

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH, WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

MINUTES OF MEETING # 2]

APRIL 4, 1973

The meeting convened at 8:20 a.m.

Senator Walker in the chair.

PRESENT: Senators Drakulich
Neal
Herr

Other interested citizens, list of which is hereto attached as Exhibit A.

AB 361 Enlarges number of ambulance drivers exempt from special licensing requirement. (BDR 16-999)

Mr. Keith Henrikson spoke on behalf of the County Commissioners' Association (Clark), the Nevada Municipal Association and the Peace officers-Fire Fighters Association, informing the committee that this bill had the endorsement of these organizations.

Mr. Wilson, Comprehensive Health Planning Division, testified also, stating that this bill would give training to ambulance drivers throughout the state, - 81 hours maximum.

Senator Neal moved "Do Pass", Senator Drakulich seconded, and the motion was so carried.

AB 390 Provides for the licensing and regulation of Hearing Aid Specialists.

Mr. Henrikson testified on behalf of the Nevada Hearing Distributors' Association, urging the committee to pass this bill. It also has the endorsement of the Better Business Bureau.

Senator Drakulich moved for "Do Pass", Senator Herr seconded the motion, and it was so carried.

SB 468 Creates advisory Committee on services to the blind and provides supplementary monthly allowances, with cost of living factor, for the blind.

SB 468, con't.

Mr. John Tate, Secretary, Nevada Federation of the Blind, spoke in favor of this bill, but stated that there had been very little rapport between the Health Department and the Blind Association in the past. He would prefer that the appointments to the board be made by the Governor, rather than the Director of the Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation. (Page 1, line 6). He also requested deletion of Sec. 4, page 2, and relative language on page 3 - lines 12 through 33, since this is covered in SB 531. Sec. 6, page 2 would thus also be amended. Discussion continued.

On motion duly made, seconded, and so carried,
SB 468 was voted "Do Kill".

AB 546 Designates Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation as sole agency responsible for rehabilitation of the blind.

Mr. Trounday, Director, Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation, admitted that there had been bad relations between the department and the Blind Federation. He felt that all directors' offices should be appointed uniformly, and that fragmentation of present structure would be bad.

Senator Herr commented that she had been handling legislation for the blind for several years, and that there must indeed be a lack of communication somewhere, between Mr. Flanders and the Blind Services. She asked that this problem be given attention, and taken care of. She suggested that perhaps an advisory board be set up.

Senator Drakulich disagreed, stating that Mr. Flanders and Mr. Trounday should take care of it.

At this point, Mr. Trounday agreed, for the record, that he would make an extensive effort to see that the communications and problems mentioned herein were taken care.

Senator Walker asked if there were any vacancies coming up on this board, to which Mr. Trounday replied "yes". Senator Walker then asked for Mr. Trounday's word that he would make the appointment from a member of the Blind Federation. Mr. Trounday so agreed.

Senator Drakulich moved for a "Do Pass" on SB 546. The motion was seconded and duly carried.

Senate

HEALTH, WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS
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SB 531 Provides method for computing amount of assistance to blind persons.

Mr. Tate explained that there has not been a substantial increase in blind benefits since 1962 - which granted \$98.00. He asked for a flat grant of \$215.00 per month, minus available resources, which would cost the state approximately \$26.00 more per month for each blind recipient. There are 127 blind aid recipients in the state, which would total less than \$40,000 per year for the entire program. He noted that state employees have received within the same period, a raise of 62: and 1/2 percent. Further, that inflation has hurt the middle income class, it virtually 'forces those with a fixed income into a starvation type existence.'

Senator Drakulich moved for a "Do Pass with referral to Finance Committee", motion was seconded and so carried on SB 531. For detail of explanation, Please refer to Exhibit B hereto attached.

SB 366 Provides some cash assistance to all needy children.

Mr. Cavallara, Washoe County Legal Services, testified on this bill, explaining the need for same. Refer to Exhibit C hereto attached.

Further discussion followed, with Mr. Tomlinson disputing several points. Due to lack of time, it was agreed the committee would convene this evening at the Welfare Department to finish this instruction.

AB 373 Revises licensing provision for health and care facilities and administrators of certain such facilities.

Dr. William Tomason, Administrator, Bureau of Health Facilities, testified on this bill, recommending amendments as outlined in Exhibit D, hereto attached.

AB 373 was tabled, pending re-scheduling upon printing of amendments.

Senate

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SB 526 Provides method for adjusting amount of assistance
to blind according to cost of living.

After discussion. in lieu of SB 531, motion was
made, seconded and duly carried to "kill" SB 526.

The meeting adjourned at 10:58 a.m.m

Respectfully submitted,


Jo Ann Hughes, Secretary

APPROVED:

Lee E. Walker, Chairman

Date 4-4-73
 Meeting # 1
 Agenda

Print Plainly

NO WRITING PLEASE!

