

INTERIM JOINT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES

Minutes of the Third Meeting of the 2018 Interim

August 15, 2018

Call to Order and Roll Call

The third meeting of the Interim Joint Committee on Health and Welfare and Family Services was held on Wednesday, August 15, 2018, at 10:00 a.m., at Sullivan University College of Pharmacy, 2100 Gardiner Lane, Louisville, Kentucky. Senator Julie Raque Adams, Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m., and the secretary called the roll.

Present were:

Members: Senator Julie Raque Adams, Co-Chair; Representative Addia Wuchner, Co-Chair; Senators Ralph Alvarado, Tom Buford, Danny Carroll, David P. Givens, Alice Forgy Kerr, Stephen Meredith, Reginald Thomas, and Max Wise; Representatives Danny Bentley, George Brown Jr, Daniel Elliott, Joni L. Jenkins, Mary Lou Marzian, Russ A. Meyer, Kimberly Poore Moser, Melinda Gibbons Prunty, Steve Riley, and Russell Webber.

Guests: Tom Davisson, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Sullivan University System; Cindy D. Stowe, PharmD, Dean and Professor, Sullivan University College of Pharmacy; Steve Gaskins, Program Director, Sullivan University Physician Assistant Program; Jim Tuman, National Youth Speaker; Joe Bringardner, Executive Director, Serve Kentucky, Cabinet for Health and Family Services; Tim Feeley, Cabinet for Health and Family Services; Amanda Newton, Recovery Concierge; Sherri Craig, KentuckyOne Health; Oliver Barber, Kentucky Public Transit Association; Donna Little, Cabinet for Health and Family Services; Steve Bing, Kentucky Local Health Departments; Tresa Straw, Cabinet for Health and Family Services; LaVonne Fingerson and Betty McInter, Moms Demand Action; Lindsey Smith, Thomas Boone Abraham, Casey Detthyer, David Leene, Daniel Malcom, Cassy Hobbs, Christopher Betz, and James Nash, Sullivan University College of Pharmacy; Steve Kelly, Kentucky Hospital Association; Brandon Smith, Executive Director, Office of Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, Cabinet for Health and Family Services; Glenna Goins, Governor's Office for Policy and Management; Johnny Callebs, Kentucky Association of Private Providers; Erin Klarer, Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority; Debra A. McAfee, National Multiple Sclerosis Society; and Terri Thomas, Harbor House.

LRC Staff: DeeAnn Wenk, Ben Payne, Chris Joffrion, Dana Simmons, Gina Rigsby, and Becky Lancaster.

Approval of Minutes

A motion to accept the minutes of the July 18, 2018 meeting was made by Senator Buford, seconded by Senator Wise, and approved by voice vote.

Welcome and Overview of Sullivan University

Tom Davisson, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Sullivan University System, stated in 1962, Sullivan University was found by A.O. Sullivan and his son, A.R. Sullivan, as a 1-year school preparing people for careers. In 1972, it was named Sullivan Junior College of Business and began to grant associate degrees. In 2008, the first doctoral program, the Doctor of Pharmacy, was added and accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE). In 2010, the first Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) program in management was added. In June 2018, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges approved the merger of Sullivan University, Sullivan College of Technology and Design, and Spencerian to become Sullivan University. The Sullivan College of Nursing and Sullivan College of Allied Health are located on Dupont Circle. The College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences are located in one building on Gardiner Lane. The Sullivan University campus in Lexington opened in 1985 and 1982 in Ft. Knox. Centers for Learning are located in Louisa, Carlisle, and Northern Kentucky.

Discussion of the College of Pharmacy

Cindy D. Stowe, PharmD, Dean and Professor, Sullivan University College of Pharmacy, stated that the mission of is the health and wellness of all Kentuckians and further research. The goal is to educate pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and physician assistants. Approximately 150 students graduate annually. Between 60 percent and 70 percent of the students that enroll are from Kentucky. As part of the clinical education, students are located all over Kentucky in pharmacies and clinics.

Discussion of the Physician Assistant (PA) Program

Steve Gaskins, Program Director, MPAS, PA-C, Sullivan University Physician Assistant Program, stated that the General Assembly shapes the healthcare of Kentuckians. The intensive PA program curriculum is modeled on the medical school curriculum. The typical PA program extends over 27 continuous months and begins with classroom instruction in basic medical sciences. This is followed by rotations in medical and surgical disciplines including family medicine, internal medicine, general surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, emergency medicine and psychiatry. PA students complete at least 2,000 hours of supervised clinical practice in various settings and locations by graduation. Almost all PA programs now award master's degrees, and by 2020 all programs must do so. In 1967, the first physician assistant class graduated from Duke University. In 1971, the American Medical Association recognized the PA profession, and six states passed legislation authorizing PA practice. In 2000, all 50 states authorize PA practice. In 2007, PAs obtained prescriptive authority in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In 2010 PAs were named in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act as

one of three healthcare professionals, along with physicians and nurse practitioners, who provide primary care in the United States. In order to practice, PAs must graduate from an accredited PA program, pass the Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination developed by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants, and be licensed by a state. To maintain their national certification, PAs must complete 100 hours of continuing medical education (CME) every two years and take a recertification exam every 10 years.

