

Committee in session 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 D. Glaser
Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson
Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen
Senator Clifford E. McCorkle

ABSENT: None

OTHERS Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst
PRESENT: Eugene Pieretti, Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Howard Barrett, Budget Director
Senator Keith Ashworth

(SEE PAGE 1A FOR BALANCE OF OTHERS PRESENT)

MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION - Page 301 (Cont. from

Dr. Morgan, Chief, Education and Training, presented an overview of budget requests for training (see Attachment A) which provides a cost breakdown, rationale for training, and other specific information related to training.

RURAL CLINICS - page 342

Dr. Rebecca Jankovich, Director, Rural Clinics, introduced the Rural Clinics program.

Senator Lamb asked Dr. Jankovich how many staff are in Ely. Dr. Jankovich replied that 10 people are in Ely; one position was eliminated from the budget.

Dr. Jankovich described services provided by rural clinics, describing size of caseloads and accomplishments of the clinics.

Senator Lamb asked Dr. Jankovich to list categories of services. Dr. Jankovich replied that there are 12 basic services: prescreening to determine whether people should enter the hospital; local in-patient services to place people in local hospitals for psychiatric care; 24-hour a day emergency services in 7 rural communities; transitional care, which is a half-way house living facility for a maximum of 180 days; partial hospitalization to teach socialization skills; out-patient care for people living in their own homes; follow-up care for people discharged from the Institute; special treatment programs for the elderly; special services for children; some consultation and education to existing human services agencies; special programs to prevent rape; aiding rape victims; special service to native Americans and Hispanics.

Senator McCorkle asked how old the Rural Clinic program is. Dr. Jankovich answered that Rural Clinics for serving rural mental health problems, was established about 1968. The Rural Clinics program, as a community mental health center, was established in 1977. She said she has been with Rural Clinics since 1972. She said she has been the Acting Director since January 1979, and the Clinic Director for 1 week.

Senator McCorkle asked if the stated functions of the Rural Clinics are performed. He mentioned he has heard much criticism of the Rural Clinics program. Dr. DiSibio said he has no verification of those problems, but he has heard about them also. He said the program has expanded rapidly. He said there is no longer a need for more dollars or more positions, but to make this program more effective.

Senator McCorkle commented that the present budget has doubled. He asked if services will be able to be provided, which apparently were not provided in the past, with the present recommended allocation. He asked if past problems were tied to a lack of money, and will they go away if the budget is increased. He asked what

OTHERS PRESENT AND TESTIFYING (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Ted Sanders, Superintendent, Department of Education
Dr. Ralph DiSibio, Director, Department of Human Resources
Dr. Bing Oberle, Acting Administrator, Department of Human Resources
Dr. Robert Morgan, Chief of Education and Training, Division of
Mental Health and Mental Retardation
James Shields, Lobbyist, Nevada State Education Association
Wendell K. Newman, Nevada State Education Association
Harry Clemons, Division of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Michael Dunn, Rural Clinics
Dr. Rebecca Jankovich, Director, Rural Clinics
Dr. George Gomez, White Pine County Advisory Council on Vocational-
Technical Education, White Pine County School District
Dick A. Munson, Director of Vocational Education, White Pine County
School District
Michael L. Rask, Chairman, Nevada Advisory Council for Vocational-
Technical Education
Frank South, Director, Department of Education
Amy Heintz, Director of Federal Supplementary Programs, Department of
Education
Rosemary Clarke, President, State Board of Education
Dr. Bob Hiller, Director, Lakes Crossing Center
James Costa, Federal Liaison, Department of Education
Doug Sever, Director of Fiscal Services, Department of Education
Jack Middleton, Associate Administrator, Division of Mental Health and
Mental Retardation
Greg Wood, Business Manager, Lakes Crossing Center
Dr. Silas R. Beatty, Nevada Mental Health Institute
Pat Miller, Department of Education
Helen Hallman, Department of Education
Karen A. Edsall, Vocation Teacher, Advisory Council for Vocational-
Technical Education, Western Nevada Community College
Neldon Matthews, Superintendent, Lincoln County School District
Dr. Jack Davis, President, Western Nevada Community College; Member,
Nevada Advisory Council for Vocational-Technical Education
Claude Evans, Executive Secretary, Nevada AFL-CIO
Frank Coleman, Counseling Representative, Nevada Advisory Council for
Vocational-Technical Education
Lynn Smith, President, Nevada Future Farmers of America
David Fulstone II, Employer and Agriculture Representative, Nevada
Advisory Council for Vocational-Technical Education
Dick Reid, President-Elect, Nevada Vocational Association
Nat Lammori, Chairman, Nevada Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Association
Mary Crane, President, Future Business Leaders of America
Lorrell Bleak, Director of Vocational Education, Lincoln County School
District
Mary Carter, Member, Rural Clinic Advisory Committee and State Governing
Board
Hope Roberts, Chairman, Nevada Advisory Council on Vocational-Technical
Education

is the solution to the problems, aside from money. Dr. Jankovich said that in the past, one problem was lack of staff, even though there was money for staff; because it was difficult to find people who would live in rural communities. A second problem was communication within the organization; information did not flow down from the top and rural offices had insufficient direction. She said they have already provided more direction for those offices.

Senator Lamb remarked that 75 percent of staff and work is located from Hawthorne northward. He asked how the rural communities in the other areas are serviced. Dr. Jankovich said they are not serviced. She said when staffing patterns were established, they used geographic location and concentration of population. She said they are planning to relocate positions in accordance with how services were used in various areas. Dr. Jankovich added that some areas are not serviced due to staff limitations and limited travel funds.

Senator Lamb suggested that personnel liked to live near Carson City and Yerington. Dr. Jankovich agreed that is true.

Dr. Jankovich remarked that there is an error on Page 344. She said the 3 positions listed for the Carson City Office are in the Administrative Office. The total staff for the Carson City office is 15.2. She said the psychiatrists are eliminated from the Governor's recommended budget. She said they had great difficulty finding psychiatrists who were willing to work on salary and travel to the rural communities. She said they transferred money from the Personnel category to the Contract category, and put the psychiatrists on contract; which gives the agency more control over the number of hours the psychiatrists work. All psychiatrists who have been deleted are subsumed under contract monies. She said that is about 2.5 psychiatrists' positions who provide services in rural communities. She said there is a 65 percent psychiatrist salaried position which provides medical direction and consultation to all the centers and administrative staff. Dr. Jankovich said they also removed one position from Hawthorne which was the Psychologist living in Tonopah. She said they did this to bring the budget within the Governor's recommended total amount.

Senator Gibson asked how many vacancies there are now. Dr. Jankovich said in January there were 13 vacancies. She said the Rural Clinic program has traditionally had between 3 and 4 percent vacancies. She said that only 13 vacancies was very good.

Senator Glaser asked why a Psychologist V and a Senior Psychiatrist are in the Administrative Office. He said it seem like these people should be in the rural areas. Dr. Jankovich said she thought they were needed to make sure the rural offices are functioning properly. She said that for a program the size of Rural Clinics, their number of administrative positions is not unrealistic.

Senator Glaser asked if it is necessary for Rural Clinics to have a Clinic Director to supervise 6 or 7 people. Dr. Jankovich said she did not believe it is. She said since Dr. DiSibio's proposed reorganization, she and her staff are considering reclassifying the Clinic Director position to Psychologist V plus 5 percent, or to Psychiatric Social Workers.

Senator Glaser asked about Contractual Services. Dr. Jankovich said that \$14,205 for fiscal year 1980 is for janitorial services; \$5,000 is to provide medical services which do not exist in rural communities such as speech and hearing services; the balance of contract services for fiscal year 1980 is for contracts with psychiatrists.

Senator Glaser asked why Dental Expenses were necessary in a mental health budget. Dr. Jankovich said most medical expenses were not used for dental care; they are used for purchase of medication for people who cannot afford to buy them. She said the medication prevents hallucinations and generally helps people remain at home instead of being institutionalized.

Senator McCorkle asked if Clinic Directors now perform psychological services. Dr. Jankovich said they do. She said they are considering reclassifying these positions because it will save money in salaries. She said the low salary of the Director in Elko is an exception. Dr. Jankovich said her Personnel Officer stated it would be cheaper because the top of the range for Clinic Directors is far higher than for Psychologists or Psychiatric Social Workers.

Senator McCorkle suggested that Psychologist V's in the Clinics need not be supervised because of their expertise. Dr. Jankovich said they have found that having one focal person is necessary to take care of requests. She said she cannot, for example, be in Ely enough to provide continuous services to the community. Dr. Jankovich said the quality of public relations is crucial in rural communities. She said she believes that having one person in the office in the rural area is necessary. Dr. Jankovich said she would like someone in control in the rural areas so she will have someone to negotiate with to make sure things are done.

Dr. DiSibio added that Psychologist V positions did not supervise as much as they provide planning activities and a general continual direction for the whole program.

Senator Lamb asked if positions, for example, in Ely, are stationary or do they travel. Dr. Jankovich said the Senior Psychiatrist is not in the office; he comes out 3 days a month. The other people travel occasionally to Goshute and Panaca. Senator Lamb commented that there seem to be a lot of people at the top of the hierarchy but not the lower end.

Dr. DiSibio stated that a full study will be made of the efficiency and productivity of particular areas of the Rural Clinics program including staffing patterns regarding placement of people in what offices and what levels.

Senator McCorkle asked if a program appears not to be working properly, why doesn't the State require that the program be required to use properly the money it has, first; then increase it when it is efficient. Dr. DiSibio said there is an assumption the program is not being run properly. He said the program is not running perfectly, but they are working toward that goal. He said money is tied in to the federal grant; and federal dollars will be lost. Dr. DiSibio added that energy should be put into making the program run right.

Senator Jacobsen asked Dr. Jankovich what her reservations are regarding whether the program is good or productive. Dr. Jankovich said her reservations are that during the prior year she felt the program did not receive enough direction from the central administrative staff to ensure that the seven satellite offices were working toward the goals of the program. She said she will be more directive than the previous administrator. Dr. Jankovich stated they are one of the few agencies who measure how well people function after treatment.

Senator Jacobsen asked if more nurses would be more helpful than additional psychologists. Dr. Jankovich answered that psychologists are specifically trained to provide psychotherapy services; nurses are not.

Senator Jacobsen remarked that people such as nurses should be qualified to do a job without additional training, since they have been trained for their occupation. Dr. Jankovich said her program is aimed at trying to eliminate problems in coordinating services and to keep staff aware of new techniques constantly being generated in the field for more effective treatment for the patient.

