

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE  
55th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, & SAFETY

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN STEVE BENEDICT, on February 3, 1997,  
at 3:25 PM, in Room 410.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Steve Benedict, Chairman (R)  
Sen. James H. "Jim" Burnett, Vice Chairman (R)  
Sen. Larry L. Baer (R)  
Sen. Chris Christiaens (D)  
Sen. Bob DePratu (R)  
Sen. Dorothy Eck (D)  
Sen. Sharon Estrada (R)  
Sen. Eve Franklin (D)  
Sen. Fred Thomas (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Susan Fox, Legislative Services Division  
Karolyn Simpson, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing(s) & Date(s) Posted: HB 53, SB 229, 1/27/97  
SB 61, 1/29/97  
SB 254, 1/31/97

Executive Action: None

HEARING ON HB 53

Sponsor: REP. JOHN BOHLINGER, HD 14, Billings

Proponents: James Mildrum, MT Independent Living Project  
Marc Cress, Department of Administration  
Bob Jahner, Department of Health and Human Serv.  
Karen Strege, MT State Library  
Robert Runkel, Office of Public Instruction

Opponents: None

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. JOHN BOHLINGER, HD 14, Billings, said we communicate with one another with the words we use, our facial expressions, and our gestures. Through time, the meaning of words change, and the intent of the message changes as word usage changes. The word "handicapped," as it relates to a person, came from the old English expression meaning beggars or person with cap in hand, who stood on crowded street corners asking for a hand out. The Governors advisory council on disability requested the statutes and contracts be revised, substituting a reference to a handicapped person with a person with a disability. The proposed changes reflect current language in federal law dealing with disability, such as the Americans with Disability Act and the National Rehabilitation Act. Consistency in terminology promotes understanding and ease in the administration of government programs. HB 53 reflects all of the changes in language to be made in Montana law. The new language says people with disabilities are people who have a disability.

Proponents' Testimony:

James Mildrum, Montana Independent Living Project, testified in support of HB 52. (EXHIBIT 1)

Marc Cress, Administrator, Montana State Personnel Division, spoke in support of HB 53, saying it makes appropriate changes in the law. All of the language being changed is changing language only and not changing the intent or substance.

Bob Jahner, Department of Health and Human Services, said they are requesting HB 53 be amended to take care of one technical point. (EXHIBIT 2) He referred to page 41, there is a reference to a person with blindness or low vision is eligible for vocational rehabilitation services. The amendment would insert the words "a disability due to."

Karen Strege, Montana State Library, spoke in support of HB 53. (EXHIBIT 3)

Robert Runkel, Administrator, Division of Special Education, Office of Public Instruction, said they support HB 53 for all of the reasons previously stated, including the fact that the changes are consistent with the requirements for individuals with disabilities education.

Opponents' Testimony: NoneQuestions From Committee Members and Responses:

SENATOR SHARON ESTRADA asked whether signs in parking lots have handicapped printed on them or is it just the symbol.

Constance Enzweiler, Department of Administration, said this bill would not require anyone to buy new parking signs and the signs, in Montana, do have the word "handicapped" on them. Other states

have made changes to read "reserved" plus the international sign for persons with mobility disabilities.

**CHAIRMAN STEVE BENEDICT** asked how this bill would affect parking decals and the description in the statutes, whether it would eliminate handicapped language and read "persons with disabilities" decals.

**Constance Enzweiler** said language would be changed in the statutes it but would not affect the signs, but would only affect those who are eligible.

**CHAIRMAN BENEDICT** asked about the provisions to change signs to conform with the language in the statutes.

**Constance Enzweiler** said it is not in this bill.

**SENATOR ESTRADA** asked about future changes in signs.

**Constance Enzweiler** said they will read "reserved parking."

**CHAIRMAN BENEDICT** asked **REP. BOHLINGER** if he agreed with the amendments. **REP. BOHLINGER** replied he had no problem with the amendment.

**SENATOR FRED THOMAS** asked if there are other changes or is it just a change in language reference.

**Constance Enzweiler** said there are other minor technical changes to conform with current usage, but there are no substantive changes in any of the statutes.

**SENATOR THOMAS** asked if this is to change every reference that could be found from "handicapped" to "person with a disability," and that is the context of this bill entirely.

