

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF MEETING  
MARCH 21, 1977

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 a.m.

Senator Floyd R. Lamb was in the chair.

PRESENT: Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman  
Senator James I. Gibson, Vice-Chairman  
Senator Eugene V. Echols  
Senator Norman Ty Hilbrecht  
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson  
Senator C. Clifton Young

EXCUSED ABSENSE: Senator Norman D. Glaser

OTHERS: Ronald Sparks, Chief Deputy, Fiscal Analyst  
Howard Barrett, Budget Director  
Cy Ryan, UPI  
Senator Mary Gojack  
James Wittenberg, Personnel Director  
Bob Gagnier, SNEA  
Senator William Raggio  
James Parker, Police Chief, Reno  
Russ MacDonald, Washoe County Manager  
Bob Warren, Director, Nevada League of Cities  
Al Throckmorton, Advisory Board, "His Place",  
Reno  
Paul Cohen, Chief, Bureau of Alcohol & Drug  
Abuse  
Dan Horton, Associate Director, Alcohol Division,  
Reno  
Bill Wollitz, NASAC  
Martha Coon, Governor's Advisory Board for  
Alcohol & drug Abuse  
Dr. Ed Gallagher, District Health Officer,  
Washoe County  
John Chappell, Psychiatrist  
Ann Hibbs, Nevada Nurse Association  
Harold Jacobsen, Mayor, Carson City  
Henry Etchemendy, Manager, Carson City  
Harry Dixon, Deputy Commissioner, Carson City  
School District

Senator Lamb asked Senator Gojack if she would speak on SB 245?

SB 245: Makes appropriation to state board of examiners for raising classifications of state employees whose salaries have been set in manner which discriminates against women.

SENATOR GOJACK said that the concept behind the bill had grown out of several different studies and other people will testify in more detail on that. The idea is to take a different look at some of the civil service jobs. She felt that in many cases the salaries are set based not on the requirements, responsibilities and the duties of the job, but because they have traditionally been held by women, or other minority or out groups. She felt that had determined the wages rather than the responsibilities. She said that equal pay for equal work was not a fact and the differential between the earnings between male and female is increasing.

Senator Gojack distributed tables showing comparisons of salaries between men and women and other statistics (copies attached.) These tables are from the U.S. Department of Commerce Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1975. She cited examples of jobs in state government, where the compensation is not commensurate with the responsibilities.

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BOB GAGNIER OF SNEA spoke saying the bill requests that an appropriation be given to the State Board of Examiners for \$2 million which they then could allocate or not allocate, at their choice, on the basis of recommendations of the Personnel Advisory Commission, which is a legally constituted body, based upon the recommendations of the Personnel Division and employee organizations existing in State government. The \$2 million figure is an estimate, and if it were not used, it would revert. No study of any consequence has been done in Nevada State Government to give an indication.

He referred to studies in other states. There has been a study made in the State of Washington and California is deeply involved in a study at the present time. In Washington, they determined that the problem for equal pay for equal work is that they are not comparing the work, they are comparing the titles. Clerical and clerical accounting jobs should be considered as skilled trades, not clerical work. A tremendous salary difference showed between predominantly female occupied jobs and those that are occupied by men when this comparison is made.

He said they had made some small studies in Nevada State government and he offered two comparisons. A Senior Clerk Typist, which is a journeyman level clerical position is at a grade 20. It requires a high school degree, two years of clerical experience, full time. Compare this with a Highway Maintainer Trainee, which requires the ability to read and write, and that is at a grade 22. He said this entry level job for a man is paid 10% higher than a journeyman level position for a woman.

Another example is a Senior Account Clerk; this is a journeyman level account clerk status (that is just below the professional accountants); it is a grade 23 and it requires high school graduation and 3 full years of accounting experience. Yet, a maintenance laborer, requiring the ability to read and write, starts one grade level lower.

He said these are the types of things that the bill is trying to address. What is needed is a study to determine job pay, based upon skill rather than the historical discriminatory practice that has existed. He added that affirmative action was good from the point of moving people out of the clerical and into professional jobs, but it still leaves the clerical position right where it is.

He cited private firms which had made studies in other states with the approach of position oriented, rather than an incumbent oriented, situation. He recommended that type of study for Nevada State Employees.

SENATOR LAMB said he regretted that Mr. Wittenberg from Personnel was not here. He was on his way, but had apparently been delayed. He wanted to continue discussion on this bill when Mr. Wittenberg arrived.

SB 247: Makes appropriation for alcohol rehabilitation and treatment programs.

SENATOR RAGGIO spoke on this bill as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee. This bill has been heard by the other Committee and we have some of the witnesses here this morning. I would like to give you an outline of the agencies who are dealing with these particular areas. This is not a budget, it is an outline of the way in which these monies could be utilized if this appropriation is made.

"By way of introduction, I think this is a matter which is critical; a matter which has been frankly disregarded for too long and a situation which must be remedied insofar as we are able to do so.

"Let me just give you a little bit of background. We are, of course, dealing here with the problem, the disease of alcoholism, and I don't

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want to go into a lot of detail about that because I'm sure you recognize, at this point, that this is not a situation where we are trying to change somebody's habits or attitudes; it's a problem which not only affects the person addicted with the disease of alcoholism, but it affects society. There are others here who will be able to give you some detail about the effect of it, but I think when you look at some statistics that are available, and these statistics were developed by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in this State, we are looking at a cost to the State in direct and indirect costs of something like \$68 million a year because of this problem of alcoholism. I think any of you might observe, personally, that this problem cuts across families, it cuts across every family or business or association that anyone has. Just as an estimate, the Nevada Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse indicates that there is about \$125 million plus in lost production in this State because of this problem. Over \$22 million in medical costs annually; \$17 million in motor vehicle accident costs directly related to this problem; \$1.7 million in alcoholism programs and research that is put forth toward this program; \$1.3 million in criminal justice costs; and, about \$378,000 in social welfare costs. And, those are identifiable areas.

"In 1973, this Legislature, all of us participating, accepted the premise that chronic alcoholism should not be treated as a criminal offense. We decriminalized it and that was as a result of recommendations of those who had delved into this problem for an extended period of time. But, we only did half the job. We said that persons who are arrested for alcoholism, or being drunk, and put in jail, should not be treated as criminals and we treated them as being in civil protective custody. But, we provided nothing meaningful in the way of detoxification or further treatment of these individuals, which has resulted in a serious problem to the local communities. And, that brings me to the point of this particular bill.

"I would also ask you keep in mind a companion bill which is AB 334, which is on the Assembly side and under consideration. The Rand Study, made by the Rand Foundation, which delves into the whole area of mental health and mental health programs in this State, made a major observation and that was that we had progressed to the point of dealing with these matters as civil protective custody but that we had done nothing meaningful in the areas of treatment of detoxification and rehabilitation. There are those here today who will outline the detoxification program, but let me say this: In the northern Nevada area, a person with a chronic case of alcoholism has no real place to turn. We have a couple of treatment facilities for those who have been through a detoxification process and for those of you who may not understand, in order for treatment to be meaningful, a person must be detoxified. We have established a Ridge House in Reno, which is a small facility of about 10 beds. The only people who can enter that detoxification facility are those who have been to jail, who have come out as CPC's and no State money is involved in this. It is a Federal Pilot Grant for this type of program. Once detoxified, and this is a process that takes three to five days, they then are eligible to go into the ARA house in Reno, a treatment center which can give a little longer treatment.

