

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2005-2006 2976

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
 / / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#37		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	# Green		
<i>Objection by</i>			
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION			

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB46		
Amendment	#38		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilkan		
<u>Objection by</u>	Green		
<u>Removed</u>	✓		
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilkan			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	PASS		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46	
Amendment	#39	
Motion	adopt	
<u>Motion by</u>	WILKIN	
<u>Objection by</u>		
<u>Removed</u>		
<u>Second Objection by</u>		
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	Vote N
Senator Olson		
Senator Stedman		
Senator Bunde		
Senator Dyson		
Senator Hoffman		
Co-Chair Wilken		
Co-Chair Green		
<u>Tally</u>		
Yea		
Nay		
Absent		
MOTION	Amended Adopted	

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 40		
Amendment	#40		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>	none		
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<i>Tally</i>			
<i>Yea</i>			
<i>Nay</i>			
<i>Absent</i>			
MOTION	PASS		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#41		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#42		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>	none		
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 40		
Amendment	#43		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	PASS		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#44		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Oison			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Withdrawn		

5/4 5:00pm Tabled & held

5/5 8:15pm Withdrawn

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#45		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASS		

5/4 5:00pm tabled + held

5/5 8:15pm re-offered

8:50 Rescinded + Withdrawn

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46	
Amendment	#46	
Motion	adopt	
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken	
<u>Objection by</u>	none	
<u>Removed</u>		
<u>Second Objection by</u>		
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	Vote N
Senator Bunde		
Senator Dyson		
Senator Hoffman		
Senator Olson		
Senator Stedman		
Co-Chair Wilken		
Co-Chair Green		
<u>Tally</u>		
Yea		
Nay		
Absent		
MOTION	Pass	

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#47		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>			
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Withdrawn		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
SA / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#48		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
Removed			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	# 49		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Hoffman		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	# 50		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Dyson		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Amended Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 40		
Amendment	# 51		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Adopted		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
 / / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#52		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

5/4 5:05pm tabled Tabled

5/5 8:25pm reoffered

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB46		
Amendment	#53		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
Removed			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

5/4 5:05pm held tabled

5/5 8:25pm reoffered

8:35 Withdrawn & held

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#54		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#55		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	# 56		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	# 57		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
SA / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	# 58		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB46		
Amendment	#59		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>			
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Withdrawn		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#60		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>			
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Withdrawn		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	-#346		
Amendment	#61		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>			
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Holfman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Withdrawn		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	HB 46		
Amendment	#62		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	PASS		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/4/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 40		
Amendment	# 63		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	Green		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	amended		

5/4 5:40 pm tabkd ≠ held

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#04		
Motion	adpt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#65		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Amended Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#66		
Motion	#dopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#107		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASS		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 40		
Amendment	#68		
Motion	adpt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#69		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#70		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Sena. . Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	amended pass		

Rescinded -
 2ND Amended

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#71 A		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>			
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Amended Pass		

* #71 Replaced with #71 A

#71 A Amended

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#72		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#73		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>	none		
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<i>Committee Member</i>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<i>Tally</i>			
<i>Yea</i>			
<i>Nay</i>			
<i>Absent</i>			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#74		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	None		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 40		
Amendment	#75		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 40		
Amendment	#76		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	# 77		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#78		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by Removed</u>	none		
<u>Second Objection by Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#79		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Withdrawn Adopted		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	# 80		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Withdrawn		

Pass

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 460		
Amendment	#81		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	W		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Withdrawn		

P

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5 / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB46		
Amendment	#82		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Withdrawn		

Pass

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#83		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Olson		
<i>Objection by</i>			
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Withdrawn		

Pass

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#84		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Olson		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

Part II Withdrawn

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB40		
Amendment	#95		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>			
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Withdrawn		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#86		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>	none		
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#87		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#88		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>			
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Amended Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#89		
Motion	adpt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>			
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Withdrawn		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB46		
Amendment	30		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass		

Withdrawn

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
9/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#91		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>	none		
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#92		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB46		
Amendment	#93		
Motion	Adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	None		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	PASS		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#94		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>	none		
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	Pass		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/5/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#95		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>	Wilken		
<i>Objection by</i>	none		
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION		Pass	

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

/ / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 46		
Amendment	#96		
Motion	adopt		
<i>Motion by</i>			
<i>Objection by</i>			
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION			

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5/6/2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB46		
Amendment	CS "G"		
Motion	adpt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Objection by</u>	none		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION	adopted		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
 / / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number		
Amendment		
Motion		
<u>Motion by</u>		
<u>Objection by</u>		
<u>Removed</u>		
<u>Second Objection by</u>		
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u> N
Senator Hoffman		
Senator Olson		
Senator Stedman		
Senator Bunde		
Senator Dyson		
Co-Chair Wilken		
Co-Chair Green		
<u>Tally</u>		
Yea		
Nay		
Absent		
<u>MOTION</u>		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
 / / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number			
Amendment			
Motion			
<i>Motion by</i>			
<i>Objection by</i>			
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Olson			
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
MOTION			