**Constance Enzweiler** said that is right. The type of technical changes to be made are changing "mentally ill" to persons with "mental illness."

**SENATOR ESTRADA** asked **James Mildrum** to clarify the statement he had made about people born without fingers, toes, etc. and he included skin color in this list, and whether he wanted the committee to consider skin color as a disability.

**James Mildrum** said he did not.

**SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** asked about vocational rehabilitation listed in the bill, how it conforms with federal law, and is this furthering benefits for someone with disabilities.

**Constance Enzweiler** said this does not expand further current benefits. She said the amendment made in the House expanded

benefits and the amendment proposed by **Bob Jahner** would eliminate this expansion and go back to the original bill.

**SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** said he is concerned how that might apply for services for someone with a disability for vocational rehabilitation, which has both state and federal requirements.

**Constance Enzweiler** said with the amendments **Bob Jahner** proposed will put it right.

Closing by Sponsor:

**REP. JOHN BOHLINGER** said the amendments, on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services, will address some of the concerns expressed and the amendments proposed by **Bob Jahner** will provide the necessary cleanup. The amendments suggested by **Karen Strege** will make the bill more workable. The concern expressed for buying new signs is legitimate, and there is no requirement to buy new signs. Signs will be changed as they wear out and replaced by new signs with just the international symbol. The changes in language of HB 53 gives dignity and respect to individuals with disabilities.

HEARING ON SB 229, SB 254

Sponsor: **SENATOR FRED THOMAS, SD 31, Stevensville**

Proponents: **Kathy McGowan, Mental Health Center**  
**John Lynn, Western MT Mental Health Center**  
**Dave Pesttik, Managing Resources MT**  
**Jim Parker, Managing Resources MT, Region 5**  
**Steven Lee, Managing Resources MT, Region 1**  
**Candace Powell, Mental Health Center, Kalispell**  
**Frank Lane, Eastern MT Mental Health Center**  
**Dan Anderson, Department of Health**

Opponents: **Carol Burroughs, Clinical Mental Hlth Counselors Assn.**  
**Bob Torres, MT Chapter, Assn. Licensed Social Workers**  
**Gloria Hermanson, MT Psychological Assn.**  
**Mary McCue, MT**

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

**SENATOR FRED THOMAS, SD 31, Stevensville**, said to consider SB 229 only, because SB 254 was irrelevant. In mental health centers around the state, some professional counselors have not been required to be licensed. Now, the mental health managed care system has created a change. The contractors for the mental health managed care are requiring all counselors to be licensed to continue in their current positions. There are about 15 counselors who are affected by this requirement. SB 229 allows the law to change the requirements for a period of time, and with the amendments (**EXHIBIT 4**), the law would be in effect the day the bill is signed by the Governor, giving these counselors 14 days to apply for licensure and would have until July, 1998 to

take the examination. The amendments narrow down the time in which they can apply and take the test. The managed care program has created this dilemma and some people will disagree with this because they went through the entire process that was there and now the game and rules are being changed.

**Proponents' Testimony:**

**Kathy McGowan, representing the mental health centers,** said this is an outgrowth of legislation for mental health managed care. The 14-16 individuals, employed by mental health centers for many years, are well educated and have many years of experience and the state has accepted them to be good enough to take care of the mentally ill in Montana.

**John Lynn, Deputy Director, Western Montana Mental Health Center,** testified in support of SB 229. He said they are not asking to be grandfathered in, but want the opportunity to take a competency examination that should prove they are capable to continue providing services to the mentally ill. He handed out copies of "Who is affected by this bill." (**EXHIBIT 5**) It lists the current job title of the individuals, the kind of degree held by each, number of years they have been employed in the Montana mental health centers, and lists number of years of post masters experience. He said the opponents to this bill will point out that the 14-16 affected individuals had the opportunity to be grandfathered into Licensed Professional Councilor (LPC) status, without having to take a test, in the mid-eighties. He chose not to do that because the criteria, at that time, did not require licensure as a job qualification. But now, because of managed care, the requirements have changed. He read a letter from **Kelly Morse**.