NAME	DEPARTMENT AND POSITION OR TITLE	TELEPHONE	CHECK ONE PLEASE	
			(v) WITNESS Bill #	(v) Observ
4-4-73 MORRES, ROSS	Indian Affairs Commission	7797		✓
YOWELL RAYMOND D.	ITC OF NEV.	786-3128		L
Arlene West	Clark County Legal Services	648-6970	X	366
Hank Cavalleria	Washoe Legal Aid		X	366
Melissa Cobb	Title XIX - Welfare	882-7581	X	578
Phyllis Handley	Self	882-7412	X	187
Bell Horn	National Health Assoc.	883-1161		373 579 ✓
JOSEPH H. PRITCHARD	ALCOHOLISM DIVISION	882-7471	X	484
D. Tomlinson	Welfare Division	7412	✓	526,366 425
M.E. Mally	" "	7411	✓	
R.H. LUNDSTROM	EMS	-		✓
ROGER TROUNDAV	DEPT. HEALTH/WELFARE	7593	✓	AB 546
Carl Clont	State Board Member Nevada Federation to Blind	945-3270		Bund 573
Ellen [unclear]	State Board Member Nevada Federation to Blind	648-1074		
Ann [unclear]	President of State Board Nevada Federation to Blind	384-3892		
Ann [unclear]	Secretary " " " " " "	384-3892		

(6)
\$215.00
A BILL TO ESTABLISH A FLAT GRANT OF /MINUS AVAILABLE RESOURCES SB 531

Under the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act this proposal will only cost the State of Nevada about \$26.00 more a month for each blind recipient. Since there are only 127 blind aid recipients in the state this would amount to less than \$40,000 a year for the entire program.

In 1964 the average aid to the blind grant was \$97.30 of which the State paid \$48.65. In 1968 the legislature increased the appropriation by 35 cents for each blind aid recipient which, with Federal matching funds, raised the average aid to the blind grant to \$98.00 a month. There has not been even a token increase since 1968. Meantime, in this same period, the cost of living has gone up over a third or more.

Within about the same period State employees wages have gone up 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ % and are up for an additional ten per cent raise. We have no quarrel with State employee raises, but feel sure that fair minded thinking will demand that dependent blind also deserve some consideration from our otherwise bountiful government.

It goes without saying that if inflation hurts those who have a middle class income, it virtually forces those with a low fixed income into a starvation type existence. Our bill is also asking for a change from the present emphasis in Welfare budgeting on special needs to establishment of a flat grant method. This would mean that all blind persons needs would be computed as being the same, which would afford an incentive and reward for initiative and independence by

4/4/73 - # 21

Exhibit B
R 1 49 417

blind persons. It would also give blind persons a greater flexibility in their choice of living style. For example, there would be a fixed amount budgeted for rent and if the blind person wanted to spend more for his housing and sacrifice something else that would be his choice. It would also be his choice to spend less and thereby have more to eat.

*Note on Probable Cost of Flat Grant \$215.00 to Needy Blind Persons

As of September there were 127 blind persons receiving aid to the blind. The State of Nevada contributes on an average of \$49.00 of the average grant of \$98.00. Under the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act the Federal Government will be providing a base grant of \$130.00 exclusive of any state money. The Federal Government's \$130.00 and the \$49.00 which the State is presently contributing plus an additional average \$10.00 exemption on Social Security income equals \$189.00. This would mean an additional \$26.00 for each of the 127 blind aid recipients to bring the grant up to a level of \$215.00.

Prepared by THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND OF NEVADA (NEVADA FEDERATION OF THE BLIND)

According to figures provided by the Welfare Division there might be up to a 145 blind case load as a result of the \$115 flat grant proposal SB 731. With this as a base, the Welfare Division estimates the cost to the State would be \$26,100 in fiscal year 1974 and \$54,810 for the full 12 month fiscal year of 1975. We hope that you will agree with us that this is not an unreasonable amount of money to spend on providing blind people a decent standard of living especially for a state as wealthy as ours.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS IN THE AID TO THE
BLIND GRANTS

If the blind people of our state are to be assured of a continuing reasonably adequate standard of living, there must be specific provisions written into the law which will assure increases in Aid to the Blind Grants to keep pace with future changes in the cost of living. When one has less than barely enough to meet their basic needs, an increase of even one per cent means additional great sacrifices in their standard of living.

By the same token, there would be no necessity for increasing aid to the blind grants if the cost of living could be brought under control.

Prepared by THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE
BLIND OF NEVADA (NEVADA FEDERATION OF THE BLIND)

A BILL TO REMOVE THE POSITION OF SUPERVISOR OF STATE SERVICES TO
THE BLIND FROM THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The bill will make the continued employment of the Supervisor of Nevada's Division of Services to the Blind dependent upon the exclusive decision of the governor. There should be no opposition to this bill since it will not cost any money and a Supervisor who is doing a good job need have no fear of being fired by a governor.

This change should make the holder of the position of Supervisor much more responsive to the objectives of the governor. The ultimate result should be an agency which is much closer to the needs and problems of the blind.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A FIVE MAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE STATE
DIVISION OF SERVICES TO THE BLIND

The only expense associated with this bill will be the \$25 per diem expense of the five committee members who possibly may not meet more than four times a year. The agency should become more fully aware of the needs and interests of the blind by it being required that three of the committee's members be blind. It would have the power to review policies and procedures and the overall programs of the Agency and make recommendations.

Over and above the general wisdom of having this advisory committee to the State Division of Services to the Blind, we are convinced that there is an immediate and pressing necessity to bring about radical reforms in the agency. The agency has proven itself to be wasteful of human and financial resources and is failing to provide a meaningful pattern of services to Nevada's blind citizens.

Be sure to read our report "Nevada Division of Services to the Blind 1973"

ON

NEVADA DIVISION OF SERVICES TO THE BLIND

1973

Despite the efforts of State and Federal Officials, the quality of services by the State Agency for the Blind has not improved since our report of two years ago. In many ways the level of services to blind persons has deteriorated with the increase in the State Agency's size and affluence. The following is intended to supplement the surveys of the National Federation of the Blind and that of the Nevada Federation of the Blind. The instances of mal treatment of individual blind persons by the State Agency which are sighted as well as the other facts in this report are illustrative of some of the worst features of the total inadequacy of the State Agency.

