

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Call to Order: By Chairman Dorothy Eck, on February 4, 1991, at 3:05 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Dorothy Eck, Chairman (D)
Eve Franklin, Vice Chairman (D)
James Burnett (R)
Thomas Hager (R)
Judy Jacobson (D)
Bob Pipinich (D)
David Rye (R)
Thomas Towe (D)

Members Excused: None

Staff Present: Tom Gomez (Legislative Council)
Christine Mangiantini (Committee Secretary)

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Announcements/Discussion:

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 217

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Eck explained the measure by saying if a child is adopted and the family moves out-of-state or if a child is adopted by out-of-state residents, the bill allows the state to continue to provide health services. This makes it easier for adoptions to take place. She introduced the resource persons from the Department of Family Services (DFS) that were available to answer questions.

Proponents' Testimony:

The designated chairman, Senator Eve Franklin called for proponents to the measure. There being none she recognized Mr. John Melcher, Jr., legal counsel, Department of Family Services as a resource witness. See Exhibit #1 for a copy of his remarks.

There being no further proponents, chairman Eve Franklin called for opponents.

Opponents' Testimony:

There were none.

Questions From Committee Members:

The chairman recognized Senator Pipinich who asked Mr. Melcher if other states provide the same benefits as Montana.

Mr. Melcher replied that they do in general. But it is doubtful you will find the exact same benefits. He said Montana Medicaid provides more services than Wyoming. He said he had discussions about the bill with staff at the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS).

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who asked Mr. Melcher if the bill addresses continuing Montana's aid to the adopted child that leaves the state and that Montana benefits continue even when the child becomes a resident of another state.

Mr. Melcher said that federal law will probably not change the requirement in the Social Security Act which states that a Medicaid card be issued from the Medicaid program of the child's residence. If the Montana Medicaid provides additional money for eyeglasses for example, that New York does not provide, the question becomes the administration of the additional benefits since the child has to participate in the New York Medicaid program. The American Public Welfare Association has authored language for uniform compacts which will guarantee federal funds participation and also a procedure for administering the additional benefits. A person that moves to New York will be issued a New York state Medicaid card. If the person needs services in addition to what New York state provides, Montana will reimburse the person directly or reimburse through New York Medicaid. Two methods are suggested so states may claim federal financial participation for the cost of Medicaid services not covered by the state of residence. The first suggestion is an interstate agreement. The resident state agrees to provide the services and is reimbursed by the adoption assistance state for the non-covered services. Federal participation is claimed by the adoption assistance state.

The chairman recognized Senator Burnett who asked if the bill would only affect states that have reciprocity with Montana.

Mr. Melcher said DFS and SRS will closely monitor the reciprocity requirement in the compacts. They feel it is not in our best interest to get in a situation where states are demanding services provided by Montana Medicaid without federal funds participation.

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who asked what happens to the New York resident that comes to Montana.

Mr. Melcher said the New York resident would seek to protect their benefits. Montana Medicaid is going to extend additional benefits when they are specified in the compact. We do not want people to enter adoption assistance agreements that provide for additional benefits having moved to another state then have them not be able to get the benefits agreed to in the compact.

The chairman recognized Senator Pipinich that said a similar bill passed last session. The bill would save approximately \$550,000 by adopting the subsidized case out. He said he would like to see a fiscal note on the bill.

Senator Eck said she received a fiscal note at her senate desk today. She said the department has dealt with the problems and the implication is that there is no fiscal impact or it would be negligible.

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who asked what his fiscal note was for the bill he passed last session.

Senator Pipinich said it saved the state \$350,000.

Mr. Melcher said that federal law already requires continuation of everything agreed to in the adoption assistance agreement. There will be no fiscal impact as long as federal law remains the same. He said the is needed bill to set procedures so if you move a child to Idaho the Department can denote Medicaid procedures.

The chairman recognized Senator Pipinich who said the bill that passed last session included a clause about agreement with the party who adopted the child that we would take care of the child. Why do we need to issue a Medicaid card to the individual if they leave the state.

