

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF MEETINGS
MARCH 21, 1973

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 a.m. Senator Lamb was in the chair.

PRESENT: Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman
Warren L. Monroe
B. Mahlon Brown
James I. Gibson
William J. Raggio
Clifton Young
Archie Pozzi

Earl Oliver, LCB Fiscal Analyst
Bob Tripp, LCB Deputy Legislative Auditor
John Dolan, Chief Deputy Fiscal Analyst LCB
Howard Barrett, Budget Director
Cy Ryan, UPI
Robert O. Dimmick, LCB Deputy Legislative Auditor

Doris Carpenter, Washoe County Welfare Division
K. Nojima, Churchill County Welfare Division
Marguerite M. Turrenil, Elko County Welfare Division
Jack Christner, Carson City Welfare Division
Russ McDonald, Washoe County Supervisor
Bill MacDonald, Humboldt County Welfare Division
John Meder, Nev. Assoc. of County Commissioners
Robert E. Bruce, Washoe County
Barbara Jones, Clark County Welfare Division
Roger Trounday, Director, Health, Rehab & Welfare Div.
John R. Duarte, Welfare Division
George E. Miller, "
D. T. Tomlinson, "
W. J. LaBodie, "
Brenda Williams, Clark County Welfare Rights Organization
Cynthia Childs, "
Ruby Duncan, "
Susie Smith, "
Eloise Russell, "
Jean Poole, "
Roxie B. Claiborne, Washoe County WRO
Hank CavalSera, W.C.L.A.S.
Maya Miller, Coalition for Welfare Alternatives
Nancy Gomes, "
Jack Anderson, "
Sister Carole Hurray, Franciscan Center Las Vegas
Jessie Scott, NAACP
Bertha Woodard, NAACP

WELFARE DIVISION & FOOD STAMPS:

Senate Finance Committee
Page Two
March 21, 1973

Mr. Jack Armstrong testified, "Our budget (see supplemental material #9) was based upon a 49/50 matching formula and since our meeting with the Budget Division we have learned that the formula is actually 50/50. We are now in agreement with the administration's budget except in three areas. (1) The early periodic screening costs are much less than what it was projected for by administration. (2) The APD caseload is inflated. (3) The administration costs were high."

The welfare division estimates the cost of food stamps at 311,000 for Clark County and \$77,000 for Washoe, for a total of \$388,000 for Washoe and Clark. Mr. Anderson stated that they were aware that the welfare division had projected a cost of \$904,000 for statewide participation in food stamps. He said, "In fact the welfare division had requested a statewide food stamp program in 1969 at which time they estimated costs at \$286,000. That is completely in line with figures we project for a statewide program. I realize that population increases and increases in number of poor, but a 330% increase in statewide program projections is out of line." They estimated it would now cost \$207,000 for a statewide program and \$181,000 for Clark and Washoe Counties.

He said that the administration costs have increased 25% next biennium in their request and that they were staffed sufficiently last session to meet the projected caseload that did not develop. Later Mr. Miller of the welfare division stated that they were not staffed last biennium for a large caseload increase.

Mr. Anderson said they were projecting a surplus in the medical categories (title 19) of \$3.5 million and Mr. Barrett was projecting a surplus of some \$2.2 million and felt that surplus should be recycled back into the program to help the poor. He said the welfare division has since last Wednesday's hearing revised its figures for early periodic screening, and the costs now are \$35 per child rather than \$129 per child. On page 298 the costs for early periodic screening were projected at \$5.5 million and they are now projected at \$1.8 million. "One would therefore realistically expect that when the costs came down that the money could be used in other areas." Mr. Barrett said, "We have revised this several times since the budget was prepared. We continually are getting different information and projections. We now feel that because of federalization of old age assistance this will increase the number of recipients in that category and we will be required to provide medical costs for them." (They would also have to provide funds for rest homes.)

Mr. Anderson said that the budget in this medical category only changed by \$11 after OAA and early periodic screening

Senate Finance Committee
March 21, 1973
Page Three

were revised and said, "Is it just mere happenstance, or was there design and manipulation?"