As an administrative unit, the State Division of Services to the Blind has become bogged down in its own hierarchacal bureaucratic levels of supervision which have led to meaningless delays and rigidities in the dispensing of Agency services to Nevada's blind. The Agency counselors have been reduced to paper passers and messengers rather than providing creative leadership in the rehabilitation process.

The Agency's staff has been increasing while there was an actual decline in the number of people served in fiscal years 1971 and 1972.

The Agency projects that there are around 2000 blind persons in the state and is requesting an increase in the number of its staff. Yet, in fiscal year 1972, with over twenty staff members, the Agency claims to have served 233 persons, not all of whom were blind. This averages out to about one staff member for every ten persons given some sort of service which frequently involved little more than the authorizing of an eye examination.

Although the Agency has a counselor whose specific job is to locate and provide services to blind persons in the rural areas, the agency could not point to even one blind person it had served within three of the larger rural counties. Surely there must have been one of those two thousand blind people needing help in one of those three counties during fiscal year 1972.

A Federal grant provided Nevada's blind with a much needed cane travel instructor. Unfortunately, the Agency has shamefully wasted this capable person's skill of teaching blind people independent travel with a white cane. Instead, he has been assigned to chauffeuring staff members, being a vending stand supervisor, cafeteria relief worker and rehabilitation counselor. Meanwhile, individuals desiring and needing cane travel instruction were ignored. Others have been denied the benefits of his instruction through Agency rigidities and the Agency's efforts to promote itself as a rehabilitation center by insisting that the client come to it rather than going out to the client. A report signed by the cane travel instructor indicating the number of people he has trained during the past year and a half and the actual amount of time he has spent in teaching, as opposed to other activities, would be most revealing.

The Agency's emphasis and expenditure of money, physical restoration closures is of great concern to the numbers of blind people who have no hope of regaining their vision. We also question whether the Agency is fully utilizing the Lion's Eye Foundation and other resources for such cases.

The briefest glance at the Agency budget proposal shows its preoccupation with serving itself rather than its blind clients. It is proposed that a position of assistant supervisor be established even though there is already a senior counselor performing this function as well as an administrative assistant, all for a mere handful of field workers.

The Agency maintains the vending stand supervisor needs an assistant to supervise just eleven locations which are operated by individuals who have had very exhaustive training in business management.

It is difficult to see how the request for additional clerical workers will improve services to clients since the present delays in service to clients are on a supervisory level rather than in the regional offices.

The Agency is denying blind persons service because of a shortage of case funds not because of a shortage of staff.

Worst of all, the Agency continues to emphasize the rehabilitation closures rather than gearing itself to meeting the ungoing changing needs of a blind population, half of which has passed age fifty-five.

That there are major problems impairing the functioning of the Agency is amply demonstrated by the tremendous amount of turn-over in its professional staff within the past five years.

VENDING STAND PROGRAM

Despite the great sums of money spent on the blind vending stand program over the past seven years there are only eleven stands in operation today, as opposed to ten in 1966. Of the three locations which have been closed, two were at least as lucrative as others which were established. All of the four locations built in this period are on Federal property and were given to the Agency by Federal law not Agency initiative. The emphasis has been on expanding cafeteria operations which have required profit consuming sighted help.

The Agency has failed to develop a local training program for vending stand operators and has relied on expensive out-of-state training thereby eliminating some most deserving individuals who are unable to leave home because of family responsibilities.

Poor planning has lead to the employment of out-of-state people in the vending stand programs while deserving blind citizens remain on relief roles or meager pensions.

We are very concerned about there being progressively fewer totally blind persons in the program even though it has been a satisfying source of employment for them in the past.

We are convinced that a much more creative approach to the vending stand program would have been to spend more money on developing new locations with more employment for blind people rather than expanding existing cafeterias which have provided more employment opportunities for the sighted rather than the blind.

REHABILITATION CENTER FOR THE BLIND

The State Agency for the Blind is still continuing to distort its legitimate function by its efforts to establish a State operated rehabilitation center for the blind. The Agency is ignoring the lesson of its similar wasteful experiment in 1967-68 which Governor Laxalt closed down because of the high cost and comparatively few people being served.

The Agency also involved itself in a plot to take the Blind Center in Las Vegas away from the blind of the community and ultimately bring it under State domination and control.

The members of Southern Nevada Sightless are deeply resentful of their tax dollars being used to pay the salaries and expenses of State employees who are determined to take the Center away from the blind after they have worked so hard to build and maintain it over the past fifteen years.

SOME NOTES ON STATE AGENCY'S TREATMENT OF BLIND INDIVIDUALS

The following are some specific examples of how blind individuals are being treated by Nevada's Division of Services to the Blind. We are not only concerned over the evident failures of the Agency with respect to these individuals, but even more fundamentally about the Agency's policies and lack of program reflected in these failures.

M.W. and S.H. are two young men who graduated from high school some time ago. They have a considerable amount of residual vision, are of average intelligence and healthy, and yet are presently drifting without employment or a plan for training.

J.S. is a young adult male who has some usable vision. He has demonstrated artistic ability and interest in automobile mechanics. It is our understanding that he was denied training in automobile mechanics because of his refusal to submit to a training program in Reno which was designed primarily for the totally blind. The Agency has secured him employment as a dish washer in one of its vending stands and will probably close his case as a successful rehabilitation.