Senator McCorkle referred to a letter he received from people in Mental Health. He said they stated that adequate service can be provided in the Hawthorne Rural Clinic with 1 Psychologist V, 2 Psychiatric Social Workers II, 1 Administrative II-B, and 1 half-time Senior Psychiatrist. He said the following positions are unnecessary and did not increase the quality of work: Clinic Director, Psychologist V, 1 Psychiatric Social Worker II, 2 Psychiatric

Social Workers, 1 Psychiatric Nurse, 1-1/2 Administrative Aid-B positions.

Dr. Jankovich replied that if the staff were reduced by 3-1/2 positions plus a secretary, services which require 24 hours such as emergency services would be eliminated because not enough staff would be available 24 hours a day. In-patient programs would have to be eliminated because there would not be enough staff to provide out-patient care, plus being available 24 hours a day for the in-patient program. Other programs would be eliminated and fees would have to be increased 1 Administrative Aid processes all the billing and collects fees, and travel to rural areas curtailed.

Senator Lamb asked if the central office should be more centrally located. Dr. DiSibio said this has been discussed and they are not now prepared to make such a radical change. He assured the Committee that the Rural Clinics in the future will be much different in terms of staffing patterns than the present Rural Clinic programs.

FACILITY FOR THE MENTAL OFFENDER - Page 350

Dr. Bob Hiller, Director of the Lakes Crossing Center, briefly described the services of this Center. He pointed out 2 changes in the budget: 1) the request for an additional mental health technician position which they would like to put on the graveyard shift. He said frequently there are only 3 individuals working that shift- 1 in the control room and 2 on the floor. He said they would like to have 4 people on that shift. He said the other change is a transfer of the salary for a psychiatrist into Contract Services to allow them to negotiate an agreement with the University of Nevada Medical School. He said this employee will be an employee of the Lakes Crossing Center, but will also have faculty rank at the Medical School. This will allow the Center to attract a number of applicants to choose a good person for this position. The Medical School would provide backup personnel for this person on weekends and on vacation days.

Senator Gibson asked about Out-of-State Travel request. Dr. Hiller said they would like to send 2 individuals to the annual nationwide Forensic Mental Health Conference in Illinois. He said they would like to send 6 mental health technicians to the Modesto, California Correctional Academy. The remaining funds would be used to escort clients from out-of-state (who get treatment in their own state) back to that state for treatment.

Senator Jacobsen asked about Contractual Services. Dr. Hiller said the Medical School contract psychiatrist is included in this figure. He said a consultant-pharmacist is also included in this figure, as well as a contract general practitioner who does routine medical care.

Senator Lamb said 1 new position is added; yet Contract Services is up from about \$2,000 to \$52,000. Dr. DiSibio said, regarding the medical directorship, they used to have a full time medical doctor on staff. He said they are abolishing that position and using the money saved to put in Contract Services. He said that is the money seen in Contract Services. Dr. DiSibio said they will use some of this money to part of the salary for a medical director who is also supported and on staff at the University. This is to ensure a person of high quality in this position.

Senator Jacobsen asked about Uniform Allowance. Dr. Hiller said that previously they were not able to spend what they would like to on this expenditure because of other expenses. He said they would like to this biennium.

Senator Lamb, asked regarding Equipment Repair, why the 1978-79 Work Program figure is about \$2,000. Mr. Greg Wood, Business Manager, Lakes Crossing Center, answered that during the first year of operation there was a fairly complicated videotape closed-circuit in-house television system as well as specialized locks and sophisticated air conditioning and heating system. He said that their original work program was not sufficient to keep the

system functioning, and expenses were direct maintenance costs. Mr. Wood stated the building was on warranty the first year, and is now off warranty. He said the request for this year reflects actual expenditures; and is in line with historical expenses.

FAMILY SUPPORT - Page 353

Dr. Oberle introduced this program. He reported that this is a major prevention program for the division. The intent of this program is to train professionals to work with families and their children. He said the grant will soon run out and they would like to look for ways to fund this program. Dr. Oberle said the Committee might want to consider funding this program from other sources. He stated it has been previously federally funded, and is an excellent prevention program.

GENETICS - Page 355

Jack Middleton, Associate Administrator, Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation, briefly introduced this program. He explained the purposes, and services of his organization. He pointed out there is a significant Equipment request for microscopes and cameras the first year of the biennium. Mr. Middleton stated there are two on staff, a geneticist and a laboratory technician.

Mr. Middleton commented this program proposes to be transferred from the Nevada Mental Health Institute to a separate budget under Mr. Middleton's administrative responsibility. He said they feel, with increased awareness and utilization of this program, they will be able to expand genetic services in the state with this budget. Mr. Middleton added that they have served 200 people in the last biennium; the 200 cases involved 200 families and tests on many individuals.

Senator Jacobsen asked why Out-of-State Travel is necessary. Mr. Middleton replied that Genetics is a limited field, and it is important for the geneticist to be able to attend a couple of Genetics Conferences during the year. Mr. Middleton continued that the Training portion of the budget is not for training the staff but for training individuals in the community, such as public health nurses, in the use of genetics. He said the Out-of-State Travel is the only direct expense there.

Senator McCorkle asked what is the cost of the program where it was located. Mr. Middleton said this is estimated by the Business Manager of the Mental Health Institute to be the expenses with an 8 percent increase with the exception of Equipment category, which is largely a \$30,000 microscope.

Senator Wilson asked if this program is limited to parents and siblings of the mentally retarded. Mr. Middleton said no, these people are the primary users; but they have 7 referrals from the Veteran's Hospital. He said any genetically-caused disease is acceptable. Mr. Middleton said their service is free. He referred the Committee to the budget for a list of diseases that are involved.

SIERRA DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER - Page 363

Mr. Middleton described this facility. He said a large community services program is also offered which is a developmental home for mentally retarded individuals. He said there are 37 such homes in the northern part of the state. Mr. Middleton commented that there are 14-1/2 new positions in the budget; these were emergency temporary positions granted by the Department of Administration in November 1978. He said they are currently all filled. Mr. Middleton continued that they were hired to continue participation in Title XIX program. He said that between 83 and 87 percent of clients are eligible for Title XIX reimbursement; and much of the medical care and per day cost of residential programs is reimbursed through this program. Mr. Middleton added that the State appropriation in the budget was reduced because of increased XIX revenue. He said it has reduced from what is shown in the budget - from about \$1,200,000 to about \$968,000.

Mr. Middleton stated that the additional positions are 7 food service workers to provide food services in the residential program; many clients must be fed, food set up, dishes washed, floors mopped, etc. He said each residential unit has a kitchen serving 3 meals. There are 4-1/2 additional mental health technicians who work directly with the clients. Mr. Middleton said these technicians were required so they could have 2 individuals on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, on each living unit in case of an emergency. He said 2 positions are custodial; they need 2 additional custodial help since they are no longer housed in the Mental Institute. One position is a dietician, which is required by Title XIX. This person provides special diets needed by clients who need specialized diets.

Mr. Middleton pointed out Utilities under operating expenses. He said prior to opening the new facility in December, utilities were paid by the Nevada Mental Health Institute. He said there are also increases in Buildings and Grounds Maintenance because the Institute had also picked up those expenses.

Senator Lamb asked what kind of automobile is paid for with the \$12,000 allocation. Mr. Middleton replied they have 2 old vans which were bought in 1971 and 1972. Each has well over 100,000 miles on it and to ensure the safety of the clients it is necessary to replace 1 of these each year of the biennium. He said they also need a van equipped with a motorized lift for wheelchair clients to carry them to the dentist and other places.

Senator McCorkle asked why the 14 positions were an emergency measure. Mr. Middleton replied that until they were able to physically locate in the new buildings, and staff the buildings, it was difficult to know what they needed. He said 2 years ago they transferred out all those positions that were currently working with the Mentally Retarded units. They did significant reclassifications 2 years ago because transferred employees were largely nurses and mental health technicians. He said they needed other professionals such as psychologists, social workers, physical and occupational therapists.

Senator Jacobsen asked why Communications expenses are up 100 percent. Mr. Middleton said they have moved into new buildings which require a complete new telephone system and PBX board. He said previously they had used the Institute's equipment.

Senator Echols asked how 14 new employees were hired without legislative approval. Mr. Middleton replied that the funds are predicated on Title XIX revenue. He pointed out the budget figures for the next two years are less than for the current year. He said they are reverting about \$750,000 to the General Fund from Title XIX revenues. He said for them to continue participating in that collection program, which was authorized by the last legislature, a request was made to Mr. Barrett's office, and the positions were authorized. He said failure to provide these positions by November 30, would have caused the loss of \$45 a day, times 62 clients, times about 7 months. Dr. DiSibio agreed that this was an emergency situation; and a delay would have cost the State a great deal of money.

Senator Echols asked what did most of the people do in the past, who are now served by the new programs in Mental Health and Mental Retardation. He asked what the scope of the problem is at the present and in the future. Mr. Middleton replied that mental retardation has increased about 30 percent over the last 2 years. He said among about 9,000 live births in Nevada each year, about 2-1/2 percent of these live births are retarded. As birth rate and population increase, numbers of mentally retarded will increase.

However, Mr. Middleton added, they are intervening with intervention programs. The technology now exists that by the year 2000 the number of mentally retarded births can be reduced by 50 percent. He pointed out that a child recently born was able to be placed in a foster home at significantly less cost than placing him in a State institution. Dr. DiSibio commented that in the past these people were in prisons or insane asylums.

Senator Jacobsen asked about Legal and Court Expense. Mr. Middleton replied that they are required by state law to have a guardian to protect the rights of the mentally incompetent.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROJECT - Page 369

Mr. Middleton introduced this program. He said the program provides supplemental educational services to clients not served by education; primarily people between ages of 0-5 and 18-21. He said this program is all federally funded. He pointed out that the State's camp at Lake Tahoe was funded by the Fleischmann Foundation but they are phasing out. He said the Governor has recommended that they have the authority to solicit funds to continue this worthwhile project. He said the camp costs about \$20,000 a week to put on a statewide summer camp for the retarded. He said they charge the parents a regular rate to send their children to camp; last year they paid \$45.

Senator Gibson asked how this program interfaces with other special education programs in the district. Mr. Middleton replied that it is supplemental, providing early intervention for children, speech therapy, etc. Dr. DiSibio added that they interface but not enough and they are working on that.