In response to a question by Representative Marzian, Dr. Gaskins stated that laws vary state by state depending on the scope of practice for a PA. In Kentucky rules are promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure.

In response to a question by Representative Wuchner, Dr. Gaskins stated that Sullivan received its PA accreditation in April 2018, and would have to wait five years to begin a satellite PA program.

In response to a question by Senator Buford, Dr. Gaskins stated that one way the General Assembly could help would be to pass legislation that would allow physicians who employ PAs to have more say in how a PA is used and to what extent. PAs move to other states because those states allow broader practice privileges.

In response to a question by Representative Moser, Dr. Gaskins stated that once a PA completes the curriculum and graduates, they are eligible to sit for the national certification exam. PAs have to do clinical rotations with board-certified providers in behavioral health, emergency medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, general surgery, women's health, and pediatrics. After that, PAs have to do an elective rotation. Allot of students do post-graduate residencies if they want to specialize in particular areas such as cardiothoracic surgery, psychiatry, or emergency medicine. Residencies are not required, so physicians hire PAs understanding the PA is a new graduate, and this is the reason it is important for a physician to be able to set the scope of practice for the PA. The scope of practice will be expanded as the PA gets more experience.

Teen Suicide Prevention

After an introduction by Senator Damon Thayer, Jim Tuman, National Youth Speaker, stated that suicide is the number one killer of kids, and teen suicide has become an epidemic. Bullying is a huge factor for an individual to commit suicide. When kids do not feel safe anywhere, the option becomes ending their life. Age demographic, or socio-economic circumstances do not deter someone from thinking about or committing suicide. Children should never fear that they are not loved unconditionally. Prevention should be more important than trying to find a solution to the problem. It is time to start talking about suicide and the ripple effects it has friends and loved ones. Our actions may stop someone from taking their life even if it is as small as smiling at them. Some kids in school feel invisible and just want someone to notice them even if it acting out in horrible ways such

as school shootings. The climate in schools and communities have to change. Always be willing to listen to everyone; it could mean the difference in life or death. Schools should have a youth focus group to talk about problems and solutions. Schools should have a banner that says all kids are safe, valued, and loved. Children need to know that no matter what they have done, parents will always be there for them. Lunch is the worst time of day for some children, and one way to help these children is to start a lunchroom activities program. Loneliness is predominate in 16 to 25 year olds. When someone a kids looks up to commits suicide, they want to kill themselves. Kids need to feel safe with their friends, but have to be careful they do not trust the wrong people who can get them into trouble. A kid feels like they have let everyone down if their suicide attempt fails. There is hope to end suicide, but everyone must step up to help find the solution and stop suicide's momentum.

In response to a question by Senator Raque Adams, Mr. Tuman stated that ways to help combat the problem would be to hand the banners where there is a high traffic area to show that the school is a safe environment where kids can be valued and loved and start lunchroom activities. Everyone needs to be conscious of being kind every day. Senator Raque Adams asked that he provide the committee with a list of his recommendations.

In response to a question by Representative Marzian, Mr. Tuman stated that children need to be taught the importance of gun safety. Adults need to intercede before a situation gets out of control. Parents need to know as much as possible about their children's activities and friends. Parents and educators need to be more pro-active in a child's life and know what they are doing!!

In response to a question by Representative Gibbons Prunty, Mr. Tuman stated that we need to learn how technology plays a role in the problem. Technology has produced a lack of intimacy, and we need to connect with people more. We need to be more vigilant to interface with each other, especially kids. Having face-to-face discussions with others shows you care.

Update on Kentucky AmeriCorps

Joe Bringardner, Executive Director, Serve Kentucky, Cabinet for Health and Family Services, stated that effective July 1, 2018, Serve Kentucky's name was changed from the Kentucky Commission on Community Volunteerism and Service. Serve Kentucky has a 15-25 bipartisan board that is appointed and reappointed by the Governor. There is \$1.3 billion in grants available every year. Serve Kentucky receives \$11.5 million in federal funding from the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) and is a conduit for 3 administrative grants and 20 AmeriCorps program grants. It also receives \$22.5 million matching funds from AmeriCorps grant, in-kind match, and state general funds. AmeriCorps has over 12,000 members, approximately 19 million service hours, and education awards (\$6,000 is awarded per year after a year of service) totaling more than \$44.3 million. There are 13 educational programs in literacy and math, college preparation

and access, mentor and tutor, and youth development. AmeriCorps' focus areas include economic opportunities, environmental stewardship, healthy futures, disaster services, and veterans and military families. AmeriCorps alumni are more likely to attain a bachelor's degree or higher than the average American adult. AmeriCorps partners with the National Peace Corps Association, AmeriCorps Alums, and Service Year Alliance. Approximately 80 percent of members found a career because of serving in AmeriCorps.

In response to a question by Representative George Brown, Mr. Bringardner stated that some members of AmeriCorps have been incarcerated and had to pass a background check before being accepted to the program. Representative Brown said that more needs to be done for someone who has made a mistake and were incarcerated.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:55 p.m.