L.C. is a young widow with a fair amount of usable vision who has considerable artistic interest and ability and is of average intelligence. For the past two years, she has been trying unsuccessfully to get the Agency's assistance in developing a suitable vocational objective and appropriate training. She has met with similar frustration and disappointment in her efforts to secure the Agency's help in purchasing an examination and lenses from a successful optical aids clinic in Colorado.

L.P. is a young man with a considerable amount of useable vision being able to read with the use of an aid. He is a college graduate. Under the sponsorship of the State Division of Services to the Blind he very successfully completed a course in computer programming about two years ago. The State Services to the Blind not only hasn't found him a job, but in the past two years has only arranged one interview for him and that was an unproductive one with another State Agency.

P.W. is a totally blind middle-aged male with wife and family. The State of Nevada spent thousands of dollars on his education which culminated in his receiving a B.S. degree in 1970, with a grade average of better than B+. The Agency frowned on his plan to secure a master's degree in social work. Since 1970 the Agency has not taken any substantial steps to further his education nor has it given him any assistance in finding employment. The Agency has also denied his request for assistance in securing surgery which could afford him some useful vision. He was told that the denial was based on the fact that there was no guarantee of success. The Agency ignores the letter it has in its files from an outstanding ophthalmologist at the U.C.L.A. Medical Center recommending the surgery. Mr. W. dates his troubles with the Agency from the time when he questioned supervisory treatment of him.

G.L. is a totally blind female in her late twenties who has undergone a progressive loss of vision. The Agency spent thousands of dollars for her training as a medical transcriber. After many months of idleness and without benefit of a refresher training program she was given a temporary appointment at Nellis Air Force Base Hospital in the Medical Records Department. The Administrator of the hospital was very optimistic regarding the prospects for future permanent employment. The State Agency had not been in contact with G.L. for months and had to be informed of her employment. The Agency totally ignored the suggestion that it get in touch with her to assist her in resolving certain technical problems she was encountering and otherwise help her with her relationships in the employment situation. The Agency did not contact her one time during the several months of her employment. When brought to task for this gross neglect the Agency replied that it was the clients responsibility to keep in touch with the Agency. Needless to say, the too long neglected problems and the fraying lines of communication between G.L. and her supervisor had the expected result. The hospital's statement that the job was a temporary appointment that had ended was a far cry from the initial optimism and enthusiasm. Discouraged and defeated G.L. stayed around for another year without the State developing one job interview for her or giving her additional training. She since married a much older man than herself and left the State. The Agency has probably closed her case as a successful rehabilitation as a home maker, but how does she feel about herself and the year and a half she spent in training for a job which never developed.

J.W. is a totally blind middle-aged male who was outstandingly successful in his completion of California's cafeteria management training program for the blind, at a cost of many hundreds of dollars and countless hours of hard work. He was initially assigned to manage the cafeteria in the Reno Federal Building and was subsequently encouraged by the State Agency to become an assistant at the Mercury location in the hopes of improving his income. He was assigned totally menial tasks which became very frustrating. When a relative of his became ill he advised the State Agency and went to Buffalo, New York to help. He returned to Nevada in July, 1971, after an absence of three months and requested that the State Agency consider him for employment in a vending stand or cafeteria. However, the Agency did not reopen his case.

In the Autumn of 1971 he heard that the operator of his former cafeteria might be transferring to another location. He made application but the location was given to a brand new arrival from Massachusetts. This assignment was completely contrary to the Randolph Shepherd act which requires a years residence in a State before an individual can be assigned to a stand location on Federal property. J.W. has been passed over in the assignment of the Mercury, A.E.C. and Las Vegas Federal Building locations. In at least one instance, the person assigned had not had the cafeteria management training program. Most recently, he attempted to make a living out of one of the State's extremely marginal locations which was given to him because no one else wanted it. He was forced to give it up because it did not afford him a living.

Prepared by:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND OF NEVADA, INC.
(Formerly Nevada Federation of the Blind, Inc.)

Approved by:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NEVADA A.D.C. ELIGIBILITY & BUDGETING METHODS.

PRIOR TO JULY, 1971:

CURRENT:

PROPOSED:

POLICY: ANY child whose income fell below the Welfare Division's "Standard of Need" was eligible to receive some amount of cash assistance.

POLICY: SOME children whose income falls below the Welfare Division's "Standard of Need" are eligible to receive some amount of cash assistance.

POLICY: ANY child whose income falls below the Welfare Division's "Standard of Need" is eligible to receive some amount of cash assistance.

STANDARD OF NEED: That amount necessary per month to
subsist at the Poverty Level.

FORMULA: (Standards of Need shown below are for a family of four.)

Standard of Need	\$318	(to be 100% of 4)
Less countable income	-----	
DEFICIT	\$	
Less flat grant (\$25X4)	--100	\$100
UNMET NEED	\$	
	X .20%	
	\$	+\$
ACTUAL GRANT		\$

Standard of Need	\$324
	X 55%
MAXIMUM GRANT	\$178
Less countable income	-----
ACTUAL GRANT	\$

Standard of Need	\$324
Less countable income	-----
UNMET NEED	\$
	X 55%
ACTUAL GRANT	\$

NOTES:

The full amount of the Deficit was paid up to the flat grant. This meant that some recipients received 100% of the Deficit and others received considerably less. HEW ordered Nevada to select a formula wherein all recipients received the same percentage.

When using this formula, most states choose a higher percentage of need for their maximum grant.

