

Physician Grassroots Advocacy

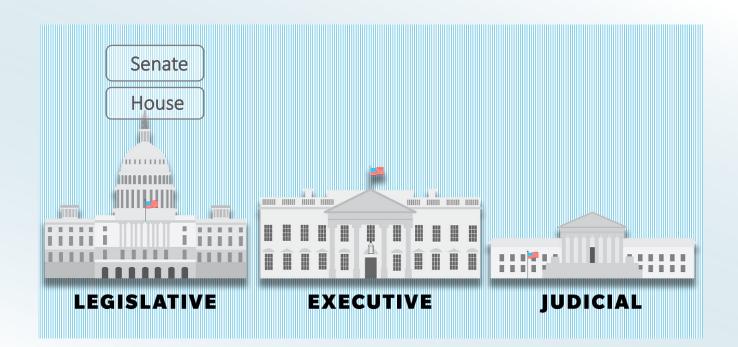
Massachusetts State Legislative & Regulatory Overview, 2023-24



Massachusetts State Government 101



Three Branches of Government





The Massachusetts Legislature



Structure of the Legislature

Senate

Upper House 40 Senators

Senate Leadership:

Senate President: Karen Spilka (D- Ashland)

Majority Leader: Cynthia Stone Creem (D-

Newton)

Senate Ways & Means Chair: Michael R.

Rodrigues (D-Somerset)

Minority Leader: Bruce Tarr (R- Gloucester)

House of Representatives

Lower House 160 Representatives

House Leadership:

Speaker: Ronald Mariano (D-Quincy)

Majority Leader: Mike Moran (D- Boston)

House Ways & Means Chair: Aaron Michlewitz (D-

Boston)

Minority Leader: Brad Jones (R-North Reading)

MA Legislative Cycle

Length of session: 2 Years

Elections take place in November of even-numbered years

Important Dates (2023-2024 Session)

- January 4, 2023 Formal session began
- January 20, 2023 Deadline to file bills
- November 15, 2023 Last day of formal session year 1
- February 7, 2024 Deadline to move bills out of first committee (Joint Rule 10)
- July 31, 2024 Last day of formal session year 2

GET TO KNOW YOUR LEGISLATORS

FIND YOUR LEGISLATOR:

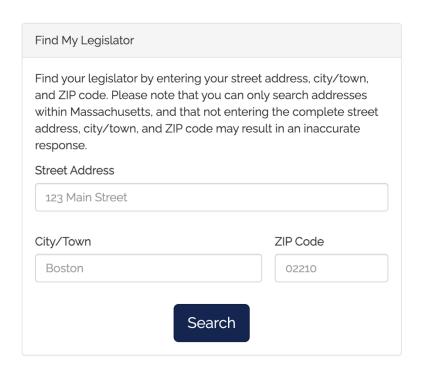
Knowing who represents you in the Legislature is an important first step in becoming an effective Physician Advocate.

Identify your State Representative and State Senator here:

https://malegislature.gov/Search/FindMyLegislator

Info you can find:

- Contact info
- Bills sponsored & cosponsored
- Committee appointments
- District information
- Biographical info



Committees

<u>2 Types:</u> Standing Committees (members of only one branch) and Joint Committees (members of both branches)

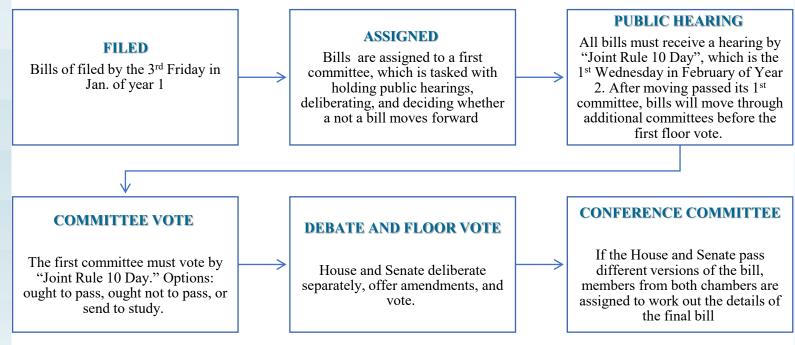
Committees are assigned members at the beginning of each session by the Speaker and Senate President. This is an important step in the legislative session because it allows us as advocates to better understand who holds positions of power on Beacon Hill.