Mr. Anderson said he and Mr. Dimmick of the legislative council bureau called Mr. Jerry Hawes of HEW research and statistics, social services division, and that he had said that the projection of 29,000 recipients for the early screening program was without justification (this was the welfare division's projection, and that the 20,000 projection which he had submitted was more realistic, according to Mr. Hawes.

He said, "We also asked Mr. Hawes about the projections for APED. Our projections were 1,000 recipients per month less than the welfare division's projections. He said that according to information HEW had he verified our projection and said it was realistic and could be substantiated. The welfare division's projection has increased instead of decreased. It is up some 5,000 recipient months in the first year of the biennium."

Mr. Miller said, "Social Security estimates 8,300 new OAA recipients, which we feel is high. We met with Mr. Weinberger and many of these things they don't know. With regard to the numbers in APED there is no one that can give or come up with a figure until we have experience. It can go as high as 16,000. We know for a fact there would be approximately 3,000, but no one knows for sure. You can say there is fraud cast in this light, but I don't think there is any intended by the budget or welfare divisions. Since Mr. Weinberger has taken over the staff is now leaving and they are making changes. We are going to be in limbo for another six months as far as projection information. Mr. Barrett and Mr. Duarte have been working on this and trying to revise it as it comes about."

Senator Gibson said, "I don't think we get anywhere by hurling these words around. Mr. Anderson's statement that we could get \$8 million more is not accurate, because we would have to spend \$8 million more to get \$8 million in federal funds. I think many of your statements are very good and have had influence. However, I don't think anybody has defrauded anybody. Federal authorities on the basis of estimating are the worst authorities around. They were off 100% in title 19. I don't think any of us are very good at estimating what may be. Social Security has told us that the recipients on OAA are going to double after federalization. I was present in Arizona when they told us that, and I don't believe it."

Senate Finance Committee
March 21, 1973
Page Four

Mr. Robert Dimmick, LCB deputy legislative auditor, read the attached letter.

Mr. Barrett said that with regard to the statements made by Mr. Anderson concerning the several million dollars Mr. Anderson claims will revert in the welfare budget for the last biennium, that the \$3.5 million will amount to only a \$1.2 million for the biennium or about \$600,000 a year true reversion after the bills are paid.

"The \$125 figure for early periodic screening included treatment and not just screening. We agree that it would cost \$35 for screening without the treatment. We have taken the treatment out and shown it in a different place this time," Mr. Barrett said.

"With regard to the permanently and totally disabled, the welfare rights organization states the caseload projection would be 2,350 and used a grant of \$25, but the welfare division estimates the caseload at 3,350. Mr. Anderson bases the 2,350 figure upon conversation with Mr. Hawes of HEW in San Francisco, who stated that in their experience they expected a 8% increase in every state. They have this experience in other states because all states except Nevada have participated in this program. This is the figure used in the attached letter," Mr. Dimmick said.

Mr. Barrett said the \$2,323,000 fat listed in the attached letter on page five under early periodic screening could be erased through old age assistance increases in caseload.

Mr. LaBodie said, "Early screening is going to discover children who need some kind of assistance medically. It seems that 8,718 recipient months is a realistic figure. The major costs will not be in early screening but in treatment, and that's where the money is going to go. When they screen they will find some children need glasses, etc. In Washoe County they screened 100 children and discovered that 50% needed some sort of treatment."

Mr. Tomlinson said, "On page 22 (of supplemental #9) it may seem discriminatory but it is required by federal regulation to allow non welfare recipients of food stamps two transactions per month (to purchase food stamps). We have to offer a minimum of two transactions per month. The rationale is that people who aren't on welfare may have sporadic incomes and would not be able to purchase them at one specific time."

Senate Finance Committee
March 21, 1973
Page Five

"Eligibility costs would be very simple for welfare recipients in that they are automatically eligible. However, for non-welfare recipients who have income there are an entirely different set of regulations to determine how much someone has to pay for food stamps. The greatest difference is in the disregards. We would have to certify non-welfare recipients for food stamps at least once each quarter and the transaction costs would be there. New York certifies for \$2 per case, and if you want we could do that. The man in New York who works out of the governor's office because the welfare division wouldn't clean themselves up, told me that there are payment centers in New York who don't have one eligible recipient.