This formula is used by many other states and is more reasonable when a low percentage such as 55% is used.

Handwritten notes:
 12-11-75
 12-11-75
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 12-11-75

Family	System	Personal	Maxim ⁿ Shelter	Needs	Grant		
2	Old	143	85.	228	125		
	New	141	83.	224	123	-2	38%
3	Old	183	96.	279	153		
	New	178	96.	274	151	-2	25%
4B	Old	214.50	106.	320.50	176		
	New	214.	110.	324.	178	+2	16%
4	Old	260.50	115.	375.50	207	0	
	New	254.	122.50	376.50	207		11%
5	Old	307.50	115.	422.50	232		
	New	297.	122.50	419.50	231	-1	6%
6	Old	346	115.	461.	254		
	New	339	122.50	461.50	254	0	3%
8	Old	389	115.	504.	277		
	New	381	122.50	503.50	277	0	2%
9	Old	432	115.	547.	301		
	New	421	122.50	543.50	299	-2	1%

Thousands of grants being
 reduced while we accumulate

21 4/14/73

NE = SB 366

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>1969 - 70</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>1970 - 71</u>	<u>Requested</u> <u>1971 - 72</u>	<u>Recommended</u> <u>1971-72</u>	<u>Requested</u> <u>1972 - 73</u>	<u>Recommended</u> <u>1972-73</u>
Average/Month	\$ 12,029.00	\$ 17,011.00	\$ <u>17,616.00</u>	\$ 16,148.00	\$ <u>20,508.00</u>	\$ 18,844.00
Total for Year	\$ 144,353.00	\$ 204,135.00	\$ <u>211,392.00</u>	\$ 193,773.00	\$ <u>246,096.00</u>	\$ 226,131.00
<u>Money Payments</u>						
Average/Month	\$ 30.77	\$ 32.92*	\$ <u>72.00</u>	\$ 37.00	\$ <u>72.00</u>	\$ 37.00
State	\$ 9.38	\$ 11.13	\$ 50.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 15.00
Federal	\$ 21.39	\$ 21.79	\$ 22.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 22.00
Total Payments for Year	\$4,442,443.00	\$6,720,332.00*	\$15,220,224.00	\$7,169,601.00	\$17,718,912.00	\$8,366,847.00
State	\$ 1,355,103.00	\$2,272,606.00	\$10,569,600.00	\$2,906,595.00	\$12,304,800.00	\$3,391,965.00
Federal	\$ 3,087,340.00	\$4,447,726.00	\$ 4,650,624.00	\$4,263,006.00	\$ 5,414,112.00	\$4,974,882.00

*These figures assume that the average monthly grant will go to \$37 on April 1, 1970.

Date of Hearing _____
 Who Testified _____

 Date Budget Closed _____

Comments: _____

FISCAL YEAR 1972 - 1973

Aid to Dependent Children PROGRAM

TOTAL 9,673,920
 ANNUAL BUDGET: STATE 3,023,100
 FEDERAL 6,650,820

MONTH		BUDGET PER MONTH			EXPENDITURES THIS MONTH			MONTHLY BUDGET BALANCE	ACCUMULATED TO DATE					ANNUAL BUDGET	NEXT MONTH'S PROJECTION	
		PERSONS	AMOUNT	AVERAGE GRANT	PERSONS	AMOUNT	AVERAGE GRANT		BUDGET		EXPENDITURES					
									PERSONS	AMOUNT	PERSONS	AMOUNT	AVE. GRANT		BUDGET BALANCE	PERSONS
JULY	TOTAL	23,185	741,920	32.00	15,619	539,518	34.54	+202,402	23,185	741,920	15,619	539,518	34.54	+202,402	9,134,402	15,000
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		510,070	22.00		343,618	22.00	+166,452		510,070		343,618	22.00	+166,452	6,307,202
	STATE		231,850	10.00		195,900	12.54	+ 35,950		231,850		195,900	12.54	+ 35,950	2,827,200	
AUGUST	TOTAL	23,550	753,600	32.00	14,249	501,368	35.19	+252,232	46,735	1,495,520	29,868	1,040,886	34.85	+454,634	8,633,034	14,500
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		518,100	22.00		313,478	22.00	+204,622		1,028,170		657,096	32.00	+371,074	5,993,724
	STATE		235,500	10.00		187,890	13.19	+ 47,610		467,350		383,790	12.85	+ 83,560	2,639,310	
SEPTEMBER	TOTAL	23,915	765,280	32.00	14,561	510,173	35.04	+255,107	70,650	2,260,800	44,429	1,551,059	34.91	+709,741	8,122,861	14,600
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		526,130	22.00		320,342	22.00	+205,788		1,554,300		977,438	22.00	+576,862	5,673,382
	STATE		239,150	10.00		189,831	13.04	+ 49,319		706,500		573,621	12.91	+132,879	2,449,479	
OCTOBER	TOTAL	24,280	776,960	32.00	14,567	513,879	35.28	+263,081	94,930	3,037,760	58,996	2,064,938	35.00	+972,822	7,608,982	14,600
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		534,160	22.00		320,474	22.00	+213,686		2,088,460		1,297,912	22.00	+790,548	5,352,908
	STATE		242,800	10.00		193,405	13.28	+49,395		949,300		767,026	13.00	+182,274	2,256,074	
NOVEMBER	TOTAL	24,645	788,640	32.00	14,608	510,897	34.97	+277,743	119,575	3,826,400	73,604	2,575,835	35.00	+1,250,565	7,098,085	14,650
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		542,190	22.00		321,376	22.00	+220,814		2,630,650		1,619,288	22.00	+1,011,362	5,031,532
	STATE		246,450	10.00		189,521	12.97	+ 56,929		1,195,750		956,547	13.00	+ 239,203	2,066,553	
DECEMBER	TOTAL	25,010	800,320	32.00	14,815	524,748	35.42	+275,572	144,585	4,626,720	88,419	3,100,583	35.07	+1,526,137	6,573,337	14,830
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		550,220	22.00		325,930	22.00	+224,290		3,180,870		1,945,218	22.00	+1,235,652	4,705,602
	STATE		250,100	10.00		198,818	13.42	51,282		1,445,850		1,155,365	13.07	+ 290,485	1,867,735	
JANUARY	TOTAL	25,375	812,000	32.00	14,790	516,508	34.92	+295,492	169,960	5,438,720	103,209	3,617,091	35.05	+1,821,629	6,056,829	14,825
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		558,250	22.00		325,380	22.00	+232,870		3,739,120		2,270,598	22.00	+1,468,522	4,380,222
	STATE		253,750	10.00		191,128	12.92	+ 62,622		1,699,600		1,346,493	13.05	+ 353,107	1,676,607	
FEBRUARY	TOTAL	25,740	823,680	32.00	14,709	521,478	35.45	+302,202	195,700	6,262,400	117,918	4,138,569	35.10	+2,123,831	5,535,351	14,750
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		566,280	22.00		323,598	22.00	+242,682		4,305,400		2,594,196	22.00	+1,711,204	4,056,624
	STATE		257,400	10.00		197,880	13.45	+ 59,520		1,957,000		1,544,373	13.10	+ 412,627	1,478,727	
MARCH	TOTAL	26,105	835,360	32.00					221,805	7,097,760						
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		574,310	22.00					4,879,710						
	STATE		261,050	10.00					2,218,050							
APRIL	TOTAL	26,470	847,040	32.00					248,275	7,944,800						
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		582,340	22.00					5,462,050						
	STATE		264,700	10.00					2,482,750							
MAY	TOTAL	26,835	858,720	32.00					275,110	8,803,520						
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		590,370	22.00					6,052,420						
	STATE		268,350	10.00					2,751,100							
JUNE	TOTAL	27,200	870,400	32.00					302,310	9,673,920						
	Money															
	Payments	FEDERAL		598,400	22.00					6,650,820						
	STATE		272,000	10.00					3,023,100							