"A critical situation as well exists in other areas of the State. Churchill County has set up a treatment center and Senator Dodge would like to come in, if necessary, and emphasize the need for this area in particular, along with other rural areas of the State. As a consequence, the need was recognized for some one-time appropriation, and that is what this bill is, to enlarge and add to and create, where necessary, some additional detoxification capacity. This would allow, for example, a certified facility such as Ridge House to enlarge; to acquire additional facilities so that it could take the person off the street who wants to come in there for help. It would allow the Churchill County facility to qualify for aid from this program and Clark County as well. There are a couple of areas in Reno, for instance Washoe Medical Center has indicated they have 20 beds available

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if they had some funding for this purpose.

"Second point of emphasis: None of us want the State to get into the operation of these facilities and no one recommends that. These would be non-profit organizations such as they are today who would qualify by submitting appropriate budgets, appropriate programs to the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. It would, in turn, make these monies available to those programs and facilities which met the criteria that were established. "The budget" that was presented to you and which formed the basis for the amount of the appropriation that is in the bill, is not necessarily rigid. It was an estimate of what could meaningfully, as minimum amounts, be utilized in the areas that are indicated here. The Bureau would have the final authority on making these monies available.

"I think you should also bear in mind the companion bill, because it would do no good to grant this money or some significant amount for this purpose and enlarge these facilities and then not provide something down the road for these particular programs. AB 334 does not, in any way, raise the liquor tax. It does, however, appropriate as an on-going program an amount equivalent to 10% of the tax on hard liquor, not beer or wine and matters of that kind. So, it would provide a fund based upon the income from liquor tax down the years ahead.

"By way of endorsement, this bill, this program, this whole concept has been endorsed by the local communities; the cities of Reno and Sparks, and the County of Washoe, as examples, have all passed resolutions endorsing this bill and recommending your favorable consideration.

"Chief Parker is here and can tell you about the problem. We have a swinging door, revolving door situation with these people who become chronic community problems and who desperately ought to have help and, for the most part, want help.

"I think I have pretty much outlined the problem, and I'd request that you hear these people out. They have been asked to be brief. They will let you know exactly how serious the problem is, how effective it can hopefully be. We will never wipe it out--we understand that--it would also be a great assist to the local communities."

SENATOR LAMB asked, with reference to the loss due to alcoholism, if there is any study to show what could be saved if this money was given?

SENATOR RAGGIO said the intent of his remarks was to indicate that if these persons or if any portion of these persons can be helped and taken off, detoxified, treated, rehabilitated meaningfully, those costs could be pared down. He said that nobody is going to wipe them out, but he thought a significant amount, far in excess of the amount which is being asked to be appropriated. Perhaps Mr. Norton or Mr. Cohen from the Bureau could speak best to that.

Senator Raggio added that having served on this Committee, he was aware that it has to sit here and set priorities and he came to them with that belief that this is a matter, when he compared it to lots of other programs--and this isn't in the budget--he feels this is a humanitarian, rather meaningful program that really needs some attention and priority. If there is another area other than Human Resources that could handle it better, that is fine. It needs to be some agency which can, with some expertise, know the need, make sure that the programs and facilities are qualified in all aspects before the money is appropriated. They would review budgets, they would review the program, the efficacy and the efficiency of the program.

SENATOR LAMB asked if they were certain that this money would be assigned to the alcoholism and drug abuse? Senator Raggio said that

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this was the purpose of the bill.

SENATOR HILBRECHT said that the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse people had not painted the same kind of picture that Senator Raggio had, when they testified respecting their budget. He said that they had indicated that this is a problem that you throw money at. He would be very interested in seeing any kind of statistical data he could show from any other jurisdiction indicating that the investment bears any relationship to the reduction in the problem, an improvement in the crime and other related difficulties that Senator Raggio had outlined. He felt this was the most frustrating program on earth.

SENATOR RAGGIO said he realized it was frustrating, because it was a frustrating problem. He said it was something that people could not keep sweeping under the rug.

SENATOR HILBRECHT said that people from the agency said that even though the budget was going up, there was no indication they can demonstrate any sign of improvement.

SENATOR RAGGIO said that he was amazed to hear that because the people he had talked to indicated that there was a great need. He said it would do no good to create the detoxification center and to enlarge it to provide better capacity if you don't provide money or funds for continuing programs. Mr. Cohen was present, he said, and he is head of the Division and if he says otherwise, he is the one who is experienced.

SENATOR LAMB asked if they knew of any other states that had a like program.

SENATOR RAGGIO said he had not made a statistical study of every state, but to his knowledge most states did provide significant amounts for this purpose, for detoxification. He said, when you come to an area like Reno there just are not any meaningful detoxification centers. He said that at the hearing before the other Committee, a representative from the wholesale liquor industry appeared and supported the program, a representative of the retail liquor stores supported the program. He said they did not take the onus and he saluted the industry for not sticking their head in the corner and saying that they did not want any part of it.

SENATOR YOUNG asked how much effort Reno or Washoe County was making toward this? Senator Raggio answered that Russ MacDonald could answer that better than he. He said that he did not know what they were doing directly in these programs. He didn't think the money for this program has to be taken from anywhere; he felt it was a need that stands on its own merit. He added that the Rand study showed that it is a public responsibility and not just that of the poor individual who is involved or hooked on the situation.

Senator Young asked if the liquor people had indicated that they would be willing to put another 5¢ or 10¢ on to a gallon to cover the costs? Senator Raggio said that was an alternative. He said he had tried to approach it on a responsible basis because he felt that realistically, any bill that would increase any tax was not going to fly out of this Committee or any other.

Senator Raggio informed Senator Hilbrecht if the testimony was against this need, he would be very surprised. Senator Hilbrecht said they can't tell the Committee that there will be changes. Senator Raggio said that no one could tell him that everyone who is an alcoholic was going to stop being an alcoholic, but he felt it could not help but have a therapeutic effect of some major proportion on those who are stuck with this problem.

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CHIEF JAMES PARKER, RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT testified that all he could do was reemphasize the problem that exists. He said his department had handled 6,044 detentions for Civil Protective Custody. The fact that Reno is a tourist type community does not mean that these are mostly out of state, only about 5% are transients. He said of the remaining, about 30% make the bucket every other day. What they are presently doing is bringing people in, sobering them up enough so they can walk out the door and that is it. He felt these people needed to be in a medical type atmosphere and not in a drunk tank.

SENATOR LAMB asked if they would not have to go to treatment on their own volition. Chief Parker said he did not think the system would work if they were there on their own volition because they would just walk out the door. There has to be a mandatory time set for them to be under treatment. The Legislature has said that this is not a criminal offense, so they do not even go before a judge.

SENATOR YOUNG asked if there was any way to make them stay without changing the law. Chief Parker said there was not, according to his understanding. He felt the cities could pay for some of this. He said it cost Reno over \$300,000 a year just to run a jail. He said they did not even feed them while they were there. When they sobered up, they left. He felt that the Legislature mandated that they have a CPC program, then that was the end of the program. These people need some humanitarian treatment and somebody has got to provide it.