"Jerry Hawes works for social services and rehabilitation services in HEW in San Francisco, and he doesn't work for Social Security or the people charged with coming up with projection figures. We don't even accept the federal government's figures on OAA. We feel the information we have in house, in state, is more valuable than federal figures.

Senator Young left the meeting at 10:20.

Russ McDonald, Washoe County Manager, said the Washoe Board unanimously endorsed the food stamp program. Senator Lamb said the old age people are going to suffer under the food stamp program (they would receive \$27 a month less). Mr. McDonald noted that that had been pointed out to the Washoe County Commissioners and that they were aware of it. He said it would save Washoe County \$80,000 by going to food stamps.

Mr. Tomlinson noted that there have been difficulties in other states with small stores selling items they should not under the food stamp program, such as tobacco and liquor. He said there was also a black market in food stamps, and misuse of stamps by college students.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture would certify which stores could participate in the food stamp program. Mr. Tomlinson stated that the USDA has given the opinion that only small stores in the smaller outlying areas in Washoe County, McDermitt, and Elko County, would be affected. To be certified stores have to have a certain volume and move certain items. Mr. McDonald said Washoe County might have difficulty in Lemmon Valley, Black Springs, Nixon, Gerlach and Wadsworth in that they have small stores.

The costs for the food stamp program would be \$311,891 for Clark County, \$76,741 for Washoe County, for a total of \$388,632 for the two counties. Clark County indicated they wanted the food stamp program.

Senate Finance Committee
March 21, 1973
Page Six

Senator Gibson moved they appropriate \$388,632 for food stamps for Clark and Washoe County. Senator Raggio seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously. Senator Young was absent.

Mr. Barrett noted that on page 73-74 of the budget the state could reduce the general fund appropriation of over \$94,000 to \$18,900 for commodity foods. This was because if Clark and Washoe Counties no longer participated in the commodity food program they would not need to finance the \$1-\$1.50 transportation charges for the program in those two counties. This amounts to a reduction of 80%, and would cover the costs for the 15 small counties.

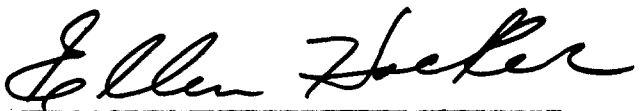
Senator Raggio moved that they reduce the appropriation to \$18,900 for both years of the biennium and approve the budget. Senator Gibson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously. Senator Young was absent.

Senator Raggio asked if they would need enabling legislation. Mr. Barrett and Senator Lamb stated that they would not, this was accomplished with a budget item.


Mrs. Jones from the Clark County Welfare Division pointed out that the food stamp program may not get underway until next July and that perhaps the counties would need transportation costs to cover the commodity foods until then. The committee decided not to give them financial relief in this.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Ellen Hocker, Secretary

APPROVED:


Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman



ARTHUR J. PALMER, Director

CLINTON E. WOOSTER, Legislative Counsel
EARL T. OLIVER, C.P.A., Fiscal Analyst
ARTHUR J. PALMER, Research Director

March 26, 1973

Senate Finance Committee
Room 231
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Gentlemen:

It appears that an error occurred in the calculations on page 5 of our March 20, 1973 letter concerning the Welfare Division budget. The calculations shown for Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment included both federal and state funds.

We are also revising our calculations for Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled to better reflect the revised caseload figures presented by the Budget Office.