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM - Page 371

SENIOR COMPANIONS - Page 373

RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM - Page 375

Mr. Middleton explained that there are three older American programs: Foster Grandparents are senior citizens who work with handicapped children; Senior Companions are senior citizens working with senior citizens; and Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) are senior citizens volunteering their time in private, non-profit agencies such as hospitals.

Mr. Middleton commented that these programs help the senior citizens as well as others. The Foster Grandparent Program is the oldest and most involved and the only one with State participation which funds 14 half-time foster grandparent positions and an Older American Program coordinator. He said the foster grandparents and senior companions receive \$1.65 per hour and \$1.75 per day for transportation and, in most agencies, a free lunch. Mr. Middleton provided details of these programs.

He said the foster grandparent program is probably the best program serving needs of the State and the seniors. He said they still have 13 of the original 25 foster grandparents who started this program 10 years ago, all now in their 80's.

Senator Gibson asked what limits this program, funds available or people available. Mr. Middleton said it is federal action money and they operate on a continuing resolution which means there is a fixed level of money, and the State appropriation is the match. He added that if either the federal or State funding were increased the program could increase. Mr. Middleton stated there are about 72 foster grandparents, 20 senior companions, and 300 RSVP volunteers.

Senator McCorkle asked if only 14 foster grandparents were paid out of 42 and 1/2. Mr. Middleton said all are paid; 14 are sponsored by the State which provides the match for the rest of the program. He said RSVP is a volunteer program; many of these 300 RSVP volunteers receive nothing; but they do receive mileage and \$1.50 lunch if they request it. He said the senior companions and foster grandparents receive a stipend of \$1.65 per hour and they work 20 hours per week.

Senator McCorkle asked if there are 300 volunteers, why do 42 need to be paid. Mr. Middleton answered that for a citizen to participate in the foster grandparent or senior companion program they must be poverty level (income-wise). He said it is an entirely different project; each project has its own rules.

and regulations regarding who qualifies for them. Mr. Middleton pointed out that the RSVP program is for seniors who are not at poverty level; he added that most senior citizens are at the poverty level.

Senator McCorkle asked if the payments to these senior citizens who are paid is in lieu of welfare payments or other subsidy. Mr. Middleton said yes. He said they also give them an annual physical which shows their blood pressure dropping, many stay for 10 years and have a reason to live; and it is very worthwhile.

Senator Jacobsen asked Mr. Middleton who long he has been an employee of the State. Mr. Middleton replied since 1965, and in his current position since 1971.

RESIDENT PLACEMENT ACCOUNT - Page 377

Mr. Middleton reported that this is the largest residential program in the State. He said it is made up of a variety of revenue sources the smallest of which is the State appropriation. He said this program places mentally retarded people in the community at a much reduced cost to the State of Nevada. Mr. Middleton said revenue is obtained from the clients' own SSI which is \$189, from Title IX, from the State, and from other third party collections. He added that they are currently paying \$345 per month per placement. He said it is projected that this cost be increased to an average payment of \$369 and an average payment of \$395 for the following year of the biennium.

Mr. Middleton reported they are just leasing a building in Sparks which will be a 9-bed group home. He said they are leasing that building out of this fund. The total lease for 2 years will be \$2,495 and they will contract directly with a set of live-in parents and provide care for the \$369 plus the \$2,400, which is significantly less than either of the residential programs. He said this is a new trend in the care of the mentally retarded.

Ms. Mary Carter, from Fallon, member of the Rural Clinics Advisory Committee and a State Governing Board member for 2 counties, testified that she is fully supportive of the Governor's recommended budget. She said she does not believe that Rural Clinics are doing a bad job as others have suggested this morning. She said the program is very good at this time; however, in the past there have been problems. Ms. Carter said they have the support of doctors and law enforcement personnel, and work closely with these individuals.

Senator Gibson asked how Mr. Middleton's position related to the Division of Aging Services. Mr. Middleton said Mr. McSweeney's office has provided grant funds to enable him to proceed with the Senior Companion program. He said in the past it has helped provide some of the grant for the RSVP program. He commented that Mr. McSweeney said he is a service facilitator, not a direct service provider; and is supportive of Mr. Middleton's agency. He said he rationalized his involvement with senior citizens that he is contributing to the mental health of the senior citizens served, and also providing more people to their program by their involvement.

S.B. 23 - Assistance to Vocational Education (Attachment B)

Senator Keith Ashworth testified that vocational education in the State of Nevada has been neglected for a number of years, particularly in the rural areas where equipment is wartime equipment. He said this bill is to upgrade vocational education equipment. Senator Ashworth commented that his committee was concerned with Section 6 of the bill; which states that the money allocated and distributed under the provisions of Sections 2-4 of this act "must not be used for the employment of personnel". He said they wanted to be sure that money went to the upgrading of vocational programs. He said that somehow wording got into the bill that he does not agree with and they would like to present an amendment to delete the rest of Section 6 which says "it may be used only for the purchase of equipment and capital improvements to facilitate and improve their ability

to the handicapped." Senator Ashworth stated that it is not the purpose of this bill to have equipment for the handicapped; this bill is for vocational programs.

Mike Rask, Executive Director, Nevada Advisory Council on Vocational-Technical Education, reviewed the bill, describing the purpose of each section of the bill.

Senator Jacobsen drew attention to the 11 member board. He said the Finance Committee has been trying to reduce the numbers of members on boards (Page 3 of the bill). Mr. Rask said this Board would only meet once, to read proposals and rank them.

Senator Jacobsen asked what would happen in areas where the need for upgrading equipment is great, but the vocational program has been cut because of lack of funds, such as in the case of Lyon County. Mr. Rask said these would be critical areas to be addressed in the competitive grant section. He said if the cost of educational programs is compared, vocational programs, due to their equipment, are more expensive than strictly academic programs. Mr. Rask said costs of instructors vary little. He said vocational programs are eliminated on the basis of costs of the programs.

Senator Glaser remarked that he favors the intent of this bill, but he objects to the 1.5 percent for administrative costs. He said he does not understand why the present vocational staff could not administer the program. Mr. Rask said that, in the last legislative session, the vocational staff lost a number of professional staff. He said these positions are being requested back in the Department of Education budget. Mr. Rask added that the State Department now administers only \$500,000 of vocational education monies. He said administering the new monies will be a monumental task, and they need help. He said the administration involves \$120,000 or 1.5 percent of the bill, for administration. Mr. Rask continued that the positions written into the bill parallel the life of the bill; they are not continuing positions.

Hope Roberts, Chairman of the Nevada Advisory Council on Vocational-Technical Education, submitted a prepared statement (see Attachment C). Dr. Jack Davis, member of the Advisory Council, briefly described the need for these funds in rural areas.

Lynn Smith, President of Nevada Future Farmers of America, representing vocational students, testified in favor of Senate Bill 23, and continued support of vocational education programs.

Dick Reid, President-elect, Nevada Vocational Association and Director of Admissions of the Southern Nevada Vocational Center in Las Vegas, described Senate Bill 23 as an investment in the youth of Nevada which will come back to the State. He described the antiquated equipment used to train students. He also stated that his Center could not find a carpentry instructor last fall. He said they are now faced with trying to find a second one. The salary offered which is about \$12,000, is low when students who graduate from the school can earn \$17,000 a year. Mr. Reid said he believes this new equipment will enable students to be trained well enough to enter jobs in industry.

Senator Glaser requested Mr. Reid to document some of the poor facilities by schools and area, perhaps photographing these facilities. Mr. Reid remarked that he has data from Virgin Valley High School in Clark County which shows that 33 percent of those students went out of state to vocational training programs. He added that out of that 33 percent, 71 percent finished their courses, which is a very high percentage. He emphasized this is a one-shot appropriation.

Frank Coleman presented a prepared statement (see Attachment D).

Mary Crane, President of the Future Business Leaders of America, representing students, testified about business equipment in the high schools. She said high school students need job experience in high school.

Lorrell Bleak, Vocational Education Director, Lincoln County School District, testified to the antiquity of equipment in Lincoln County. He described the numbers of students enrolled in vocational classes. He said they recently acquired a shop building through CETA but need equipment.

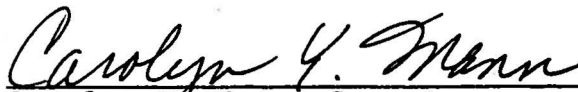
Senator McCorkle asked if Mr. Bleak knows what percentage of high school students go to college. Mr. Bleak said that in his area about 60 percent enroll in a college; of that 60 percent, following the first year, about 50 percent drop out. Of that 50 percent, about 30 percent will enroll the second year in a vocational or trade school. He said these students usually must find work in metropolitan areas such as Las Vegas. He said the students do not feel as if they have been trained well enough to compete with other students in Clark County, who have been trained for the same job and position.

Senator McCorkle suggested that priorities need to be re-examined, since at least 50 percent of youth do not go to college. He said a disproportionate amount of money is given to colleges; and youths who do not go to college are not properly trained. He said this is a good investment in the future.

Frank Coleman, a counselor, added that in the Reno area, 85 percent of the graduates in the high schools in the Reno area were registering in universities; but only 5 percent graduated. He said he is concerned about those who enter college with high expectations who are entering the labor force at a much lower degree of skill than they expect to. He said it creates problems when people have to take less than they want.

A written testimony was submitted by Karen Edsall, President of the Business Education Association of Northern Nevada (see Attachment E).