BOB WARREN, DIRECTOR OF NEVADA LEAGUE OF CITIES spoke next. He said that in 1975 the League and the Nevada Association of County Commissioners, late in the session because the bill did not come in until the last two weeks of the session, attempted to introduce a bill which would provide some relief for alcoholism and rehabilitation and detoxification in Northern and Southern Nevada. Because the bill did require a tax on alcohol, they felt they couldn't get serious consideration and they did not attempt to hold a hearing. In the meantime the need is still evident. It is indicated that this is to be an expenditure from the public purse, but the League felt it would represent a savings and an overall net gain for the taxpayer. He listed the costs to the various entities about the State. He stated if they could only help 20%, there would still be a savings. He cited Senator Raggio's listed costs on medical care, accidents and losses on the production lines. He said even though they challenged the statistics, if even only half were valid, and they only saved a portion of those, it would still represent about \$3 million annual savings to the taxpayers of the State. He said just looking at hard dollars, if the program were initiated, they would still be saving a considerable amount of money.

SENATOR WILSON asked if they knew what percentage of the transients in Las Vegas would represent the 5% figure that Chief Parker had listed for Reno? Mr. Warren said he had not raised that figure, but tourism in Las Vegas represented a bigger piece of the action there.

SENATOR YOUNG asked if the cities and counties had given any thought to perhaps investing some of the money they will get in lieu of taxes of 75¢ per acre that the Federal Government will be paying. Mr. Warren said that money would come to the counties only, he said they hoped to get some relief to reduce some of the costs some place, whether or not it should be from the city treasury. He didn't think that possibility had been seriously considered. Senator Young said if this money or a part of it could be used, he would be more sympathetic to go to the State for some. Mr. Warren said if they could go on a 80/20 match, they might be able to work something with it.

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RUSS MACDONALD, WASHOE COUNTY MANAGER spoke next and said he would make his remarks brief. He said he endorsed the concept of a continuing program, notwithstanding all or a part of the appropriation made by the State from the local effort. He stated that the County Commissioners had only the authority that you can find in the statutes, unlike the cities who specifically have recognition by this Legislature for these types of treatment centers. The only place to go is in the medical indigency fund. He said if you followed Chief Parker's concept, with which he agreed, that he would support SB 247 and AB 334. He spoke to those on the Committee who were attorneys, and said that in order to make this work, you have to give some attention to amending the CPC lot to some extent to allow the magistrate to say that a person will go into one of these treatment centers for a specific amount of time where he is assigned. He said if they were going to talk about the counties being a partner in this program, they should take a look and make the counties a partner in sharing the taxes. Because, except in unusual circumstances, the counties do not get a penny out of the alcohol tax.

SENATOR ECHOLS said he felt that alcohol was the most complex, insidious problem facing the nation today. He felt they had to realistically evaluate the program and adjudge what progress they are making and what possibilities there are for making progress. He said that money was not the answer. He added, in the nation there was a volunteer organization and they were about the only organization that was making great inroads in treating this illness. He said this was a problem that ran the gamut from the skid row alcoholic that Chief Parker had talked about to the executive who kept a bottle in his desk. He said he believed that the State needed to do something financially. He felt that perhaps 5 or 6 key people meeting with members of the community to explore this problem, would be the best approach to the problem.

SENATOR GIBSON asked why the bills were not packaged?

SENATOR RAGGIO said he did not know why they were not packaged, the whole thing was discussed and it was an attempt to let both houses look at the program. But, he felt they should be together.

SENATOR YOUNG asked if the Legislature should revise some statutes to give the county more authority if they have that desire to spend some county money on the program.

RUSS MACDONALD said he felt there should be some specific recognitions in this social field where the County Commissioners are not faced with a rigid District Attorney's opinion that they are without authority to make such an appropriation or grant out of county monies.

SENATOR LAMB said he agreed with Senator Gibson, and before they would consider moving the bill, they should be together.

SENATOR ECHOLS said he felt very strongly that alcoholism should be considered a disease and should be covered by insurance policies. He said they cover it now by subterfuge because if a doctor makes a definite diagnosis of alcoholism, the insurance company will not pay the costs. This makes the doctor reluctant to give treatment when there is a strong possibility he will not be paid. If he could make a diagnosis and give the treatment and know he would be paid, the same as with any other disease, this would mark the beginning of help for many people. He said it would cost no more money because the insurance companies are now paying it under the guise of back aches, flu or what have you.



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AL THROCKMORTON, A MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF "HIS PLACE" IN RENO, was the next speaker. This is a voluntary center that is working with substance abuse cases. He spoke of his experiences while serving on the Advisory Board at a Mental Health Center in Colorado. One of the units there was an alcohol detoxification unit. He said they developed data where they showed their employment records prior to coming into the center and continued to follow them after. He said they were able to demonstrate that there was some effective rehabilitation going on. He said that he would try to answer Senator Hilbrecht's question. He said they followed 300 patients; prior to their entering the hospital, their average term of unemployment had been 18 months. Nobody had been employed 6 weeks prior to entering the hospital. One year later, after being released from the hospital and employed, their average unemployment was 1/2 of 1%. The unemployment in the State at that time was somewhere between 5% and 6%. It was estimated that, prior to their entering the hospital, they had required \$1,000 in social services, either Welfare to their family, police having to go and break up family disputes, emergency admission to hospitals of people who were hurt as the result of fights. After leaving the hospital, they contributed taxes to the State, they were employed, those 300 people in that year made over \$1.2 million in income, which wasn't extremely high per person, but they were a contributing member of the community. The State realized direct monies in State income tax and the property tax that they were then contributing to.

SENATOR HILBRECHT asked if he could get copies of those figures, and he agreed.

SENATOR LAMB asked him his occupation and if he had any investment in "His Place." He said he was a solar heating engineer, industrial engineer in this State and he had no financial interest in "His Place." He said it was a church oriented organization sponsored by "The Peoples Church."

The next speaker was PAUL COHEN, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE. He spoke from a prepared statement, copy attached.

He said in reference to Senator Hilbrecht's comment on his testimony before the money committees on their general appropriation, that he would like to give a couple of examples.

In Las Vegas there are 2 methadone programs that take care of approximately 200 clients. Of those 188 are gainfully employed, which means that these people are not on welfare and their families are not welfare recipients. In determining a success, they try to develop a continuity of client services. In the area of alcohol, he said it does not do any good to detox and then turn the people loose. The successes that can be shown to you statistically across the country is that if a person goes through a detoxification system, goes to a residential and/or out patient services and is tracked for approximately 18 months afterwards, then you are talking about a 68% success rate. He said many go through and become lifelong AA members because this is a lifelong form of service. You can be treated for alcoholism and be cured, but like any other disease there is no guarantee that you will stay cured for the rest of your life.

He agreed with Senator Echols that the insurance companies should recognize alcoholism as a disease.

Mr. Cohen said in the assistance occupation program, they can show that when someone deals, as a businessman, with an alcoholic problem in his employee relations, that you can save a minimum of 25% of staff time and money in working with that individual instead of firing him, doing the paper work, rehiring and placing somebody else in that



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position. And when you get into management, it increases more than that.

SENATOR YOUNG mentioned the \$250,000 that was in the program which the Bureau administers for alcohol. He said they are talking about \$1.5 million in this program. He asked if this would cause real problems in regard to continuity. Mr. Cohen said it does not do any good to develop a splash concept without long term planning. Now, they have developed a potential system in the State to deal with both alcoholism and drug addiction. The system is simple, they go through non-profit community based organizations. They do not feel that State run institutions do the job. That is why these funds should go to community based programs.

The next speaker was DAN NORTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE ALCOHOLICS REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION IN RENO. He spoke from a prepared statement, copy attached.