Mr. Melcher said the benefits under the adoption assistance agreement are not only those provided by the state but provided with federal funds participation. The Medicaid card must be issued by the state where the child resides, that is in the Social Security Act. We need to facilitate federal regulations to ease the process so someone does not move to another state and wait six weeks for the paperwork to be processed.

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who asked if it was common having difficulty getting a Medicaid card in the state they relocated to.

Mr. Melcher said it is a common complaint. He said we are committed to paying the Medicaid costs. This bill does not entitle new rights to benefits it essentially authorizes DFS to set up adequate procedures to continue the benefits without significant delays.

The chairman recognized Senator Hager who asked if we pass the bill, if it will provide a commitment from the other state.

Mr. Melcher said an example may be easier to understand. There is a severely emotionally disturbed child in New York, a couple would like to adopt the child but cannot afford the therapy. New York state officials say they have subsidized adoption and will enter into an agreement, provide a Medicaid card which will include additional benefits provided by New York state like psychotherapy. The couple adopts the child and moves to Montana. They continue to be Medicaid eligible. If Montana has a reciprocal agreement with New York state, any additional benefits Montana Medicaid will not pay for will be paid by New York. The bill only authorizes DFS to set up procedures to effectively administer a federal requirement. The 24 states that have entered compacts want the language in state statutes. They want the compact to have the force of law.

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who asked if the bill did not pass if DFS was going to do it anyway, but the bill would make the agreements proper.

Mr. Melcher said DFS could do it but could not join the association working towards a uniform compact. If you have one set of procedures in all 50 states the ease of moving through the states is greatly increased for the families having the adoptive assistance agreements. If the bill does not pass it would be up to the family to enforce the Montana agreement in another state. They could conceivably run against all sorts of problems.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Eck said she should have explained the bill more simply to begin with. She said the bill sets up a process whereby Montana and other states are using the same kind of agreements. She does not think there will be a fiscal impact. She said it is a good bill.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SENATE BILL 217

Motion:

Senator Towe moved to pass SB 217 without amendments.

Discussion:

No questions.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes:

None.

Recommendation and Vote:

The motion passed unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 118

Motion:

Senator Jacobson made a motion to allow the chairman to recognize Mr. Jim Nelson who would answer committee questions on HB 118.

Discussion:

The chairman recognized Jim Nelson, Sunrise Coordinator, State Auditors Office. See Exhibit #2 for a copy of his testimony to the committee. He said the way HB 118 is currently worded it provides for the licensing of pharmacy technicians.

Senator Eck asked where the bill established licensing, he read from the bill and noted that the utilization plan sets up a form of permission. Under the broad definition of Sunrise it establishes itself as a license.

Senator Towe asked about the broad definition of Sunrise. If we were to take out the portion of the bill that relates to training of pharmacy technicians so under a utilization plan certain persons in the pharmacy office could perform certain functions. Not spelling out who it is and where it is.

Mr. Nelson said he did receive amendments that change the bill to delegation of authority rather than licensing. He said after he looked through the amendments he found a problem on page 9, lines 9 & 10.

The chairman said she looked at the bill as one that would avoid the problems that Sunrise was designed to prevent. It was clearly not a process that would lead to pharmacy technicians becoming an organized turf group and coming in each session for additional authority.

Mr. Nelson said the purpose of Sunrise is limiting the number of licensing boards but adding additional duties to existing boards. He said they would be indirectly licensing pharmacy technicians through the approval of the utilization plans. If they are adding another type of licensing they are required to go through the Sunrise process.

The chairman recognized Senator Jacobson who said if you add to the duties by adding another licensed group then they must go through Sunrise. Even though the bill stated licensing a pharmacy instead of a person you are still setting up another tier.

The chairman said if we are careful through the amendments to make sure if we add duties to the board they are duties only in regards to the pharmacists not the technicians.

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who said he had the amendments prepared but they had not been reviewed by Tom Gomez. He said there is also the additional amendment by striking the words 'pharmacy technician' on line 10, page 9 and insert 'persons to whom the authority is delegated'.