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

/ / 2005 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number			
Amendment			
Motion			
<i>Motion by</i>			
<i>Objection by</i>			
<i>Removed</i>			
<i>Second Objection by</i>			
<i>Committee Member</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>N</i>
Senator Stedman			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Wilken			
Co-Chair Green			
<i>Tally</i>			
<i>Yea</i>			
<i>Nay</i>			
<i>Absent</i>			
MOTION			

SB

48

HFIN

FILE

Vernon Coleman

This article gives general material and opinions for information only and is not to be considered an alternative to professional medical advice. Readers should consult their family doctors or other qualified medical advisers on any matter relating to their health and wellbeing.

Ritalin: Child Abuse On Prescription?

Family doctors are these days frequently under pressure (usually from teachers and social workers who know nothing about drug therapy and probably understand nothing about the way the international drug industry operates) to prescribe the drug called Ritalin for children who are accused of behaving badly, reported as not doing well at school and 'diagnosed' as suffering from something called Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (known as ADHD).

For several decades now Ritalin, and other amphetamine type drugs, have been prescribed for children diagnosed as suffering from various types of brain dysfunction and hyperactivity. (Other psychostimulants which have, at one time or another, been regarded as competitors to Ritalin have included Dexedrine).

In my view the first problem is that Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (and other variations on the hyperactivity theme) is a rather vague diagnosis which is often leapt upon by teachers, social workers and parents to excuse and explain any unacceptable or uncontrollable behaviour.

Parents of children whose behaviour is in any way regarded as different or unusual are often encouraged to believe that their child is suffering from a disease for two simple reasons. First, it is more socially acceptable to give a child a pseudoscientific label than to have to admit that he or she may simply be badly behaved.

Second, when a child has been given a label it is possible to offer a treatment. Commonly it will be one, such as a drug, which offers someone a profit.

ADHD, which is also known as Attention Deficit Disorder (or ADD), hyperkinetic child syndrome, minimal brain damage, minimal brain dysfunction in children, minimal cerebral dysfunction and psycho-organic syndrome in children, is a remarkably non specific disorder. The symptoms which characterise the disorder may include: a chronic history of a short attention span, distractibility, emotional lability, impulsivity, moderate to severe hyperactivity, minor neurological signs and abnormal EEG. Learning may or may not be impaired.

Read that rather nonsensical list of symptoms carefully and you'll find that just about any child alive could probably be described as suffering from ADHD.

What child isn't impulsive occasionally? What child doesn't cry and laugh (that's what emotional lability means)? What child cannot be distracted?

One big worry I have is that Ritalin could be recommended for any child who seemed bored and

restless or who exhibited unusual signs of intelligence or skill. Read the biographies of geniuses and you may wonder what we are doing to our current generation of most talented individuals.

'Is Ritalin a drug in search of a disease?' wrote one author, and it isn't difficult to see why.

First Used In The 1960s

Ritalin has been recommended as a treatment for functional behaviour problems since the 1960s. When CIBA first suggested this in 1961 they were turned down by the FDA but in 1963 approval was given for this use of the drug.

By 1966 the 'experts' had come up with a definition of the sort of child for whom Ritalin could be useful be prescribed. Children suffering from Minimal Brain Dysfunction (MBD), the first syndrome for which Ritalin was recommended, were defined as 'children of near average, average or above average general intelligence with certain learning or behavioural disabilities ranging from mild to severe, which are associated with deviations of function of the central nervous system. These deviations may manifest themselves by various combinations of impairment in perception, conceptualization, language, memory and control of attention, impulse or motor function'.

Other symptoms which children might exhibit and which could be ascribed to MBD included: being sweet and even tempered, being cooperative and friendly, being gullible and easily led, being a light sleeper, being a heavy sleeper and so on and on.

Given that sort of list to work with it is difficult to think of a child who wouldn't benefit from Ritalin - though the official estimate seemed to be that only around 1 in 20 children were real MBD sufferers.

A Convenient Diagnosis

The bottom line is that it has become easy for social workers and teachers to define any children who misbehaves or doesn't learn 'properly' as suffering from MBD or ADHD. Its a convenient diagnosis which excuses parents, teachers and social workers from responsibility or any sense of guilt. How can the parents or the teacher be accused of failing when the child is ill?

The head of the task force which identified and labelled MBD allegedly subsequently joined the company making Ritalin and produced their handbook for doctors on the condition. Commercially Ritalin and MBD became a huge success. By 1975 around a million children in the U.S. were diagnosed as suffering from MBD. Half of these were being given drugs and half of those on drugs were on Ritalin.

