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Operator's Signature

10/6/03 Date 2003 HOUSE EDUCATION

HB 1468

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2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1468 House Education Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date January 28, 2003

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1	X		3025-3618
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Minutes: Chairman Kelsch opened hearing on HB 1468

Rep. Sandvig, District 21, Fargo, See Attached Testimony

I am the sponsor of this bill and would like to recommend a DO NOT PASS the reasons why are:

I wanted to go after the medical practitioners who were default n their loans. There is only one
person and they are currently tying to collect on the loan.

Chairman Kelsch there was another bill that was withdrawn after the hearing, we will pass it our with a do not pass.

Chairman Kelsch I found this to be an interesting bill, only for ND residents in the state and how many who no longer live n the state?

Sandvig: No I didn't but I spoke with the US Department of Health Services.

Rep. Haas motioned a DO NOT PASS, seconded by Rep. Mueller

13-0-1, Rep. Hawken to carry the bill to the floor.

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10/6/63

Date: Roll Call Vote #:

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES **BILL/RESOLUTION NO.**

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House HOUSE EDUCATION	1		M	68	Com	mittee
Check here for Conference Confere	ommittee					
Legislative Council Amendment N	lumber _					
Action Taken	Do	NO	+ Pas	35		
Motion Made By Haar	1	Sec	conded By _	Ynuelle	ev _	
Representatives	Yes	No	Repre	sentatives	Yes	No
Chairman Kelsch	V					
Rep. Johnson	V) by			
Rep. Nelson	V					
Rep. Haas	V					
Rep. Hawken	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\					
Rep. Herbel	V					
Rep. Meier						
Rep. Norland	Va					
Rep. Sitte	43					
Rep. Hanson	1					
Rep. Hunskor						
Rep. Mueller	V					
Rep. Solberg	1/2					
Rep. Williams	12					
Total (Yes)	13	No				<u> </u>
Absent /		·····				
Floor Assignment Hawke	2-				* *************************************	
If the vote is on an amendment, brie	efly indicat	e intent				

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REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410) January 28, 2003 3:46 p.m.

Module No: HR-16-1229 Carrier: Hawken Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1468: Education Committee (Rep. R. Kelsch, Chairman) recommends DO NOT PASS (13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1468 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

(2) DESK, (3) COMM

Page No. 1

HR-18-1229

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2003 TESTIMONY

HB 1468

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Taxpayers foot the bill for Defaulted Health Care Providers

Do you know there are 17 defaulted health care providers in North Dakota costing taxpayers \$810,921?

These defaulters have failed to repay their DHHS educational loan or service scholarship obligations. Those excluded from participating in Medicare/Medicaid are listed on the reverse.

North Dakota Legislation addressing licensure penalties for defaulted health care providers:

- HB 1286 covers state educational loans only

- nothing pending addressing federal educational loan and service scholarship defaulters

Individuals who default on their federal educational commitments owe the Government a substantial monetary debt. More importantly, needy communities lose the services of essential clinicians when they fail to meet their service obligation. As these defaulters have received the substantial economic benefits of a health professions career education at taxpayer expense, it is imperative that they be required to honor their service/loan obligation.

DHH5 is committed to reducing defaults and is pursuing actions against these defaulters. State legislatures are directly involved in approving health professionals for practice in their state. It is our hope that state licensure legislation will motivate defaulters to honor their commitments and will deter other participants from defaulting on their service/loan obligations.

Spin a Web with the Feds - let's work together to get your State's defaulters into repayment. Let's talk licensure!



US Dept of Health & Human Services (DHHS) Health Resources & Services Administration (301-443-4568) (301-594-4386)



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Defaulted Borrowers Web Page as of November 2001 North Dakota Defaulters ttp://www.defaulteddocs.dhhs.gov

Last Name First Name City Amount Due

Johansen Kelly Devils Lake \$195,575 (2/8,000)
Armitage Sherri Edgeley \$48,887

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0/6/63 Date

Why State Legislatures Should Care about Health Care Defaulters

cpayer Liability

As numerous Federal officials have publicly stated, these defaulters have created a taxpayer liability and there needs to be aggressive pursuit of individuals who default on their State and Federal obligations. Health care defaulters owe taxpayers more than \$694 million.

Public Outrage

Taxpayers are generally outraged when they realize they are being required to foot the educational bill for individuals who have reneged on the repayment obligation of a Federal or State loan or scholarship which gave them access to a career as a health professional.

Exclusion from Medicare/Medicald

These defaulters have been excluded from participating in the Medicare and Medicaid programs and as such, they are unable to practice in many of the needlest and most underserved areas.