BILL WOLITZ, DIRECTOR OF NASAC IN RENO, spoke next. He said in a study that they did last year, they contacted 21 law enforcement, legal, mental health and social agencies. They saw a total of 12,000 cases a month collectively. It was deemed by these agencies that about 40% had alcohol or drug problems. The State plan for alcohol and drug abuse indicates that approximately 85% persons in Washoe County and 68.4% in Las Vegas presently use alcohol. He said they were not only the umbrella agency, they were also the central intake unit for Washoe County treatment programs. Since July they have interviewed over 400 individuals seeking treatment. They are well aware of the difficulties of trying to place these individuals in treatment. He said they presently have 14 beds for older male alcoholics, and another 14 for young adults and 10 beds at Ridge House. There is a need for a woman's residential facility, juvenile residential facility, expanded residential space for males and certainly expansion of detoxification facilities for both alcohol and drugs. He said there was a need for education prevention programs in the community.

MARTHA COON, MEMBER OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY BOARD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE was the next speaker. She spoke from a prepared statement, copy attached.

ED GALAGHER, DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER, WASHOE COUNTY testified that as a physician and someone involved in community health, he was concerned with the problem of alcohol. He asked for the support of the Committee for SB 247, in that it would provide hope to provide a detoxification unit or center that would provide a necessary alternative within the community to either the jail or the hospital and it should be linked to other community services.

SENATOR YOUNG asked how many beds or what capacity would be required in a detox center? He also asked if it would be a sizable investment. Dr. Gallagher said that 25 beds is the number that had been used. He said that the people involved at any given time who wanted to use the facility probably would not exceed that number. It would be folly, he felt, to build a larger facility initially until that was fully utilized. Senator Young said he felt that 25 beds would not go very far towards the 6,000 they had mentioned. Mr. Cohen said if you took a 20 bed facility and used it for detox for three days, you could handle about 4200 people in one year. After detox you would be getting them to other facilities. They are talking about a 30 bed facility in Las Vegas.

SENATOR HILBRECHT said he kept hearing about a surplus of hospital beds and yet the people giving testimony talk about using unique facilities outside of hospitals. He said he had very serious reservations about the program and the amount of money being spent now. He said he was not inclined to support this bill unless someone came along with a programmatic innovation. He asked if the licensed health facilities in the State were willing to cooperate in these

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programs. Dr. Gallagher said he felt they were better off with the community alternative replacing the hospital, and that replaces the jail as a holding unit. That is what you need, something that operates within the community that doesn't have a hospital aura or mechanisms or needs to be refunded or paid for.

The next speaker was JOHN CHAPPELL, PSYCHIATRIST AND MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF NASAC. He said that based on his experience in the fields of alcohol and drug abuse, he wanted to urge support of both the Senate and Assembly bills. He was particularly anxious that the monies be used in some specific ways and support an on-going, stable program that has continuity of care that provides for the development of careers in this field for non-medical individuals because, as Senator Echols pointed out, former alcoholics and addicts have been demonstrated to be very effective components of treatment. And, medical treatment, in and of itself, is less effective than AA has been.

He recommended a marriage of the various treatment facilities in terms of a unique program. He said a variety of methods of treatment had been used and all of them show some measure of success. What is needed is to put together all the components that will provide a person with alternatives, some substitutes, some social and human substitute for the substances on which they become dependent. He said the medical profession basically is incapable of dealing with this complex problem. They can treat the medical problem that arises, but once a person has been deeply involved with alcohol or drugs, they become medically indigent and they do not receive all the services that should come to them. He recommended using the money wisely in a way that would stimulate their desire to become an active, productive member of the community.

ANN HIBBS, NEVADA NURSES ASSOCIATION, spoke next. She said she had asked to speak because she had wanted to answer Senator Hilbrecht, but she felt that had been done by the previous speakers. She went on record saying that the Nevada Nurses Association did support this concept and wished to show concern and recognize the need for a program.

SENATOR RAGGIO summed up by saying that he was disappointed to hear some of the Committee say that this program was just throwing money at something. He said the problem was that they hadn't thrown money at this problem, they have only thrown a token. He said every problem needs financing. The concepts and programs could be easily developed if the financing was available. It would do no good to study it for another two years, it was presently a chronic crying need for people who have a serious desperate problem. They are a part of humanity and they need some help.

SENATOR LAMB thanked him for appearing.

JAMES WITTENBERG, PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, was present and spoke on SB 245.

SB 245 Mr. Wittenberg said he was sorry he had not been available earlier. Senator Hilbrecht asked him why there were trainees in the Highway Department at Level 22, whereas a journeyman stenographer was only at a Level 20.

MR. WITTENBERG said that in the past, the basis for classifying a position, like that, has a great deal to do with working conditions. Upon completion of the training phase, there is the operation of some equipment. They are involved in asphalt patching, these sort of simple skills. He said this was semi-skilled, at least. The working conditions of being out on the highway during the hot part of the summer when it is 120 degrees coming off the asphalt, 8 hours a day, and the same sort of thing in the northern part of the State when you talk of typical winters. There is an element there that is considerably different than that found in the clerical positions.

MR. WITTENBERG continued by saying they were just completing a study that addressed the problem of female dominated classes. The conclusions and recommendations made by that committee was to take a look at the minimum qualifications and modify them, and one of the classes was the one Senator Hilbrecht referred to. They will recommend at the next Advisory Committee meeting that the two year requirement be changed to 6 months. He listed other recommendations that will be made at that time. A management assistance series is being developed into which people coming from the clerical series can evolve when a job develops.

In state government, Mr. Wittenberg said in a specific job that is held by both men and women, the pay is the same. He said that about 46% of the work force are females and about 34% are supervisors and administrators.

SENATOR GOJACK said she felt the issue was the titles that are put on jobs and no one has really looked at the responsibilities. She felt they were able to get around the pay discrimination by job titles and job descriptions.

ROBERT GAGNIER cited a specific case saying that a Manpower Aid I is typically an office type job, it also includes automatic progression to Manpower Aid II, III and on up. This position starts out at a Grade 20, exactly the same as a senior clerk typist, which requires high school and two years experience. Manpower Aid I requires the ability to fill out an application form and to learn to follow oral and written instructions. This is the type of discrimination that he felt existed because the clerical series is female.

MR. WITTENBERG said they had 1500 classifications in State Government and he thought you could probably find instances where there might be some inconsistencies, and generally he felt they were pretty consistent from a standpoint of a minimum qualifications.

SENATOR YOUNG asked Senator Gojack if the thrust of the bill was inequality or the lack of compensation? She replied that it was the lack of compensation as it relates to the responsibilities and the duties of the job involved. She said they felt there was an inequity in the classification of the woman who handles corporate filings in the Secretary of State's office. Some are not getting equal pay for equal work in terms of responsibility and duties of the job involved. She said she felt they needed to take a clear look at a job and what the job involves and try to pay accordingly, as opposed to paying based on who holds the job, a minority or a white male.

SENATOR GIBSON said that in classification, one of the things that is looked at is what is being paid in the community for similar jobs. He said that the clerical secretary at the State is already well above the average in the private sector. He felt it was a law of supply and demand, not whether they are men or women. He didn't feel that the examples given related to the stated purpose of the bill.

SENATOR HILBRECHT referred to the testimony of the Secretary of State with reference to the duties of the woman who handles corporate filings in his office. He said the Secretary of State said this position was worth \$16,000 in private industry.

