WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2022 REGULAR SESSION

Committee Substitute

for

House Bill 2798

BY DELEGATES BOGGS, HANSHAW (MR. SPEAKER),

HORNBUCKLE, ROHRBACH, ROWAN, ZUKOFF, SYPOLT,

PAYNTER, WALKER, J. KELLY AND HAYNES

[Originating in the Committee on Health and Human

Resources; reported February 15, 2022]

A BILL to amend and reenact §16-22-3 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931 as amended, relating
 to requiring the Bureau for Public Health to test for mucopolysaccharidosis type 1 (MPS1).
 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 22. DETECTION AND CONTROL OF PHENYLKETONURIA, GALACTOSEMIA, HYPOTHYROIDISM, AND CERTAIN OTHER DISEASES IN NEWBORN CHILDREN.

§16-22-3. Tests for diseases specified by the state Public Health Commissioner; reports; assistance to afflicted children; Public Health Commissioner to propose rules.

1 (a) The hospital or birthing center in which an infant is born, the parents or legal guardians. 2 the physician attending a newborn child, or any person attending a newborn child not under the 3 care of a physician shall require and ensure that each such child be tested for phenylketonuria. 4 galactosemia, hypothyroidism, sickle cell anemia and certain other diseases specified by the 5 Bureau for Public Health. The Bureau for Public Health shall also require testing for congenital 6 adrenal hyperplasia, cystic fibrosis and biotinidase deficiency. No later than July 1, 2008 The 7 Bureau for Public Health shall also require testing for isovaleric acidemia, glutaric acidemia type 8 I, 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaric aciduria, multiple carboxylase deficiency, methylmalonic acidemia-9 mutase deficiency form, 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency, methylmalonic acidemia, 10 Cbl A and Cbl B forms, propionic acidemia, beta-ketothiolase deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA 11 dehydrogenase deficiency, very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, long-chain 12 hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, trifunctional protein deficiency, carnitine uptake 13 defeat, maple syrup urine disease, homocystinuria, citrullinemia type I, argininosuccinate 14 acidemia, tyrosinemia type I, hemoglobin S/Beta-thalassemia, sickle C disease, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, cystic fibrosis, biotinidase deficiency, mucopolysaccharidosis type I, and 15 16 hearing deficiency.

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- (b) A positive result on any test specified in §16-22-3(a), or a positive result for any other
 diseases specified by the Bureau for Public Health, shall be promptly reported to the Bureau for
 Public Health by the director of the laboratory performing such the test.
- (c) Newborn screenings shall be considered a covered benefit reimbursed to the birthing
 facilities by <u>the</u> Public Employees Insurance Agency, the state Children's Health Insurance
 Program, the Medicaid program and all health insurers whose benefit package includes
 pregnancy coverage and who are licensed under chapter 33 of this code.
- 24 (d) The Bureau for Public Health shall propose rules for legislative approval in accordance
 25 with §29A-3-1 *et seq.* These legislative rules shall include:
- 26 (1) A means for the Bureau for Public Health, in cooperation with other state agencies,

27 and with attending physicians, to provide medical, dietary and related assistance to children

28 determined to be afflicted with any disease specified in subsection (a) of this section and certain

29 other diseases specified by the Bureau for Public Health; and

- 30 (2) A means for payment for the screening provided for in this section; and
- 31 (3) Anything further considered necessary by the Bureau for Public Health to implement
- 32 the provisions of this section.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to enact Embie's Law, mandating newborn testing for mucopolysaccharidosis type 1 (MP1), a metabolic disorder, which although not curable, can be treated if diagnosed in young infants.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.