#B 373

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION
DIVISION OF HEALTH
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

March 20, 1973

MEMORANDUM

TO: John H. Carr, M.D.
State Health Officer

FROM: William L. Thomason, D.D.S.
Administrator
Bureau of Health Facilities

SUBJECT: Mr. Ross's Memorandum to You, Dated March 16, 1973

Miss Nygren and I have reviewed the comments offered by Mr. Ross on AB 373. The following are our feelings about these comments:

Comment 1, Page 1, Line 9

In the current statute NRS 424.110, Section 1, the term "compensation" has been used since the statute was enacted and to our knowledge there has been no conflict with interpretation of this term. If it is felt there is a great need for clarification and definition of this term, this can be done in the regulations.

Comment 2, Page 1, Line 19

The current statute NRS 431.010, Section 1(a). The term "aged" has been used since the statute was enacted. We have qualified "aged" by adding the term "ambulatory", because we felt non-ambulatory aged should be provided care in either an intermediate care facility or skilled nursing facility. The word "or" delineates that the individuals cared for can be individuals of any age with any infirmity or handicap. Therefore, we are not restricting these facilities to just the elderly.

Comment 3, Page 2, Line 10

Under the current statute NRS 431.010, Section 3, it has been possible to license intermediate care beds as a part of a skilled nursing facility or a hospital. Therefore, no change has been made in the intent of the statute.

Comment 4, Page 2, Line 19

The term "under medical direction" was selected to comply with the definition of "practice of professional nursing" as set forth in NRS 632.010, Section 5. The extent of professional involvement in "medical direction" will be defined in the rules and regulations concurrent with the level of care that is to be provided.

4-4-74: # 21

Exhibit D 430

To: John H. Carr, M.D.
March 20, 1973

Page 2

Comment 5, Page 4, Line 9

Chapter 654 of NRS was included in our proposed revision, which has appeared as AB 373, only to standardize terminology. This chapter is not administered by the Health Division. According to our interpretation of the proposed regulations in the Federal Register, March 5, 1973, Volume 38, Number 42, Part 3, Section 249.12 (a)(1)(i):

The facility is administered by a person licensed in the State as a nursing home administrator or, in the case of a hospital qualifying as an intermediate care facility, by the hospital administrator, with the necessary authority and responsibility for management of the institution and implementation of administrative policies;

we see no need for change in the current law for the Nevada Board of Examiners for Skilled Nursing Facility Administrators.

Comment 6, Page 10, Line 8

This comment should have been directed to the Nevada Board of Examiners for Skilled Nursing Facility Administrators. However, we feel that this Board could clarify this in their rules and regulations. (See above quote from Federal Register.)

WLT/bws



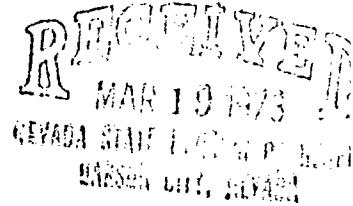
NATIONAL HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, INC.