MR. WITTENBERG said that he and the Secretary of State have a definite difference. He said that he had looked at the position personally, and he thought it was correctly classified. He felt if the classification on that job were raised 10% that there were 2000 other jobs in State Government that should also be raised. He said the only solution

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would be to put her in unclassified or throw in the towel and reclassify her because the department head requested it; and that would be a bad precedent because lots of department heads would have the same feeling. Mr. Wittenberg said he felt they had been responsive to a criticism. He said when a study was made they might come to the conclusion that changes would need to be made.

SENATOR GIBSON said he felt one of the problems at the present time was that State salaries were higher than the private sector for a similar job. He said he did not understand where the wrong was being done.

MR. GAGNIER said that sooner or later they were going to have to address that situation. He said that Senator Gibson was correct that in State Government, in most instances, the senior clerk typists compare favorably with those in private industry and other governmental jurisdictions in the State. He said the reason was that everyone has consistently discriminated against this particular classification. He said as long as they continue to pay them what everyone else is paying them, the discrimination that has existed for years will continue to exist and they feel that someone has to start somewhere and they have proposed to start. If no one makes a start to go into this field, this will continue to go on indefinitely.

More discussion followed on clerical positions and the highway workers. MR. WITTENBERG said he would compare salaries with the construction company employees who did comparable work to the highway trainee.

SENATOR GOJACK said when you have a classification system, you can look at it by job description, trying to get a handle on it. She said one of the things that had occurred during the recent recession was that men who held middle management jobs were let go and the company did not refill that position; but the executive secretary, or whatever title was given the position, had to fill the functions of that job. She expanded her duties and responsibilities a little more but didn't get any more money. She said that was a part of what they were trying to get at.

MR. WITTENBERG said he was not saying that there didn't need to be some more adjustments made. He wasn't sure the jobs that had been discussed were right. But, what he wanted to do was look at the situation systematically and approach it scientifically to reassess the values. He said they were going to revalue and he felt that was essentially what everyone wanted done.

SENATOR LAMB thanked them all for appearing.

SB 312: Extends time for termination of Nevada American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

ROY YOUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION spoke next. Under the bill creating the Commission, the duties were to be terminated on June 30, 1977, but they put the same termination date on all the contracts. He said it was impossible for the Commission to be finished with its business on the 30th of June. He said he had written asking these people to finish up sooner, if possible, but they could not depend on having them all in at an earlier date.

He said the date in the bill, SB 312, was December 31, 1977, and he saw no reason for that much time. He added that they were not asking for any additional money as they had plenty of money and there would be a substantial reversion when they closed out. There was in the neighborhood of \$62,000 left of the original appropriation of \$100,000 and there is \$32,500 still due from the Federal Government that can be put into the State fund.

Mr. Young said he was sure they would be finished in 30 days and the balance of the money goes into the general fund; and the accounts

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PAGE THIRTEEN

receivable or any other business would be taken care of by General Services. He said their audit will just concern itself with State funds because the Federal Government is satisfied.

SENATOR LAMB thanked him for appearing.

CARSON CITY TAXES: NRS requires that each county maintain a separate tax list for real estate owned by the State of Nevada. When the value of the state-owned property exceeds 17% of the total value of the county, that portion of the State value in excess of 17% may be taxed by the county at the same rate as other property is taxed. Currently, the state-owned lands in Carson City exceed 17% of the total value of Carson City and this budget provides the taxes on the state property in excess of the 17%. It is recommended that these taxes be paid from the General Fund, Highway Fund and the Nevada Industrial Commission.

The increase represents an anticipated reevaluation of state-owned property by the city.

HENRY ETCEMENDY, BUSINESS MANAGER FOR CARSON CITY spoke on this bill. He said he and Mr. Harry Dixon, Deputy Commissioner of the Carson City School District were present to answer any questions that the Committee might have.

MR. BARRETT said he would like to explain something in the budget. He noted the difference in payment between the two fiscal years. The decrease in the second year represents what the cost will be then. He said the \$249,206 for the first year, will not result from the formula the way it is now written. As now written, it will result in something less than that in the first year; the second year cost is estimated to be correct. Carson City intends to give the state a reevaluation in the second year. They anticipate that it will be up about 15%. So the Budget Office took the 15% reevaluation of the State property and applied it to the first year also, rather than the existing valuation. If the existing valuation were there it would be down about \$60,000. So the law will either have to be changed for the first year or the appropriation act will have to say that the law does not apply for the first year and this is the allowance that would be given Carson City.

MR. ETCEMENDY said that the Assessor's Office continues to evaluate the private property on a continual basis. State law requires that it be done at least once every five years. He is either up to that, or ahead of that schedule with respect to all private property in Carson City. The State owned properties have not been reassessed for longer than that, about 7 years. The improvements have been assessed within the last five years, the land has not been reassessed.

SENATOR LAMB thanked them for appearing.

SENATOR LAMB told the Committee he had a bill for the Committee to introduce by request. It makes appropriation for State Public Works Board for preliminary planning for a Nevada State Museum Building in Las Vegas, Nevada. He asked the Committee for approval to introduce the bill. It is \$126,000.

Senator Hilbrecht moved the bill be introduced; Senator Young seconded and the motion passed.

SB 312 Extends time for termination of Nevada American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Senator Echols moved that the bill be amended on line 9 to delete December 31, 1977 and add June 30, 1977. He moved to amend and do pass as amended; Senator Hilbrecht seconded and the motion passed.

The Committee directed Mr. Sparks to have a bill drafted that would

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transfer the Fire Marshall into the Insurance Division. Senator Hilbrecht moved that this action be taken; Senator Wilson seconded, and the motion passed.

SB 173 was discussed with reference to further amendments.

SENATOR GIBSON said he had accepted the bill and said he would talk with the Committee and see if they wanted to reconsider.

SENATOR LAMB said originally the Legislature had done some research as to the dangers of various jobs that would be included in early retirement. He said at that time no one talked about parole and probation or brand inspectors. He said this was not the intent of the bill and if the Committee opens it up, there will be no stopping.

SENATOR HILBRECHT said he thought they should go ahead and expedite the bill.

SENATOR WILSON said he did not think they should resolve it on expediting the bill. He said if you want to say no, say it on the merits. He said he did not want to see the amendment destroyed because it was going to impede the bill's progress. Senator Young moved the Committee proceed with SB 173; Senator Hilbrecht seconded and the motion passed with Senator Wilson dissenting because the Committee did not address the subject matter of that discussion.

SENATOR GIBSON said that Dr. Hall of the University of Las Vegas contacted him on a pilot program that would be a planning/training program for the older workers. He said it would require an appropriation that he did not believe appeared in the budget of the Human Resources Department and it would require legislation that is presently not drafted. It is a planning/training program for the older people, primarily senior citizens. He said his question was, would the Committee consider having such a bill drafted?

MR. BARRETT said that there were programs like that available. The Personnel Division has one that is designed to help people who are retiring.

SENATOR GIBSON said Dr. Hall indicated that some of these problems could develop into welfare problems later on. He also said that Dr. Hall indicated that they had union support. He believed they would set up a counselling service.

SENATOR LAMB said he felt it was getting to a pretty late hour to start introducing new bills. Senator Gibson said he would tell Dr. Hall that it was too late in the Session.

The meeting adjourned at 10:25 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

*Muriel P. Mooney*

MURIEL P. MOONEY, SECRETARY


APPROVED BY:

*Floyd L. Lamb*  
SENATOR FLOYD LAMB, CHAIRMAN



REHABILITATION DIVISION  
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE  
5TH FLOOR, KINKEAD BUILDING  
505 EAST KING STREET  
STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

TESTIMONY

 Paul Cohen, Chief  
Bureau of Alcohol & Drug Abuse

A.B. 334  
S.B. 247

There is no doubt that Nevada has service needs in alcohol and drug abuse, especially in the area of alcoholism and alcohol abuse.