For the sake of completeness I should point out that Ritalin has not always been used exclusively in the treatment of badly behaved children.

When Dr Andrew Malleon wrote his book 'Need Your Doctor Be So Useless' in 1973 he reported that the CIBA Pharmaceutical Company had suggested 'to doctors the use of their habit forming drug Ritalin for 'environmental depression' cause ' by 'NOISE: a new social problem'.

Does Ritalin Work?

The next question which has to be asked is: 'Does Ritalin work?'

Well, I'm afraid that I can't answer that question. And I honestly don't think anyone else can either.

Novartis, the drug company which is now responsible for Ritalin in the UK, admits that 'data on...efficacy of long term use of Ritalin are not complete'.

With one in twenty children said to be suffering from MBD (or ADHD or ADD or whatever else anyone wants to call it), with Ritalin having been on the market and used for this condition for over three decades, and with some experts saying that a million children a year are given Ritalin in the U.S. alone you might find this a trifle disappointing.

Just how long does it take to find out whether or not a drug works? Am I being horribly cynical in suggesting that it might be against the drug company's interests to find out whether or not Ritalin really works? After all, if long term studies found that Ritalin didn't work a very profitable drug would, presumably, lose some of its appeal.

Some research has been done. One five year study of hyperactive children who were given Ritalin at Montreal Children's Hospital found that the children did not differ in the long term from hyperactive children who were not given the drug. At least one investigator has reported that drugs like Ritalin may produce a deterioration in learning new skills at school and parents have reported that the symptoms of MBD have miraculously disappeared during school holidays.

The picture is confused by the fact that there may be a short term improvement in behaviour among children given Ritalin. But is this a real improvement? Or is the child simply drugged? Amphetamine type drugs reduce the variety of behaviour exhibited by children. A child taking Ritalin might have more focused behaviour. But although that might mean less disruption in the classroom does it really help the child? And should we give a child a powerful and potentially hazardous drug because they it keeps him quiet?

There is evidence suggesting that children who are genuinely hyperactive may have been poisoned by food additives or by lead breathed in from air polluted by petrol fumes. If this is so then is giving another potentially toxic drug really the answer to this problem?

Potentially Toxic

The next problem is that I believe that Ritalin can reasonably be described as potentially toxic. Ritalin has been described as 'very safe' but for the record here is a list of some of the possible side effects which may be associated with Ritalin: nervousness, insomnia, decreased appetite, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, dyskinesia, blurring of vision, convulsions, muscle cramps, tics, Tourette's syndrome, toxic psychosis (some with visual and tactile hallucinations), transient depressed mood, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, tachycardia, palpitations, arrhythmias, changes in blood pressure and heart rate, angina pectoris, rash, pruritus, urticaria, fever, arthralgia, alopecia, thrombocytopenia purpura, exfoliative dermatitis, erythema multiforme, leucopenia, anaemia and minor retardation of growth during prolonged therapy in children.

Doctors who prescribe Ritalin, and who have the time and the inclination to read the warnings issued with the drug, will discover that Ritalin should not be given to patients suffering from marked anxiety, agitation or tension since it may aggravate these symptoms.

Ritalin is contraindicated in patients with tics, tics in siblings or a family history or diagnosis of Tourette's syndrome. It is also contraindicated in patients with severe angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmias, glaucoma, thyrotoxicosis, or known sensitivity to methylphenidate and it should be used cautiously in patients with hypertension (blood pressure should be monitored at appropriate intervals).

Ritalin should not be used in children under six years of age, should not be used as treatment for severe depression of either exogenous or endogenous origin and may exacerbate symptoms of behavioural disturbance and thought disorder if given to psychotic children.

The company selling it claims that although available clinical evidence indicates that treatment with Ritalin during childhood does not increase the likelihood of addiction chronic abuse of Ritalin can lead to marked tolerance and psychic dependence with varying degrees of abnormal behaviour.

Ritalin, it is warned, should be employed with caution in emotionally unstable patients, such as those with a history of drug dependence or alcoholism, because such patients may increase the dosage on their own initiative.

Ritalin should also be used with caution in patients with epilepsy since there may be an increase in seizure frequency.

And height and weight should be carefully monitored in children as prolonged therapy may result in growth retardation. (A child might lose several inches in possible height - though if treatment is stopped there is a generally a growth spurt). It is perhaps worth mentioning here my view that if a drug is powerful enough to retard growth it does not seem entirely unreasonable to suspect that the chances are high that it may be having other powerful effects upon and within the body.

Doctors are also warned that careful supervision is required during drug withdrawal, since depression as well as renewed overactivity can be unmasked. Long term follow up may be needed for some patients.