Respectfully submitted,


Carolyn Y. Mann, Secretary

APPROVED:


Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman

1008

*STATE OF NEVADA
DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE & MENTAL RETARDATION
4600 Kietzke Lane, Suite 108, Reno, Nevada 89502

Attachment A

March 3, 1979

BIENNIUM TRAINING BUDGET REQUESTS
1979 - 81

Prepared for: Dr. Bing Oberle, Acting Administrator
Prepared by: Dr. Robert Morgan, Chief, Human Services Education

This document includes:

- Training budget requests by year and by agency..... p. 1
- Training rationale..... p. 2
- Training policy..... p. 3
- Letter from Western Nevada Community College re
MHT Training Program in North p. 4
- Appendix A. Inservice Training Officers Advisory Council p. 6
- Appendix B. Comment on agency-specific plans for training p. 7

TRAINING BUDGET REQUEST FOR BIENNIUM

Division of Mental Hygiene & Mental Retardation: 1000+ employees. EXHIBIT A

<u>Agency</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Division Central Office:			
(DCO)	\$12,000	\$12,000	WNCC Program for MHTs (letter follow
	\$10,000	\$10,000	Clark Cty CC for MHT program
	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	Statewide workshops & CDO pers. trng
	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	Training equipment (eg. books, films
	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	Training supplies (eg. reprints, form
 Planned for specific agency needs:			
MR:			
Community Training Centers	\$ 810	\$ 875	See Appendix B for explanattion for the agency-specific budgets
Genetics	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,240	
Desert Developmental Center	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,300	
Sierra Developmental Center	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	
MH:			
Children's Behav. Services			
Clark County	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	(Regular staff)
	\$ 5,964	\$ 5,964	(Teaching parents)
Washoe County	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	(Regular Staff)
	\$ 5,964	\$ 6,288	(Teaching Parents)
Henderson Mental Health Ctr	\$13,486	\$13,669	
Lake's Crossing Center MDO	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	
Las Vegas Mental Health Ctr	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Nevada Mental Health Inst.	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Reno Mental Health Center	\$ 5,500	\$ 4,000	
Rural Clinics	\$18,000*	\$17,000*	
<hr/>			Spent in last fiscal year
TOTALS.....	\$122,824**	\$121,136**	\$86,554***

*Rural Clinics Training funds in 1979-80 includes \$10,000 from the state and in 1980-81 includes \$8500 state monies; rest is federal.

**Total division payroll salaries are \$17,389,280 (1979-80) and \$18,173,241 (1980-81) Total training costs come to 0.7% in 1979-80 and to 0.6% in 1980-81. The so-called "Colorado Rule" is to set aside a full 1% of payroll salaries for inservice training. We therefore fall well under that guideline by more than \$50,000 each fiscal year; i.e. our costs are low by western standards.

***Increase due to inflation, increased number of staff, and \$22,000 set aside specifically for MHT training at the community college level.

RATIONALE

EXHIBIT A

Inservice staff training is both service-effective and cost-effective: it is designed to keep our skills current and not obsolete. The state plan for our division has included among its nine basic goals the following statement for quite a few years now:

"HAVE A STIMULATING WORK ENVIRONMENT THAT PROVIDES FOR STAFF TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT, MORALE, AND SKILL."

The 1976 Rand Study, the Mental Health Task Force Report to the Legislative Subcommittee on Mental Health and Mental Retardation in 1978, and individual in-house agency service audits all shared this recommendation: the inservice training program needed more expansion and coordination.

In 1977-78, for the first time, the budget category of "training" was funded by the legislature. Some funds went to the Division Central Office for use there and for distribution to some of the agencies (CBS, HMHC, LVMHC, NMHI, RMHC) while other funds were allocated direct to agencies (LCCMDO, RC, MR Admin, CTCs, DDC, SDC). The Chief, Human Services Education (then Dr. Sharigian) and the Senior Management Analyst (Harry Clemons) collected quarterly reports on agency training expenditures. These data began the refinement of training needs toward a long range plan for subsequent biennium budgets.

In April, 1978, towards the end of the first training-funded fiscal year, the new Chief, Human Services Education, Dr. Morgan, took on responsibility for coordinating state-wide training activities for the division. The following month, an Inservice Training Officers Advisory Council was organized for better coordination. Chaired by the Chief, Human Services Education, it included a Training Coordinator from every division agency and the Training Director of the Nevada State Personnel Division (Glen Rock) (see Appendix A.) This Council advised on policy, shared new training methods & resources, and devised solutions to common problems.

For the second fiscal year, the Council set priorities for the allocation of funds to agencies receiving monies through the division central office. Council members within the division have developed the biennium budget requests and planning for training over the next two years. A five year plan is next on the agenda.

The Director of the Department of Human Resources, Dr. Ralph DiSibio, has proposed all future training monies be coordinated, approved, and monitored through the division central office by the Chief, Human Services Education. He would work in close communication with the Training Council in this regard. Training would still be reallocated to individual agencies as demonstrably needed for agency-specific purposes while activities affecting two or more agencies would be coordinated centrally.

In summary, inservice training must be regarded as even more important than a booster for employee morale or personal development (state plan). Although these goals are important in themselves, certainly worth pursuing, the overall goal of service skill effectiveness is our central aim. Without comprehensive contemporary training, personnel skills can become obsolete, unnecessarily expensive, and counterproductive. The citizens of Nevada would be the ultimate victims should meaningful training ever be abandoned.

In accordance with the state plan's goal of:

"HAVE A STIMULATING WORK ENVIRONMENT THAT PROVIDES FOR
STAFF TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT, MORALE, AND SKILL"

the division attempts to upgrade staff skills and knowledge in such a way as to improve morale, decrease employee turnover, enhance job performance as consistent with written work performance standards, and thereby improve service effectiveness.

Organization

Each agency shall have a staff member responsible for inservice training. These Training Coordinators, while administratively responsible to the top agency administrator, also serve as members of the division Inservice Training Officers Advisory Council chaired by the Chief, Human Services Education, of the division central office.

Training Responsibility

Each division employee must plan an inservice training program of at least 40 hours in advance of each fiscal year. Training plans are collected and approved by the Training Coordinator after signed approval by each employees immediate supervisor. Training plans must be consistent with work performance responsibilities and standards. In addition, every effort should be made to accomplish the training by using existing resources within agency or division, using training funds wherever necessary only.

Training Coordinators also initiate and execute training budget expenditures, with the approval of their supervisor, in the areas of training supplies and workshops. Every reasonable effort should be made to bring newly effective techniques and important service information into the division, taking budget realities into account. All training must be evaluated (eg. consumer feedback).

Training Coordinators are also responsible for active participation in Training Council coordination, reporting, and policy making activities. In cooperation with their agency administrator and fiscal person, regular training expenditure reports are made to the division central office as requested with a thorough final report at the end of each fiscal year.

Training Approval

Individual requests for training are made on the appropriate form according to state procedure and state/division policy. They are initiated by the staff member or training coordinator to fall within the individual's supervisor-approved training plan. Approval and signature (indicating careful review as to both suitability of requested training & available funds) must come from the requesting staffer, the immediate supervisor, the training coordinator, and the agency administrator. On completion of the training, a copy of the request is to be sent to the training files of the Chief, Human Services Education, at the division central office. Another copy must be kept in the employee's personnel folder along with the individual training plan.

This policy will be reviewed and updated at least once annually by the Training Council, the agency Directors, and the Division Administrator in consultation with the Chief, Human Services Education.



WESTERN NEVADA
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NORTH CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM

EXHIBIT A

P.O. BOX 3479
RENO, NEVADA 89505

(702) 673-4666

7000 EL RANCHO DRIVE
SPARKS, NEVADA 89431

January 29, 1979

Dr. Robert F. Morgan
Chief, Human Services Education
Nevada Division of MH/MR
4600 Kietzke Lane, Suite 108
Reno, NV 89502

Dear Dr. Morgan:

As a follow-up to our conference in your office on January 9, 1979, the following proposal for a pilot training program in Mental Health Technology is provided for your review and action.

Western Nevada Community College, Reno/Sparks Campus, Allied Health Department of the Occupational Education Division will develop and offer three courses each semester (Fall, Spring, Summer) in the Mental Health Technician and related areas to begin the Fall Semester, 1979. It is agreed that your office and staff will be involved in the selection of instructional staff and the design of the curriculum. The College is flexible as to the location of the course offerings. They could be held at the College site, at various high schools at night or at the Nevada Mental Health Institute. A Certificate of Completion or an Associate of General Studies degree is available now for this pilot program. There is some possibility, since this program was adopted by the Board of Regents on January 7, 1971 in the State Plan for Community Colleges, that we may be able to offer a Certificate of Achievement and an Associate in Applied Science degree. However, this program has never been offered before, so I will have to check further to be certain.

You indicated there are approximately 100 employees in the Mental Health Technician Area in Washoe County who will benefit from this program. It was also agreed that other interested citizens could enroll in these courses concurrently with State employees. The Community College Allied Health Administrative staff would direct and coordinate the program.

Western Nevada Community College is an Equal Opportunity Employer and does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, handicaps, or national origin in the educational programs or activities which it operates.

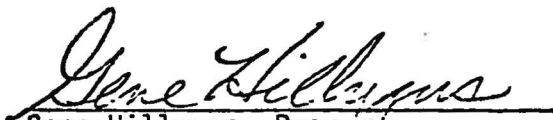
1013

The suggested costs of this proposed program are outlined as follows:

1. Instruction Cost = (3 Classes x 3 Credits each x \$200 per credit x 3 Semesters = 3 x 3 x \$200 x 3 = \$5400)	\$ 5,400.00
2. Student Tuition (Stipend) = (20 Students x \$13.00 per credit x 9 Credits = \$2340)	2,340.00
3. Admission Cost (one-time fee) = (20 Students x \$5.00 admission fee = \$100)	100.00
4. Books for Students (20 Students x \$12.00 per class for texts x 5 classes = \$1200 (Some texts used for two classes)	1,200.00
5. Clerical Support (Salary) = (480 hours clerical x \$3.85 per hour = \$1848)	1,848.00
6. Operational supplies, printing, duplicating, travel and administrative support = (20 Students x \$55.60 per student = \$1112)	1,112.00
	Total <u>\$12,000.00</u>

If there is a need for further discussion or explanation of any of the above,
please let me know.

Sincerely,


Gene Hillygus, Dean
Occupational Education

GH:jr

cc: Jim Eardley, Executive Vice President
Bernice Martin, Division Chairperson
Allied Health

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT A

JANUARY 1979

INSERVICE TRAINING OFFICERS ADVISORY COUNCIL. (13)

Division Central Office - Robert F. Morgan, Ph.D. (Chair)

MR Services Central Administration - Jesse La Monda, Ed.D

Children's Behavioral Services, Clark - Don Johnson, M.A.

Children's Behavioral Services, Washoe - Art Willins, Ph.D.

Desert Developmental Center - Lowell Masters, Ed. D.

Henderson Mental Health Center - Jack Holbrook, M.S.W.

Las Vegas Mental Health Center - John Hinkle, Ph.D.

Lake's Crossing Center MDO - M. Frant Evarts, Ph.D.

Nevada Mental Health Institute - Patty Noyes, M.S.N.

Reno Mental Health Center - Thomas O. Towle, Ph.D.

