

Standing Committees:

The General Assembly meets in regular session 60 days in even-numbered years, and 30 days in odd-numbered years. To provide an efficient way of deliberating the many issues under consideration, each chamber is organized into standing committees which concentrate on specific topics, such as Education or Transportation. The jurisdiction of each committee is detailed in Senate Rules and House Rules, respectively, which are adopted at the beginning of each session. Standing committees, which usually number between 12 and 15 for each chamber, meet only during a session, and all proposed legislation must move through them.

Senate:

Health and Welfare - [http://www.lrc.ky.gov/committee/standing/H&W\(S\)/home.htm](http://www.lrc.ky.gov/committee/standing/H&W(S)/home.htm)

Matters pertaining to human development, health, and welfare; fire prevention and protection; support of dependents; garbage and refuse disposal; public assistance; child welfare; adoptions; assistance to children; children's homes; disabled persons; aid to the blind; commitment and care of children and families; mental health; health, medical and dental scholarships; local health units and officers; vital statistics; communicable diseases; hospitals, clinics and long-term care facilities; foods, drugs and poisons; hotel, restaurants and trailer park regulations; sanitation plants; sanitation districts; alcoholism; physicians, osteopaths and podiatrists; chiropractors; dentist and dental specialists; nurses; pharmacists; embalmers and funeral directors; clinical psychologists; optometrists, ophthalmic dispensers; physical therapists.

House:

Health and Welfare: - [http://www.lrc.ky.gov/committee/standing/H&W\(H\)/home.htm](http://www.lrc.ky.gov/committee/standing/H&W(H)/home.htm)

Matters pertaining to human development, health, and welfare; delivery of health services; support of dependents; public assistance; child welfare; adoptions; children's homes; disabled persons; family welfare; aid to the blind; commitment and care of children; mental health; substance abuse; health, medical and dental scholarships; local health units and officers; vital statistics; communicable diseases; hospitals, clinics, and long-term care facilities; health professions; physicians, osteopaths and podiatrists; chiropractors; dentists and dental specialists; nurses; pharmacists; embalmers and funeral directors; psychologists; optometrists, ophthalmic dispensers; physical therapists; senior citizens; eliminating age discrimination; non-public sector retirement; problems of aging; violent acts against the elderly.

Interim Joint Committees:

To provide a continuity of study and action between sessions, interim joint committees are formed from the standing committees of both houses. For instance, the Education Committee of the Senate and the Education Committee of the House become the Interim Joint Committee on Education after the regular session.

Interim committees, besides discussing and studying issues in-depth, draft and approve bills for pre-filing for the next regular session. This enables bills to be introduced at the beginning of the session and standing committees to become active immediately. All interim committees, which are actually subcommittees of the Legislative Research Commission (LRC), are open to the public and the press so the people have an opportunity to express views on areas the proposed legislation will affect.

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/Committee/interim%20joint/H&W/home.htm> (Includes websites for Subcommittee on Family and Children and Subcommittee on Health Issues and Aging)

Matters pertaining to human development, health, and welfare; delivery of health services; support of dependents; public assistance; child welfare; adoptions; children's homes; disabled persons; family welfare; aid to the blind; commitment and care of children; mental health; substance abuse; health, medical and dental scholarships; local health units and officers; vital statistics; communicable diseases; hospitals, clinics, and long-term care facilities; health professions; physicians, osteopaths and podiatrists;

chiropractors; dentists and dental specialists; nurses; pharmacists; embalmers and funeral directors; psychologists; optometrists, ophthalmic dispensers; physical therapists; senior citizens; eliminating age discrimination; non-public sector retirement; problems of aging; violent acts against the elderly.

Statutory Committees:

Medicaid Oversight and Advisory Committee -

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/Committee/statutory/MedO&Ad/home.htm>

The Medicaid Oversight and Advisory Committee is required to meet at least four times annually and provide oversight on the implementation of Medicaid within the Commonwealth, including access to services, utilization of services, quality of services, and cost containment.

Special Committees:

Medicaid Cost Containment Task Force -

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/Committee/Special/Med.%20CC%20TF/home.htm>

Determines the major cost drivers for the Medicaid program and develops a strategic plan to address those cost drivers and identifies cost-containment strategies that may be implemented in the Kentucky Medicaid program.