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**Dave Pesttik, managing resources specialist, Managing Resources Montana,** said he is one of the people on the list of affected people. He has worked for mental health for 15 years, starting as a line staff clinical, progressing to the director of an out-patient program, then director of an out-patient and in-patient psychiatric chemical dependency unit. During that time, he looked for the opportunity of a career in the mental health field in Montana. At the beginning of his career, licensure was not required and was not required when the grandfathering opportunity arose, but now, because of managed care, licensure is required for him to continue his career.

**Jim Parker, Regional Director, Managing Resources Montana,** said both he and the consumers would benefit from the passage of SB 229. He has been in the mental health field for almost 20 years, and did not choose the opportunity to become licensed during the mid-eighties because licensure was not required, but now it is required to continue in service to the mentally ill. Without SB 229, his only other option is to return to graduate school and

earn a new masters degree, because a masters degree earned in the 1970's does not meet current 60-semester requirements.

**Steven Lee, Clinical Therapist, Managing Resources Montana**, said he is a Licensed Professional Counselor from another state and has maintained that licensure, hoping for reciprocity in Montana, to continue his career in Montana.

**Candace Powell, Director, Mental Health Center, Kalispell**, said she supports SB 229 to allow them to test for licensure. During the 1980's, when the opportunity arose to be grandfathered in for licensure, she did not see the need for licensure because she was not interested in private practice, but chose public mental health. She urged passage of SB 229 to allow she and the others affected by the licensing requirement, to continue in their work with the mentally ill.

**Frank Lane, Executive Director, Eastern Montana Mental Health Center**, said they have a difficult time in recruiting and staff retention in eastern Montana. He can assure the public of mental health services by hiring the most qualified and experienced people. Some of his employees are the "Who is affected list." They hold Licensed Professional Counselor from other states, have experience and chose to relocate to eastern Montana. The licensing requirement in most states is consistent with the requirement to take the national board, which is 60 credits or experience plus 48 credit hours of education, but Montana does not have the ability to do that in their licensing.

**Dan Anderson, Administrator Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Department of Health**, testified in support of SB 229.  
(EXHIBIT 6)

Opponents' Testimony:

**Carol Burroughs, President, Clinical Mental Health Counselors Association**, urged the committee to vote against SB 229. When the mental health counselors licensing law was enacted in 1985, there was a lengthy grandfather period (1985-1987) in which these people had the opportunity to become licensed. Many counselors who wished to practice in the private sector brought their degrees and requirements up to the minimum standards. Several of the people on the "Who is affected list" got their degrees after the licensing law took effect and it appears these people went to work, rather than getting their license at that time. In 1993, this grandfather period was again extended by the Legislature. These people had both the initial grandfather period opportunity and the 1993-1996 extension to bring their degrees and requirements up to the minimum national and state standards to sit for license exam, yet they chose not to take advantage of these opportunities. For the Legislature to allow these people to sit for the licensing exam without bringing their degrees up to minimum standards would do a great disservice to those people who spent the time, money, and energy going back to school doing what is necessary to be come licensed in Montana. The intent of the

law is about quality control. The mental health managed care contractors felt the license level of competence was necessary. She said they don't want to prevent these 14 people from becoming licensed, but they should meet the current requirements for licensure, as have 750 licensed counselors in Montana have met, and continue to meet.

**Bob Torres, representing Montana Chapter, National Association Licensed Social Workers,** said they are reluctant opponents to SB 229. He understands these individuals have been dedicated and have experience in their service to the state, and is not opposed to their practice, but is opposed to this forum being used to address this problem. There may have been circumstances, beyond anyone's control, that have led to needing legislation to create a change in the standards. He wonders why this couldn't have been resolved in the managed care contract or departmental rule.

**Gloria Hermanson, representing Montana Psychological Association,** said she is reluctant to oppose SB 229 and does not have a problem with the qualifications of the 14 people affected by the licensing requirement, but has a problem that standards can be set in one Session to grandfather a group, extend the grandfather period, then change the standards to fit that group. She said this should have been taken care of in managed care, not statutorily.

**Mary McCue, representing Montana Clinical Mental Health Counselors Association,** said **Carol Burroughs** did a good job explaining their problems with SB 229. It's important to understand, if these people are allowed to become licensed under these lesser standards, this bill does not limit the practice of counselors to the public sector. When the grandfather period was extended in 1993, there were counselors who had worked toward degrees but had not completed the requirements sufficient to meet the practice act. The legislation passed, at that time, provided a window of opportunity for these individual to go back to school and complete their degree. In fairness to the licensed counselors, the high standards of licensing should be upheld.