Rural Clinics - Jim Draper, Ph.D.

Sierra Developmental Center - Larry Bowen

Nevada State Personnel Division - Glen Rock, Training Director

APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT A

COMMENT ON AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS FOR TRAINING DURING THE BIENNIUM 1979-81

Desert Developmental Center

Training - Training programs provide the foundation for creditable client programming and care activities. The majority of direct care staff at the DDC bring to the job their enthusiasm, regard for mentally retarded persons, and their willingness to learn. However, their level of previous training and acquisition of specific skills pertinent to working with the mentally retarded is limited. Therefore, an active and relevant staff training program is essential to agency operations. Previous and anticipated training programs include on-site behavior modification specialists who work directly with staff teaching them behavior modification techniques and then guiding application of those techniques with clients; specialty programs to teach self-defense, hygiene and safety procedures, procedures for working with deaf/blind severely and profoundly retarded persons, and workshops and conference programs covering a variety of topics relating to providing services to the mentally retarded. Yearly training needs: AAMD conference - 2 staff; Gentle self-defense training for MHT's in L.A. 4 staff; Consultant psychologist to direct behavior modification training to Mental Health Technicians.

Sierra Developmental Center

Sierra Developmental Center has initiated a specific developmental training program for direct care staff in the use of reinforcement techniques. This assists clients in the acquisition of desired skills. This program was initiated in 1978. The same instruction and material will be provided on a semi-annual basis. This training takes approximately six weeks involving 12 hours classroom practicum instruction. All new employees will participate and instruction will be provided by contracted personnel.

Training will be monitored and evaluated as to appropriateness and benefit to residents.

In addition to the above in-service training program, direct care staff will have opportunities to attend seminars and other training available at the University of Nevada, State Personnel Division, other mental retardation programs. This will increase their ability to write, implement, and monitor programs for all clients.

New staff will receive instruction in the Problem Oriented Record keeping system. Present staff will continue to receive updated instructions with new forms being introduced.

Direct care staff will be given instruction in oral hygiene and care of clients teeth by an oral hygieneist under contract.

Nursing service will be required to participate in continuing education programs to keep current with the latest nursing methods.

The field of mental health in terms of new treatment techniques, client's rights and administration has been undergoing great changes. Funds are requested to maintain the agency's knowledge of current developments

<u>Attending</u>	<u>Conferences FY 80</u>
8	Southern California Conference on Behavior Modification, Los Angeles
3	Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy
3	American Psychological Association
2	Consultation and Evaluation Training Workshop in the Teaching Family Model, Omaha, Nebraska
2	Reaching Autistic Children Workshop
<u>Attending</u>	<u>Conferences FY 81</u>
1	American Academy of Pediatrics, Continuing Medical Education
8	Southern California Conference on Behavior Modification, Los Angeles
3	Teaching Family Model Consultation and Evaluation Training Workshop
3	Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy
2	Association of Mental Health Administrator's Conference
3	American Psychological Association Conference
4	Council for Exceptional Children Conference

Training equipment is requested as well to establish a library of multi-media presentations on commonly required topics for use by Mental Health Technicians and Public Service Interns and other high turnover staff.

The cost of sending a professional team to these conferences and using them to train MHT and PSI staff upon return is much less than sending these staff to the conferences themselves. The material is tailored to the agency training needs as well as presented at the slower rate for improved comprehension in the less skilled personnel.

"Training Teaching Parents"

The Competency Enhancement for Teaching Parents program would be operated under contract by the Department of Special Education at UNLV. The recipients of the training would be the Professional Teaching Parent couples, their assistants (MHT and PSI) and program supervisors. The training would be accomplished by the joint efforts of a doctoral-level person at the UNLV Special Education department collaborating with program supervisors at the five mental health agencies in the state using Residential Treatment Homes. Approximately 73 staff members of the five agencies are expected to benefit from the training program. The State of Nevada benefits by the continuation of the highest level of program effectiveness (since Competency Enhancement has been demonstrated effective in maintaining skills) as well as greater longevity for staff in the Teaching Parent positions. The average time for a couple to remain in a Teaching Parent position is a year and a half. Every time a couple leaves there are transition problems for the clients involved and their families. Also, the agency has to recruit out-of-state for a replacement couple.

CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORAL SERVICES - WASHOE COUNTY

EXHIBIT 1

TRAINING

Training Technology Consultant

16 hours	250.00		
travel & expenses	245.00		

	_____	_____
	\$ 564.00	\$ 590.00

Doctorate level consultant to provide training in classroom technology, consultation methods, and school and district/CBS cooperative programming.

Out of State Training

Attend Achievement Place Dissemination Workshop for the Teaching Family Model used in the residential program.

Lawrence, Kansas - 3 days	
airfare	265.00
per diem	94.50

	_____	_____
	\$ 410.00	\$ 425.00

Occupational Safety Workshop - Federal

Send Building Custodian to annual training session in National Safety Requirements under O.S.H.A.

Los Angeles, California - 3 days	
airfare	114.00
per diem	94.00

	_____	_____
	\$ 237.00	\$ 241.00

2 - Clinical Workshops - San Francisco - Two Days Each

Ongoing workshops for Child Development Specialist and clinical personnel to provide additional therapeutic techniques.

airfare	52.00
airfare	52.00
per diem	62.50
per diem	62.50

\$229.00

	_____	_____
	\$ 260.00	\$ 273.00

2 - Clinical Workshops - Los Angeles - Three Days Each

Ongoing workshops for clinical personnel to provide additional therapeutic techniques in area of expertise.

airfare	114.00
airfare	114.00
per diem	92.50
per diem	92.50

\$413.00

\$ 470.00

\$ 471.00

Training for Teaching Parent
(contractual Services from UNLV)

Competency Enhancement for Teaching Parents. (Contractual services from UNLV). The Department of Special Education at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas has agreed to provide the specialized competency enhancement education that is required by teaching parents, teaching parent assistants, and their program supervisors to ensure the highest quality of services available to clients in Community Treatment Homes and Residential Treatment Homes (on campus at CBS-Clark and CBS-Washoe) throughout Nevada. The cost of the Competency Enhancement program is shown in each existing and proposed Treatment Home Budget. It is estimated that approximately \$1500 will be required within each home budget to provide the contractual services needed to develop and maintain the quality of the treatment services annually.

\$ 5964.00

\$ 6288.00

HENDERSON MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

TRAINING (14)	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
	<u>\$13,486</u>	<u>\$13,669</u>
1 paid in-service training/month times 8 (\$25/hr x 4 hrs x 8 mos) (\$30/hr in FY 81)	800	960
2 major training sessions/year at \$1200 (\$1284 in FY 81)	2,400	2,568
40 workshops @ average of \$190 (\$203 in FY81)*	7,600	8,120
Xerox training manual 4000 @ 5¢ = 200, 8 reams paper = 16	216	231
Equipment - TV, camera, monitor, tripod, tapes (FY 80) & carosel, screen, overhead projector & 4 cassette tape recorders FY 81)	2,200	1,500
Film rental (6 @ \$45)	<u>270</u>	<u>290</u>
TOTALS	\$13,486	\$13,669

*Miscellaneous workshops in treatment of depression, treatment techniques, clients' rights, etc.

LAKE'S CROSSING CENTER
BUDGET, FY 1980-1981

EXHIBIT A

TRAINING

Lake's Crossing Center would like to upgrade its library and film inventory. There is much new material in this area that would enhance the teaching and training of the staff. Educational classes are more costly each year and thus the present money breakdown per staff will only allow one class. This is incongruent with the dual role.

The number one priority is training the Mental Health Technicians, Licensed Practical Nurses and correctional staff.

The Training Committee that exists with the Director of In-service Training, Program Director, and Business Manager would oversee the coordination of training requests with the needs of the Agency.

<u>Two year budget</u>	
Correctional Training Academy.....	\$1,000
Annual Behavioral Treatment Conference (12 MHTs at \$40/person/yr).....	\$ 960
LPN Medication Updates (3 LPNs at \$10/person/yr).....	\$ 60
Forensic Technician specialized training (12 university courses/yr at \$80 each)...	\$1,920
Natl Inst Mntl Hlth Staff College Wrkshps.	\$1,400
Equip.:12 video tape cassettes(\$40 each)..	\$ 480
Forensic Treatment books (\$18 eachx10 bks).	\$ 180
	<u>\$6000 total</u>

Las Vegas Mental Health Center

E X H I B I T A

Extensive elaboration to justify requested funds for the next biennium have been conveyed to everyone involved for several years now. Rand report recommendations, Legislative Sub-Committee Task Force conclusions, the expressed intent of the last Legislature, Health Division licensing regulations and survey criteria, Medicare reimbursement criteria, and, even more emphatic and explicit the mandates of the Federal Conversion/Operations grants, all stress and emphasize the need for training. The Division allocation of \$7,000 for FY 77-78 was insufficient to meet required and mandated training needs but the Center was able to obtain budget revisions to enhance its spending capability considerably in this area. Depending upon federal funding in FY 78-79, additional amounts will be made available to augment the \$7,000 reflected in the "current" Work Program. The amounts requested for FY 79-80/FY 80-81 reflect a nominal increase over funds appropriately expended in FY 77-78. ~

Nevada Mental Health Institute

EXHIBIT A

<u>Training Materials</u>	<u>Justification</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
Standardized training modules - 3 @ \$500.	In order to set up a basic comprehensive training department according to the assessed need and goals. Will also constitute an informational library system to avoid duplication and, thus, misuse of staff time.	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Learning cassettes		500.00	500.00
Films (purchase/rental)		500.00	500.00
Programmed instruction texts		500.00	500.00
Resource literature, current texts (licensure program appropriate).		500.00	500.00
		<u>\$3,500.00</u>	<u>\$3,500.00</u>
<u>Continuing Education</u>			
<u>For Trainers:</u>	<u>Instate</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
Workshops, seminar courses to be attended by employees of the Training Department in order to keep abreast of the current teaching/training modalities.	2 per trainer/2 trainers 4 @ \$100.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
	<u>Out of State</u>		
	1 per trainer/2 trainers 2 @ \$500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
<u>For Paraprofessionals</u>			
In order to meet Division's goal of at least 40 hours of continuing education training.	36 paraprofessional staff at least 1 work related conference/workshop/seminar not offered by NMHI. 36 @ \$75.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
	Contract with UNR: defray credit costs on specified courses not offered by NMHI that would lead to licensure of technicians	800.00	800.00
		<u>\$4,900.00</u>	<u>\$4,900.00</u>
<u>Lectures & Outside Trainers</u>			
Monthly contracted lectures by professionals in- and out-of-state on areas of specialization not available within the training package.	8 in-state professionals @ \$125.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	4 out-of-state professionals @ \$150.00	600.00	600.00
		<u>\$1,600.00</u>	<u>\$1,600.00</u>
Total Training Funds Requested		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

TRAINING

It is proposed that In-house workshops for all staff, and presented by skilled local trainers under contract be held each year at an estimated cost of \$1,000. Attendance at professional workshops on the West Coast such as humanistic Approach to Behavior Modification, Las Vegas, American Psychiatric Association, National Association of Social Workers, Association Of Mental Health Administrators. Also office managers, accountant and secretarial support service workshops. Total request for this training is 2,500 for each year.