There have also been reports that children have committed suicide after drug withdrawal. And one study has shown that children who are treated with stimulants alone had higher arrest records and were more likely to be institutionalised.

Long term use of Ritalin has been said to cause irritability and hyperactivity (these are, you may remember, the problems for which the drug is often prescribed). In a study published in *Psychiatric Research* and entitled *Cortical Atrophy in Young Adults With A History of Hyperactivity* brain atrophy was reported in more than half of 24 adults treated with psychostimulants (though I don't think anyone can say for sure whether or not the psychostimulants caused the brain atrophy the possible link should make prescribers, teachers and parents who are fans of Ritalin stop and think for a moment).

In Johannesburg a study of 14 children is said to have produced a response in only 2 children. One child showed some deterioration and another showed marked deterioration.

The final insult is, surely, the fact that the company selling Ritalin tells doctors that 'Data on safety and efficacy of long term use of Ritalin are not complete.' For this reason they recommend that patients requiring long term therapy should be monitored carefully with periodic complete and differential blood counts, and platelet counts.

I regard this as an insult because Ritalin is not a new drug.

I have not, at the time of writing this, been able to find out exactly when it was first introduced but I have been able to trace it back to 1961.

Now, maybe I'm being rather demanding but it does seem to me that when a drug has been on the market for well over a quarter of a century it isn't entirely unreasonable for the drug company involved to have completed studying the data on whether or not it works and is safe.

Cancer In Mice

When early safety tests were done on mice researchers found that the drug caused an increased in hepatocellular adenomas and, in male mice only, an increase in hepatoblastomas (described as 'a relatively rare rodent malignant tumour type').

'The significance of these results to humans is unknown' say Novartis, the company selling Ritalin.

Here, once again, is yet more proof of the total worthlessness of animal experiments and the ruthless and cynical attitude shown by drug companies and those government departments which allegedly exist to protect the public from unsafe drugs.

I have frequently argued that when drug companies perform pre clinical tests on animals they do so knowing that if the tests show that a drug doesn't cause any problems when given to animals they can use the results to help convince the authorities that the drug is safe.

On the other hand when a drug does cause a problem when given to animals the results can be ignored on the grounds that 'the significance of these results to humans is unknown'.

The question here is a very simple one: if the experiments on mice which showed that Ritalin causes cancer were of value why is the drug still available on prescription for children? And if the experiments can safely be ignored (on the grounds that animals are so different to human beings that the results are irrelevant) why the hell were the tests done in the first place?

Ignorance And Misplaced Trust

My own feeling is that the people who told you that Ritalin is 'very safe' are either unable to read or too lazy to do any research into the safety of a product which they are recommending with such enthusiasm.

Years of experience mean that I am not in the slightest bit surprised to find such crass stupidity exhibited by social workers. I am, however, more surprised to find school teachers showing such a potent mixture of ignorance and misplaced trust. Some observers claim that Ritalin can be considered for a children when tests and clinical examinations have shown the existence of a clear neurological disorder - with abnormal brain wave patterns.

Psychiatrist, psychologist, health visitor, teachers, GP and parents should, it is said, all be considered before considering treatment.

Even the company selling Ritalin says that 'Ritalin treatment is not indicated in all children with this syndrome and the decision to use the drug must be based on the physician's evaluation of the child's history and the duration and severity of symptoms'.

However, despite this, when a team of researchers from the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board examined the records of nearly 400 paediatricians who had prescribed Ritalin they found that half the children who had been diagnosed as suffering from MBD (or ADD or whatever) had not been given psychological or educational testing before being given the drug. The United Nations concluded that frustrated parents, teachers and doctors were too quick to stick a label of ADD onto children with behavioural problems (or, to be more accurate, to children whose behaviour was annoying the parents, teachers and doctors).

Less Than Enthusiastic

I am less than enthusiastic about this drug. In my view, the world would be a healthier place if all supplies of this wretched drug were wrapped in concrete and buried in the rubble of the headquarters of the company making the damned stuff.

You might have guessed by now that I wouldn't prescribe Ritalin for anyone - for anything.

But other doctors clearly don't agree with me. Some observers have described Ritalin as a drug

that can unlock a child's potential. And although estimates about the number of children taking Ritalin vary in the U.S. alone it has been claimed that up to 12 % of all American boys aged between 6 and 14 are being prescribed Ritalin to treat various behavioural disorders. In 1990 the world wide production of the drug was less than three tonnes. By 1994 production of the drug had virtually trebled. It is now not unknown for schools to arrange for children to be treated with Ritalin without obtaining parental permission.

It is worth remembering that although doctors, parents and teachers have for over thirty years now been enthusiastically recommending the use of Ritaiin (and similar drugs) in the treatment of MBD there are still a number of unanswered questions.