**Questions From Committee Members and Responses:**

**SENATOR EVE FRANKLIN** referred to page one, line 13 of SB 229 and asked about the qualifications of a masters degree from a program primarily related to counseling, and asked for a definition of "primarily related to counseling."

**SENATOR FRED THOMAS** said the bill drafters thought that language is appropriate to deal with this. That is certain degrees, master degrees dealing with psychological counseling.

**SENATOR CHRIS CHRISTIAENS** referring the listing of those people who are working as counselors, he said one of those listed has a human relations degree and asked for clarification because that is a different field.

**SENATOR THOMAS** said he couldn't clarify that.

**John Lynn** said that is a list of people who meet the criteria for clinical privileging by the department. The human relations masters degree falls outside the strict criteria for clinical privileging. He thinks that individual may have applied based on years of experience, and was granted an exception to the type of masters degree required.

**SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** asked if this person would have been grandfathered in under the provisions of the previous bill.

**Carol Burroughs** said the license minimum is a clinical masters degree. Those degrees given at less than 45 hours are not acceptable by today's standards at the national level.

**SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** asked if the individual with a human relations masters would have been grandfathered in.

**Carol Burroughs** said no.

**SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** asked why, under the managed care contract, the **John Lynn**, a program director, or **Frank Lane**, a regional director, find it necessary to become licensed, if they have other people in the agency who qualify to care for patients.

**Dan Anderson** said those who are in strictly administrative positions would not need to be licensed, but these individuals probably do some direct care, as part of their duties.

**SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** asked **John Lynn** why, knowing for two years managed care was coming, he had not prepared for licensing by bringing his credits up to date.

**John Lynn** said they knew managed care was coming but did not know it would require licensure. They had applied for and were granted clinical privileging, initially, but have said they would not continue granting this exception. Without passage of SB 229, he would have to completely start his masters degree program again to have the required hours in a contiguous block to meet the requirement for licensure.

**SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** asked about the specifics in the managed care contract.

**Dan Anderson** said under the managed care contract, the managed care company could evaluate the credentials of counselors and choose who they would use. But, due to the discretion of the managed care company, these people are looking for a more permanent designation that would assure them they are qualified to continue to provide services in the public sector.

**SENATOR DOROTHY ECK** asked if there were requirements in the legislation passed before.



Dan Anderson said there wasn't.

SENATOR ECK asked about the history of the licensing, what happened when the bill passed to begin with, with those such as Jim Parker, who had received a degree before this particular degree was available, and whether it was accepted at that time.

Carol Burroughs said people who had been practicing and had a certain number of years experience plus a masters degree of any level, were allowed to sit for the licensing exam. The academic work came after the license was brought up to national standards, in 1993.

SENATOR ECK asked if, at that time, a person had a degree from a number of years before, would they still have had to go and get a new degree.

Carol Burroughs said they would not have had to get a completely new degree, but would have had to upgrade their degree to 60 semester hours. The College of Great Falls will accept 20 hours from prior masters degree to apply to upgrade degree.

SENATOR LARRY BAER asked about reciprocity between states for those who have taken and passed the national board exam.

Frank Lane said to sit for the national exam, your transcript and training is examined for competency in eight core areas. The current masters requirement is 60 semester hours, but will allow a substation, on approval by the board, of up to 48 credits or a person with an older masters degree when the 60-credit masters were not available. He said if a person has completed the education requirements and passed the national exam, they should be able to be licensed in any state, but doesn't know how many states respect the reciprocity of the national board exam.

SENATOR BAER asked in how many states is there reciprocity.

Carol Burroughs said there aren't many.

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SENATOR FRANKLIN asked John Lynn if he recalled the 1995 professional counselors bill.

John Lynn said he did not.

SENATOR FRANKLIN said she was trying to track the history of the professional counselors in terms of policy, and there are 14 people practicing who aren't considered professional counselors under current law.

CHAIRMAN BENEDICT asked how these counselors are able to practice without a license.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS said they were grandfathered under the public mental health centers.