Specifically, there exists on a statewide basis the need for:

1. Detoxification services
2. Residential programs
  - a. women
  - b. youth
  - c. men
3. Out-patient programs
  - a. women
  - b. youth
  - c. men

The costs of detoxification and inpatient services run an estimated \$30,000 per bed in construction costs and \$10-12,000 per bed per year in operational expenses.

Outpatient services cost an estimated \$1,800 per year per client.

The Bureau whole-heartedly supports the fact that there exists unmet needs in the service delivery system for alcoholics and drug abusers.

Both alcohol and drug abuse are a local problem and for the past three years the State has been emphasizing a partnership concept. This concept is based upon the fact that the State will not place money in a community for service and then one to two years later withdraw its financial part of the partnership. Over the



years, this has been a major criticism of federal agencies. But what happens in one year without continued state support? Could the local communities maintain such a level of funding?

History shows that the communities have not demonstrated the capabilities of generating the local funds which would be necessary one year from now.

CONSISTENTLY  
INTRODUCED  
ISM

What is really needed is long-term planning. Such planning would enhance the concept that alcoholism and drug abuse is a local problem and that the State is a partner in the planning, development and implementation of the service delivery system.

This has been shown as the most successful avenue to properly utilize available funds for services to both the alcohol and drug abusers.

- Admin 90% to N-Res for community based orgs

March 21, 1977

SB 247 (which is the appropriation for alcohol rehabilitation  
and treatment programs)

Testimony presented by: Dan L. Norton

Testimony presented to: Senate Ways and Means Committee  
Lamb, Gibson, Echols, Glasier,  
Hilbrecht, Wilson, Young

Points to Remember:

1. Only \$62,000 of federal incentive monies available for the Civil Protective Custody (CPC) program in Washoe County.
2. Approximately 432 CPC clients to be seen in one year.
3. 40% of the total Washoe Co. arrests in 1974 were CPC.
4. 88% of the total Washoe Co. arrests in 1974 involved substance abuse.
5. The Master Plan of the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse identifies detoxification centers as priorities.

Mar. 21, 1977

SB 247 (which is the appropriation for alcohol rehabilitation and treatment programs)

Testimony by Dan Norton to Senate Ways and Means Committee.

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I am Dan Norton, Associate Director of Alcoholics Rehabilitation Association, Inc. in Reno, Nevada.

I am here today to support the intent of this legislative package.

Despite previous testimony before the Committee on Education, Health and Welfare - which indicated there were no existing facilities for Civil Protective Custody clients - our agency (A.R.A.) is at this time in receipt of a portion of federal funds to provide services for CPC clients in the Reno area.

This appropriation is only \$62,000 incentive monies from the federal government. With this amount, we have been able to provide detoxification services for approximately 180 clients in the past five (5) months. At this rate, it is estimated that the CPC program will be able to service 432 clients in one year. This figure, however large it may seem, is minute in comparison to the existing figures.

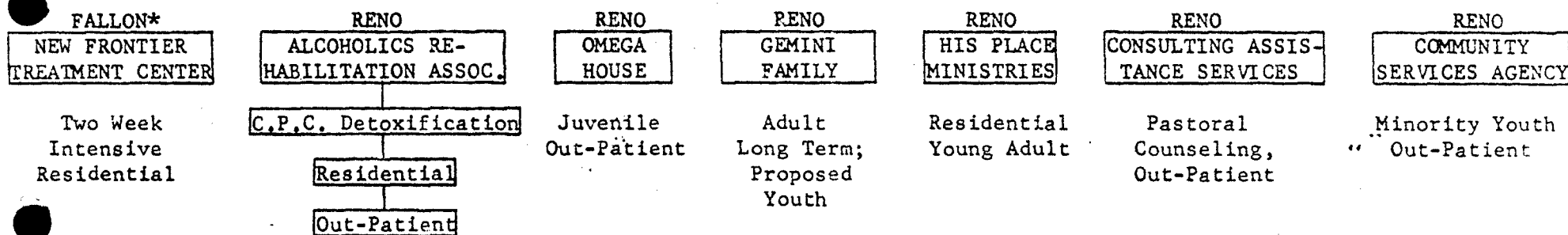
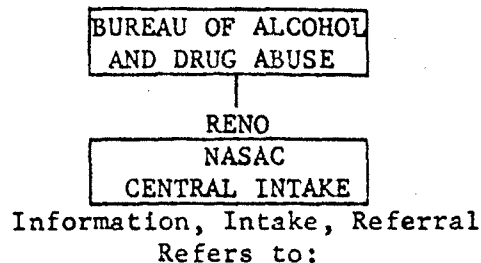
In Washoe County in 1974, out of 14,000 total arrests, 6,000 (or 40%) were CPC. The overall result is that 9,000 (or 75%) of all arrests involve alcohol. Civil protection is not the problem. Law enforcement on local levels has not had enough resources to provide the domiciliary care necessary. Without funds for holding centers which the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse cannot provide us at this time, rehabilitation hardly begins at arrest. It is to be noted also that another 13% of all arrests involved drugs - which means that 88% of all arrests in Washoe County involved substance abuse.

The Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has a mandate from the program people of the State. The Bureau's mandate was generated from Master Plan meetings across the State that showed that detoxification was a priority. With this appropriation, this mandate can be met at long last. It is imperative that this Committee be aware that these funds will only be appropriated through the Bureau to accredited and licensed programs to provide quality services and a continuum of care through the state-wide network of existing services.

Statistics obtained from: A.R.A., Inc. program data collection

Pat Bates testifying in front of the Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Hearing - Thurs., Feb. 5, 1976, referred to SB 384 - Minutes Page 402.

NORTHERN NEVADA SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS



Program Information: The following programs are accredited by BADA or are in the process of accreditation. The staff of these programs are or will be certified by the State.

NOTE: Each program has a distinct treatment mode and each has an identifiable client population. There is no real duplication of services. Through the certification and accreditation process there exists fiscal and programmatic accountability.

1. NASAC-CENTRAL INTAKE: A screening, intake information, and referral agency placing clients in appropriate programs.
2. NEW FRONTIER: An intensive two week treatment program for adults. Excellent introduction to longer term treatment.
3. ALCOHOLICS REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION: A three pronged adult alcohol program which includes: (a) a 10 bed federally funded detoxification unit only for those picked up on the CPC (Civil Protective Custody) law; (b) a 90 day residential program for adult males; (c) an out-patient treatment program.
4. OMEGA HOUSE: An out-patient counseling program for juveniles with drug and alcohol problems. Includes education and prevention components.
5. CONSULTING ASSISTANCE SERVICES: Out-patient pastoral counseling services.
6. HIS PLACE: A 3 month residential facility for young male adults, 18 to 30, with outreach and education components.
7. COMMUNITY SERVICES AGENCY: Proposed expansion of existing minority youth programs to include outreach and drug/alcohol counseling.
8. ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS: While not a funded program through BADA, this program is active and utilized widely by the community.
9. SERVICE GAPS: Several areas of need exist. Since the present detox center is limited to 10 beds and only CPC clients are eligible, an expanded center is necessary. Also there exists no residential treatment facility for juveniles or for women.