We still do not know whether the drug works and nor do we know whether it causes any permanent long term damage. We do not know whether the listed potential side effects do more damage than any possible good the drug might do. And, perhaps most astonishing of all, despite the fact that millions of children have been diagnosed as suffering from ADHD, ADD or MBD, and treated with powerful drugs, we do not even know whether any of these conditions - or hyperactivity - really exist.

Back in 1970 the Committee on Government Operations of the U.S. House of Representatives studied the use of behaviour modification drugs on children. At that time around 200,000 to 300,000 children a year in the U.S. were being given these drugs and the point was then made that hyperactivity is considered a disease because it makes it difficult for schools to be run 'like maximum security prisons, for the comfort and the convenience of the teachers and administrators who work in them...'

Since then the only thing that has changed is that the popularity of Ritalin has continued to rise and rise and rise inexorably.

Prescribing Ritalin is, in my view, authorised child abuse on a massive, global scale. But it is clear that the prescribing of powerful mind altering drugs for small children is big business.

In the US the use of antidepressants and stimulants among toddlers aged between two and four tripled between 1991 and 1995. The period between birth and four years of age is a time of great change in the human body. Most importantly it is a time when the brain is maturing. Heaven knows what effect these drugs have on those tiny developing brains.

Ritalin is now widely prescribed for toddlers. So are many other antidepressants, stimulants and other powerful drugs. Remember: typical symptoms of this alleged disease include 'restlessness' and 'inattentiveness'.

I am delighted that my protests and complaints about these absurd and obscene prescribing habits have drawn a number of vicious complaints from doctors.

In my view every doctor who prescribes such drugs for children with alleged ADHD should be defrocked, given a good thrashing with genetically engineered stinging nettles and forced to emigrate to the USA.

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Senator Bettye Davis

Senate Bill SB 48

"An Act relating to recommending or refusing psychotropic drugs as a treatment for children and to the evaluation and treatment of children with behavioral or psychological problems."

Sponsor Statement

The use of psychiatric drugs in our nation's schools has more than doubled in the first half of the last decade and continues to escalate. There are documented incidences of highly negative consequences in which psychiatric prescription drugs have been utilized for what are essentially problems of discipline, which may be related to a variety of causation. There is also parental concern regarding the issue of diagnosis and medication and their impact on student achievement.

In it's simplest terms this bill basically states that a public school may not deny any student access to programs or services simply because the parent of the student has refused to place the student on psychotropic medications, get a psychiatric evaluation or seek psychiatric or psychological treatment for a child.

It also spells out what communications are allowed, who can do evaluations and the protections a parent or guardian has against being reported to OCS simply because they disagree with psychotropic medications.

Provisions to allow behavioral, psychological or psychiatric screening by those qualified to do so, with parental consent are preserved.

Communication between school employees on behavioral and learning issues concerning the child are preserved.

FightForKids.org

1999 - 2003

Bills and Resolutions

U.S. BILLS & RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED OR PASSED AGAINST COERCIVE PSYCHIATRIC LABELING & DRUGGING OF CHILDREN

In 1999, the Colorado State Board of Education passed a precedent-setting Resolution that asked school personnel to use academic rather than drug solutions to resolve problems with behavior, attention and learning. Since then, state legislatures, school boards and national organizations have responded to the need to protect children from arbitrary and forced psychiatric labeling and drugging, and to monitor the prescription rate of stimulants and other psychiatric drugs for children.

In 2001, two precedent-setting laws were passed in Connecticut and Minnesota that prevent school personnel from coercing or recommending that parents drug their children, especially as a requisite for remaining in class. Laws have also been necessary to protect parents against criminal charges being threatened or laid if they refuse to put their child on a mind-altering psychiatric drug.

1999: The Colorado State Board of Education resolution stated, "*There are documented incidents of highly negative consequences in which psychiatric prescription drugs have been utilized for what are essentially problems of discipline which may be related to lack of academic success; and be it resolved that the State Board of Education encourage school personnel to use proven academic and/or classroom management solutions to resolve behavior, attention, and learning difficulties....*"

2000: The Texas State Board of Education Resolution recommended, "*that programs such as tutoring, vision testing, phonics, nutritional guidance, medical examinations, allergy testing, standard disciplinary procedures, and other remedies known to be effective and harmless, be recommended to parents as their options....*"

2001: Four laws were passed in the states of Connecticut, Minnesota, North Carolina and Utah, and the Hawaii legislature passed a Resolution. The Connecticut law prohibited school personnel from recommending the use of psychotropic drugs for any child.

