighs any benefit." (Exhibit #2). He suggested that Subsection 1 should be deleted. One other amendment would be on page 11, Subsection 3, line 7. He suggested a nurse be added to the list of health care personnel. It was indicated that nurses are usually contacted in these cases. The third amendment suggested is page 14, line 25, in cases where recording equipment is not available to have the conversation witnessed by two people who could hear the conversation.

Bill Leary advised that he was appearing on behalf of himself as well as Senator Ray Lybeck of Kalispell who could not be here. He stated that he was representing the Montana Hospital Association at the time of the implementation of the original act, and was involved in the structure of the act. He believes that Senator Lybeck would agree that it is time to amend the act, bring it up to date, and would agree with Dean Sullivan's recommendations as well as some of the others mentioned today. His only suggestion for a potential amendment regards the granting of the donor card to those 18 years or under. He noted page 2, line 14, did not specify anything regarding underage applicants, and this should be addressed. He stated he supported the passage of the bill.

Mickey Nelson stated the Montana Coroners Association supports the bill with the amendments added. He stated their one problem area was on page 18, Section 3 (a), line 7. He sees no reason for other people being given the authority to go through the property of a deceased person other than the coroner. Page 15, Section 11, line 14, appears to him to be rather broad. He believes it should either be a family member or the coroner, rather than local public health official.

Senator Joe Mazurek, Senate District #23, stated he is a Commissioner on the National Conference on Uniform State Laws, stated that Ray Lybeck would have passage of this legislation high on his agenda. He stated he was also contacted by Dean Sullivan and one of the issues very important to him regards routine inquiry. He stated that issue was debated very strenuously on both sides before this act was ever adopted, and he believes the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law came down on the side that the public benefit derived from routine inquiry outweighs the uneasiness that someone employed at a hospital may encounter in making the inquiry. He stated Dean Sullivan played a critical role in the drafting of

this, has traveled around the country and testified at legislatures, and has attended many meetings of medical societies and organ procurement organizations. It was Senator Mazurek's opinion that Dean Sullivan would strongly feel that Subsection 1 of Section 12 should not be deleted. He urged serious and favorable consideration of SB 204.

Elaine Shea of the Montana Eye Bank advised she wished to clarify that Hawaii passed this version with only the deletion in reference to checking with a physician. They did not delete the whole routine inquiry. California deleted the whole routine inquiry. She also added that Dean Sullivan is a cornea recipient.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Lynch stated he has received several calls regarding the routine inquiry. He stated a constituent from Columbus Hospital informed him that this decreased the number of people who wanted to donate. He wondered if the routine inquiry could be a detriment to the program.

Senator Norman stated he did not believe it would be a detriment. Elaine Shea stated required request situations are very low in Montana. She stated there is no real need to change. According to Ms. Shea, required request substantially increased tissue donations. Organ donation is down nationally and it is down in the state. She feels routine inquiry is a way of tracking identification of donors ahead of time. She stated that the Montana Eye Bank is supporting Bob Sullivan's amendments, and the concepts of this bill.

Senator Lynch and Senator Himsl expressed concern over the questioning of persons upon entering the hospital.

Senator Rasmussen referred to Section 11, page 15, line 20, and wondered if after the official has made a reasonable effort to locate records, do they start "harvesting"?

Senator Norman replied by referring to Section 10, that they first make a reasonable effort to find if they want to use the body organ, then they look at the medical records of the patient, and if the patient has not expressed an interest in donating, they would then ask the spouse. The spokesman for the patient or the deceased should be identified before they proceed.

Discussion: Chairman Hager advised that he would like to


continue the hearing on SB 204 in Executive Session on Friday, February 6, 1989, at about 2:00 p.m. He recessed the hearing.

Amendments and Votes: None

Recommendation and Vote: None

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 3:00 p.m.



SENATOR TOM HAGER, Chairman

TH/dq

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Exhibits

SB 15

3 exhibits

SENATE BILL 15
AMENDMENT

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE
EXHIBIT NO. 1
DATE 2/1/89
BILL NO. SB 15

Section 1. Definitions -- certification of smoke detectors upon sale of dwellings -- prohibition of recording transfer without certificate -- liability. (1) In this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Dwelling" means a building or portion thereof that contains not more than two dwelling units.

