

exception I mentioned, Senator Chambers, and that was that if they are, in fact, being incarcerated as incompetent to stand trial and under long-term psychiatric care, no, it would not cover that responsibility.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Who covers that now?

SENATOR LYNCH: Right now that is covered in a number of ways, I think generally by the state...(interruption)

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And under your bill, oh, excuse me.

SENATOR LYNCH: ...at the present time. Pardon? That's covered by the county now? Oh, guess that would continue to be covered by the county.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, but the coverage would still be there.

SENATOR LYNCH: Yes.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, now when we get to the part about the inmate who may have insurance or some other means of paying for medical requirements, is that currently the law now?

SENATOR LYNCH: Well, it's...yeah. Presently, there is only one county that really has a care program and that is in Douglas County. The others do the best they can. Yeah, generally if you're...if they are a prisoner and they have other means of providing a cost for their health care, the counties don't pay for that now.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And how do they determine means, because I've had problems brought to me and sometimes I've been able to work them out where the county would say, and in some cases a city, we're simply not going to pay for the treatment of this inmate, it's not our responsibility when really it is, so if they can tell an inmate, we don't have to cover this, I don't want that to be encouraged by what your amendment is attempting to do. Let me ask the question a different way. Let's say that the inmate has been incarcerated for a month and develops an illness associated with being locked up, then why should the inmate pay for something that may be attendant on his or her being locked up?

SENATOR LYNCH: They wouldn't have to as long as they meet the