The corrected summary on page 5 should read as follows:

Summary

Many combinations are possible, but our analysis indicates the best possible cost combinations of General Fund money we were able to identify in the W.R.O. Critique and the Executive Budget for a \$67 average ADC grant would be:

A \$67 average ADC grant funding No. 2 additional money required for the bi-ennium over the amount in the Executive Budget.	\$6,527,000
Add: OAA and AB money required for a 50-50 program.	<u>213,000</u>
	\$6,740,000

Subtract: Identified "fat" in the Welfare Division's Budget - Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment.	\$1,161,500	
Aid to the Permanently & Totally Disabled	813,000	
Welfare Administration	<u>175,000</u>	<u>2,149,500</u>
Additional General Fund Money Required		<u><u>\$4,590,500</u></u>

Respectfully,

EARL T. OLIVER, C.P.A.
Fiscal Analyst

By Robert O. Dimmick
Robert O. Dimmick
Deputy Legislative Auditor

ETO:ROD:mc

cc: Jack Anderson
George Miller
Howard Barrett



ARTHUR J. PALMER, Director

CLINTON E. WOOSTER, Legislative Counsel
EARL T. OLIVER, C.P.A., Fiscal Analyst
ARTHUR J. PALMER, Research Director

March 20, 1973

The Honorable Mahlon Brown
Senator
Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Senator Brown:

In response to your request of March 15, 1973, we are submitting our comments concerning the alternate welfare program which was submitted by the Welfare Rights Organization.

Their statement which was read to the Senate Finance Committee at the time they presented the Critique of Welfare Budget and Alternate Welfare Program Proposal contains three specific charges which we analyzed and will comment upon. Their points are:

1. \$5,087,662 state and \$8,569,151 federal, a total of over \$13.6 million, appropriated and authorized by the Legislature to meet the needs of the poor during the current biennium was not used.
2. The welfare budget recommended for the next biennium contains "fat" to the extent of \$5,201,963.
3. By utilizing funds previously earmarked for the poor and making realistic cost projections for each program, a \$67 average ADC grant, AFDC-U, emergency cash grants, medical assistance, dual food program, and child care funds can be added to the current welfare program for \$3,276,381 over the Governor's recommended budget.

Our comments on these three specific charges follow:

1. Under the current budgetary process in the State of Nevada, the accounts are not closed until one year after completion of the fiscal year. This means that budgets for 1971-72 will not be closed until June 30, 1973, and budgets for 1972-73 will not be closed until June 30, 1974. The State is unable to account for the amount of unclaimed program costs at this time.

The W.R.O. Critique lists General Fund surplus in the following welfare programs:

ADC	\$ 1,015,759
OAA	475,486
AB	50,000
Title XIX	<u>3,546,417</u>
	<u>\$ 5,087,662</u>

2. Our analysis related to the \$5,201,963 "fat" identified by the W.R.O. Critique covers the following four programs or budgets:

Food Stamps \$ 416,448

The two items in question are certification costs and transaction costs. The Welfare Division is basically correct on their estimates of certification costs, as the Federal Register (Sec. 271.4) requires non-public assistance recipients to be certified on the average of once every three months. The W.R.O. estimates do not include any cost estimates for rejected cases.

It should also be pointed out that the Dual Food Program proposed in the Critique would not be permitted under federal guidelines, as they require the choice between the two programs to be made at the state or county level.

Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment \$1,744,573

We agree with the W.R.O. Critique that the Executive Budget's projected costs per child for this program is over-estimated. The cost for the early screening should be projected on a \$35 per child basis rather than \$97 average in the Executive Budget for 1973-74, and \$37 per child rather than \$102 average for 1974-75.

treatment figures are included

SAMI Aid to the Permanently & Totally Disabled \$2,192,873

It appears that for 1973-74 the \$125 monthly medical cost projected by the Welfare Division was a "guess", the same as the \$75 projected by the W.R.O. There is no prior experience for the proposed new APTD's upon which to base a realistic estimate. Estimates of APTD's who might qualify for this program in the first year range from W.R.O.'s 2350 to the Welfare Division's 4021.

Welfare Administration \$ 848,069

We disagree with the W.R.O. Critique in their position that the appropriation for welfare administration for the 1973-75 biennium should be the same as for the 1971-73 biennium. This proposal fails to take into consideration merit increases and the various operating cost increases which will be required in the next two years. The current work program of \$1,854,253 raised 10% for each year of the biennium would require a General Fund appropriation of \$2,039,678 and \$2,243,646, or a total of \$4,283,324 for the biennium which is \$174,506 less than the \$4,457,830 contained in the Executive Budget.

