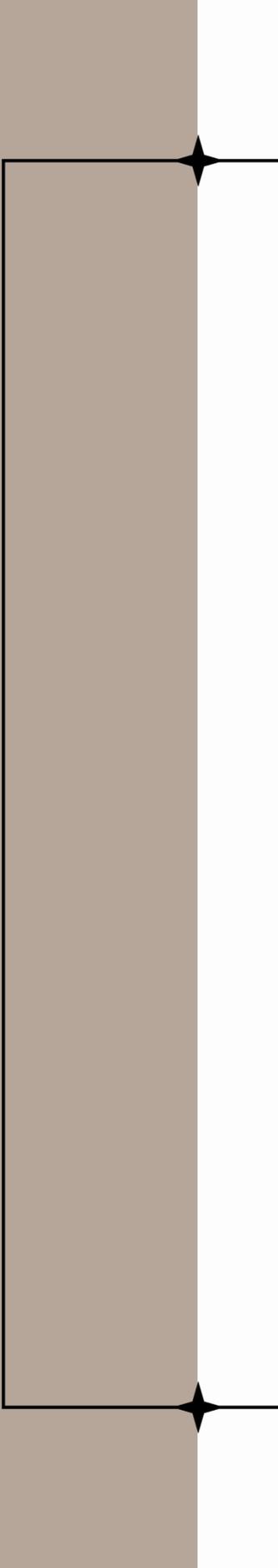


Legislative Update



A vertical brown bar on the left side of the slide, with a black line extending from its right edge. Two black arrows point from the line towards the bar, one at the top and one at the bottom.

Agenda

- **TLPCA Legislative History**
- **Advocacy team introduction**
- **Advocacy 101**
- **TN Legislative Update**

What is Advocacy

- Public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy
- The act or process of supporting a cause or proposal
- Speaking and acting on behalf of yourself or others
- Every day people shape public policy through educating lawmakers on a particular issue



Grassroots Advocacy

Call to Action



Calls to action can include activities like asking the public to contact lawmakers by email /phone or signing an online petition.

Education



Educating lawmakers on how proposed laws could impact the industry is critical and offers insight that lawmakers might not otherwise have.

