

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Bremner
 Vice Chairman Hickey
 Mr. Bergevin
 Mr. Brady
 Mr. Coulter
 Mr. Glover
 Mrs. Hayes
 Mr. Horn
 Mr. Marvel
 Mr. Rhoads
 Mr. Robinson
 Mr. Vergiels

MEMBERS ABSENT: Mrs. Westall (excused)

ALSO PRESENT: Bill Bible, Fiscal Analyst; Judy Matteucci,
 Deputy Fiscal Analyst; Mike Alastuey,
 Deputy Budget Director (SEE ATTACHED GUEST
 LIST)

AB 352 Provides for reversion of money appropriated for punchcard
 vote recording systems.

Mr. Bill Swackhammer, Secretary of State, said that AB 352 reverts
 the funds remaining from the appropriation to the Secretary of
 State to purchase and lease punchcard voting systems to counties.
 He added that, as far as he knew, all expenditures from this
 appropriation had been completed and there would be no further
 requests for expenditure.

AB 50 Creates position of specialist for child abuse and neglect.

Assemblyman Steve Coulter said that the 1979 Legislature authorized
 an interim study on child abuse and neglect in the State of Nevada.
 He said that AB 50 and AB 51 are recommendations that were developed
 by the interim study. Mr. Coulter said that between 1978 and 1980
 the number of cases of child abuse and neglect increased 200%.
 He noted that it was identified by the interim study that the main
 problem was the lack of coordination of services between agencies
 providing assistance. Mr. Coulter said that it was decided by an
 agreement with the Department of Human Resources to place a
 coordinator position within this department to work in directing
 child abuse and neglect cases through the proper channels. He
 said that this position would be appropriated for only two years.
 He added that the money for this bill is included in the Department
 of Human Resources' budget. Mr. Coulter distributed amendment 403
 to AB 50 and said it has been agreed to by all the members of the
 interim subcommittee and with members of the P.T.A. The amendment
 is attached as EXHIBIT A. He said the amendment provides for
 minimum qualifications for the child abuse coordinator and requires
 a quarterly report be submitted to the Interim Finance Committee.

Mr. Glover questioned why the amendment states that the child abuse
 specialist may not have been employed by the Department of Human
 Resources during two years preceding his appointment. Mr. Coulter
 said that, in view of the fact that the majority of child abuse
 cases come through the Department of Human Resources, it was decided
 that an independent perspective would be necessary. Mr. Glover
 asked if Department of Human Resources personnel are eliminated
 from consideration for this position, where could qualified people
 for selection be located. Mr. Coulter said that there are 49
 state and local private agencies that deal with child abuse and
 neglect.

Chairman Bremner noted that the funds for the program are contained
 in both the budget for the Department of Human Resources and in
AB 50. Mr. Coulter said that the appropriation in the bill would
 not be necessary but the bill is important in setting up procedures
 and qualifications for the child abuse specialist.

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Mr. Hickey asked how the implementation of the coordinator position would improve the present system in child abuse and neglect. Mr. Coulter said that presently there is an overlapping and duplication of services being provided. Mr. Hickey asked if a savings could be realized by the proposition and if so, how much. Mr. Coulter said that there would be no hard dollar savings that could be identified.

Mr. Horn noted the requested appropriation of \$41,400 and asked how many people that would include. Mr. Coulter said that appropriation would cover the costs for one coordinator position with a part-time clerical person. Mr. Alastuey pointed out that the amount which is set aside in the budget for the Department of Human Resources as now recommended is \$25,000 per year. He said that this amount is a combination of a salary and fringe benefits for a child abuse coordinator position and operating costs necessary for preparation of the report.

Mr. Robinson asked why the child abuse coordinator would report to the Interim Finance Committee rather than the Legislative Commission. Mr. Coulter said that was adopted in order to keep members of the Interim Study Committee on Child Abuse apprised of the progress of the program.