There may be 22 positions released by federalization of adult programs. The Welfare Division is reserving these positions to handle the increased workload in the following four areas:

1. Medical Eligibility Determination
 2. ADC Extension
 3. Adult Care Facility Payments being made by the State
 4. Quarterly Eligibility Determination
3. Included in their statement is the concept of utilization of funds previously earmarked for the poor. This method of utilizing funds from prior fiscal years is not possible under current budget procedures for these programs.

The W.R.O. Critique proposes federal medical assistance funding at a 51% federal, 49% state rate. Under Section 1118 of the Social Security Act, Nevada's federal medical assistance funding would be at a 50% federal, 50% state rate. This is due to the high per capita income in Nevada.

Based upon the information contained on page 299 of the Executive Budget, we can summarize the cost of a \$67 average ADC grant as follows:

<u>Funding No. 1</u>	<u>1973-74</u>		<u>1974-75</u>	
	<u>Original Agency Request</u>	<u>50-50 Program(1)</u>	<u>Original Agency Request</u>	<u>50-50 Program(2)</u>
State	\$ 14,086,980	\$ 10,486,974	\$ 15,408,360	\$ 11,470,668
Federal	<u>6,886,968</u>	<u>10,486,974</u>	<u>7,532,976</u>	<u>11,470,668</u>
Total	<u>\$ 20,973,948</u>	<u>\$ 20,973,948</u>	<u>\$ 22,941,336</u>	<u>\$ 22,941,336</u>

(1) 313,044 Recipient Months

(2) 342,408 Recipient Months

State General Fund money needed in addition to the Governor's request to permit a \$67 grant can be summarized as follows:

	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>Total for Biennium</u>
50-50 Program	\$ 10,486,974	\$ 11,470,668	\$ 21,957,642
Executive Budget	<u>4,716,240</u>	<u>4,952,140</u>	<u>9,668,380</u>
Additional Money Required	<u>\$ 5,770,734</u>	<u>\$ 6,518,528</u>	<u>\$ 12,289,262</u>

<u>Funding No. 2</u>	<u>1973-74</u>		<u>1974-75</u>	
	<u>Number of Recipient Months</u>	<u>50-50 Program</u>	<u>Number of Recipient Months</u>	<u>50-50 Program</u>
State	235,812x33.50	\$ 7,900,000	247,607x33.50	\$ 8,295,000
Federal		<u>7,900,000</u>		<u>8,295,000</u>
Total		<u>\$ 15,800,000</u>		<u>\$ 16,590,000</u>

	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>Total for Biennium</u>
50-50 Program	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 8,295,000	\$ 16,195,000
Executive Budget	<u>4,716,000</u>	<u>4,952,000</u>	<u>9,668,000</u>
Additional Money Required	<u>\$ 3,184,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,343,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,527,000</u>

The W.R.O. Critique claims a \$67 average ADC grant and five other programs can be instituted for a cost of \$3,276,381 over the Governor's recommended budget.

Program Costs	\$ 8,364,043	
Unused 1971-73 Welfare Appropriations	<u>5,087,662</u>	
		<u>\$ 3,276,381</u>

This is not a valid figure as we have indicated in our comment on point number 1.

Summary

Many combinations are possible, but our analysis indicates the best possible cost combinations of General Fund money we were able to identify in the W.R.O. Critique and the Executive Budget for a \$67 average ADC grant would be:

A \$67 average ADC grant funding No. 2 additional money required for the bi-ennium over the amount in the Executive Budget. \$6,527,000

Add: OAA and AB money required for a 50-50 program. 213,000
\$6,740,000

Subtract: Identified "fat" in the Welfare Division's Budget - Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment. \$2,323,000

treatment figures are included

Aid to the Permanently & Totally Disabled 1,426,000

Welfare Administration 175,000 3,924,000

\$2,816,000

Respectfully,

EARL T. OLIVER, C.P.A.
Fiscal Analyst

By Robert O. Dimmick
Robert O. Dimmick
Deputy Legislative Auditor

NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION PERFORMS MAGIC

On March 13, 1973 the Senate Finance Committee received a document prepared by poor peoples groups which in essence alleged that the welfare budget as requested by the Nevada State Welfare Division (NSWD) contained gross errors in caseload projections and costs per case that resulted in budgeted "fat." Additionally, it was charged that the N.S.W.D. was accumulating a surplus while poor people were going without life-vital necessities. The immediate response by the welfare division was, a true to form,--"half truths."

