Schools fear Engler bid to weaken board

BY TIM RICHARD STAFF WRITER

ANALYSIS

The public school lobby is nervously awniting Gov. John Engler's threntened executive order 'to clarify the role' of the state Board of Education.

They fear Engler will try to weaken public education by mauling the elected state board. Engler has given them reasons to be nervous.

First, Engler enjoys carrying out the mandate of the 1963 Michigan Constitution which says, 'The head of each principal department shall be a single executive unless otherwise provided in this constitution...' The governor already has made a host of enemies by reducing the roles of citizen commissions in the Department of Natural Resources.

"Some governors have let their activity lie fallow," Engler

"Some governors have let their authority lie fallow," Engler

said.
Second, Engler visited the Dec.
12 meeting of the state Board of
Education to say he would discuss his changes with the board
before they are implemented,
but not before he issues it. No

advance consultation for him.

Third, Engler's timing raised suspicion – a month after the election in which two Republican state board incumbents were defeated. For the past two years, the GOP had a 6-2 majority.

"The governor was perfectly happy with the state board until this November's election produced a 4-4 split between Democrats and Republicans, said state Rep. James Agee, D. Muskegon, a former school superintendent and once a finalisis to become superintendent of public instruction. The votres of Michigan sent a clear message that they wanted the board to move toward the center, and away from far right conservatism."

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On paper, there will be a 4-4 party split in 1997-8. In actuality, the split is five friends of public schools and three friends of private and charter schools. Republican Dorothy Beardmore, with experience on Rochester and Oakland school boards, wasn't afraid to cross swords with board President Clark Durant, a private school operator. private school operator.

There are limits

■ "The governor was perfectly happy with the State Board until this November's election produced a 4-4 spilt between Democrats and Republi-cans. The voters of Michigan sent a clear message that they wanted the board to move toward the center, and away from far right conser-

James Agee

change? He can't change the Michigan Constitution (Art. VIII sec. 3), which gives the state board:

"Leadership and general supervision over all public education, including adult education and instructional programs in state institutions," but not higher education.

"General planning and coordinating" power for all public education, including higher education.

"A duty to "advise the legislature as to the financial requirements,"

"Power to "appoint a superintendent of public instruction and set his term of office.
The constitution says the superintendent "shall be the principal executive officer of a

state department of education" charged with carrying out state board policies. The superintendent also chairs the board, but without a vote.

Since 1966, the state board has operated under an executive order issued by Republican moderate William G. Milliken, lieutenant and acting governor when George Romney was out of the state. At that time, the constitution abolished the superintendent of public instruction as an elective office.

Milliken's order created the Department of Education, set up the state board as head of the department, made the superintendent the "principal executive officer" and made paper transfers of power. That was all.

What could Engler change, 31 years later, through a new exec-

what took digited things, 37 years later, through a new executive order? "I respect the constitutional role of the board on which I serve, "said Engler, the first governor to actually visit a state board meeting in many years, even though the governor is an exofficio member.

"I respect the constitutional role of the governor," he continued. "I want to delineate the role of the board and the department.

I want to get managers managing and decision makers deciding."

to transfer their property from one school district to another. A Department of Education hear-ing officer acts as a judge, listens to the families and school offi-cials, and writes a report with a recommendation to the state

Nine times out of 10 or more, the board rubber-stamps the rec-ommendation. Engler could hand this function to the super-

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In fact, the state board does have lengthy agendas — usually four, single-spaced pages. Its meetings run all day and often start one ovening and run through the entire next day.

Half of the agenda material is acceptance and awarding of federal grant money and routine reports. The board deals with these without discussion—called the "consent agenda" — and approves them in a single motion.

Engler could hand the consent agenda items over to the superintendent.

The board also rules on requests from rural homeowners

Jamian pleased with health bills as he leaves House

BY TIM RICHARD STAFF WRITER

A compromise package of health insurance bills provided a positive note? for state Rep. John Jamian as he closed five years in the Michigan Legislature.

"I left tonight knowing that we restored the people's rights regarding health care and insurance providers," said Jamian, Reliconfield Township, as the lame-duck Legislature shut down. Jamian, 42, didn't seek re-election.

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The Health Insurance Associa-tion of America (HIAA), at blister-ing odds with Jamian for months over the package, praised Senate efforts to reach a compromise that

ettorts to reach a compromise that wouldn't drive up individual health insurance contract price. According to HIAA, the bill now avoids the significant rate hikes the House-passed legislation may

the House-passed legislation may have caused.

Democratic Reps. Sharon Gire of Macomb County and Laura Baird of Okemos called "this bipartisan and historic legislation a win-win situation." Senate majority leader Dick Posthumus, R-Alto, praised it as pro-consumer legislation.

The House on Dec. 11 con-

Ingustation.

The House on Dec. 11 concurred in Senate amendments to the five bills by overwhelming votes ranging from 101-0 to 96-5.

Voting no most often was Rep. David Gubow, D-Huntington Woods.

yoogs. Jamian's first goal was to require insurers to cover "preex-isting conditions" of an individual under a group policy. "Preexisting conditions" include such ailments

under a group policy. "Prexisting conditions" include such ailments as diabetes, hypertension and heart problems.

His second goal was to allow insurers to exclude an individual buyer from coverage of a preexisting condition for six months.

Critics of health insurers, such as Sen. John Schwarz, R-Battle Creek, accused them of "cherry picking" good risks on which they could make money.

Small business critics of the bills and uninsured people often demanded coverage the day before they were due for an organ transplant.

Jamian and the package, as passed, still calls for full disclosure of information by insurance companies" in plaint English" and permits denial of coverage for precisiting conditions only in limited instances.

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existing conditions only in limited instances.

"The main focus of the legislation is intact," said Jamian, chair of the House Health Policy Committee. "Patients now will have everything they need to make informed decisions about which insurance plans are best for them

and their families."

The Michigan Health and Hospital Association gave this outline of the package:

• HB 5572 permits third-party

insurers with group policies of more than 50 members to deny coverage for persons with preexisting conditions for six months if the person had been diagnosed or treated in the previous six

treated in the previous six months.

For individual or small group (2-50 members), coverage could be denied for 12 months if treatment for the condition had been received six months before assuming the policy.

HB 5671 and 5673 prohibit the Blues and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) from excluding coverage for precisiting conditions for persons covered under group policies, but they allow a six-month exclusion for non-group policies if treatment was received six months yellow as ix-month exclusion for non-group policies if treatment was received six months prior to corrollment.

was received six months prior to enrollment.

Health insurers said they have long practiced "guaranteed renewability" of health policies, "and this provision will put that practice into law."

Insurers said the bills "shorten the time insurers can look back in determining preexisting condi-tions that can be excluded from



coverage
as well
as the
time
time
tonditions
can be
excluded
after a
policy is

Rep. John Jamian



ers predicted the limit on exclud-ing preexisting conditions "may have been caused by the original require some insurers to raise House bills. ing preexisting conditions "may require some insurers to raise retar "but the simils.