MEMORANDUM

March 16, 1973

To: Dr. John Carr
State Health Officer
State Department of Health
Carson City, Nevada

From: Billy Ross *B. Ross*
Health Consultant



The following are comments offered on Assembly Bill 373 relative to the Health and Care Licensing Statues:

- See 449.030
See #4
449.070*
- 1) Page 1, line 9. The term "for compensation", should be clarified and defined. Otherwise, there is some doubt as to whether agencies and facilities receiving federal, state and donated funds are being compensated, and therefore required to be licensed.
 - 2) Page 1, line 19. Does the word "aged" mean that group care facilities may only be established for the elderly.
 - 3) Page 2, line 10. Would it be possible under the provisions of this statute to license Intermediate Care beds as a part of a Skilled Nursing facility or a hospital.
 - 4) Page 2, line 19. The term "under medical direction" should be defined. Does this mean a full-time physician, part-time physician, or simply a physician member of the board or governing body?
 - 5) Page 4, line 9. The proposed statute requires licensing of administrators of Skilled Nursing Facilities but not Intermediate Care Facilities.
New proposed federal regulations require that administrators of Intermediate Care Facilities be licensed under the same provisions as Skilled Nursing Facilities administrators. There is nothing in the current Nevada Administrator Licensing Law, that would allow for licensing of Intermediate Care Facility administrators. Therefore, if the federal regulations require it and state laws will not allow it, we have a potential problem for Intermediate Care Facilities to meet federal regulations.
 - 6) Page 10, line 8. The intent of the Skilled Nursing Facility Licensing Act should be clarified relative to administrators of hospitals which include Skilled Nursing facility

MEMORANDUM

March 16, 1973

Page 2.

To: John Carr

beds as a part of their facility. In other words, should administrators of hospitals such as Elko General, Humboldt County, Lincoln County, etc., be required to be licensed in order to operate Skilled Nursing Facility beds within their hospitals.

BWR:ca

cc: Ed Logan
Sharon Green
Jack Middleton
Senate Committee on Health, Welfare and
State Institutions

4-4

Do Pass

(REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS)

FIRST REPRINT

A. B. 361

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 361—MESSRS. HOWARD, GETTO,
JACOBSEN AND YOUNG

FEBRUARY 21, 1973

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Enlarges number of ambulance drivers exempt from special
licensing requirement. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 16-999)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is
material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to ambulance drivers and attendants; providing for provisional
licenses under certain circumstances; exempting provisional licensees and phy-
sicians, osteopaths and nurses from special licensing requirements; and provid-
ing other matters properly relating thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 202.590 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 202.590 1. Except as provided in subsection 2, after January 1,
3 1972, no person shall drive, or be an attendant on, any public or private
4 ambulance, unless he possesses a license issued by the health division of
5 the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation under chapter 450A
6 of NRS, and no owner of such a vehicle shall permit it to be operated
7 unless:
8 (a) The driver and all attendants possess licenses as required by this
9 section.
10 (b) The vehicle carries traction splints and a standard 24-unit first
11 aid kit approved by the American Red Cross.
12 2. The provisions of this section do not apply to:
13 (a) A volunteer who drives, or acts as an attendant on, an ambulance
14 in an emergency when it is impossible to secure a driver or attendant
15 qualified as required by subsection 1.
16 (b) Drivers and attendants on ambulances [operated in cities and
17 towns having less than 1,000 population.] who hold a provisional license
18 issued by the health division of the department of health, welfare and
19 rehabilitation under chapter 450A of NRS.
20 (c) Licensed physicians, osteopaths and nurses.
21 3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall
22 be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.

434

Original bill is 2 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

434

44

Do Pass

(REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS)

FIRST REPRINT

A. B. 390

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 390—MR. FRY

FEBRUARY 22, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Provides for the licensing and regulation of hearing aid specialists.
Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 54-1075)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT to create a new chapter which provides for the licensing and regulation of hearing aid specialists; providing that the chapter will be administered by a board; requiring examinations of prospective licensees; providing fees; providing penalties; creating the hearing aid licensing fund; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Title 54 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a
- 2 new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 42,
- 3 inclusive, of this act.
- 4 SEC. 2. This chapter may be cited as the Hearing Aid Specialists Act.
- 5 SEC. 3. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 6 1. "Board" means the board of hearing aid specialists.
- 7 2. "Chairman" means the chairman of the board.
- 8 3. "Hearing aid" means any wearable instrument or device designed
- 9 for or offered for the purpose of aiding or compensating for impaired
- 10 human hearing and any parts, attachments or accessories, including ear-
- 11 molds, but excluding batteries and cords.
- 12 4. "Hearing aid specialist" means any person who performs necessary
- 13 hearing tests and fits and dispenses hearing aids at retail to persons suf-
- 14 fering from deafness.
- 15 5. "License" means a certificate issued by the board showing that the
- 16 holder has qualified to engage in the business of a hearing aid specialist.
- 17 6. "Manufacturer" means any person, firm, association or corpora-
- 18 tion that assembles, manufactures or fabricates hearing aids or any parts
- 19 or supplies used in connection therewith.
- 20 7. "Member" means member of the board.
- 21 8. "Practice of fitting and dispensing hearing aids" means the meas-
- 22 urement of human hearing by means of an audiometer or by any other
- 23 means and the selection, adaptation, distribution or sale of hearing aids,

Original bill is 6 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

425

44

Kill

S. B. 468

SENATE BILL NO. 468—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

MARCH 14, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Creates advisory committee on services to the blind and provides supplementary monthly allowances, with cost of living factor, for the blind. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 38-1376)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to blind persons; creating an advisory committee on services to the blind; providing monthly state aid based on a flat amount less federal and private income; providing a cost of living adjustment; providing for the governor to appoint the supervisor of the services to the blind division of the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 426 of NRS is hereby amended by adding
2 thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act.