The N.S.W.D. was thereupon directed by the Senate Finance Committee Chairman to prepare a response. We below set out a sampling of the responses that clearly test the outer most parameters of the incredible.

1. The welfare division was charged with having projected the cost of the \$67 average grant for the ADC program in such a way that the resultant cost was overstated by \$8,000,000. Poor people showed that the federal government would underwrite at least 50% of the total program whereas the N.S.W.D. projection was based on a formula whereby the federal government would only underwrite less than 33% of the costs.

The welfare division responded that "yes, poor people were right-- the federal government would underwrite at least 50% of the program." They added, however, that they were not being deceptive in their projection because although they had overstated the cost by \$8,000,000, they were sure the legislators knew the correct matching formula and hence, no harm. We, nonetheless, were unable to find one legislator privy to this alleged "common" information.

2. Poor people also pointed out that the Early Periodic Medical Screening Program was tremendously inflated. They questioned the \$125+ cost per child because they knew the N.S.W.D. had already negotiated contracts to do the screening for \$32. It was also hard to understand how the division arrived at a total screening population of over 29,000 children when we have less than 15,000 eligible children statewide. Recipients were concerned because this created millions of dollars in "fat."

The N.S.W.D. confronted with formidable evidence said, "well, \$35 per child is more realistic." They quickly added, by way of alibi, that they really weren't familiar with Early Screening and that occasioned the outrageous guess. Poor people, however, produced a document that the N.S.W.D. filed with the federal government in February of 1972 stating that the N.S.W.D. had made screening available to all children ages 0-21 by February 7, 1972. We were trying to figure out whether they perpetrated a fraud on the federal government in February, 1972 or are attempting to defraud the '73 Nevada Legislators.

In any event, the N.S.W.D. in six short days, after being confronted by the poor, revised the early screening cost projections downward by nearly \$4,000,000. A sizeable error even if you are only guessing! However, the N.S.W.D. stuck close to their original caseload projection of 29,000 for the first year; it was only lowered to 26,000. That seems very strange when the Las Vegas office of the N.S.W.D. (70% of the caseload is in Clark County) stated that only 9,000 children would be screened during the entire biennium! Clearly, the N.S.W.D. is not synchronized, but we feel certain they shall get all their puppets together shortly.

Now the sophisticated magic starts. To the average observer, it might seem reasonable that when the division reduced the early screening medical costs by \$4 million dollars that the entire medical budget might decrease a like amount. But oh no! Why not? because in the same magical six days we see thousands of new recipients of OAA and APTD medical. And now how much of the early screening funds that were overprojected do you think these new found recipients will absorb? Would you believe all but \$16. The welfare division is truly creative--possibly to the point of zero credibility.

3. The welfare division also did the cost projection for the food stamp program. They projected the states share of the biennium cost for Clark County alone would be \$623,782. Poor people projected the cost for a statewide program to be slightly over \$200,000. N.S.W.D.'s cost projection for a statewide food stamp program was \$904,000. We ask--who is correct?

Well, interestingly enough, the N.S.W.D. made a request to the 1969 Nevada Legislature for a statewide food stamp program. They projected the biennium want it or not cost to be \$286,585. That's nearly \$350,000 less than the (administration's) projected cost for Clark County alone. The current statewide projection is 3 1/2 times high^r than the 1969 projections!

We understand that the population has increased somewhat since 1969 and that gaming may have a tendency to manufacture poor people. But the most naive observer may have some problem digesting a 330% increase!

