The third week of the 2020 South Dakota Legislative Session began on Tuesday and ended on Friday. This week, 196 bills were introduced – 72 senate bills and 124 house bills. The total number of bills introduced to date is 365. Last year at the end of the third week of session only 310 bills had been introduced.

Next Friday, February 7, is the deadline for introduction of bills and resolutions. The last day for bills to pass the house of origin is February 27.

Below are bills that may be of special interest to SDAPTA.

**Bill No.**  
**HB 1048**

**Sponsor** Committee on Commerce and Energy at the request of the Office of the Governor

**Title** Act to revise certain requirements for certain advisory committees under the Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners, Board of Nursing, and Board of Social Work Examiners.

**Status** Introduced in House; referred to Commerce Committee

**Summary** This bill requires the physical therapy advisory committee of the Board of Medical & Osteopathic Examiners to comply with the open meeting laws.

**Bill No.**  
**HB 1136**

**Sponsor** Representative St. John

**Title** An Act to provide for the licensure and regulation of practitioners of acupuncture and Oriental medicine and to establish the acupuncture regulation fund.

**Status** Introduced in House; referred to Health & Human Services Committee

**Summary** This bill establishes a 5-member board to license and regulate acupuncture and Oriental medical practice, which is defined as comprehensive system of health care using traditional and modern Oriental medical theory and its unique methods of diagnosis and treatment. The treatment techniques of acupuncture practice include the insertion of acupuncture needles through the skin and the use of other biophysical methods of acupuncture point stimulation, including the use of heat or cold, Asian bodywork therapy techniques, Oriental medicine, electrical stimulation, Oriental dietary and lifestyle therapies, breathing techniques, and exercise based on Oriental
medicine principles. The bill provides an exemption for doctors and chiropractors.

Bill No. **HB 1137**  
**Sponsor** Representative Pischke  
**Title** An Act to require the provision of medical billing information and a settlement offer for unpaid medical bills.  
**Status** Introduced in House; referred to Health & Human Services Committee  
**Summary** This bill provides that before a health care provider initiates legal action against a patient for unpaid medical bills, the health care provider must submit to the patient a written offer of settlement in an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty percent of the Medicare fee schedule for the services rendered, as developed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The offer must remain open for a period of seven sixty days.

Bill No. **SB 60**  
**Sponsor** Senator Duhamel  
**Title** An Act to adopt the Physical Therapist Licensure Compact.  
**Status** Introduced in Senate; referred to Health & Human Services Committee  
**Summary** This bill provides for the adoption of the Physical Therapist Licensure Compact.

Bill No. **SB 99**  
**Sponsor** Senator Monroe  
**Title** An Act to prohibit certain persons from practicing acupuncture.  
**Status** Introduced in Senate; referred to Health & Human Services Committee  
**Summary** This bill prohibits any person other than a doctors or chiropractor from engaging in the practice of acupuncture. The practice of acupuncture is defined as the stimulation of a certain point or points on or near the surface of the body by the insertion of needles to prevent or modify the perception of pain or to normalize physiological functions for the treatment of certain diseases or dysfunctions of the body based upon oriental medical diagnosis, and includes the technique of electroacupuncture. The practice of acupuncture does not include the performance of dry needling by a physical therapist in accordance with § 36-10-52.