3 SEC. 2. 1. *There is hereby created an advisory committee on services*
4 *to the blind.*

5 2. *The committee shall be composed of five members to be appointed*
6 *by the director of the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation.*
7 *Three of the members shall be blind persons who have been active in orga-*
8 *nizations of the blind. No person may be appointed who is an officer or*
9 *director of an agency or organization which receives funds from the*
10 *department of health, welfare and rehabilitation or which receives grants*
11 *subject to the approval of the director of the department.*

12 3. *Each member shall serve for a term of 3 years, except for the*
13 *initial members, who shall serve as follows:*

14 (a) *Two shall be appointed for terms of 1 year.*

15 (b) *Two shall be appointed for terms of 2 years.*

16 (c) *One shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.*

17 *Any vacancy occurring before the end of a term shall be filled in the*
18 *manner of the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired*
19 *term.*

20 SEC. 3. *The committee shall:*

21 1. *Study the administration of rehabilitation programs for the blind.*

436

Original bill is 4 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

436

4-4

Do Pass

(REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS)

FIRST REPRINT

S. B. 531

SENATE BILL NO. 531—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

MARCH 26, 1973

Referred to Committee on Finance

SUMMARY—Provides method for computing amount of assistance to
blind persons. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 38-2035)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is
material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to assistance to the blind; providing monthly state aid based on
a set amount less federal and private income; and providing other matters
properly relating thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 426.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 426.420 1. If the welfare division of the department of health, wel-
3 fare and rehabilitation is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to aid
4 under the provisions of NRS 426.010 to 426.500, inclusive, it shall, with-
5 out delay, issue an order therefor.
6 2. **[The]** *Until December 31, 1973, the amount of assistance granted*
7 *for any aid to the blind recipient shall be determined in accordance with*
8 *the rules and regulations made by the welfare division. At no time shall*
9 *the annual average grant for eligible individuals covered by the program*
10 *exceed the average grant amount authorized by the legislature. **[Should]***
11 *If federal matching funds **[be]** are withdrawn from the program at any*
12 *time, for any reason, the expenditures for all eligible recipients currently*
13 *covered by the program shall not exceed the State of Nevada's share of*
14 *the average grant as authorized by the legislature.*
15 3. *Beginning on January 1, 1974, an eligible blind person is entitled*
16 *to receive, as aid from the state for his personal needs and shelter, a*
17 *monthly allowance of \$215 less:*
18 (a) *Any sum he receives from the Federal Government or through fed-*
19 *eral funds as a monthly benefit to the blind; and*
20 (b) *His accountable income from other sources, as defined under regu-*
21 *lations of the welfare division.*
22 4. The aid granted under NRS 426.010 to 426.500, inclusive, shall
23 be paid monthly, in advance, out of such funds as may be provided for
24 that purpose.

Ⓢ

437

107

4/4

Kill

S. B. 526

SENATE BILL NO. 526—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

MARCH 23, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Provides method for adjusting amount of assistance to blind according to cost of living. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 38-2034)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to assistance to the blind; providing a method to adjust the amount of assistance according to changes in the cost of living; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Chapter 426 of NRS is hereby amended by adding
2 thereto a new section which shall read as follows:
3 *The state welfare administrator shall annually adjust the basic amount*
4 *of assistance, determined pursuant to NRS 426.420, to reflect any*
5 *increase in the cost of living, using only the average of the indexes of*
6 *Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, as shown by movement in*
7 *the National Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of*
8 *the United States Department of Labor. Adjustments may be rounded*
9 *to the nearest dollar. The administrator may select the base month for*
10 *calculating the adjustments and should thereafter use the corresponding*
11 *month of each year. He may determine the effective date of adjustments*
12 *for payment of the monthly allowances.*

90

438

Original bill is on file at
the Research Library.

438

4/4

Do Pass

A. B. 546

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 546—MESSRS. BENNETT
AND VERGIELS

MARCH 9, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Designates department of health, welfare and rehabilitation as sole agency responsible for rehabilitation of the blind. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 38-465)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to rehabilitation of the blind; designating the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation as the sole agency responsible therefor; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Chapter 426 of NRS is hereby amended by adding
2 thereto a new section which shall read as follows:
3 *The department of health, welfare and rehabilitation shall be the sole*
4 *agency responsible for the rehabilitation of the blind.*
5 SEC. 2. NRS 426.550 is hereby amended to read as follows:
6 426.550 1. [The division shall be the sole agency in the state
7 responsible for the rehabilitation of the blind.
8 2.] The division shall be headed by a supervisor who is experienced
9 in work for the blind. Preference shall be given to qualified blind persons
10 in filling the position of supervisor of the division.
11 [3.] 2. The supervisor of the division shall be directly responsible to
12 the director of the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation.
13 [4.] 3. The division shall:
14 (a) Assist blind persons in achieving physical and psychological orien-
15 tation, inform blind persons of available services, stimulate and assist the
16 blind in achieving social and economic independence, and do all things
17 which will ameliorate the condition of the blind.
18 (b) Provide intensive programs of case finding, education, training, job
19 findings and placement, physical restoration, and such other services
20 and equipment as may assist in rendering blind persons more self-
21 supporting and socially independent.
22 SEC. 3. NRS 426.555 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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