Could it be that when N.S.W.D. wants a program they project it differently than one they don't want? Welfare employees may find some humor in their budgetary machinations--hungry children

surely do not. Their projections are not palatable to the poor--
--they should be rejected by legislators.

With regard to the requested budget increase for administrative costs we can only point to the foregoing. A review of that indicates that there may be a need for different employees, not additional ones.

✓ Dec number of cases to be, and
* Date entry - 9,000 by June 30, 1975

By:

* June 30, 1973	3,000 remaining completed
June 30, 1974	3,000 " "
June 30, 1975	3,000 " "

* Because of starting up time
his ^{1st} objection has to be filed by

UFA

STATE PLAN FOR
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER TITLE XIX
OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

STATE OF NEVADA

Plan Amendment: Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment of Individuals under Age 21; 45 CFR 249.10(a)(3); SRS Program Regulation 40-11(C-4), November 9, 1971

With respect to the early and periodic screening and diagnosis of eligible individuals under 21 years of age and treatment of conditions found, as specified in 45 CFR 249.10(b)(4)(ii), the State agency will:

1. establish administrative mechanisms to identify available screening and diagnostic facilities, to assure that eligible individuals under 21 years of age may receive the services of such facilities, and to make available such services as may be included under the State plan;
2. identify those eligible individuals in need of medical or remedial care and services furnished through title V grantees, and assure that they are informed of the services and referred to such grantees for care and services, as appropriate;
3. enter into agreements to assure maximum utilization of existing screening, diagnostic and treatment services provided by other appropriate public and voluntary agencies;
4. make available to all eligible individuals under 21 early and periodic screening and diagnosis to ascertain physical and mental defects, and treatment of conditions discovered within the limits of this State plan on amount, duration and scope of care and services; and will make available, in addition, eyeglasses, hearing aids, and other kinds of treatment for visual and hearing defects, and at least such dental care as is necessary for relief of pain and infection and for restoration of teeth and maintenance of dental health, whether or not such additional treatment is included under this plan, subject to any utilization controls imposed by the State agency.

Such screening, diagnosis and additional treatment will be made available to all eligible individuals under 21 years of age by the effective date of 45 CFR 249.10(a)(3): February 7, 1972.

Such screening, diagnosis and additional treatment will be made available to all eligible children under 6 years of age by the effective date of 45 CFR 249.10(a)(3): February 7, 1972 and progressively to all other eligible individuals under 21 years of age by July 1, 1973. Attached is a statement specifying the progressive steps for achieving such coverage.

Program Statement

This program was requested by the Welfare Division but not recommended by the Governor. The objectives of the program are to provide food for lower income families. Individuals and families are eligible if their income does not exceed the standards of need for persons receiving public assistance. The Welfare Division must certify that they meet these requirements. Stamps must be bought based on the scale established by the Department of Agriculture. The food stamps are used like cash to buy food through retail stores. They cannot be used to buy liquor, tobacco, or imported foods.

The Department of Agriculture certifies retail stores and helps them meet the requirements. They furnish the stamps and pay the State 62% of the cost for professional social work staff to certify non-assistance households.

Eligibility is based on household income and the number of persons in the household. Most public assistance households would be eligible. In addition, persons helped by counties such as disabled persons, or families not eligible for Aid to Dependent Children, or with incomes less than the public assistance standard of need would be eligible.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

1/16/69

11-31046

	1966-67 ACTUAL	1967-68 ACTUAL	1968-69 WORK PROGRAM	----- 1969-70 -----		----- 1970-71 -----	
				AGENCY REQUEST	GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	AGENCY REQUEST	GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
GEN. FUND APPROPRIATION				144,667		141,918	
FEDERAL FUNDS				92,492		90,735	
TOTAL - FUNDS AVAILABLE				237,159		232,653	
SALARIES				179,359		188,332	
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE				897		942	
RETIREMENT				10,850		11,388	
PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT				1,705		1,705	
GROUP INSURANCE				3,177		3,177	
TOTAL - SALARY AND PAYROLL COSTS				195,988		205,544	