Mr. Nelson said when you start talking about training and competence you are getting into qualifications.

The chairman asked about other similar bills likely to come before the committee.

Mr. Nelson said he reviews bills informally. But does not see any coming through that are related.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes:

Senator Jacobson moved to hold the amendments until Mr. Gomez checked them.

Recommendation and Vote:

There being no objection the motion carried.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SENATE BILL 129

Motion:

Senator Jacobson moved that SB 129 do not pass.

Discussion:

The chairman recognized Senator Jacobson who said she thought the bill was a good idea but in talking to Representative Dorothy Bradley and others working in the Appropriations process, that SB 129 is a \$270,000 office for the biennium with on-going expenses. She said we are not giving foster parents enough income to feed the foster children, we are coming up short in many areas. She said she thinks the bill is a good idea but is premature until the State can afford increases in Human Services budgets.

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who said he had the same concerns. He said the codes already state that an attorney be appointed for a child. He said the bill has merit to the extent that it would coordinate that function. He did not think it was critical because the law provides for appointment of an attorney.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes:

Recommendation and Vote:

There being no objection the motion passed unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 9

Motion:

Senator Towe moved do pass on five amendments.
See Exhibit #3 for a copy of the amendments.

Discussion:

The chairman recognized Senator Hager who spoke against the motion because Senator Svrcek and Senator Pinsoneault talked about the proposed amendments and Senator Pinsoneault agreed to only two of them. He said he thinks the committee should only adopt the amendments Senator Pinsoneault agreed to.

Senator Hager moved a substitute motion to include only the two amendments agreed to by Senator Pinsoneault.

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who opposed the substitute motion saying all five amendments are significant. He said the motion would exclude language pertaining to infant mortality rates and preventative diseases.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes:

Senator Pipinich called the question and the roll call for Senator Hager's substitute motion was called as follows: Hager (yes), Burnett (yes), Rye (yes), Eck (no), Towe (no), Jacobson (no), Franklin (no), Pipinich (no). The substitute motion failed with 3 ayes and 5 nays.

Motion:

Senator Towe's motion is on the table which would amend SJR 9 by adding all 5 proposed amendments. The chairman recognized Senator Pipinich who called the question.

Recommendation and Vote:

The roll call was 5 ayes and 3 nays with Hager, Burnett and Rye as descending votes. The motion carried.

Motion:

The chairman recognized Senator Towe who moved a do pass on SJR 9 as amended.

The chairman recognized Senator Burnett who moved a do not pass as amended substitute motion.

Recommendation and Vote:

The roll was called on the substitute motion with Senator Burnett voting aye and all other committee members voting against the substitute motion it failed by 7 nays and 1 aye.

Recommendation and Vote:

The chairman noted that the motion on the table was Senator Towe's do pass as amended on SJR 9. The motion carried with 7 ayes and Senator Burnett as the descending vote.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SENATE BILL 151

Motion:

Senator Towe moved to adopt the three proposed amendments to SB 151. See Exhibit #4 for a copy of the amendments.

Discussion:

Senator Eck explained the amendments.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes:

The chairman recognized Senator Hager who asked about pregnant teenagers and their benefits. Senator Jacobson said you have to separate the insurance from the tax. She said the bill requires employers to pay a tax on any employee, a young male that earns less than the cap in the bill, which has little to do with the benefits side of the bill. Senator Jacobson continued by saying the bill raised the coverage from 133% of poverty level to 185% of poverty level to allow a pregnant woman to get medical coverage.

The chairman recognized Senator Eck who said the bill is slanted toward the working poor, where both are working but combined they only make \$15,000 a year.

The chairman recognized Senator Rye who said he had a problem with Section 3, the new tax on employers. He said he would like to vote for the bill but needed more information.