2002: Illinois and Virginia passed laws with similar protections provided in Connecticut's law. Illinois' law required school boards to adopt and implement policy prohibiting disciplinary action being taken against parents or guardians for refusing to administer, or consenting to administer, a psychotropic or stimulant drug. The law in Virginia directed the Board of Education to develop and implement policies prohibiting school personnel from recommending the use of psychotropic drugs for any student. The National Foundation of Women Legislators (NFWL) passed a resolution calling on the federal government to pass regulations or laws in relation to schools receiving federal funds that protect children from being wrongly diagnosed and stigmatized as mentally disordered and forced onto psychotropic drugs as a requirement of their education. The American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) also proposed two pieces of model legislation, one against schools coercing parents to drug their children (or recommending drugs) and the other against invasive psychological testing and questionnaires.

2003: A federal bill was introduced—HR 1170—which states that as a condition of receiving federal funds under any program or activity administered by the U.S. Secretary of Education, each state shall develop and implement policies and procedures prohibiting school personnel from requiring a child to obtain a prescription for substances covered by

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section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) as a condition of attending school or receiving services. [Covers those psychotropic drugs which are generally subject to special provisions because of their potential for abuse and dependence. They are grouped into five "Schedules" based on their abuse potential. Schedule I means those drugs that have a high abuse potential and no accepted medical use in the United States such as heroin, LSD, and mescaline; Schedule II means those drugs with a medical use that have the highest potential for abuse or drug dependence such as Ritalin, Concerta (methylphenidate), Dexedrine, morphine and cocaine; Schedules III-V includes those drugs that have an accepted medical use and lower degrees of potential for abuse and dependence such as vicodin, vallium and over-the-counter cough medicines with codeine.] HR 1170 was passed by the House, by an overwhelming margin of 425 votes to one, on May 21, 2003. It is now with the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

An amendment was also added to House of Representatives Bill 1350, the "Improving Education Results for Children with Disabilities Act of 2003," that amends and reauthorizes the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act. The amendment reads, "PROHIBITION ON PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION," and essentially uses similar wording to that in HR 1170, but covering special education. HR 1350 passed the House on April 30 and was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions May 1, 2003.

On a state level, fifteen states introduced 24 bills and/or resolutions in 2003. These were Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia. Colorado enacted a law on June 5, 2003, requiring school boards to adopt a policy prohibiting school personnel from recommending or requiring the use of a psychotropic drug for any student.

1999:

State	Description	Introduced	Active	Passed
Colorado State Board of Education Resolution	Resolution promoting the use of academic solutions to resolve problems with behavior, attention and learning in the classroom.	10/99	PASSED	11/11/99
National Black Caucus Of State Legislators	Resolution strongly urges a national examination of the use of psychotropic drugs and their effects on children.	12/01/99	PASSED	12/03/99

2000:

State	Description	Introduced	Active	Passed
Georgia R 1079	The General Assembly of Georgia creates the Commission on Psychiatric Medication of School-Age Children, to investigate the usage and effects of psychiatric drugs on children and to provide recommendations for improved monitoring of	02/16/00	PASSED	05/01/00

	the prescription rate of these drugs.			
<u>Texas</u> State Board of Education Resolution	Resolution urging local school personnel to use proven academic and/or management solutions to resolve behavior, attention and learning difficulties such as exams, tutoring, phonics, vision testing, etc., known to be effective and harmless.	11/01/00	PASSED	11/03/00
<u>Washington</u> HB 2912	An act relating to the use of psychiatric "medication" by children in state custody, and tracking the number of children being diagnosed and placed on psychiatric "medications."	01/21/00	PASSED	03/24/00

2001:

<u>State</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Introduced</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passed</u>
<u>Connecticut</u> AB 5701	Prohibits school personnel from recommending the use of psychotropic drugs for any child. A parent or guardian refusing to administer, or consenting to administer, a psychotropic or stimulant cannot be grounds for a child to be taken into the custody of the Dept. of Child and Family Services.	01/12/01	PASSED	06/28/01
<u>Hawaii</u> SC Resolution 92	Requests the Department of Health and Department of Education jointly to research and examine non-"medication" alternatives for dealing with children who have learning and behavioral difficulties.	03/14/01	PASSED	04/12/01
<u>Minnesota</u> HB 478	Parents' refusal to give stimulant drugs to a child does not constitute educational neglect. States that a child does not have to take such drugs as a condition for re-admission to school after having been suspended. Also establishes a study and report system on the number of children in the	02/01/01	PASSED	05/01/01

	state labeled with ADD/ADHD and taking such drugs, as well recording what pressures families have experienced when placing their child on these drugs.			
North Carolina SB 542	Calls for the establishment of a statewide database on the administration of psychotropic drugs to children who receive state services.	03/19/01	PASSED	05/25/01
Utah HB 170	Amends the definition of "substantiated child abuse" to exclude failure to administer psychiatric drugs or course of treatment if the parent has not been told of the opportunity to obtain a physical exam; authorizes Division of Child and Family Services to report an individual who is <u>not</u> a licensed health care provider to the appropriate licensing authority for making medical recommendations regarding administration of psychiatric drugs to children.	01/26/01	PASSED	03/15/01