Organizing



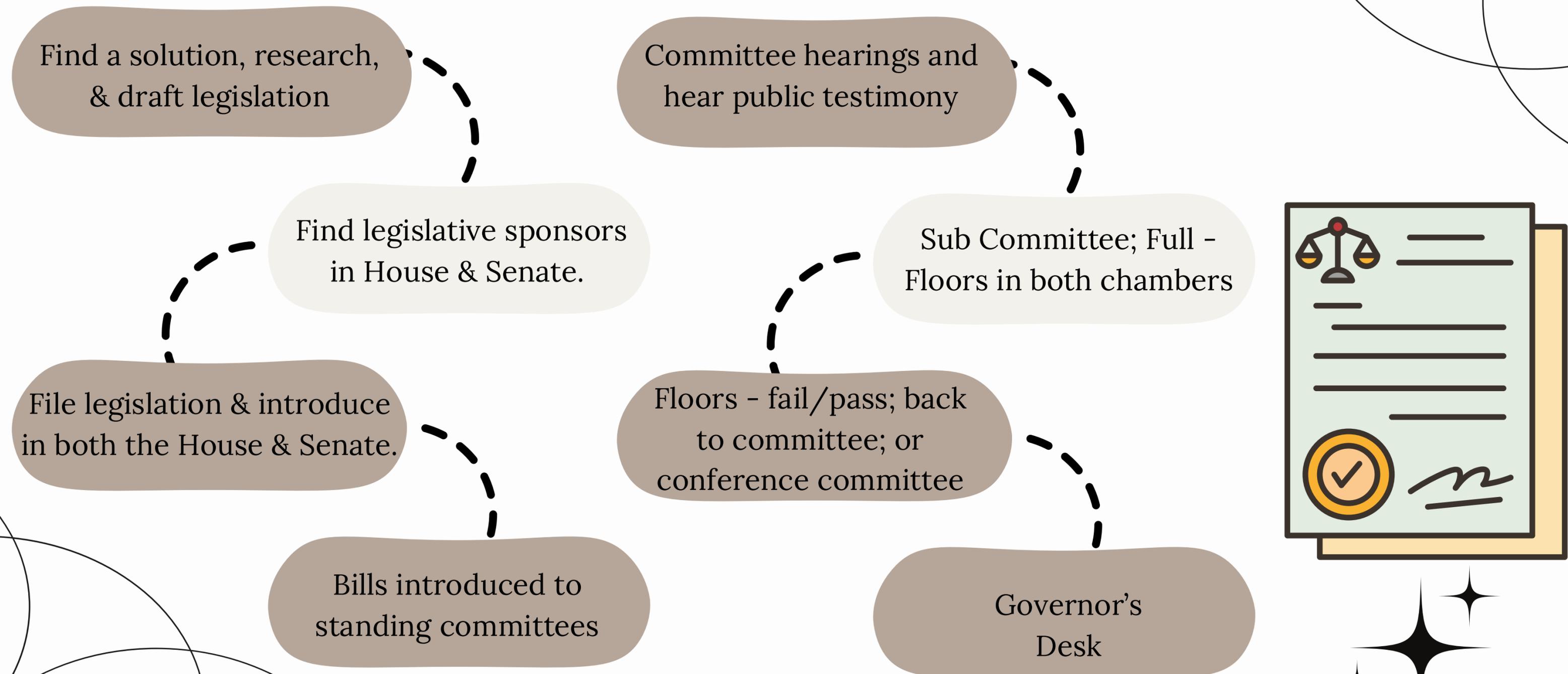
Organizing a public demonstration or rally can help mobilize support of an issue and get people engaged on the matter.

Media



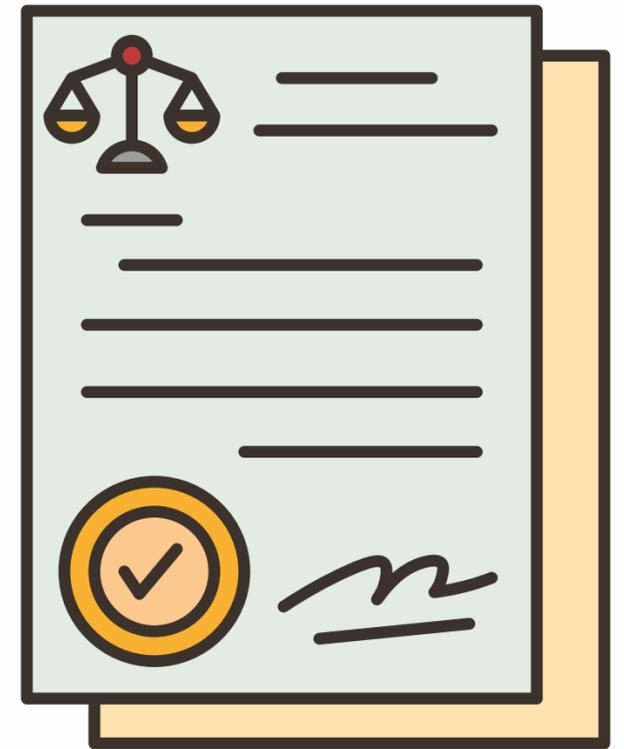
Press and media coverage on a legislative issue can amplify a message and garner public support.