Some committees tasked with MMS priority bills:

- Joint Committee on Health Care Financing
- Joint Committee on Public Health
- Joint Committee on Financial Services
- Joint Committee on Mental Health, Substance Use and Recovery

How a Bill Becomes Law





How a Bill Becomes Law



House and Senate vote on the version of the bill produced by the Conference Committee. If it passes, it goes to the Governor's desk.

GOVERNOR'S DESK

The Governor has 10 days to sign the bill, veto the bill, or send the bill back to the legislature with amendments.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Governor Signs: The bill is now law.

Governor Vetos: For a bill to become law, you must have enough votes to override the

veto $(2/3^{rd} \text{ majority})$.

Governor Amends: House or Senate accept or reject amendments and send the bill

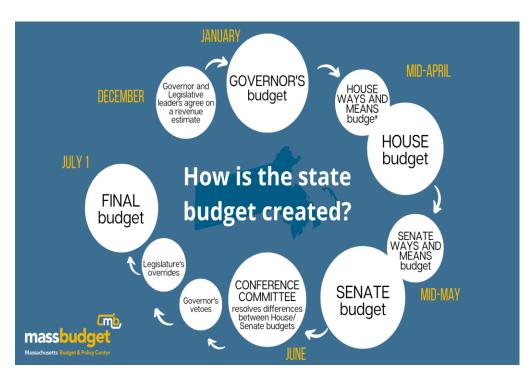
back to the Governor's desk.

Governor Inaction: If no action is taken in 10 days, the bill becomes law.

STATE BUDGET BASICS

BUDGET ADVOCACY

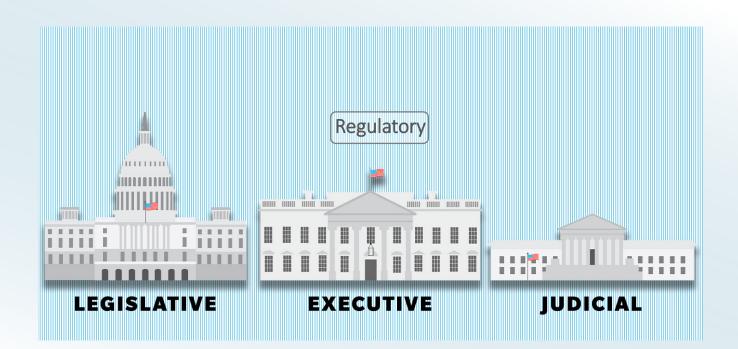
- The state budget is single largest piece of legislation passed each year. The budget allocates funding on a wide variety of programs, services, and initiatives and often includes policy initiatives as "outside sections".
- The budget process begins in January with the Governor's budget proposal and concludes on July 1 when the House and Senate craft a "final budget."
- Each stage of the budget process is an opportunity to engage in advocacy on public health/health care spending and policy.
- The MMS submits letters outlining our budget priorities to the Governor, House, and Senate each year.



Learn more about the state budget process here.



Three Branches of Government





The Massachusetts Executive



Executive Term & Function

Length of Term: 4 Years

Elections take place in November of every other even-numbered year (2022, 2026)

Executive Powers

Enforcement – The Administration and its various agencies implement and enforce the laws passed by the legislature.

Budget – Governor must propose a budget for the next fiscal year within 3 weeks after the Legislature convenes, which generally translates into the *4th Wednesday of January*.

Veto – Once a bill has reached his or her desk, the governor has 10 days to sign the bill or veto it.

Executive Offices, Constitutionals & Independents

All Three are Considered Part of the Executive Branch

Executive Offices

Governor exercises direct oversight and control.

Governor appoints:

- Secretaries of the executive offices,
- heads of departments
- Heads of agencies.

Constitutional Offices

Elected independently by the voters and are not subject to the Governor's oversight.