(b) "Dwelling unit" means a building or portion thereof that contains living facilities with provision for sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation for not more than one family.

(c) "Smoke detector" means a device that detects visible or invisible particles of combustion.

(2) Upon the sale or transfer of ownership of a dwelling not otherwise required to have a smoke detector, the seller shall certify, BY AFFIDAVIT, that the dwelling unit is equipped with a smoke detector.

(3) The ~~certification~~ AFFIDAVIT required under subsection (2) SHALL ACCOMPANY ~~must-be-noted-upon~~ the realty transfer certificate that is submitted to the county clerk and recorder with the instrument transferring title to the dwelling. The instrument may not be accepted for recording if the certification ~~is~~ DOES not ACCOMPANY ~~noted-on~~ the realty transfer certificate.

(4) A NEITHER THE seller NOR HIS AGENT, is ~~not~~ liable in a civil action for failure to comply with, or negligence in

complying with, the requirements of this section. Evidence of such failure or negligence is not admissible in a civil action.

Section 2. Section 15-7-305, MCA, is amended to read:

"15-7-305. Certificate of county clerk and recorder. (1) The county clerk and recorder shall cause to be executed by the parties to the transaction or their agents or representatives a certificate declaring the consideration paid or to be paid for the real estate transferred.

(2) (a) No instrument or deed evidencing a transfer of real estate may be accepted for recordation until the certificate has been received by the county clerk and recorder. If the property being transferred is a dwelling, the certificate must contain BE ACCOMPANIED BY the certification required by [section 1].

etc.

15

AMENDMENT TO SB 15

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE
EXHIBIT NO. 2
DATE 2/1/89
BILL NO. SB 15

1. P2 line 4

Following: "to the dwelling."

Delete: through line 7

Insert: "It may be presumed by the county clerk and recorder that the parcel being transferred is not a dwelling if the certification required under subsection (2) is not contained in the realty transfer certificate. The county clerk and recorder is not required to inquire concerning whether the parcel being transferred is a dwelling."

2. P2 line 23

Following: "[section 1]."

Insert: "It may be presumed by the county clerk and recorder that the parcel being transferred is not a dwelling if the certification required under subsection (2) is not contained in the realty transfer certificate. The county clerk and recorder is not required to inquire concerning whether the parcel being transferred is a dwelling."

3. New Section applicability date. This act applies to deeds executed after the effective date of this act.

SB207 / SB15 2

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIRE MARSHAL BUREAU

Room 371, Scott Hart Building, 303 North Roberts, Helena, Montana 59620-1417 (406) 444-2050

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE
EXHIBIT NO. _____
DATE 2/1/89
BILL NO. SB 15

(MFIRS) MONTANA FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY - MONTANA / U.S.

NO DETECTORS PRESENT

	<u>MONTANA</u>	<u>UNITED STATES</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
1982 -----	79.75		
1984 -----	64.67	48.48	16.19%
1985 -----	64.25	43.61	21.64%
1987 -----	41.65	38.12	3.53%

FM1010.89

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Sprinklers are not required in bathrooms not greater than 55 square feet.

2. Sprinklers are not required in guest rooms which have direct exit to the exterior of the building, when such building has all floors used for human occupancy located less than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

1002.9.2 USE GROUP R-2: In all buildings or structures or portions thereof Use Group R-2.

Exception:

Sprinklers are not required in bathrooms not greater than 55 square feet area.

Smoke Detectors

A 1988 study has revealed that fire deaths have been reduced by 62 percent in the 10 years since Montgomery County, Maryland, required smoke detectors in all residential properties. During that time, no one has died in a house fire where detectors were properly located and maintained and where occupants have evacuated when the detector warning sounded, according to Fire Education Specialist Mary Marchone. The population of Montgomery County is 680,000.

County fire officials became convinced in the early 70's that the number of residential fire deaths could be significantly reduced if smoke detectors were required. At the time, however, detectors were unattractive, expensive, and unproven. As smoke detector technology improved and costs decreased, County officials pushed to pass a law that would reduce fire deaths. On September 14, 1976 Montgomery County was the first jurisdiction of its size to adopt a law requiring

the installation of smoke detectors in all residences. The smoke detector law went into effect July 1, 1978.