Dan Anderson said they have met the criteria under the managed care contract to provide services.

Closing by Sponsor:

SENATOR FRED THOMAS said these individuals relied on the Legislature in good faith, but now the rules have changed. No test was required at the first grandfather.

HEARING ON SB 61

Sponsor: SENATOR TOM KEATING, SD 5, Billings

Proponents: Nancy Ellery, Health Policy and Services Div. DPHHS

Brad Griffin, MT Restaurant Assn.

Bud Williams, MT Innkeepers Assn.

Charles Brooks, Yellowstone County

Jim Carlson, Missoula County Health Dept.

Joan Miles, Lewis & Clark County Health Dept.

David Plueddermann, Gallatin County Health Dept.

Opponents: None

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

SENATOR TOM KEATING, SD 5, Billings, gave a history of the drafting of SB 61. The Department of Health wanted to incorporate federal clean foods act into State law with the result frightening food handlers. Because of the fear of rule-making, negotiations with the department and the industry produced a refined bill, which covers the important parts and comply with the legislative audit about inspections and licensing. The department also wanted to make changes in the procedures for licensing. There are three things that will be in bill, if it is amended. The amendments to SB 61 are being offered in advance of the presentation of the bill. (EXHIBIT 7) The Department will have rule making authority to establish the fees for license based on five categories of risk, which are printed in the federal rules defining the risk factors of a particular food establishment. The inspection fee would range \$50.00 per hour with a minimum of \$50.00 to a maximum of \$200.00. The fee charged would be based on the department decision of risk factor for each facility and the time required for the inspection. The department has asked for staggered license dates, based on the anniversary date of the facility, which is the date the first license was obtained for each facility, rather than a renewal date of Jan 1 of each year for all facilities. If there a facility is planning a major renovation, their plans could be sent to county health officer or the State, which ever the applicant would choose. Comments on that plan review would be returned in 30 days with a charge up to \$250.00.

Proponents' Testimony:

Nancy Ellery, Health Policy and Services Division, Department of Public Health and Human Services, spoke in support of SB 61.  
(EXHIBIT 8)

Brad Griffin, representing Montana Restaurant Association and Montana Retail Association, said they think it is fair that larger establishments will pay a higher fee than the small facilities, and a restaurateur can use either the county planning department or the State for the plan and review, with a minimum 30-day turnaround.

Bud Williams, representing Montana Innkeepers Association, said they support SB 61 as amended.

Charles Brooks, representing Yellowstone County Registered Sanitarian, said because this bill concerns food establishments, allows for plan and review fees, and establishes fair and reasonable license fees. For those reasons Yellowstone County Sanitarian Department and Yellowstone County Board of Commissioners support SB 61. He said he has been authorized to the Montana Food Distributors Trade Association also support SB 61.

Jim Carlson, Acting Director, Missoula City-County Health Department, said he supports SB 61. It is a county function to inspect and regulate food establishments. This bill will make sure there are resources available to protect public health. He said safe food handling education is necessary, but it takes money to do it. Presently, Missoula spends about \$85,000.00 per year on food service establishment inspections and receives \$29,937.00 to do that from the State. The cost of inspections to the industry would be about 1/10 of one cent per meal served in Missoula county. SB 61 allows for a range of fees and clarifies the license requirements, with the higher risk establishments paying more than those with lower risk. He said Missoula County sends out a newsletter (EXHIBIT 9) and submitted a letter of support for SB 61 from Kendra Lind. (EXHIBIT 10)

Joan Miles, Director Lewis & Clark County Health Department, said SB 61 will provide more equity in license fees and help local health departments meet the demand of this program. She submitted letters of support for SB 61 from two Great Falls sanitarians.  
(EXHIBIT 11 & 12)

David Plueddermann, Gallatin County Health Department, said they support SB 61 and agreed with previous proponents on the need for safe food handling education. He said doing two inspections per year gives only a glimpse of the establishment's operations and with food operator training, there would be monitoring between inspections. He explained inspections, giving an example of the time it takes and scoring of the inspection of a large grocery store and submitted written comments. (EXHIBIT 13)

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

CHAIRMAN STEVE BENEDICT asked if this will treat Farmers markets differently than they have been treated in the past.

Jim Carlson said no.