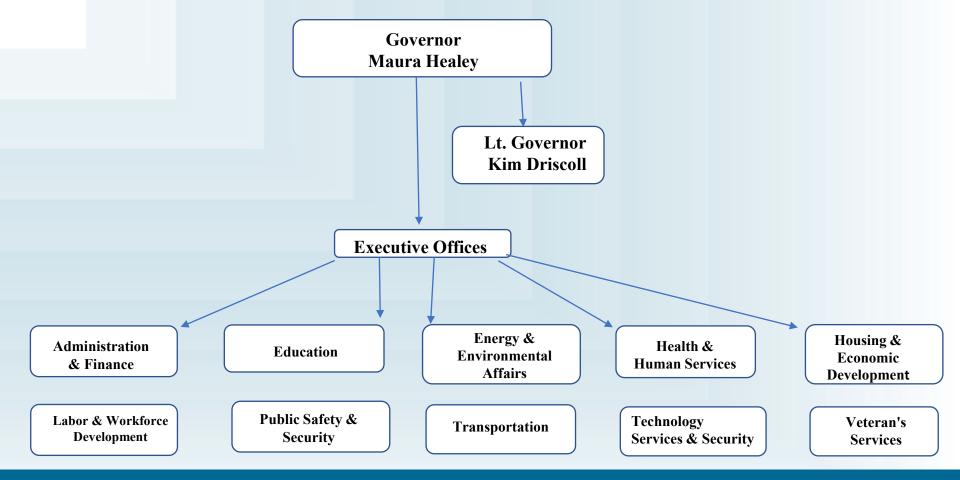
Examples:

- Attorney General
- Secretary of State
- Treasurer

Independent Agencies & Authorities

Created by the legislature and placed outside the direct oversight and control of the Governor.

Often overseen by a board, where Governor may have power to appoint some members.



GET TO KNOW YOUR HEALTH AGENCIES

Executive Office of Health & Human Services Secretary Kate Walsh

- Department of Public Health
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Developmental Services
- Governor's Commission on Mental Retardation
- Massachusetts Commission for the Blind
- Massachusetts Commission for Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission
- Office of Medicaid (MassHealth)
- Office of Elder Affairs
 - Division of Medical Assistance Long Term Care Services
 - Prescription Advantage Program

Executive Office of Veteran's Services Secretary Jon Santiago

- Department of Veteran's Services
- Chelsea & Holyoke Soldiers Homes

Department of Public Health

Commissioner Dr. Robert Goldstein

(Under Executive Office of Health & Human Services)

- Board of Registration in Medicine
- Bureau of Community Health and Prevention
- Bureau of Environmental Health
- Bureau of Family Health & Nutrition
- Bureau of Health Care Safety & Quality
- Bureau of Health Professions Licensure
- Bureau of Public Health Hospitals
- Bureau of Infectious Disease & Laboratory Sciences
- Bureau of Substance Addiction Services

- Office of Data Management & Outcomes Assessment
- Office of Health Equity
- Office of Local and Regional Health
- Office of Population Health
- Office of Preparedness and Emergency Management
- Office of Problem Gambling Services
- Privacy and Data Compliance Office
- Public Health Council
- Purchase of Service Office
- Registry of Vital Records and Statistics

Health Policy Commission (HPC)

Executive Director David Seltz

Independent Agency

Mission: to advance a more transparent, accountable, and equitable health care system through its independent policy leadership and innovative investment programs.

Key Activities

- Set annual health care cost growth benchmark
- Study & report on specific areas (e.g. telehealth)
- Monitoring provider and payer performance relative to the health care cost growth benchmark;
- Analyzing the impact of health care market transactions on cost, quality, and access;

MMS Key Points of Contact

Dr. Ronald Dunlap – MMS representative on HPC Advisory Council

Center for Health Information & Analysis (CHIA)

Executive Director Lauren Peters

Independent Agency

Mission: be the agency of record for Massachusetts health care information, to responsibly steward sensitive and confidential data, and to objectively report reliable and meaningful information about the quality, affordability, utilization, access, and outcomes of the Massachusetts health care system.

Key Activities

- Annual Report on the Performance of the Massachusetts Health Care System (informs HPC's cost growth benchmark).
- Targeted reports on specific issues
- Annual workforce survey being developed with input from MMS

What are Regulations?

• Regulations set forth standards for public health and safety, licensing of professionals, consumer and environmental protection, and more.

• Regulations have the force and effect of law-like statutes.

• They are created and enforced by executive branch agencies, which are given the rulemaking authority by the legislature.

The Rulemaking Process

Agency notifies the public of Agency drafts a proposed rule Legislature passes a law the proposed rule. requiring an agency to promulgate rules to enforce it. Holds a public hearing or public comment period to receive feedback and input from stakeholders. Agency reviews testimony & Agency files the rule with the Agency finalizes the rule. public comments and considers Secretary of State's office. whether to amend the proposed Secretary publishes the rule in rule the Massachusetts Register and it becomes part of the Code of Massachusetts Regulations (CMR).

Any Questions?

Contact: <u>advocacy@mms.org</u>