2002:

State	Description	Introduced	Active	Passed
Illinois SB 1718	Requires school board to adopt and implement policy prohibiting disciplinary action that is based totally or in part on the refusal of a student's parent or guardian to administer or consent to administer a psychotropic or stimulant drug.	01/10/02	PASSED	07/16/02
Virginia HB 90	Board of Education to develop and implement policies prohibiting school personnel from recommending the use of psychotropic drugs for any student. Student cannot be evaluated by a medical practitioner	01/31/02	PASSED	04/01/02

	unless with the written consent of the student's parents.			
National Foundation of Women Legislators (NFWL) Resolution	National Foundation of Women Legislators (NFWL) urges federal government to pass regulations or laws in relation to schools receiving federal funds that protect children from being wrongly diagnosed and stigmatized as mentally disordered, and forced onto psychotropic drugs as a requisite for their education.	11/23/02	PASSED	11/23/02
Texas HB 320	Refusal to administer or consent to administration of psychotropic drugs or any other psychiatric or psychological treatment to a child does not by itself constitute neglect.	12/20/02	INTRODUCED 12/20/02	

2003:

State	Description	Introduced	Active	Passed
Federal HR 1170	As a condition of receiving funds under any program or activity administered by the Secretary of Education, each State shall develop and implement policies and procedures prohibiting school personnel from requiring a child to obtain a prescription for substances covered by section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) as a condition of attending school or receiving services.	3/11/03	Passed the House 5/21/03 Received in the Senate and referred to Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions 5/22/03	
Federal Amendment to HR 1350	Amendment added to federal bill H.R. 1350 reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act: "State educational agency develops and implements policies and procedures prohibiting school personnel from requiring a child to	4/10/03	Passed the House 4/30/03. Received in the Senate and referred to Committee on Health,	

	obtain a prescription for substances covered by section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) as a condition of attending school or receiving services."		Education, Labor and Pensions 5/01/03	
Alaska SB 5	Prohibits school personnel from recommending or requiring a child take a psychotropic drug as a requisite for attending public school. Also prohibits filing a report to authorities of suspected child abuse or neglect based solely on the parent's/guardian's refusal to consent to the administration of a psychotropic drug or psychiatric, psychological, or behavioral treatment of child. And prohibits a court from making ruling of neglect or abuse against parent solely based on the same allegation.	01/10/03	Referred to Health Education and Social Services Committee and Finance Committee 1/21/03	
California AB 1424	Refusal of a parent or guardian to administer, or consent to administration of any medication or medical treatment for child does not constitute, in and of itself, a basis for child being removed from physical custody of parent or guardian.	2/21/03	Referred to Health committee 4/07/03	
Colorado HB 1172	Requires each school board to adopt a policy prohibiting school personnel from recommending or requiring the use of psychotropic drug by any student.	1/15/03	PASSED	06/05/03
Hawaii HB 272	Prohibits the Department of Health personnel from requiring, suggesting, or implying that a student take psychiatric drugs as a requisite to attending school.	1/17/03	Passed First Reading 1/21/03	
	Replicates House Bill 274 for the Senate, requiring the Dept. of			

<p>Hawaii SB 981</p>	<p>Health, assisted by the Dept. of Ed., to report annually for 5 years on number of children in schools diagnosed with ADD or ADHD; number of those children who receive special education; how many of those are prescribed and using psychiatric drugs.</p>	<p>1/21/03</p>	<p>Passed First Reading 1/21/03</p>	
<p>Hawaii HB 275</p>	<p>Requires the Dept. of Health and the Dept. of Education to re-examine the legitimacy of the diagnoses of ADHD and ADD in their assessment of children under the category of attention problems and hyperactivity.</p>	<p>1/17/03</p>	<p>Passed First Reading 1/21/03</p>	
<p>Hawaii SB 982</p>	<p>Replicates House Bill 275 for the Senate: Requires the Dept. of Health and the Dept. of Education to re-examine the legitimacy of diagnoses of ADHD and ADD in their assessment of children under the category of attention problems and hyperactivity.</p>	<p>1/21/03</p>	<p>Passed First Reading 1/21/03</p>	
<p>Indiana HB 1974</p>	<p>Prohibits teachers from attempting to influence a parent or guardian to obtain psychotropic drugs for students, and forbids a student from being forced to take a psychotropic drug as a requisite for readmission after suspension for behavioral problems.</p>	<p>1/23/03</p>	<p>To House Committee on Education 1/23/03. Still in House Committee on Education. Rep. Reske added as coauthor 2/18/03</p>	
<p>Kentucky HJR 67</p>	<p>House Joint Resolution that says, because of the concern about psychotropic drug effects and the increase of prescriptions for such drugs to children, the Kentucky Department of Education is requested to provide education and training to school personnel regarding the use of psychotropic drugs; it urges the Cabinet for Families and Children to adopt policy to ensure that a parent's refusal to place a child</p>	<p>1/10/03</p>	<p>Posted in Health & Welfare Committee 2/18/03</p>	