Once the County Council passed the law, the Department of Fire and Rescue Services began an extensive public education campaign with the cooperation of the media, the public schools and the community. The County provided 1,100 smoke detectors to low-income families and gave advice on how to install and maintain them.

In 1984 a study conducted in Montgomery County, MD and Fairfax County, VA by Johns Hopkins School of Public Health concluded that laws requiring installation of smoke detectors in all homes could reduce the risk of fire deaths, because homeowners generally comply. In both counties, the study found that people who knew or assumed that smoke detectors were required by law were more likely to have them.

The law requires that owners install a smoke detector outside of sleeping areas and in stairways leading to occupied areas. Owners who do not have detectors or who fail to keep their detectors in working order can be fined up to \$250.00. Fire officials caution that many households may have detectors which are not working or are poorly maintained.

Fire officials are currently educating the public on the importance of checking smoke detectors periodically to assure that they are working properly. The County also provides smoke detectors to the elderly and low-income families. Legislation is currently pending that would require smoke detectors on every story of a residence.

Article from: *Communications Link*, ISFSI, Vol IX, Issue 25, 6/28/88.

Correction:

In the June issue we printed that there had been a complete burnout of an 11 story structure. The Poudre Fire Authority in Colorado advised us that in actuality it was the burnout of a room within the structure. Please pardon our error.

Smoke Detector Program Saves Lives

Becky Baker, Building Official, City of Federal Heights, Colorado, reports that on March 11, 1988, firefighters from Federal Heights Fire Department installed a free smoke detector in the home of Catherine Hutchinson, age 80, as part of a Smoke Detector Program in which each city resident is personally contacted by firefighters to determine if they need a detector. Two hours after firefighters installed the new detector in her home, a fire broke out in Mrs. Hutchinson's kitchen. The alarm sounded, alerting Mrs. Hutchinson and she was able to extinguish the fire before any significant damage was done.

According to Ms. Baker, the detectors were purchased through a grant from Community Development Block Grant Monies by the Thornton Fire Department, a neighboring jurisdiction. An agreement between the two departments made it possible for the City of Federal Heights to complete the second phase of its residential detector program—the first phase was initiated by the Business Department and covered all apartments.

Ms. Baker noted that not only does this incident offer support for establishing a smoke detector program, it demonstrates what positive results can be achieved when all city fire departments work together.

Note: Article from, *Building Standards*, May-June 1988.

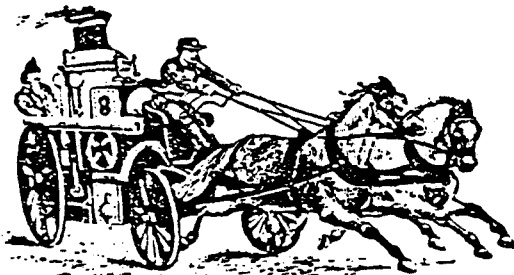
Fire Services Caucus Receives Education on Sprinklers and OLS

Jim Dalton, Director, Operation Life Safety, recently participated in a Fire Services Caucus Seminar in Washington, D.C. The seminar and luncheon, sponsored by the National Fire Sprinkler Association, was held at the Rayburn House Office Building on August 2, 1988, and attracted a number of members of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus.

Program presentors included John A. Vinello, President, National Fire Sprinkler Association, John "Sonny" Scarff, Director of Fire Protection, Marriot Corporation, Jim Dalton from OLS, and Ken Lauzier of the Architect of the Capitol's Office. Congressman Curt Weldon (R-PA) moderated the session and asked associates Congressman Doug Walgren (D-PA) and Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) to speak to the group.

The Congressional Fire Services Caucus, initiated by freshman Representative Curt Weldon (R-PA), hopes to provide a much needed federal focus on fire problems in the United States. Over 200 Senators and Representatives from both parties have joined together on this non-partisan issue, making this the third largest caucus on Capitol Hill.

Seminar attendees included Clyde Bragdon of the U.S. Fire Administration; Garry Briese, Executive Director, International Association of Fire Chiefs; and Ed McCormack, Executive Director of the International Society of Fire Service Instructors.