How an idea becomes law



Governor's desk

- Once the House and Senate versions have passed both chambers in the same version, or a conference committee report is adopted by both chambers, it will be sent to the Governor for his signature.
- The Governor has three options: 1) sign the bill into law 2) veto the bill or 3) allow the bill to become law without his signature.
- The Governor then has 10 days to sign, veto or allow the bill to become law without his signature
- Governor's veto power is very weak and only requires a constitutional majority (50% +1) to override

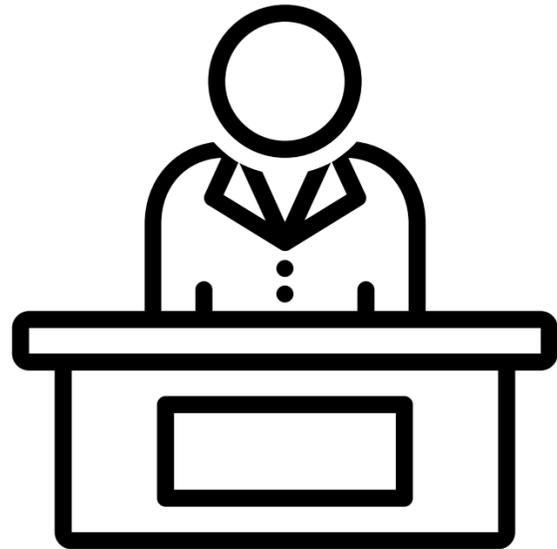


Overview of Tennessee State Government

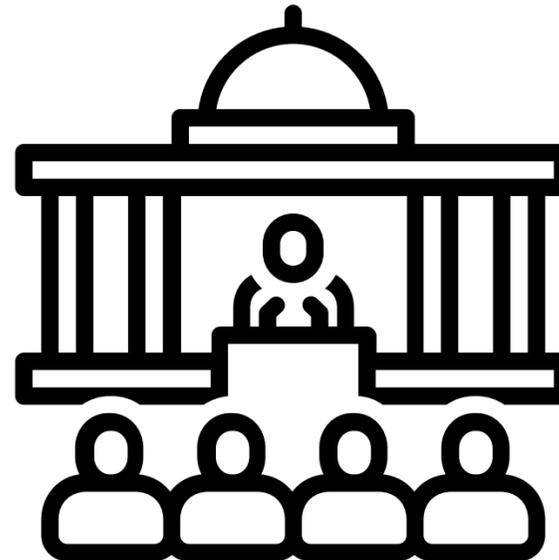


Branches

Under the Constitution of Tennessee, the powers of Tennessee State Government are divided into three distinct or separate, but equal, branches: the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial.



Executive
Governor and
Executive
Agencies



Legislative
The Senate and
The House of
Representatives



Judicial
The Supreme
Court and lower
courts

Legislative Branch

Senate

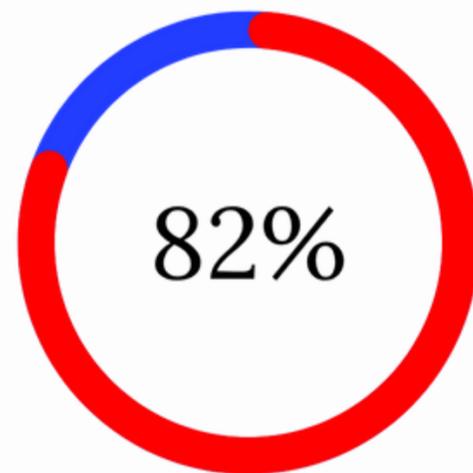
33 Members

4-year Terms

Lt. Governor, Speaker of
the Senate

27 Republicans

6 Democrats



House of

Representatives

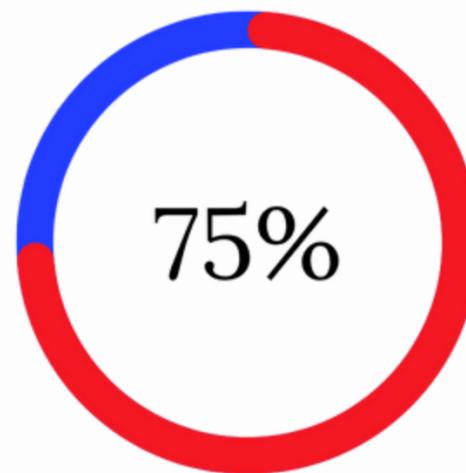
99 Members

2-year Terms

Speaker of the House

75 Republicans

24 Democrats



Why your voice matters

- You have important reliable information. They're not an expert in the field – YOU ARE!
- You're a trusted source based on professional background, community status or personal knowledge.
- You are a representative of a group they want to support!
- You may be personally affected by the issue.
- Your voice is even stronger when you're a constituent of the legislator you are speaking to.