CHAIRMAN BENEDICT asked about selling homemade products at farmers markets.

Mitzi Schwab, Supervisor, Food and Consumer Safety Section, said any food that requires value added labeling, such as canning, would be required to have a license, but current statutes provides that certain types of fruits, jams, jellies and chutney that have PH protection and are generally low risk and do not require a license.

SENATOR BENEDICT asked about 4-H bake sales.

Mitzi Schwab said there is no problem if they are selling low hazard food and not selling products such as cream or custard pies.

SENATOR SHARON ESTRADA asked whether a license is required at farmers markets where they are cooking at individual stands, also bake sales.

Mitzi Schwab said license of food service type of operation, they should get a temporary license, but the exception is for non-profit organizations, who would have to meet the requirements of the rule, and if they sell less than 14 days in a year.

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SENATOR ESTRADA asked about bake sales.

Mitzi Schwab said large benefits should register, should register with the local health department.

SENATOR ESTRADA asked if that applied to non-profit organizations.

Mitzi Schwab said they probably would not have to have a license but still should register with the health department.

SENATOR FRED THOMAS asked about the maximum and minimum fees.

Nancy Ellery said there are two fees, the license fee, which would range from \$50.00 to \$200.00, and the plan review fee, which the department does not currently charge for, but could go up to a maximum of \$250.00. The amount for the plan review would be based on the Department's actual cost of doing the review.

SENATOR THOMAS asked how many inspections are done per year.

Nancy Ellery said the law requires two inspections per year.

SENATOR THOMAS asked that was under the plan review.

Nancy Ellery said it is under the licensing inspection.

SENATOR THOMAS asked if there was an additional fee for each of those inspections.

Nancy Ellery said no.

SENATOR DOROTHY ECK asked if the license fee ranges from \$50 to \$200.00 and if that one fee includes two inspections per year.

Nancy Ellery said yes.

SENATOR ECK asked what happens if an inspection gives too many demerits to a facility.

Nancy Ellery said if a re-inspection is required, the local health department can charge another fee.

SENATOR ECK asked if there is a maximum or minimum fee.

Nancy Ellery said right now all license fees are \$60.00 for everybody, but this will change if SB 61 passes, giving the Department of Health the flexibility of a fee range, based on the risk and time involved.

SENATOR ECK asked about a re-inspection fee.

Nancy Ellery said the re-inspection would be covered under the first inspection fee.

SENATOR THOMAS asked if the local county health department can charge a fee for re-inspection and how many fees can be charged.

Jim Carlson said if there is still a problem after the second inspection, the local health department can charge for re-inspections.

SENATOR THOMAS asked if that is being addressed in this bill.

SENATOR DePRATU said there are a lot of small towns that have chili cook-offs, and asked if this bill will prevent these events when sponsored by a retail organization, who may or may not charge for the chili served with the proceeds going to charity.

Mitzi Schwab said this bill does not change the way you are doing that. Benefit dinners can still be held, but the organizer of the event should register with the local health department so they can do some safe food handling education with the group.

**SENATOR ESTRADA** asked about political campaigns because that is a non-profit organization.


**Mitzi Schwab** said non-profit organizations do not need a license but should register with the local health department to receive food safety instruction.

**Closing by Sponsor:**

**SENATOR TOM KEATING** said this is not an omnibus bill and he is not trying to fix everything. The local health department already has the authority to make requirements on farmers markets, etc. This bill has been amended and does general things. Establishing rule making authority for setting license fees based on risk of the facility and the time required to do the inspection. These fees have a cap. It allows for the state to charge a fee for plan review of remodeling, especially for counties without a county health officer. There are staggered license renewal dates. But nothing is contained in the bill that will get into details of everything that's going on facility. It's a management decision to train their food service employees to get return business from their customers. This bill addresses the major issues that will bring the Department of Health and the food service industry together to work toward clean food and better food distribution to the public.

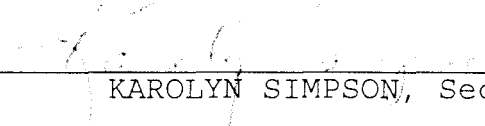
ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 5:58 PM



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SEN. STEVE BENEDICT, Chairman



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KAROLYN SIMPSON, Secretary

SB/ks