The Race for 2nd Vice President is on!

See Pages 4 through 7 for

The Candidates Positions on OLS

PROJECT SMOKE DETECTOR

Would you believe that every single family residence in Takoma Park, Maryland, has an operating smoke detector? Well, it's true. In a public fire safety education program that took 2 1/2 years to complete, members of the Takoma Park Volunteer Fire Department inspected every home in its first due area for compliance with the Montgomery County smoke detector ordinance. That effort found career and volunteers of the department visiting 3,575 homes to survey, inspect, replace batteries and give away smoke detectors.

How did this program come about? In early 1984 a comparative study of smoke detectors was done between Fairfax County Virginia, and Montgomery County, Maryland to determine the effect a community with compliance (Montgomery) and one without a mandatory law. Part of that study included a random survey of properties in each county. In Montgomery County, it was shown that older properties, built before the smoke detector law was passed, had a high percentage of non-compliance. Another important part of the study found that many of the detectors in place did not function. Most of the single station battery type failed because of a dead battery.

PEORIA ADOPTS ORDINANCE

The City of Peoria, Illinois has recently adopted an ordinance requiring all buildings except R3 and Group M above 2500 square feet or above two stories to be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. This ordinance allows smaller buildings with low-hazard occupancies to utilize plastic approved pip-

ing. To enhance the ordinance's effectiveness, fire walls in these buildings have been increased from two- to four-hour rating. No trade off or reduction in access, water supply, or other constructions features has been implemented.

JOINT FIRE RESEARCH UNDERWAY (The National Scene)

The Center for Fire Research at the National Bureau of Standards and the Gypsum Association are conducting a joint research project at the center in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

A fire protection engineer from the Gypsum Association is working at the center to develop computer models which predicts the effects of fire on wall assemblies. The association is particularly interested in studying how effectively gypsum wall board acts as a fire barrier.

The Gypsum Association, headquartered in Evanston, Illinois, conducts technical research programs in fire, sound and structural testing of gypsum products and related accessories.

The fire protection engineer will be at the fire research center for approximately two years under the bureaus Research Associate Program.

This program provides an opportunity for people from industry, universities, technical societies and other organizations to conduct cooperative research at the bureau on programs of mutual interest, with salaries paid by sponsors.

For additional information contact: Jan Kosko, National Bureau of Standards Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

Sec. 410. No definitions.

Sec. 411. JURISDICTION, as used in this code, is any political subdivision which adopts this code for administrative regulations within its sphere of authority.

Sec. 412. No definitions.

Sec. 413. LINTEL is a structural member placed over an opening or a recess in a wall and supporting construction above.

LIQUID is any material which has a fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with the Uniform Fire Code Standards. When not otherwise identified, the term "liquid" is both flammable and combustible liquids.

LIQUID STORAGE ROOM is a Group H, Division 2 Occupancy in which the quantities of flammable or combustible liquids do not exceed the limits set forth in the Fire Code.

LIQUID STORAGE WAREHOUSE is a Group H, Division 2 Occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in an unopened condition only in unlimited quantities.

LISTED and LISTING are terms referring to equipment and materials which are shown in a list published by an approved testing agency, qualified and equipped for experimental testing and maintaining an adequate periodic inspection of current productions and whose listing states that the equipment complies with recognized safety standards.

LOADS. See Chapter 23.

LODGING HOUSE is any building or portion thereof containing not more than five guest rooms, where rent is paid in money, goods, labor or otherwise.

Sec. 414. MARQUEE is a permanent roofed structure attached to and supported by the building and projecting over public property. Marquees are regulated in Chapter 45.

MASONRY is that form of construction composed of stone, brick, concrete, gypsum, hollow clay tile, concrete block or tile or other similar building units or materials or combination of these materials laid up unit by unit and set in mortar.

MASONRY, SOLID, is masonry of solid units built without hollow spaces.

MECHANICAL CODE is the Uniform Mechanical Code promulgated jointly by the International Conference of Building Officials and the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, as adopted by this jurisdiction.

GUEST is any person hiring or occupying a room for living or sleeping purposes.