Recognizing the fact that the staff of the Residential Treatment Center will all be new, training will be an important factor in the success of the Center. Attendance at outside workshops for both professional and para-professional staff will be a part of the planning for the first year. There will be at least 6 workshops held with emphasis on training for Mental Health Technicians. Total request for this training is \$2,000 per year.

We request \$1,000 for training for the teaching Parents in APW I to attend a training workshop in Kansas City for Consultation and Evaluation.

Reno Mental Health Center	2,500	2,250
Resident Treatment Center	2,000	1,500
Achievement Place West	1,000	750

In-Service Training -

The \$10,000 recommended by the Governor for training monies (1979-1980) is designed for subsidizing staff to participate in training sponsored by both Rural Clinics and other agencies within the State; these monies pay for travel expenses and training fees. The \$8,000 recommended for in-service training represents contract funds for Rural Clinics to hire trainers to present training to the agency on issues which are identified through the internal evaluation procedures and quality assurance process as problem areas for staff. These two categories combined equal \$18,000 allotted for provision of training to the recommended 89.75 staff positions; the use of these monies is an alternative to the purchasing of a salaried position to coordinate and provide training.

There is little question that a staff of 89.75 full-time equivalents would be in need of a well-organized, and problem-oriented training program. It is more efficient to purchase training on an as needed basis through these two mechanisms (contracts and subsidizing of staff to attend workshops facilitated by agencies other than Rural Clinics), than to purchase one full-time position at a grade 41 to provide the same services at a higher cost. The great disadvantage to relying on one person to do all staff training is that no one person could have expertise across a sufficiently broad range of topics to allow for an adequate training program; the use of contract monies for this purpose is cheaper and allows for purchase of specific expertise across an infinitely broad range of topics.

During a 12-month period (12-1-77/11-30-78), the following topics were covered in training workshops facilitated by Rural Clinics: psychopharmacology, biofeedback, partial and transitional care, management techniques, family therapy, and treatment of rape victims. In addition, many staff attended workshops sponsored by other agencies throughout the state. Approximately 5.3% of the staff were MHT's, and an equitable amount of 5.3% of the training monies (subsidizing participation in training) were spent on the MHT's.

The monies for training in the 1978-1979 work program are lower than those recommended by the Governor for 1979-1980. The increase in 1979-1980 recommended appropriation is created by the fact that all staff will be recruited during 1979-1980 so the number of staff requiring subsidization of training experiences will be higher. The decrease in monies for in-service training from 1978-1979 to 1979-1980 represents: (a) shift to increasing reliance on training provided by other agencies in the state, (b) an attempt to reduce budget costs while not decreasing programs.

E X H I B I T A --

ATTACHMENT B

(REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS)

FIRST REPRINT

S. B. 23

SENATE BILL NO. 23—COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

JANUARY 17, 1979

Referred to Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

SUMMARY—Makes appropriation to provide assistance to
vocational education. (BDR S-129).

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Contains Appropriation.

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

AN ACT making an appropriation to the state board for vocational education; providing for assistance to educational institutions to improve vocational education; 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. There is hereby appropriated from the state general
2 fund to the state board for vocational education the sum of \$8 million
3 for the purposes set forth in this act. Of that sum, \$4 million may be
4 expended in fiscal year 1979-80, and \$4 million may be expended in
5 fiscal year 1980-81.
- 6 SEC. 2. 1. Of the sum authorized for expenditure in each fiscal year
7 in section 1 of this act, an amount equal to 50 percent is allocated to
8 eligible recipients for the purposes set forth in this section, to be dis-
9 tributed by means of formula grants.
- 10 2. For the purposes of this section, "eligible recipient" means a pub-
11 lic secondary or post-secondary educational institution which offers
12 vocational education programs, and which meets the criteria established
13 by the state board for vocational education for a certified vocational
14 education program.
- 15 3. Money allocated under this section must be distributed according
16 to a formula established by the state board for vocational education for
17 the following purposes:
- 18 (a) Upgrading of present vocational programs and facilities to meet
19 industry standards.
- 20 (b) Procurement of new equipment to expand programs to meet the
21 demand for workers, and to expand programs into areas of the state
22 where none are in operation.

(c) Establishment of programs in fields in which students are interested and in which the demand for workers is not present in the local area but in areas to which young persons are likely to move.

(d) Capital improvements to facilities to improve their accessibility to the handicapped.

4. The state board for vocational education shall establish the formula amount for the distribution of money to eligible recipients.

5. The state board for vocational education may not establish the formula amount until it has held at least two hearings to receive comments and testimony from interested persons and to review the proposed formula before applications are accepted for grants under this section.

6. Applications for grants under this section must be made in a form prescribed by the state board for vocational education, and include at least the following statements and information:

(a) A statement certifying that the recipient will not reduce local support for vocational education in expectation of grants under the provisions of this act.

(b) A statement certifying that money received under this act will be accounted for separately from other resources of the recipient.

(c) A statement certifying that the local advisory committee for vocational education was consulted in the preparation of the application, and that the committee endorses the application to the local governing body.

(d) A statement certifying that there is a reasonable probability that students who successfully complete the programs to be supported by formula grants will find employment in the field of training or a related field.

(e) A plan for the internal evaluation of the effect of the grant upon vocational education in the institution, including a review of the ability of graduates to obtain employment in the community.

(f) Other information which the state board for vocational education reasonably requires.

SEC. 3. 1. Of the sum authorized for expenditure in each fiscal year in section 1 of this act, an amount equal to 10 percent is allocated for the purposes set forth in this section, and will be distributed by grants awarded by competition.

2. Money allocated under this section must be distributed to successful competitors for the following purposes:

(a) Research and evaluation of vocational education.

(b) Vocational guidance for students.

(c) Pilot projects for enrollment of students in districts other than those in which they reside, where vocational education is limited in the district of residence.

(d) Changing programs to reflect changes in industry standards for beginning employment.

(e) Adaptation of exemplary programs for statewide use.

3. The state board for vocational education shall set priorities for the use of money allocated under this section after consultation with:

(a) The Nevada advisory council for vocational-technical education.

(b) County directors of vocational education.

(c) Representatives of the vocational education staffs of the community colleges of the University of Nevada.

(d) Representatives of the departments of the University of Nevada which are charged with the training of vocational teachers.

4. Proposals must be arranged in the order of their potential for addressing the priorities set by the board by a panel consisting of:

(a) A representative of the state advisory council for vocational education.

(b) An administrator of a program of vocational education who is not employed by an institution which is applying for a grant under this section.

(c) Two persons who have knowledge of vocational education, but who have no interest in the outcome of the selection process for grants awarded under this section.

(d) A vocational teacher, vocational education researcher, person engaged in training vocational teachers, or representative of a group which represents the interest of vocational educators.

(e) A member of the state board for vocational education.

5. The board shall accept proposals which meet established priorities.

6. The requests for proposals sent by the state board for vocational education must include a sample format for proposals and the judging criteria, and must be sent to:

(a) The superintendent of schools of each school district.

(b) The director of vocational education of each school district.

(c) The president and the director of vocational education of each community college.

(d) The deans of the colleges of the University of Nevada which are involved with vocational education.

7. Recipients of money under this section shall submit reports required by the state board for vocational education. The board may specify the reports which it requires, but must require a final report, including evaluation reports, copies of all materials and documents, an activity report and a report of public information activities. The recipient shall maintain the report as a permanent record.

SEC. 4. 1. Of the sum authorized for expenditure in each fiscal year in section 1 of this act, an amount equal to 38.5 percent is allocated to eligible recipients for the purposes set forth in subsection 3 of section 2 of this act, to be distributed by means of discretionary grants.

2. The state board for vocational education shall transmit requests for proposals, including information on format of proposals and judging criteria for grants, to:

(a) The superintendent of schools of each school district.

(b) The director of vocational education of each school district.

(c) The president and the director of vocational education of each community college.

(d) The deans of the colleges of the University of Nevada which are involved with vocational education.

3. Proposals submitted to the state board for vocational education must be reviewed by a panel which shall assign an order of rank to each proposal. The panel must be appointed by the board and consist of:

E X H I B I T 5

1 (a) A representative of the Nevada advisory council for vocational-
2 technical education.

3 (b) Two teachers engaged in vocational education, one representing
4 the rural counties of Nevada and the other the counties of Clark and
5 Washoe.

6 (c) A representative of the fields of research in vocational education
7 or the education of vocational teachers.

8 (d) A representative of the comprehensive employment training agen-
9 cies of Nevada.

10 (e) A person with knowledge of vocational education who has no
11 vested interest in the results of the panel's determinations.

12 (f) A representative of vocational education programs above the sec-
13 ondary level.

14 (g) A representative of the local advisory committees for vocational
15 education.

16 (h) A representative of vocational education programs at the sec-
17 ondary level.

18 (i) A member of the state board for vocational education.

19 4. If the order of rank established by the review panel required by
20 subsection 3 of this section is not followed, the reason for not following
21 the recommended order must be made part of the report to the legislature
22 required by section 7 of this act.

23 5. The criteria for judging proposals must include:

24 (a) Demonstrated need of the applicant for the grant.

25 (b) Need of the applicant based upon requirements of the local labor
26 market.

27 (c) Need of the applicant based upon the positive effect of providing
28 trained workers upon the economic development of the area served.

29 (d) Participation by the applicant in efforts to prepare persons who
30 are handicapped, disadvantaged, members of minority groups or women
31 for entry into the labor force.

32 (e) Effective evaluation of the applicant by qualified vocational edu-
33 cators or researchers and by the local advisory committee for vocational
34 education.