\*Rural

BUDGET

Detoxification Monies

Yerington	\$ 5,000	
Hawthorne	10,000	
Elko	25,000	
White Pine	10,000	
Lovelock	5,000	
Churchill	30,000	
Carson	<u>18,500</u>	\$ 103,500

Position Salaries

Yerington	9,600	
Hawthorne	9,600	
Elko	36,600	
White Pine	9,600	
Lovelock	9,600	
Churchill	36,600	
Carson	<u>25,500</u>	137,100

Establishment of detoxification North and South @ \$250,000 each		500,000
Staff - North		279,060
Staff - South		279,060
Food, medicine, miscellaneous lab, etc. - North		94,920
Food, medicine, miscellaneous lab, etc. - South		94,920
Training, supervisory, insurance - North		7,088
Training, supervisory, insurance - South		<u>7,088</u>

TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET \$1,502,736

A. B. 334

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 334—ASSEMBLYMAN GOMES

FEBRUARY 23, 1977

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Requires use of 10 percent of liquor tax proceeds for alcoholism and drug abuse treatment. (BDR 40-774)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No. State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to alcohol and drug abuse; providing for the use of 10 percent of amounts collected as liquor taxes for funding of local alcohol and drug abuse programs; 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 369.173 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
2 369.173 1. The state controller shall distribute, on a monthly basis,  
3 five-nineteenths of that portion of the moneys collected during the pre-  
4 ceding month under NRS 369.330 which is derived from the tax on liquor  
5 containing more than 22 percent of alcohol by volume among Carson  
6 City and the counties of this state in proportion to their respective popula-  
7 tions as determined by the last preceding national census of the Bureau  
8 of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce and shall  
9 apportion such moneys within the counties as follows:  
10 [1.] (a) If there are no incorporated cities within the county, the  
11 entire amount shall go into the county treasury.  
12 [2.] (b) If there is one incorporated city within the county the money  
13 shall be apportioned between the city and the county on the basis of the  
14 population of such city and the population of such county excluding  
15 the population of such city, as determined by the last preceding national  
16 census of the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of  
17 Commerce.  
18 [3.] (c) If there are two or more incorporated cities within the  
19 county, the entire amount shall be apportioned among such cities in  
20 proportion to their respective populations as determined by the last pre-  
21 ceding national census of the Bureau of the Census of the United States  
22 Department of Commerce.  
23 (d) In Carson City the entire amount shall go into the city treasury.  
24 2. *After the distribution required by subsection 1, the state controller*

1 *shall transfer 10 percent of the remainder of the money collected during*  
2 *the preceding month under NRS 369.330 to the bureau of alcohol and*  
3 *drug abuse in the rehabilitation division of the department of human*  
4 *resources.*  
5 SEC. 2. NRS 458.103 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
6 458.103 The bureau may accept:  
7 1. Funds appropriated and made available by any Act of Congress  
8 for any program administered by the bureau as provided by law.  
9 2. Funds appropriated and made available by the State of Nevada  
10 or by a county, a city, a public district or any political subdivision of this  
11 state for any program administered by the bureau as provided by law.  
12 3. *Funds transferred to the bureau under NRS 369.173 for grants to*  
13 *local alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.*  
14 *The bureau shall seek the advice of recognized local substance abuse*  
15 *councils and of the board in allocating funds received from the state*  
16 *controller under NRS 369.173.*

EXCISE TAXES

369.330 Excise tax on liquor: Levy and collection; amount. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an excise tax is hereby levied and shall be collected respecting all liquor and upon the privilege of importing, possessing, storing or selling liquor, according to the following rates and classifications:  
1. On liquor containing more than 22 percent of alcohol by volume, \$1.90 per wine gallon or proportionate part thereof.  
2. On liquor containing more than 14 percent up to and including 22 percent of alcohol by volume, 50 cents per wine gallon or proportionate part thereof.  
3. On liquor containing from one-half of 1 percent up to and including 14 percent of alcohol by volume, 30 cents per wine gallon or proportionate part thereof.  
4. On all malt beverage liquor brewed or fermented and bottled in or outside this state, 6 cents per gallon.  
[Part 19:160:1935; A 1937, 374; 1939, 113; 1945, 371; 1947, 645; 1955, 464]—(NRS A 1961, 614; 1969, 1133; 1971, 586)

369.333 Additional excise tax levied on certain liquor; limitations on levy, collection of tax.  
1. In addition to the excise tax provided by NRS 369.330, there is hereby levied and shall be collected upon all liquor containing more than

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Table 5.--Comparison of Median Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers,  
by Educational Attainment and Sex, 1974

(Persons 25 years of age and over)

Years of school completed	Median income		Income gap in dollars (3)	Women's income as a percent of men's (4)	Percent men's income exceeded women's (5)	Marginal dollar value of increased educational attainment	
	Women (1)	Men (2)				Women (6)	Men (7)
Elementary school							
Less than 8 years	\$5,022	\$7,912	\$2,890	63.5	57.5	--	--
8 years	5,606	9,891	4,285	56.7	76.4	\$584	\$1,979
High school							
1 to 3 years	5,919	11,225	5,306	52.7	89.6	313	1,334
4 years	7,150	12,642	5,492	56.6	76.8	1,231	1,417
College							
1 to 3 years	8,072	13,718	5,646	58.8	69.9	922	1,076
4 years	9,523	16,240	6,717	58.6	70.5	1,451	2,522
5 years or more	11,790	18,214	6,424	64.7	54.5	2,267	1,974

Notes: Column 3 = column 2 minus column 1.

Column 4 = column 1 divided by column 2.

Column 5 = column 2 minus column 1, divided by column 1.

Columns 6 and 7 = absolute (median) dollar difference between successive years of school completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 101.



Table 1.--Comparison of Median Earnings of Year-Round Full-Time Workers,  
by Sex, 1955-1974

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Year	Median earnings		Earnings gap in dollars (3)	Women's earnings as a percent of men's (4)	Percent men's earnings exceeded women's (5)	Earnings gap in constant 1967 dollars (6)
	Women (1)	Men (2)				
1974	\$6,772	\$11,835	\$5,063	57.2	74.8	\$3,433
1973	6,335	11,186	4,851	56.6	76.6	3,649
1972	5,903	10,202	4,299	57.9	72.8	3,435
1971	5,593	9,399	3,806	59.5	68.0	3,136
1970	5,323	8,966	3,643	59.4	68.4	3,133
1969	4,977	8,227	3,250	60.5	65.3	2,961
1968	4,457	7,664	3,207	58.2	72.0	3,079
1967	4,150	7,182	3,032	57.8	73.1	3,032
1966	3,973	6,848	2,875	58.0	72.4	2,958
1965	3,823	6,375	2,552	60.0	66.8	2,700
1964	3,690	6,195	2,505	59.6	67.9	2,696
1963	3,561	5,978	2,417	59.6	67.9	2,637
1962	3,446	5,974	2,528	59.5	73.4	2,790
1961	3,351	5,644	2,293	59.4	68.4	2,559
1960	3,293	5,417	2,124	60.8	64.5	2,394
1959	3,193	5,209	2,016	61.3	63.1	2,308
1958	3,102	4,927	1,825	63.0	58.8	2,108
1957	3,008	4,713	1,705	63.8	56.7	2,023
1956	2,827	4,466	1,639	63.3	58.0	2,014
1955	2,719	4,252	1,533	63.9	56.4	1,911

Notes: For 1967-1974, data include wage and salary income and earnings from self-employment; for 1956-66, data include wage and salary income only.