GUEST ROOM is any room or rooms used or intended to be used by a guest for sleeping purposes. Every 100 square feet of superficial floor area in a dormitory shall be considered to be a guest room.

H

Sec. 409. HABITABLE SPACE (ROOM) is space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas, are not considered habitable space.

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION MATERIAL (HPM) is a solid, liquid or gas that has a degree of hazard rating in health, flammability or reactivity of 3 or 4 as ranked by U.F.C. Standard No. 79-3 and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have, as their end product, materials which are not hazardous.

HEIGHT OF BUILDING is the vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater height of building:

1. The elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a 5-foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than 10 feet above lowest grade.
2. An elevation 10 feet higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in Item 1 above is more than 10 feet above lowest grade.

The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.

HELIPORT is an area of land or water or a structural surface which is used, or intended for use, for the landing and takeoff of helicopters, and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for heliport buildings and other heliport facilities.

HELISTOP is the same as a heliport, except that no refueling, maintenance, repairs or storage of helicopters is permitted.

HORIZONTAL EXIT. See Section 3301 (b).

HOTEL is any building containing six or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which are used, rented or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.

HOT-WATER SUPPLY BOILER is a boiler having volume exceeding 120 gallons, or a heat input exceeding 200,000 Btu/h, or an operating temperature exceeding 200°F, that provides hot water to be used externally to itself.

HPM STORAGE ROOM is a room used for the storage or dispensing of hazardous production material (HPM) and which is classified as Group H, Division 1 or Division 2 Occupancies.

Existing buildings other than high-rise

APPENDIX I-A

UNIFORM FIRE CODE

B head above the openings on the tenant side. The sprinkler system may be supplied
B from the domestic water supply if of adequate volume and pressure.

B 3. Vertical openings need not be protected if the building is protected by an
B approved automatic sprinkler system.

B **4. BASEMENT ACCESS OR SPRINKLER PROTECTION**

B An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in basements or
B stories exceeding 1500 square feet in area and not having a minimum of 20 square
B feet of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each 50 lineal feet or
B fraction thereof of exterior wall on at least one side of the building. Openings shall
B have a minimum clear dimension of 30 inches.

B If any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet from required
B openings, the basement shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler
B system throughout.

B **5. STANDPIPES**

B Any buildings over four stories in height shall be provided with an approved
B Class I or Class III standpipe system.

6. SMOKE DETECTORS

Smoke detectors conforming to U.B.C. Standard No. 43-6 shall be installed in dwelling units and guest rooms of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies and in lodging houses of Group R, Division 3 Occupancies. Detectors shall be centrally located on the ceiling or wall of the main room or sleeping area. Where sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the center of the ceiling directly above the stairway. All detectors shall be located in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions. When actuated, the detector shall provide an alarm within the dwelling unit or guest room.

Required smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is serviced from a commercial source. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. When approved, battery-operated smoke detectors may be installed.

B **7. SEPARATION OF OCCUPANCIES**

B Occupancy separations shall be provided as specified in Section 503 of the
B Building Code. When approved by the chief, existing wood lath and plaster in
B good condition or 1/2-inch gypsum wallboard may be acceptable where one-hour
B occupancy separations are required.

exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at less than 48 inches on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of these members. Where exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at 48 inches or more on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of the deck supported by these members, provided that the bottom of the members is not less than 7 feet above the floor.

If any room in a building has a sloping ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in only one-half the area thereof. No portion of the room measuring less than 5 feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof.

If any room has a furred ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height is required in two thirds the area thereof, but in no case shall the height of the furred ceiling be less than 7 feet.

(b) **Floor Area.** Every dwelling unit shall have at least one room which shall have not less than 120 square feet of floor area. Other habitable rooms except kitchens shall have an area of not less than 70 square feet. Efficiency dwelling units shall comply with the requirements of Section 1208.

(c) **Width.** Habitable rooms other than a kitchen shall be not less than 7 feet in any dimension.