The chairman recognized Senator Eck who said she had first thought of this concept several years ago when she was dealing with a bill pertaining to obstetrical liability. It was going to tax health insurance. Her feeling was the people with health insurance were already paying, those not paying were the ones not providing health insurance. This bill is designed to target those persons not supplying health insurance. The estimate denoted that coverage would cost about .50 cents per week per employee.

The chairman recognized Senator Pipinich who said there are laws providing for young pregnant women.

The chairman recognized Senator Jacobson who said there are numerous jobs' programs to get single mothers off of Medicaid but the jobs are often with small businesses, chain businesses without health benefits. When the mother or child get sick they are right back on Medicaid, its like a revolving door.

Recommendation and Vote:

The question was called by Senator Towe, there being 8 ayes and 0 nays the amendments to SB 151 were adopted.

Motion:

Senator Towe moved a do pass on SB 151 as amended.

Recommendation and Vote:

There being no objection the motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 4:10 p.m.



SENATOR DOROTHY ECK, Chairman



CHRISTINE MANGIANTINI, Secretary

DE/cm

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE
AND SAFETY

COMMITTEE

Date 2/4/91

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR BURNETT	X		
SENATOR FRANKLIN	X		
SENATOR HAGER	X		
SENATOR JACOBSON	X		
SENATOR PIPINICH	X		
SENATOR RYE	X		
SENATOR TOWE	X		
SENATOR ECK	X		

Each day attach to minutes.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 1
February 4, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Public Health, Welfare, and Safety having had under consideration Senate Bill No. 217 (first reading copy - white), respectfully report that Senate Bill No. 217 do pass.

Signed. _____

Dorothy Eck, Chairman

RLB 4/1/91
Amd. Coord.

Sec. of Senate

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 1
February 5, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Public Health, Welfare, and Safety having had under consideration Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 be amended and as so amended do pass:

1. Page 2, line 11.
Following: line 10

Insert: "WHEREAS, infant mortality rates are climbing in the United States, especially among poor people; and
WHEREAS, poor people are being turned away from health care; and

WHEREAS, preventable disease is on the rise in the United States, especially among the poor; and

WHEREAS, preventable diseases, such as measles, mumps, rubella, whooping cough, and polio, are increasing among children because they lack access to medical care; and

WHEREAS, the death rate from preventable causes is on the rise in the United States; and"

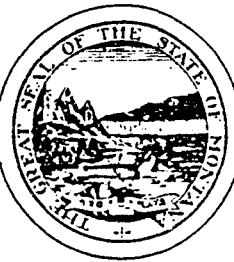
Signed: _____

Dorothy Eck
Dorothy Eck, Chairman

2-5-91
And. Coord.

2-5-91 1:25
Sec. of Senate

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES



STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

(406) 444-5900

STATE OF MONTANA

P.O. BOX 8005
HELENA, MONTANA 59604

February 1, 1991

To: Sen. Dorothy Eck
From: John Melcher, Jr., Dept. Attorney

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE 2-4-91

BILL NO. SB 217

SUMMARY OF SB 217

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES TO ENTER INTO INTERSTATE ADOPTION ASSISTANCE COMPACTS; AUTHORIZING PROCEDURES FOR INTERSTATE SERVICES AND PAYMENTS; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE.

DFS and SRS already jointly administer state and federal adoption benefits available to encourage adoption of children whose circumstances (for example physical or mental disabilities) make them "hard to place" under applicable Montana law, or designate them as "special needs" children under applicable federal law. Available benefits include support services from DFS workers, medical benefits, and financial assistance. This bill aims at improving these services by authorizing agreements between Montana and states providing similar benefits for continuation of benefits when covered children move between the party states. This includes interstate continuation of medical benefits which exceed federally aided medical benefits. Montana medicaid currently provides these additional medical benefits.

- Federal law mandates protection of federal adoption benefits when a covered child moves to or from states participating in the federal program. Federal law also recommends interstate compacts to provide for benefit continuation, and mandates that the

2x. 1
2-4-91
SB 217

Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) encourage and assist states who might enter such compacts. SB 217 is based on a model act developed through HHS funding. (See attached Model Act with explanation on each section.)