Column 3 = column 2 minus column 1.

Column 4 = column 1 divided by column 2.

Column 5 = column 2 minus column 1, divided by column 1.

Column 6 = column 3 times the purchasing power of the consumer dollar (1967 = \$1.00).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: "Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States," Current Population Reports, 1957 to 1975. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1975.

Table 2.--Earnings Distribution of Year-Round Full-Time Workers,  
by Sex, 1974

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Earnings group	Number (In thousands)		Distribution		Likelihood of a woman rather than a man to be in each earn- ings group (5)	Women as percent of all earners (6)	Cumulative distribution	
	Women (1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)			Women (7)	Men (8)
Number and distribution	17,977	38,898	100.0	100.0	1.0	31.6		
Less than \$3,000	1,510	1,789	8.4	4.6	1.8	45.8	8.4	4.6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	3,164	1,828	17.6	4.7	3.7	63.4	26.0	9.3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	4,854	3,501	27.0	9.0	3.0	58.1	53.0	18.3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	5,177	7,546	28.8	19.4	1.5	40.7	81.8	37.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,643	12,953	14.7	33.3	.4	16.9	96.5	71.0
\$15,000 and over	629	11,242	3.5	28.9	.1	5.3	100.0	100.0

Notes: Individual items may not add to totals because of rounding.

Column 5 = column 3 divided by column 4.

Column 6 = column 1 divided by the sums of columns 1 and 2, times 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 101.

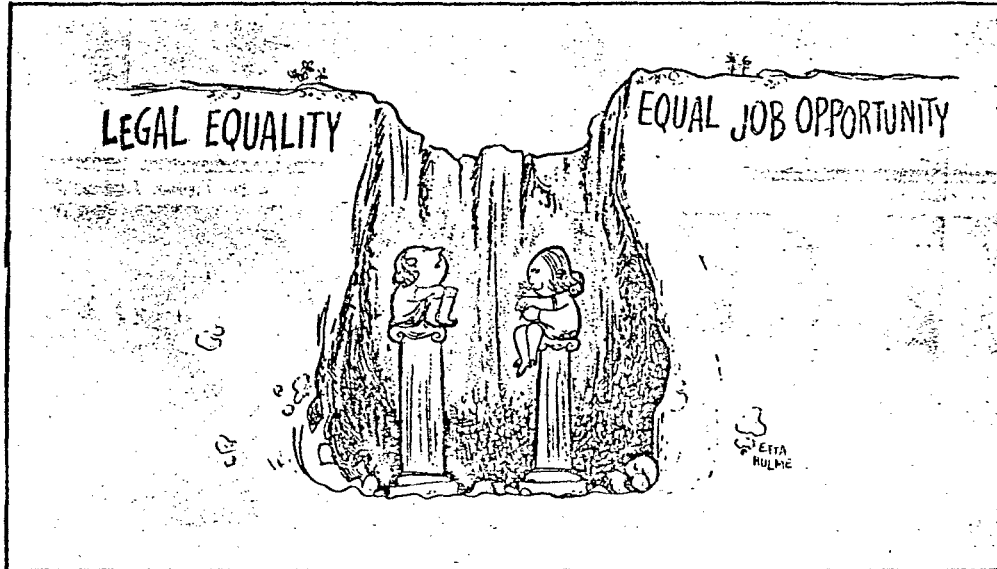
MARY GOJAC  
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COMMITTEES  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS  
MEMBER  
GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS  
JUDICIARY

# Nevada Legislature

FIFTY-NINTH SESSION



*"Pedestal or no pedestal, I still have a nagging suspicion  
we're missing something"*

MY NAME IS MARTHA COON. I AM A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY BOARD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN NORTHERN NEVADA SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS SINCE 1958.

ALTHOUGH SB247 HAD NOT BEEN WRITTEN, AT THE TIME OF THE ADVISORY BOARD'S LAST QUARTERLY MEETING, THEY DID SUPPORT - AS THEY HAVE ALWAYS DONE - THE CONCEPT OF FINANCIALLY IMPLEMENTING DETOXIFICATION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR THOSE PERSONS IN CIVIL PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. MOREOVER, THEY EMPHATICALLY NOTED THAT THERE WAS A GREAT NEED FOR SUCH SERVICES TO BE USED BY OTHERS - i.e., THOSE NOT INVOLVED IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT-CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS, FOR THE FAMILIES OR FRIENDS OF SUCH PERSONS IN BEHALF OF THE ALCOHOLIC, FOR "AA" TO USE TO DETOXIFY THEIR PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS - SO THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO BE INVOLVED IN THE "AA" PROGRAM, AND TO ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL WHO MAY HAVE AN IMMINENT OR LONGER STANDING PROBLEM WITH ALCOHOL ABUSE.

ALCOHOLISM IS ONE OF THE MOST TREATABLE, UNTREATED DISEASES IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY. IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY MANY DETOX &/OR TREATMENT FACILITIES, AMONG THEM THE VARIOUS VERN-JOHNSON-INSTITUTES IN NORTHERN AND EASTERN U.S., THAT TREATMENT IS MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN BEGUN AS A RESULT OF A CRISIS SITUATION. BEING PLACED IN CIVIL PROTECTIVE CUSTODY MIGHT CERTAINLY BE SUCH A CRISIS.

IF DURING THIS CRISIS, WE ARE ABLE TO HELP THE ALCOHOLIC BECOME AWARE OF: THE EXTENT OF HIS DISEASE; TO UNDERSTAND THAT HE CAN ARREST HIS ILLNESS - IF HE CHOOSES; AND TO SHOW HIM POSITIVE WAYS TO DEAL WITH HIS PROBLEMS, THEN THIS PROCESS BECOMES THE FIRST STEP OF A TREATMENT PROGRAM.

SB247 WILL ALLOW FOR THE SORELY NEEDED EXPANSION OF EXISTING TREATMENT AND DETOXIFICATION SERVICES ACROSS NEVADA. THE APPROPRIATION OF THE FUNDS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS, WILL ENABLE US TO PREPARE A GREAT MANY INDIVIDUALS TO BECOME CONTRIBUTING, TAX-PAYING CITIZENS, INSTEAD OF BEING THE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO THEIR COMMUNITIES WHICH MUST NOW BEAR THE BURDEN OF THEIR ILLNESS.

WE URGE YOUR "DO PASS" RECOMMENDATION OF THIS BILL---SB247. THANK YOU!

1988

(TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, CARSON CITY 3-21-77)

3/21

Name	Organization	Address	Phone
Karen Cooper	-	525 Tuscarora Way CC.	882-5828
Mary Coffey	-	2497 Lewis Dr CC	882-4620
Bob Gagin	SNEA		
Paul Cohen	REWARDS Division	505 E KING CARSON	885-4790
Martha Coon	Gov's Advisory Board	1550 Edgewood Dr Reno	329-7970
Patricia F. Burk	A.R.A., Inc.	593 Marsh Ave. Reno	323-0872 323-8603
Dan L. Norton	A.R.A., Inc.	2690 Baxter Way, Sparks	555-0278
Doro Madman	Washoe County	1205 Mill St Reno	785-4179
Tom B. Meyer	NASAC		786-6563
Bill Wollitz	NASAC	150 E. CENTER RENO	786-6563
Bob Felton	SNEA		
AL THROCKMORTON	ADVISORY BOARD "HIS PLACE"	537 RALSTON RENO	322-6913
Carl Becker	Parole Board	Reno. 1147 Lyell Dr.	885-5040
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