35 (f) A statement of the intent of the applicant to continue to support
36 programs by other means when money is no longer available under the
37 provisions of this act.

38 6. No recipient may expend more than 8 percent of the grant received
39 under the provisions of this section for evaluation of programs.

40 SEC. 5. 1. Of the sum authorized for expenditure in each fiscal year
41 in section 1 of this act, an amount equal to 1.5 percent is allocated to
42 the administration of this act.

43 2. The state board for vocational education shall administer all money
44 appropriated by this act.

45 3. The state board for vocational education may employ for that
46 purpose one person in the unclassified service of the state. The employee
47 shall serve under the direction and supervision of the executive officer
48 of the state board for vocational education.

49 4. Money allocated to administration of this act may be used to

1 compensate the person appointed under this section, provide one clerical
2 employee and provide operating expenses.

3 5. Persons who are compensated from money appropriated by this
4 act must devote their full time to their duties, and may not engage in
5 other gainful employment.

6 SEC. 6. Money allocated and distributed pursuant to the provisions
7 of section 2 and section 4 of this act must not be used for the employ-
8 ment of personnel. It may be used only for the purchase of equipment
9 and for capital improvements to facilities to improve their accessibility
10 to the handicapped.

11 SEC. 7. 1. Money appropriated by this act may not be used or
12 reported to obtain matching funds under any federal or state program.

13 2. Money appropriated by this act may not be used to maintain pro-
14 grams which were established before the effective date of this act or by
15 the use of money from other sources, and to that extent may not supplant
16 local support of any program.

17 SEC. 8. 1. The state board for vocational education shall conduct
18 evaluations of the programs supported by the money appropriated by
19 this act, and shall prepare a report to the legislature upon the effect of
20 the grants on vocational education in Nevada. The report must be
21 reviewed by the Nevada advisory council for vocational-technical edu-
22 cation, and their comments included in the report.

23 2. The report required by this section must include:

24 (a) A review of the disbursement of money allocated to formula and
25 competitive grants.

26 (b) A review of the effect of grants on the employment of persons
27 who complete vocational programs and those who leave programs before
28 completing them.

29 (c) A review of the effect of grants on efforts to prepare persons who
30 are handicapped, disadvantaged, members of minority groups or women
31 for entry into the labor force.

32 (d) A report on the effect of money allocated under section 3 of this
33 act upon the field of vocational education.

34 (e) A report on the effect of the employment of persons who have
35 participated in vocational education programs supported by money
36 appropriated by this act, including persons who complete vocational
37 programs and those who do not, upon regions of the state selected by the
38 state board for vocational education.

39 (f) Recommendations for legislative action in support of vocational
40 education.

41 SEC. 9. Money appropriated by this act for expenditure during fiscal
42 year 1979-80 may be carried over by the recipient for expenditure in
43 fiscal year 1980-81 if the recipient explains to the state board for voca-
44 tional education the need for the carry-over and obtains its approval to
45 do so.

46 SEC. 10. Unless otherwise specified in this act, the provisions of the
47 State Budget Act apply to the administration of money appropriated by
48 this act.

49 SEC. 11. 1. All money appropriated by this act which has not been

E X H I B I T B

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TO

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

ON

ATTACHMENT C

THE SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION

SB-23

MARCH 9, 1979

CHAIRMAN LAMB, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, I AM HOPE ROBERTS, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEVADA ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION. I AM HERE AS I AM SURE YOU ARE AWARE TO ADD MY PERSONAL AND THE COUNCIL'S STRONG SUPPORT TO SB-23. I MUST SAY I WAS PLEASSED TO BE PRESENT DURING THE SESSION YESTERDAY BUT I WONDERED WHERE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIAL EDUCATION ARE TODAY. WHILE I AM CERTAINLY NO EXPERT ON SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS, I AM SURE THAT A GREAT MANY OF THOSE VERY STUDENTS WHO WERE HERE YESTERDAY WILL MOST ASSUREDLY NEED, IN THE FUTURE, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SERVICES.

ENOUGH ABOUT PAST CONCERNS; SINCE ITS INCEPTION THE COUNCIL HAS CONDUCTED ASSESSMENTS, EVALUATED, AND OBSERVED THE GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION WITHIN THE STATE AND HAS PRAISED BOTH THE GROWTH OF PROGRAMS AND ITS GENERAL IMPROVEMENT, BUT, WITH CONSTANT WARNING THAT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION WAS NOT GROWING AT A SUFFICIENT RATE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF FUTURE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY GROWTH WITHIN OUR BOUNDARIES. FURTHER, WHILE WE AS A COUNCIL HAVE OBSERVED NOTEABLE GROWTH IN PROGRAMS, FUNDING FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION HAS NOT INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY DURING THE TENURE OF THE COUNCIL AND IF YOU CONSIDER INFLATION, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION HAS LESS THAN 67.9% OF THE BUYING POWER FROM ALLOCATED STATE REVENUES THAT IT HAD IN 1967. IN SHORT, THE \$504

THOUSAND APPROPRIATED IN 1977 ONLY BUYS AS MUCH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AS \$310 THOUSAND IN 1967 WHEN \$460 THOUSAND WAS APPROPRIATED FROM STATE REVENUES. THE OVERALL DECLINE IN REAL, AND I EMPHASIZE REAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DOLLARS HAS NECESSITATED THE INITIATION OF A BILL LIKE SB-23.

AS A PART OF THE 9TH ANNUAL EVALUATION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, MANDATED BY FEDERAL LAW, THE COUNCIL CONDUCTED AN ASSESSMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION NEEDS WHICH PICKED UP WHERE A 1976 REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD LEFT OFF.

IN THE COUNCIL'S ASSESSMENT, THE STUDY POPULATION INCLUDED A BROAD BASE OF PEOPLE, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR VOC. ED., STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBERS, LEGISLATORS, CETA STAFF, AND TEACHERS, TO NAME JUST A FEW. SINCE THE DATA IS RATHER VOLUMINOUS I HAVE APPENDIXED OUR FINDINGS FOR YOUR REVIEW AT YOUR CONVENIENCE.

I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT SB-23 IS NOT A HAPHAZARDLY PREPARED AND DIRECTED BILL. IN A RESPONSE TO LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS, STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS, AND IN A SPIRIT OF SERVICE TO STUDENTS AND THE NEED FOR EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT SERVICES IN OUR STATE, SB-23 WAS DEVELOPED AND SUBMITTED.

IT SEEMS SELF-EVIDENT THAT THOSE CLOSEST AND MOST INFORMED ABOUT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND THE NEED FOR IT IN TERMS OF BOTH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT OF A STATE-WIDE MANPOWER POOL HAVE CONTINUALLY ADDRESSED THE PROBLEM SINCE THE MID-60'S WITH LITTLE OR NO RESPONSE FROM THE SYSTEM. SINCE 1972 THE POPULATION OF NEVADA HAS GROWN FROM 527,400 TO 722,209 AND A PROJECTED 1981

POPULATION OF JUST OVER 807,000 PEOPLE OR A PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE OF 61.5% SINCE 1972. TODAY NOT ONLY IS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ATTEMPTING TO SURVIVE AND SERVE WITH LESS THAN 65% OF THE REAL VALUE DOLLARS IT HAD TEN YEARS AGO, BUT IT IS STRUGGLING TO SERVE 61.5% MORE POPULATION. FRANKLY, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION HAS SERVED ADMIRABLY UNDER THE MOST AUSTERE OF FINANCING FOR OVER 10 YEARS AND IT IS HIGH TIME WE BEGIN TO ADDRESS ITS NEEDS AND THE MANPOWER AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF OUR STATE. IT MIGHT BE MOST ENLIGHTENING TO EVERYONE INVOLVED IF THOSE INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING BUDGETS AND RECOMMENDING CUTS IN OPERATIONS OR REQUESTS WERE ASKED TO JUSTIFY SUCH RECOMMENDATIONS IN AS MUCH DETAIL AS THOSE OF US WHO WORK FOR AND WITH PROGRAMS ARE WILLING TO JUSTIFY REQUESTS.

IN CLOSING I WISH TO STRONGLY POINT OUT A NUMBER OF UNIQUE ASPECTS OF SB-23. FIRST BY SPECIFIC LIMITATION 88.5% OF THE \$8 MILLION REQUESTED MUST BE USED FOR EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES AND IS SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED FROM USE TO SUPPORT PERSONNEL. SECONDLY, I WOULD LIKE TO NOTE THAT THIS BILL IS NOT AND SHOULD NOT BE A PART OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION'S BUDGET AS THE STATE DEPARTMENT DERIVES NO LONG RANGE BENEFITS FROM THE BILL EVEN THOUGH THEY WILL PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS OF THE BILL. THIRDLY, THIS BILL WAS NOT INTENDED TO DETRACT FROM DISTRIBUTIVE SCHOOL FUNDS AS IT SHOULD BE OBVIOUS THAT NEW ONE-TIME BI-ANNIUM FUNDING IS NECESSARY TO UPGRADE ALL OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT THIS BILL WOULD AFFORD DISTRICTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THEIR VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS ACCESSABLE TO THE HANDICAPPED.

IN CLOSING I WOULD LIKE TO SAY FOR THIS ONE DAY I WOULD LIKE TO BE SITTING IN YOUR PLACE, AS YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE OUT AGAINST SOCIAL DEPENDENCY, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY 10 YEARS OF

INVOLVEMENT WITH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION YOU HAVE A CHANCE TO DEMONSTRATE
YOUR SUPPORT OF WORK AND PRODUCTIVITY.