Twenty four states have complied with the federal mandate by authorizing interstate compacts through legislation based on the model act. In addition to assuring federal approval, these states have realized greater efficiency through uniform administrative requirements. These states have also joined the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance, Inc., a Washington D.C. based group advocating the creation and implementation of a single, essentially uniform compact. Currently, the 24 states have accomplished implementation of such a compact.

SB 217 would authorize DFS and SRS to join these states in associating for the implementation of a uniform compact. It is expected that services to interstate families will be greatly improved, and less DFS staff time and energy will be expended in meeting the federally required continuation of benefits. Passage of this bill is a win-win situation for DFS and those interested in facilitating adoption of hard to place children.

Attached is additional material which further explains the model act and the goal of implementing a single compact. Please contact me if you have any additional questions or concerns whatsoever.

JOHN.

Exhibit 1 also contains material as follows:

"Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance" W-Memo, V. 2, #10, 11/90

"Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance: Questions and Answers"

"Suggested Act Authorizing an Adoption Assistance Compact and Procedures for Interstate Services Payments" from the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance, Inc.

The originals are stored at the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59601. (Phone 406-444-4775)



LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR:
SCOTT A. SEACAT

LEGAL COUNSEL:
JOHN W. NORTHEY

Tom Gomez, Legislative Researcher
Legislative Council
Room 138, State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Tom:

This is in response to your request for information related to HB118 (pharmacy technicians) and the Sunrise law. I first became aware of a potential bill for pharmacy technicians when I was contacted by Mary McCue in August 1990. Mary indicated she was working with the Montana State Pharmaceutical Association in trying to set up a way of using pharmacy technicians. She was interested in whether the proposal would fall under the Sunrise law. I told her it sounded like such a proposal would fall under Sunrise and that the deadline for applications had already passed for consideration of proposals for the 1991 Session. On August 16, 1990, I sent her a packet of materials related to the Sunrise process including an application form. I also informed her since we were already beyond the deadline it might be best to wait until the next biennium. (A copy of the cover letter is enclosed.)

I have reviewed HB118 (third reading copy) and it appears to fall under the Sunrise law. Section 3 of the bill sets forth the qualifications for a pharmacy technician including the use of a utilization plan approved by the board. Under the Sunrise law [section 2-8-202(3), MCA], the definition of license includes any "form of permission required by law as a condition of practicing a profession or occupation." Therefore, this bill would fall under the law requiring Sunrise reviews (section 2-8-203, MCA) because it would "add to the duties of an existing licensing board responsibility for licensing another occupation or profession."

This proposed legislation is similar to how physician assistants were regulated prior to passage of SB26 by the 1989 Legislature. When we were requested to examine SB26 last session, we concluded the regulation of physician assistants using board-approved utilization plans is the same as licensing the occupation under the definitions of license and licensing in the Sunrise law. In this instance, since physician assistants were already essentially licensed, SB26 was amending a current licensure law and thus was not subject to the Sunrise law. (A copy of our response memo is enclosed.)

If you have any additional questions, give me a call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jim Nelson".
Jim Nelson
Performance Audit Manager

JN/j/j3
Enclosures

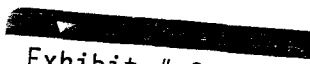
STATE OF MONTANA
Office of the Legislative Auditor

STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
406/444-3122

SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE
EXHIBIT NO. 3
DATE 2-4-91
BILL NO. HB 118

DEPUTY LEGISLATIVE AUDITORS:

MARY BRYSON
Operations and EDP Audit
JAMES GILLET
Financial-Compliance Audit
JIM PELLEGRINI
Performance Audit


-Exhibit # 2
2-4-91 HB 118

August 16, 1990

Mary McCue
1215 11th Ave.
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mary:

As we discussed on the telephone, I am enclosing a packet of materials related to the Sunrise process, including an application form. I also enclosed a spreadsheet which summarizes what happened to licensing bills during the 1989 legislative session.