Efficiency Dwelling Units

Sec. 1208. An efficiency dwelling unit shall conform to the requirements of the code except as herein provided:

1. The unit shall have a living room of not less than 220 square feet of superficial floor area. An additional 100 square feet of superficial floor area shall be provided for each occupant of such unit in excess of two.
2. The unit shall be provided with a separate closet.
3. The unit shall be provided with a kitchen sink, cooking appliance and refrigeration facilities, each having a clear working space of not less than 30 inches in front. Light and ventilation conforming to this code shall be provided.
4. The unit shall be provided with a separate bathroom containing a water closet, lavatory and bathtub or shower.

Shaft Enclosures

Sec. 1209. Exits shall be enclosed as specified in Chapter 33.

Elevator shafts, vent shafts, dumbwaiter shafts, clothes chutes and other vertical openings shall be enclosed and the enclosure shall be as specified in Section 1706.

Fire-warning and Sprinkler Systems

Sec. 1210 (a) Fire-warning Systems. Every dwelling unit and every guest room in a hotel or lodging house used for sleeping purposes shall be provided with smoke detectors conforming to U.B.C. Standard No. 43-6. In dwelling units, detectors shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located in the corridor or area giving access to rooms used for sleeping purposes. In an efficiency dwelling unit, hotel sleeping room and in hotel suites, the detector shall be centrally located on the ceiling of the main room or hotel sleeping room. Where

sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the center of the ceiling directly above the stairway. All detectors shall be located in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions. When actuated, the detector shall provide an alarm in the dwelling unit or guest room.

When the valuation of an addition or repair to a Group R, Division 3 Occupancy exceeds \$1,000.00, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing Group R, Division 3 Occupancies, the entire building shall be provided with smoke detectors located as required for new Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.

In new construction, required smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke detectors may be battery operated when installed in existing buildings, or in buildings without commercial power, or in buildings which undergo alterations, repairs or additions regulated by the second paragraph of this section.

A smoke detector shall be installed in the basement of dwelling units having a stairway which opens from the basement into the dwelling. Such detector shall be connected to a sounding device or other detector to provide an alarm which will be audible in the sleeping area.

(b) **Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems.** When required by other provisions of this code, automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed as specified in Chapter 38.

Heating

Sec. 1211. Every dwelling unit and guest room shall be provided with heating facilities capable of maintaining a room temperature of 70°F. at a point 3 feet above the floor in all habitable rooms.

Special Hazards

Sec. 1212. Chimneys and heating apparatus shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 37 and the Mechanical Code.

The storage and handling of gasoline, fuel oil or other flammable liquids in Division 1 Occupancies shall be in accordance with the Fire Code.

In Division 1 Occupancies, doors leading into rooms in which Class I flammable liquids are stored or used shall be protected by a fire assembly having a one-hour fire-protection rating. Such fire assembly shall be self-closing and shall be posted with a sign on each side of the door in 1-inch block letters stating: **FIRE DOOR—KEEP CLOSED.**

Every room containing a boiler, central heating plant or hot-water supply boiler in Division 1 Occupancies shall be separated from the rest of the building by not less than a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

EXCEPTION: A separation shall not be required for such rooms with equipment serving only one dwelling unit.

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE

EXHIBIT NO. 1DATE 2/1/89BILL NO. 207SB
207

FIRE

PROBLEM FACTS

- 70% of those injuries occur in residential fires
- a large percentage of those injured will be fire fighters
- fire causes \$3 billion in property loss in residential structures alone
- 6,000 fire deaths annually
- 80% of these occur in residences (apartments, townhouses, hotels, motels and single family homes)
- 50% of those killed by fire are the elderly, handicapped, intoxicated or children
- on an average four children die each day from fire
- most victims die from toxic fumes, not from being burned
- 70% of fatal residential fires originate in bedrooms or living rooms
- smoking is the leading cause of fatal residential fires
- a significant percentage of fire fighter deaths result from residential fires
- over 250,000 people are injured by fire each year
- annually, fire services, fire losses, including insurance and business interruption, etc. costs \$36 to \$45 billion.
- each year 125,000 people suffer the psychological trauma of fire
- over 2.5 million fires are reported each year
- 500,000 of those occur in residential structures
- 25% of existing homes are not protected by smoke detectors
- less than 1% are protected with sprinkler systems
- only 2,000 hotels and motels out of 57,000 have sprinkler systems
- the presence of smoke detectors in a fire will increase the chances of survival by 50%
- the presence of fast-response sprinklers and smoke detectors in a fire will increase the chance of survival by 74%

The above description of the fire problem and the available facts apply to the United States as a whole. Individual states and communities will differ, therefore, programs to solve the problem should be tailored to the individual states or communities.