THROUGH ON-SITE VISITATIONS AND THROUGH RESEARCH, WHICH INVOLVED COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, LOCAL DIRECTORS OF VOC. ED., LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR VOC. ED., NEVADA LEGISLATORS, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBERS, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION STAFF, AND STATE AND LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PERSONNEL, THE COUNCIL DEVELOPED AND AUTHENTICATED THE PRIORITIES YOU TOLD US WERE NECESSARY FOR THE EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. IN RANK ORDER THE PRIORITIES, AS LISTED IN OUR NINTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1. NEED TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO UPDATE EXISTING VOCATIONAL CURRICULUM TO ASSURE THE FACT THAT THE PROGRAMS MEET PRESENT INDUSTRY STANDARDS (INDUSTRY VALIDATED CURRICULUM.)
2. NEED TO UPDATE AND/OR UPGRADE PRESENT VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES TO ACCEPTABLE INDUSTRY STANDARDS.
3. NEED TO UPDATE AND/OR UPGRADE EQUIPMENT PRESENTLY IN USE IN VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO ACCEPTABLE INDUSTRY STANDARDS.
4. NEED TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO EXPAND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SERVICES PRESENTLY AVAILABLE WITHIN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.
5. NEED TO EXPAND EXISTING FACILITIES AND/OR OBTAIN NEW FACILITIES TO MEET THE LABOR DEMAND LOCALLY IN AREAS OF EXISTING PROGRAMS.
6. NEED TO OBTAIN NEW EQUIPMENT TO EXPAND EXISTING OFFERINGS TO MEET THE LABOR DEMAND LOCALLY IN AREAS OF EXISTING PROGRAMS.
7. NEED TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY FACILITIES (REMODEL EXISTING FACILITIES, RENT COMMUNITY FACILITIES, CONSTRUCT NEW FACILITIES) TO HOUSE NEW INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS WHICH SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED ON THE BASIS OF LOCAL LABOR DEMAND IN AREAS OF INSTRUCTION WHICH ARE AT PRESENT NOT OFFERED.
8. NEED TO OBTAIN EQUIPMENT TO EXPAND THE NUMBER OF OFFERINGS TO INCLUDE PROGRAMS IN AREAS OF HIGH LABOR DEMAND LOCALLY BUT FOR WHICH THERE IS AT PRESENT NO PROGRAM.
9. NEED TO SECURE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING ARTICULATION-WORKSHOPS TO ASSURE VOCATIONAL PROGRAM ARTICULATION FROM GRADES 9-14.

10. NEED TO SECURE A LEGAL MANDATE THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRING VOCATIONAL PROGRAM ARTICULATION FROM GRADES 9-14.
11. NEED TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL, LEGAL, AND BOARD OF EDUCATION SUPPORT TO REGIONALIZE VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS WHICH CANNOT BE OFFERED BY A SINGLE SCHOOL OR COUNTY DUE TO PROGRAM COSTS OR LOCALIZED LOW ENROLLMENTS BUT IS IN AN INSTRUCTIONAL AREA OF HIGH LABOR DEMAND ON A REGIONALIZED BASIS (MAGNET CENTER OR REGIONAL VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS.)
12. NEED TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STUDENT HIGH INTEREST PROGRAMS FOR WHICH THERE IS LITTLE OR NO LOCAL LABOR NEEDS BUT FOR WHICH THERE IS A HIGH LABOR DEMAND IN AN AREA OF FREQUENT MIGRATION OF STUDENTS LEAVING THE LOCAL AREA.
13. NEED TO MAKE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FACILITIES TO MAKE THEM ACCESSIBLE TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.
14. NEED TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY RESOURCES TO PROVIDE FOR THE CROSS-ENROLLMENT OF VOCATIONAL STUDENTS BETWEEN DISTRICTS IN AREAS WHERE VOCATIONAL OFFERINGS ARE LIMITED.

TESTIMONY

TO
THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
ON
SB-23

ATTACHMENT D

SENATOR LAMB AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MY NAME IS FRANK COLEMAN. I AM REPRESENTING THE NEVADA VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL. I AM UNEMPLOYED BY WAY OF RETIREMENT. HOWEVER, FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS I WAS IN A POSITION TO HAVE FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE OF THE LABOR MARKET NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS AS WELL AS HIRING ATTITUDES OF BOTH EMPLOYERS AND JOB SEEKERS STATEWIDE.

I AM AWARE OF THE DISCREPANCIES OF EMPLOYER NEEDS AND APPLICANT CAPABILITIES. A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF JOB SEEKERS ARE LEAVING OUR SCHOOLS, WHO ARE PREPARED TO, BUT NEVER INTEND, TO ENROLL IN *an complete* COLLEGE. THESE PEOPLE MUST ENTER THE LABOR FORCE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF VOCATIONALLY ORIENTED COURSES. THIS PLACES A TWO-FOLD PROBLEM TO THEM - *1. many* 1. THESE STUDENTS HAVE AN ACADEMIC MIND SET ON "COLLEGE PREPARATION", BUT ARE FORCED BY A VARIETY OF CIRCUMSTANCES TO ENTER THE LABOR FORCE SEEKING LESSER SKILLED WORK- THEY FACE THE MARKET AS "SELF-PERCEIVED FAILURES.". 2. THE EMPLOYER NEEDS TO HIRE PEOPLE WHO ARE PREPARED TO ENTER THE WORK FORCE WITH SOME MARKETABLE SKILL- THESE YOUNG PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THESE SKILLS BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF PROGRAMS OR INADEQUATE AND OUTDATED EQUIPMENT AND OUT-MODED AND OUT-DATED PROCEDURES.

THE MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING SCHOOL WILL "MAKE IT" IN THE WORLD OF WORK. THE PERIOD OF TIME FROM LEAVING SCHOOL- UNTIL

THEY DO MAKE IT, HOWEVER, IS EXTENDED. IT MAY TAKE FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS TO BECOME "SUCCESSFUL". DURING THIS PERIOD THE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE EXPOSED TO AND BECOME SUSCEPTABLE TO MANY LIFE PATTERNS THAT ARE UNDESIRABLE- THAT IS, A LARGE PERCENT OF WELFARE RECIPIENTS ARE FOUND IN THIS GROUP. A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONVICTED OF CRIMES AND ONES WHO BECOME DEPENDENT ON THE PRISON SYSTEM ARE FROM THIS GROUP. MANY OF OUR SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT BOG DOWN OUR SOCIETY AND STRAIN OUR FISCAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM CAN BE TRACED BACK TO THE LACK OF VOCATIONAL PREPARATION AND THE LACK OF EFFECTIVE TRANSITION FROM THE SCHOOL SETTING TO THE WORLD OF WORK.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION THAT WILL REACH MORE STUDENTS WITH SIGNIFICANT, MODERN EQUIPMENT AND METHODS WILL NOT ANSWER ALL OF OUR SOCIAL ILLS, BUT INTELLIGENT, MARKETABLE SKILLS WILL ENHANCE THE ENTRY TO THE LABOR FORCE AND DURING THE CRITICAL, YOUTHFUL DEVELOPMENTAL AND FORMATIVE YEARS WILL HAVE AN EXTREMELY POSITIVE AND LASTING EFFECT. BUILDING ON AN EXPERIENCE OF SUCCESS RATHER THAN FAILURE - ONE OF ACCEPTANCE RATHER THAN REJECTION.

I EARNESTLY ENCOURAGE FAVORABLE SUPPORT TO SB-23.

QUESTIONS - THANKS.

TO: The Senate Finance Committee

March 9, 1979

FROM: Karen S. Edsall
Business Education Association of Northern Nevada, President
Vocational-Technical Advisory Council Member
Western Nevada Community College, Office Administration Chairperson

ATTACHMENT E

I wish to give written testimony in favor of Senate Bill 23. I am testifying as an experienced classroom teacher with 11 1/2 years of teaching at Wooster High School in the business education department and 1 year of teaching experience at the Western Nevada Community College.

My experience as a teacher at Wooster High School included courses in business machines and typing.

The business machines room is furnished with equipment such as the NCR 31 and 33 hundred payroll machines. At the time of their purchase in 1964, the NCR 31 was valued at \$9000. The NCR 33 was valued at \$14,000. Now, servicemen are reluctant to consider these machines for trade giving their value as \$100 to \$200. That value is for the metal that the machines have. The operational value of the equipment is zero. If the machines break down in a major part area, new parts are non-existent. As far as trading the equipment is concerned, servicemen have been quoted as saying, "We will give you \$25 or more for the equipment and then you keep it." This means that even the metal value is not worth the effort to them of moving the bulky payroll machines.

The same case exists with an old NCR cash register and three old posting machines by NCR, Burroughs, and Underwood-Olivetti. Within the past few years, IBM servicemen have informed me that they no longer can find parts to repair their Executive typewriters. Wooster has three Executive typewriters in the business machines room.

Wooster High School is in a difficult position. The same position has affected other schools with vocational programs, as well. In 1964, the Manpower Development Training Program provided almost one-half of the equipment in the business machines

room for their adult education program. The blessing turned out to be a nightmare in disguise. All of the MDTP equipment has not been able to be traded in because of Federal regulations and red tape. This has limited the purchasing power in school budgets which allow for replacement of equipment by trading. Two years ago, the count of MDTP machines in the business department of Wooster High School was over thirty machines. Most of that equipment such as rotary calculators, key driven calculators, full-keyboard adding and 10-key adding machines have broken down and can no longer be repaired. As a result, they are being stored. The value to the student is zero.

Typewriters are another sore area of observation in the business departments. Using Wooster High School as an example again, the school has two rooms of electric typewriters but also two rooms of manual typewriters. Many of the companies who produced the manual typewriter no longer make them. Students look at the manual typewriter as an antique. Their enthusiasm as well as that of the teacher becomes nil when faced with learning on equipment that will seldom be found in the outside world of work.

In my one-year experience with the Western Nevada Community College/North, I have already recognized a need to purchase electronic calculators for the Business machines course. The typewriters are in better condition than at the high school level, but they too are beginning to wear out in some cases and will have to be replaced. Many times, equipment on both the high school level and the community college level is used six to eight hours a day by numerous students. It does not take long for the equipment to wear out. With the community college concept expanding so rapidly, new personnel and equipment will be needed in large portions to fulfill the needs of new buildings. Monies will be needed for the adequate implementation of new programs now being developed by the Western Nevada Community College/North.

My purpose today is to give you, the Senate Finance Committee, my small view of the needs in vocational education to bring the programs in both the high school and community college levels up to acceptable standards of operation. My experience has been only with Wooster High School and the Western Nevada Community College/North. If these two institutions are in need of such severe changes in updating their programs, I can hardly imagine what the problems must be like in the rural schools as well. Although Senate Bill 23 does not provide for additional personnel to operate vocational programs, I feel it certainly is in a position to help start the wheels rolling in the right direction.

It is a shame to try to train students on equipment which has in many cases been eliminated from the business world as long as ten years ago. Business people are devastated when the schools send them students who have learned on outdated equipment. The problem is enormous now, but if we wait any longer, it will keep multiplying to totally unreachable levels.

I certainly hope that you will give a very positive thought to Senate Bill 23.
Thank you.