Since we are now beyond the deadline for acceptance of Sunrise proposals for consideration by the 1991 Legislature, it may be best to wait until the next biennium.

You were wondering about the regulation of physician assistants and whether they were required to go through the Sunrise process. In reviewing my files, I did find that our office was contacted by the physician assistant association prior to the 1989 session. We reviewed their draft legislation and determined it was amending a current licensure law and therefore was not subject to Sunrise. I have enclosed a copy of the letter we sent discussing our decision.

If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Jim Nelson
Performance Audit Manager

JN/j/r2
Enclosures

8-15-90
JP

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Del Gage

FROM: Scott A. Seacat

DATE: February 11, 1989

RE: Physician Assistants Licensing

Conclusion: The proposed PA bill, as amended in the Tom Gomez draft of 2/10/89, does not require a Sunrise review.

At your request, I have reviewed the current law controlling Physician Assistants along with the proposed licensing bill provided by Tom Gomez (Draft Amendments to SB 26, 1st reading copy, 2/10/89).

Physicians Assistants (PAs) are currently controlled under Title 37, Chapter 20, MCA. This law was passed in 1981 and provides criteria for PAs to meet and requires approval of utilization plans by the Board of Medical Examiners. PAs can only work under the supervision of a physician. The approval process is geared towards having the supervising physician submit the documentation of the PA's qualifications and the utilization plan.

The current law does not directly license PAs but it does require board "approval" before they can work for a physician. The physician must submit detailed information to the board regarding any PA he wants to hire. The law (section 37-20-101, MCA) specifies certain criteria for the PA to meet including:

- be of good moral character;
- be a graduate of a PA training program approved by the AMA;
- pass an examination recognized by the National Commission on PAs (NCPA); and
- be certified by the NCPA.

In lieu of the above, the PA may be a graduate of an approved medical school and pass an exam approved by the board.

Section 37-20-104, MCA, provides that any one who holds himself out as a PA without approval of the board is guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 37-20-301, MCA, requires board approval of a utilization plan before a PA can work for a physician. Section 37-20-302, MCA, requires the physician to submit a fee not to exceed \$50 to the board with each utilization plan. Each plan must be renewed annually for a fee not to exceed \$50.

Overall, my review of the current law controlling PAs shows that PAs are presently directly regulated by the Board of Medical Examiners. Clearly PAs must be approved by the board before they can practice. And, under the definition of license and licensing contained in the sunrise law (section 2-8-202, MCA), PAs are currently licensed.

The Sunrise law states the Legislative Audit Committee must conduct a review if responsibility for licensing another profession is added to the duties of an existing licensing board. The draft amended version of SB 26 does not appear to add to the duties of the board the regulation of a new occupation or profession because it already approves PAs to practice. Thus my conclusion is the proposed PA bill, as amended in the Tom Gomez draft of 2/10/89, does not require a Sunrise review.

V/X4.LR

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Public Health, Welfare, and Safety having had under consideration Senate Joint Resolution No.9 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that Senate Joint Resolution No.9 be amended and as so amended do pass:

1. Page 2, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "WHEREAS, infant mortality rates are climbing in the United States, especially among poor people; and

WHEREAS, poor people are being turned away from health care; and

WHEREAS, preventable disease is on the rise in the United States, especially among the poor; and

WHEREAS, preventable diseases, such as measles, mumps, rubella, whooping cough, and polio, are increasing among children because they lack access to medical care; and

WHEREAS, the death rate from preventable causes is on the rise in the United States; and"

Signed: _____

Dorothy Eck
Dorothy Eck, ChairmanAPL 2-5-91
Apd. Coord.DP 2-5 11:25
Sec. of Senate

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 151
First Reading Copy

DATE 2-4-91

BILL NO. SB 151

Requested by Senator Dorothy Eck
For the Senate Public Health, Welfare, and Safety Committee

Prepared by Tom Gomez
February 4, 1991

1. Title, lines 8 through 10.

Following: "COVERAGE"

Strike: remainder of line 8 through "FAMILY" on line 10

Insert: "AND WHOSE WAGES ARE LESS THAN \$6,000 IN THE CALENDAR
QUARTER"

2. Page 6.

Following: line 25

Insert: "(4) "Health insurance coverage" means the provision of
health care services under a policy or contract of insurance
as provided in Title 33.