SENATE BILL 207

AMENDMENT

1. Page 2, line 13.

Subsection (g): (g) install an approved smoke detector in each dwelling unit under his control. Following installation, the landlord shall maintain the smoke detector in working order. THE LANDLORD IS TO VERIFY UPON COMMENCEMENT OF ANY LEASE AGREEMENT FOR ANY DWELLING UNIT UNDER HIS CONTROL THAT THE SMOKE DETECTOR IS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER. For purposes of this subsection, an approved smoke detector is a device that is capable of detecting visible or invisible particles of combustion and that bears a label or other identification issued by an approved testing agency having a service for inspection of materials and workmanship at the factory during fabrication and assembly.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME:

Julie Hacker

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE

DATE:

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 2/1/89

BILL NO. #207

PHONE: _____

REPRESENTING WHOM?

Msla. Co. Inc. (owner)

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL:

SB 207

DO YOU:

SUPPORT? _____

AMEND? _____

OPPOSE? _____

COMMENTS:

1. Liability is not established in this bill

2. What if any responsibility do people (tenants) have to look after the safety + welfare of themselves + their family

3. What guarantee is there that the equipment will be maintained in good working order.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Not read at Hearing (46)

5

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE
EXHIBIT NO. _____
DATE _____
BILL NO. 2/1/89

To: Members of the Committee

From: Brian McCullough, a landlord
2539 South Ridge
Helena Montana

Re: SB 207 Requiring Smoke Detectors

I am in support of the concept in this bill.

My question is the lack of equity in not requiring this as a building standard in all dwelling units. Whenever a property is sold it must be checked by the local building inspector city/county to insure that the proper smoke detector is in place.

I do not feel it is fair to single out one segment of the population to insure that they have protection of smoke detectors nor is it fair to single out one type of property owner to insure that have to make improvements that other property owners do not have to make.

Thank you for your time and fair consideration of this important issue.

S. B. # 204

Proposed Amendments submitted by Robert E. Sullivan
 112 Hillcrest Loop
 Missoula, Mont. 598

page 4 line 7 delete ~~licensed~~ insert certified

page 4 line 8 delete ~~by the state board of medical examiners~~

insert pursuant to Section 72-17-311

so that the definition will read:

(6) "Enucleator" means an individual who is certified pursuant to Section 72-17-311 to remove or process eyes or parts of eyes.

page 4 lines 16 through 18 delete the strike throughs and restore the definition; renumber the sub-sections that follow. The definition will read:

(8) "Ophthalmologist" means a licensed physician or surgeon who specializes in the treatment or correction of diseases of the eye.

page 5 line 17 delete ~~licensed~~ insert certified so that the definition will read:

(14) "Technician" means an individual who is certified by the state board of medical examiners to remove or process a part.

page 9 line 19 after organization insert a comma ,

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE

EXHIBIT NO. 1DATE 2/1/89BILL NO. SB 204

page 13 line 4 delete ~~terms~~ insert attends

page 17 line 20 after 72-17-202 insert OR IF THERE OR MEDICAL OR EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE REQUEST WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO SEVERE EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

page 19 lines 6 through 19 delete - NO INSERTION - RENUMBER THE SECTIONS THAT FOLLOW AND ON PAGE 20 LINE 9 RENUMBER THE CROSS REFERENCE SECTION IN BRACKETS.

THIS SECTION 13 IS A DUPLICATION OF SECTION 7, PAGE 11 LINES 16 THROUGH 25 AND PAGE 12 LINES 1 THROUGH 10

72-17-311 MCA IN THE TITLE DELETE ~~TECHNICIANS~~ INSERT ENUCLEATORS SO THAT THE TITLE WILL READ:

72-17-311. Eye ENUCLEATIONS -
enucleators - QUALIFICATIONS.