	on psychotropic drugs shall not in and of itself constitute grounds for abuse or neglect.			
Massachusetts SB 674	Prior to practitioners prescribing psychotropic drugs to a minor, they must have the parent or guardian read, or be told verbally if incapable of understanding written information, full information on the psychotropic drug(s) being prescribed from the <i>Physician's Desk Reference Family Guide to Prescription Drugs</i> and obtain written attestation that the information, including drug side effects, is understood. Written attest to be kept on file as part of child's record.	1/01/2003	To Committee on Health Care 01/01/03	
Massachusetts SB 811	A parent's or legal guardian's refusal to medicate their child with psychotropic drug(s) or refusing to have him/her receive mental health counseling shall not be considered neglect.	1/01/03	To Joint Committee on Human Services and Elderly Affairs and filed as Senate Docket 703 1/01/03	
Massachusetts SB 2227	Power of the school committee (the governing board of a town's public school system to carry out the educational policies of the state), any teacher, counselor or other agent of school committee shall not include the right to require a student be placed on a psychotropic drug to attend or remain in school, or the right to recommend or suggest the use of a psychotropic drug for any child.	1/01/03	To Committee on Education, Arts and Humanities 1/01/03	
Michigan HB 4024	Creates a psychotropic drug use advisory council to investigate, compile a report, and recommend policies pertaining to psychotropic drug use among children.	1/28/03	To Committee on Family and Children Services 1/28/03	
	Prohibits teachers from making a psychological		Passed through	

<p>Michigan HB 4025</p>	<p>or medical diagnosis of a behavioral condition or disorder in a child or recommending a child having to take a prescribed psychotropic drug.</p>	<p>1/28/03</p>	<p>the House 5/08/03 and referred to Senate Committee on Education 5/13/03</p>	
<p>New Hampshire HB 551</p>	<p>Refusal of a parent or other guardian to administer or consent to the administration of any psychotropic drug to a child shall not, in and of itself, constitute grounds to take the child into custody, or for the court to order that such child be taken into custody.</p>	<p>1/09/03</p>	<p>To Children and Family Law Committee 1/09/03</p>	
<p>New York AB 2955</p>	<p>Enacts a "parent and pupil rights act" whereby all instructional material used in connection with any "psychiatric or psychological research or experimentation program or project," in elementary or secondary school, shall be available for inspection by parents or guardians; also prohibits such programs or projects having the purpose of revealing political affiliations, religious beliefs and practices, sex behavior and attitudes, and other listed privileged information.</p>	<p>2/03/03</p>	<p>Referred to Education Committee 2/03/03</p>	
<p>New York AB 3563</p>	<p>Act amends education law to prohibit all school personnel and school districts from suggesting or recommending use of psychotropic drugs for any child. Any personnel or school district found guilty of the above "may be charged with the crime of professional misconduct...which relates to the practice of medicine without a license." Refusal of a parent or guardian to administer or agree to the administration of a psychotropic drug to a child shall not, in and of itself, constitute grounds for an investigation or</p>	<p>2/06/03</p>	<p>To Education Committee 2/06/03</p>	

	removal of the child by Child Protective Services.			
North Carolina HB 943	Prohibits school personnel from recommending or requiring use of psychotropic drugs or central nervous system stimulants for any child. Each local board of education shall adopt and implement rules and policies on these issues.	4/08/03	Through the House 4/30/03. Referred to Senate Committee on Health and Human Resources 5/01/03	
Oregon SB 456	A kindergarten through grade 12 public school administrator, teacher, counselor or nurse may not recommend student seek a prescription for a medication that is prescribed with the intent of affecting or altering the thought processes, mood or behavior of the student.	2/17/03	Passed through Senate to House 5/23/03	
Texas HB 1070	Parent's refusal to provide written consent for an employee of a school district to conduct a psychological exam, test, treatment or to permit a school employee to administer a psychotropic drug does not constitute neglect or abuse of a child. Any employee of a school district who uses or threatens to use a parent's refusal as the basis for making a report concerning abuse or neglect may be subject to a Class A misdemeanor charge and a parent may bring a civil court action against the school employee.	2/24/03	To Public Education Committee 2/24/03	
Texas HB 1406	School district employee may not recommend student use a psychotropic drug or have a psychiatric evaluation, or use refusal by a parent to consent to administration of a psychotropic drug or psychiatric evaluation for a student as grounds	2/27/03	Through both the House and Senate and sent to the Governor 6/03/03	