Renumber: subsequent subsections

3. Page 7, lines 8 through 10.

Following: "coverage"

Strike: remainder of line 8 through "family" on line 10

Insert: "and whose wages are less than \$6,000 in the calendar
quarter"

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 Senate _____ Bill No. 217 Time 3:30 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT	X	
SENATOR FRANKLIN	X	
SENATOR HAGER	X	
SENATOR JACOBSON	X	
SENATOR PIPINICH	X	
SENATOR RYE	X	
SENATOR TOWE	X	
SENATOR ECK	X	

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Towe made a motion to pass SB 217. There being
no objections the motion carried unanimously.

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 Senate Bill No. 129 Time 3:40 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT	X	
SENATOR FRANKLIN	X	
SENATOR HAGER	X	
SENATOR JACOBSON	X	
SENATOR PIPINICH	X	
SENATOR RYE	X	
SENATOR TOWE	X	
SENATOR ECK	X	

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Jacobson made a motion to pass SB 129.

There being no objection the motion carried unanimously.

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 SJR ~~XXXX~~ No. 9 Time 3:50p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT	X	
SENATOR FRANKLIN		X
SENATOR HAGER	X	
SENATOR JACOBSON		X
SENATOR PIPINICH		X
SENATOR RYE	X	
SENATOR TOWE		X
SENATOR ECK		X

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Hager moved a substitute motion to amend
SJR 9 with two of the five proposed amendments.

The motion failed 3 ayes to 5 nays.

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 SJR ~~XXX~~ Bill No. 9 Time 3:55 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT		X
SENATOR FRANKLIN	X	
SENATOR HAGER		X
SENATOR JACOBSON	X	
SENATOR PIPINICH	X	
SENATOR RYE		X
SENATOR TOWE	X	
SENATOR ECK	X	

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Towe moved to adopt all five amendments to
SJR 9. The motion carried 5 ayes to 3 nays.

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 SJR Bill No. 9 Time 3:57 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT	X	
SENATOR FRANKLIN		X
SENATOR HAGER		X
SENATOR JACOBSON		X
SENATOR PIPINICH		X
SENATOR RYE		X
SENATOR TOWE		X
SENATOR ECK		X

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Burnett offered a substitute motion of do not
pass SJR 9 as amended. The motion failed with 1 aye and 7 nays.

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 SJR Bill No. 9 Time 3:56/3:58 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT		X
SENATOR FRANKLIN	X	
SENATOR HAGER	X	
SENATOR JACOBSON	X	
SENATOR PIPINICH	X	
SENATOR RYE	X	
SENATOR TOWE	X	
SENATOR ECK	X	

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Towe moved to a do pass on SJR 9 as amended.

The motion carried with 7 ayes and 1 nay.

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 Senate Bill No. 151 Time 3:59 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT	X	
SENATOR FRANKLIN	X	
SENATOR HAGER	X	
SENATOR JACOBSON	X	
SENATOR PIPINICH	X	
SENATOR RYE	X	
SENATOR TOWE	X	
SENATOR ECK	X	

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Towe made a motion to adopt the proposed
amendments to SB 151. There being no objection the motion
carried unanimously.

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Date February 4, 1991 Senate Bill No. 151 Time 4:01 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR BURNETT	X	
SENATOR FRANKLIN	X	
SENATOR HAGER	X	
SENATOR JACOBSON	X	
SENATOR PIPINICH	X	
SENATOR RYE	X	
SENATOR TOWE	X	
SENATOR ECK	X	

Secretary

Chairman

Motion: Senator Towe made a motion to pass SB 151 as amended.

There being no objection the motion carried unanimously.

