

on the thresholds, instead of going from 400,000 to \$1 million on major medical, we drop it down to 900,000. We go from zero on new services, a substantial change in services, to \$750,000, instead of the 900,000 which is now in the bill. So it is a slight adjustment to lower the thresholds a little bit, and at this point, I will take any little bit I can, so I'd ask your support for the amendment.

SPEAKER BARRETT: Discussion on the amendment, Senator Schellpeper? Thank you. Senator Warner, any discussion on the amendment?

SENATOR WARNER: I am sorry I got diverted a second. If someone could tell me how the index works?

SPEAKER BARRETT: Senator Warner, pardon me, Senator Wesely.

SENATOR WARNER: What is it indexed against?

SENATOR WESELY: Okay, I can try and answer that. Senator Warner, right now, when we last, I was going to say a word I shouldn't have said, changed the law on CON, we did put a CPI, Department of Commerce Composite Construction Cost Index is what is utilized, that is the reference. And so you have a base, and then every year it is adjusted based on that index I just mentioned. So that if, for instance, this amendment is adopted and we go to 750,000 for new services. You would look at that index and then you would make an adjustment every year from now on. For instance, the capital expenditure was at 500,000, if I recall, back about six or seven years ago when it was first adopted. Now it is 577,000. So it slowly adjusts upwards based on the CPI or whatever this index is, Composite Construction Cost Index. We now do that for capital, the capital one that we have, and this would now have the same thing for the new services and the major medical.

SENATOR WARNER: And the items again what the index...

SENATOR WESELY: What is in the index, you mean?

SENATOR WARNER: No, the kinds of costs that are being measured again use...

SENATOR WESELY: Oh.