Direct Relation to Health Professional's Ability to Practice

Defaulters would not be practicing health professionals had programs not been available to help finance their education. While it is not possible to "repossess" the education which these programs allowed them to obtain, it is possible to "repossess" the results of that education, i.e., their ability to practice by suspending their licenses.

Deterrent Effect

It is our expectation that, once a system to take action against licenses of these defaulters is in place, the deterrent effect will be extremely effective. In other words, once these scholarship and loan recipients are aware that default can result in licensure suspension, they will take steps to avoid reaching that point.

Precedent for Simplified Approach in Other States

Maryland, New York, Georgia, and Texas have enacted legislation that takes a direct approach to suspending or revoking the licenses of scholarship and loan defaulters. Other states have a variety of legislative provisions addressing defaults, but they do not include Federal programs.



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US Department of health Human Services Health Resources Services Administration **Defaulted Health Care Providers** as of August 2001

Alahama	08	CE 366 989	A	1	
	3	700,000,00	Nevada	ဂ္ဂ	\$2,791,271
Aiaska	25	\$1,857,902	New Hampshire	21	\$1,272,339
Arizona	186	\$15,507,994	New Jersev	319	\$24.518.149
Arkansas	11	\$4,191,703	New Mexico	55	\$4 274 660
California	1,688	\$112,524,048	New York	726	\$59.948.048
Colorado	122	\$8,523,381	North Carolina	132	\$8.653,627
Connecticut	79	\$4,631,276	North Dakota	17	\$810.921
Defaware	78	\$1,407,184	Ohio	333	\$24,909,584
District of Columbia	82	\$8,438, 53	Oklahoma	135	\$8,244,469
Florida	556	\$45,603,851	Oregon	85	\$4,674,214
Georgia	426	\$35,526,902	Pennsylvania	614	\$37,230,273
Hawaii	42	\$3,404,187	Puerto Rico	107	\$7,704,497
Idaho	29	\$2,895,264	Rhode Island	14	\$1,483,594
Illinois	381	\$30,514,152	South Carolina	71	\$7,308,311
Indiana	75	\$6,661,439	South Dakota	12	\$769,402
lowa	\$	\$5,317,967	Tennessee	175	\$14,911,485
Kansas	66	\$6,786,298	Texas	703	\$41.643,643
Kentucky	99	\$4,147,611	Utah	49	\$3,673,031
Louisiana	115	\$11,008,293	Vermont	12	\$1,368,905
Maine	28	\$2,150,988	Virgin Islands	7	\$282,701
Maryland	235	\$22,288,003	Virginia	138	\$12.171.885
Massachusetts	204	\$16,296,586	Washington	130	\$8,409,740
Michigan	310	\$25,889,386	West Virginia	31	\$3,376,931
Minnesota	\$0;	\$4,877,210	Wisconsin	112	28.777.907
Mississippi	37	\$1,561,006	Wyoming	10	\$697,279
Missouri	197	\$13,090,404)		
Montana	10	\$876,411		,	
Nebraska	22	\$1,340,928	Totals	9,454	9,454 \$693,591,467

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Rockville MD 20857

November 2001

Dear Colleague:

We recently exhibited at the National Conference of State Legislatures' Annual Meeting in San Antonio to share information with State legislators interested in enacting or amending legislation to discipline health care professionals who default on a Federal educational loan or service obligation. As you know, some states sanction the professional licenses of health care professionals who default on their student loans and service-conditional scholarships and loan repayment program obligations. The reason why some states have such legislation is to protect their constituent taxpayers from the financial burden incurred when Federal tax dollars are used to pay off the defaulted debt of health care professionals who had government-guaranteed loans. The scholarship and loan repayment programs are supported by the taxpayers, and legislation encourages participants to satisfy their obligation to provide primary health care to under-served and disadvantaged citizens.

In case you were not in San Antonio, we have enclosed the following background Information:

- (1) State profile of current legislative status which includes a listing of health care defaulters in your state
- (2) Why Legislators Should Care about Defaulters
- (3) State Comparison Sheet

While the Federal government continues to aggressively pursue collection efforts, we believe your State can have a significant impact as professional licensing boards have the ability to affect licensure status. The individuals are hard-core defaulters who may only respond to strong local pressure, including revocation or suspension of their license to practice.

Thank you for your interest in this most important issue. If you have further questions, please contact Linda Redmond at 301-443-4568 or Lredmond@hrsa.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Pauline Cooper, Chief

Legal and Compliance Branch

Pauline Cooper

Office of Policy and Planning

Peter Martineau, Chief

Health Education Assistance

Loan Branch

Division of Health Careers Development

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