IN SUBSECTION (c) (b) DELETE ~~a technician~~ INSERT AN ENUCLEATOR SO THAT THE SUBSECTION WILL READ:
(b) by an enucleator trained in eye enucleation.

IN SUBSECTION (b) ON THE THIRD LINE DELETE ~~a technician~~ INSERT AN ENUCLEATOR SO THAT THE PHRASE WILL READ:



**Montana
Deaconess**

Medical Center

1101 Twenty Sixth Street South
Great Falls, Montana 59405-5193
406 761-1200

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE

EXHIBIT NO. 2

DATE 2/1/89

BILL NO. 204

LETTER OF CONCERN

DATE: January 31, 1989
TO: Senate Hearing Committee
FROM: Montana Deaconess Medical Center
RE: Senate Bill No. 204 - Anatomical Gifts

Dear Committee Members:

As a medical facility which is very committed to the spirit of the proposed changes, and which has already adopted written procedures to comply with the spirit, we must voice a strong protest to passing the bill as proposed.

There are various provisions which need clarification to enable those of us who are directly affected to comply without fear of mistake. As I am sure everyone is aware, requesting anatomical gifts can be a sensitive process, and statutes mandating inquiry should be worded such that specific compliance does not aggravate an already distressful time for patients and/or family members.

The requirement imposed in New Section 12 on page 16 demands routine inquiry on or before admission, or soon thereafter, of every patient over 18 years of age. The fear and uncertainty this creates in patients who are admitted for routine procedures will be tremendous and far outweighs any benefit. The administrative burden imposed is also without equal benefit. To state this is just one more question to ask in conjunction with other questions asked, e.g. insurance and personal information, is to gloss over the emotional impact created. Also, if a negative response is received, another procedure of further explanation is required. This slows admission and creates administrative burdens not likely to produce the benefits for which the bill is introduced. Further study of the consequences need to be reviewed.

Other provisions should be reviewed and specific language changed or clarified after further study. We at Montana Deaconess Medical Center ask for your cooperation in structuring legislation which meets the needs of larger donor pools without creating burdensome constraints on all health-care providers.

Sincerely,


Michael L. McPherson
General Counsel

cc: Kirk Wilson, President, CEO - Montana Deaconess Medical Center

DATE

2/1/89

COMMITTEE ON

Public Health

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Diana Dowling	Uniform Law Comm	SB204	X	
Elaine Shea	Montana Eye Bank	SB204	X	
Ray Blehm	St Joe Marshal	SB207	X	
"	"	SB 15	X	
Lyle Nagel	Mt. St. Val. Firefighters Assn	SB15	X	
"	"	SB207	X	
Kera Cahoon	Miss. Co. Freeholders	15		X
Jerome T Loendorf	M.M.U.	204	X	
Luis Wacker	Miss. Co. Freeholders	SB207		X
Steve Browning	Montana Hospital Assn.	SB204		X
M.E. "Mickey" Nelson	MT Coroner Assn.	SB204	X	
Tim BERGSTROM	MT. STATE COUNCIL PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS	SB 15	X	
	MT. STATE FIREMENS ASSOC.	SB207		
Chudc Stearns	City of Missoula	SB 15		
		SB207	X	
Tom Hoppered	Mt. Assoc. of Realtors	SB 15		
		SB207		AMEND.
EVE PHILLIPS	Mt. Land Title Assoc	SB15		"
out Harrington	Mt. Ass of Clert & Rec	SB15		support of amend.
Steve Mandeville	Alhmann Heller Inc	SB207		
B.G. Brown	Sen. Dist #2	SB207		
		" 15	X	
Mike Sherwood	MTLA	SB 207		
		SB 15	X	

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH

Date 2/1/89 Bill No. SB 15 Time 1:00 pm
SB 207
SB 204

NAME	YES	NO
SEN. TOM HAGER	X	
SEN. TOM RASMUSSEN	X	
SEN. LYNCH	X	
SEN. HIMSL	X	
SEN. NORMAN	X	
SEN. McLANE	X	
SEN. PIPINICH	<i>Excused</i>	

Louise Sullivan
Secretary

Sen. Tom Hager
Chairman

Motion: _____