Legislative Update

- **SB789 / HB959 by Sen. Walley and Rep. Hemmer - Modernization of Licensure Code**
 - This bill updates language to current usage and removes outdated references to procedures which are no longer in use.
 - Updated term "regular" license to "independent" license throughout.
 - Replaced reference to "Oral" exam with "written" exam as this exam is only offered on the State's internet platform and has not been offered orally for many years.
 - Public confusion over what a "temporary license" means necessitates a change. This bill replaces the term "TEMP" license with "Associate" license.
 - This brings our licensure terms more in line with the common usage across the United States.
(Currently "associate" is the most commonly used term for this licensure level, with 25 states using it.
Iowa and TN are the only states currently using the term "Temp")
 - Allows supervision by all mental healthcare licensees who are AAMFT Approved Supervisors so LCSWs and LPCs. Current statute only allows LMFTs, Psychiatrists, and Psychologists

Legislative Update

- **SB474/ HB387 by Sen. Bowling and Rep. Butler**
 - Prohibits a healthcare provider from inquiring as to a patient's ownership, possession of, or access to firearm ammunition or firearm accessories. Prohibits a healthcare provider from denying future treatment of a patient based upon a patient's ownership or control of a firearm, firearm ammunition, or firearm accessories. Subjects the healthcare provider to disciplinary action and a fine of \$1,000 if the healthcare provider makes such inquires. This bill was sent to first calendar of next year in both chambers.
- **SB259/ HB853 by Sen. Pody and Rep. Reneau**
 - Clarifies that a child's parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian may access and review all health and medical records of the child, including those records related to treatments available to unemancipated minors without parental consent. Allows an employee of a local education agency to provide bandages, gauze, or ice packs for the treatment of minor cuts, scrapes, bumps, and bruises. This bill is off notice in Senate Education and is referred to House Health Subcommittee.

TCA 33-8-202: Rights of child sixteen (16) years of age or older.

- (a) If a child with serious emotional disturbance or mental illness is sixteen (16) years of age or older, **the child has the same rights as an adult with respect to outpatient and inpatient mental health treatment**, medication decisions, confidential information, and participation in conflict resolution procedures under this title except as provided in part 3 of this chapter, or as otherwise expressly provided in this title. If the child's parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or treating professional believes that the child's decision to terminate treatment, other than a request for discharge under chapter 6, part 2 of this title, will have severe adverse effects on the child, the conflict resolution procedures under chapter 2, part 6 of this title shall be used.
- (b) An outpatient facility **or** professional may provide treatment and rehabilitation **without obtaining the consent of the child's parent**, legal guardian, or legal custodian.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), and to the extent allowable by federal privacy laws and regulations:
- (1) **A child's parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian may access any prescription records** resulting from treatment provided to an unemancipated minor pursuant to this section;
- (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (c)(1), a child's parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian shall not access prescription records resulting from the treatment provided to an unemancipated minor pursuant to this section if the treating professional is required to report abuse of the unemancipated minor pursuant to § 37-1-403 or § 37-1-605, and the treating professional believes that access to the prescription records is reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the minor; and
- (3) **If** an unemancipated minor communicates suicidal ideations to the treating professional, **and** the professional, using the reasonable skill, knowledge, and care ordinarily possessed and exercised by the professional's specialty under similar circumstances, has determined or reasonably should have determined that the unemancipated minor has the apparent ability to attempt suicide and is likely to attempt suicide unless prevented from doing so, then the treating professional shall, in addition to any other duties required by law, report such suicidal ideations to the unemancipated minor's parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.