Mr. Eugene Spoon, representing the Northern Nevada Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, said that the concept of AB 50 is supported by his organization, however, they suggest the deletion of Section 2, Article 1. He said that due to the volume of cases, it would be possible for the coordinator to review less than 1% of all the cases, and as he read the bill, he believed it required review of all cases. In addition, he said that the quarterly report to the Interim Finance Committee would hinder the person and inhibit his effective performance of duties.

Chairman Bremner noted that the bill does not state that "every" case has to be reviewed by the child abuse specialist but rather that he "prepare a statement of appropriateness or inappropriateness of the procedures and treatment in each case" he reviews. Mr. Spoon said that he misinterpreted the bill.

Mr. Hickey asked if he could assume that presently the system to handle child abuse and neglect cases is not efficient. Mr. Spoon said that is correct.

Mr. Coulter commented that it was decided by the interim study committee that not every case would be reviewed. He said that there are approximately 2,000 substantiated child abuse or neglect cases in Nevada each year.

Mr. Ace Martelle, Director of the Department of Human Resources, introduced Dr. Bing Oberly, Deputy Director for the Department of Human Resources, and said that he supports AB 50. He said that the coordinator's position is direly needed as presently the services in the area of child abuse and neglect in Nevada are fragmented. He noted that cost savings may not be the ultimate end result of this proposal. He said he is in opposition to amendment 403, Section 3 (b) which requires that persons currently employed by the Department be excluded from consideration for this position.

Mr. Hickey asked why services offered by the Department of Human Resources are not being properly handled at the present time. Mr. Martelle said that the Department is doing an adequate job but by virtue of the overlapping and duplication of services, some children are possibly not being served properly.

Chairman Bremner suggested that the position of child abuse coordinator be unclassified. Mr. Martelle said he would agree that the position be unclassified and only for a two-year period.

Mr. Glover asked if any program would be successful in reducing child abuse in Nevada. Mr. Martelle said that studies have substantiated that other states have made great strides in this area in working with both the parents and the children to end the cycle of abuse.

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Mr. Robinson referred to Mr. Spoon's previous statement whereby the child abuse coordinator would only be able to review less than 1% of the cases (approximately 20 cases) a year and questioned the productivity of that position. Mr. Martelle said that the main emphasis of this position would be to review what is currently being done in the child abuse area and what is the most cost effective approach for Nevada. He said it would be an impossible task for review of the 1,703 substantiated child abuse cases that were reported last year.

Mr. Robinson asked if there are more cases of child abuse at the present time or more are just being reported. Mr. Martelle said that the rapid increase of population and transient population has had an effect on the increase in child abuse. He further noted that the proposed MX project would have a definite impact on the increase of child abuse and neglect. Dr. Oberly said that other "boomtown" studies have shown that children's behavioral problems as well as child abuse in other large scale federal construction projects increases 1,000% over base line data.

Ms. Lucille Ayden, representing Nevada Parent/Teacher Association (P.T.A.) said that to improve the child abuse services in Nevada, the P.T.A. supports the passage of AB 50.

AB 51 Provides for demonstration program for treatment and rehabilitation of perpetrators and victims of child abuse and neglect.

Mr. Coulter said this bill contains legislation which is the result of a recommendation by the interim study on child abuse and neglect. After considering several alternatives, the interim study committee opted to consider a pilot treatment program in an effort to stop the child abuse cycle. Mr. Coulter said it was determined that at a cost of \$63,000, a pilot program could be developed in Washoe County to hire two professionals to work intensively with child abuse cases. This would be a test project that would be funded for a two year period and reported to the next session of the Legislature to determine the effectiveness of the program. However, since that time, a new program established by the Foster Youth Services Program is being proposed that would actually provide more services for less money than was budgeted for in the original bill. A description of the proposed project is attached as EXHIBIT B.

Mr. Hickey asked if the new program would be a duplication of present services. Mr. Coulter said that at the present time, there is no counseling service being offered to families of abused children.

Insofar as child abuse has been an ongoing problem, Mr. Hickey asked why a program such as this was not initiated before. Mr. Coulter said that previously there had not been a comprehensive look at child abuse and neglect in Nevada in order to coordinate the effort.

Mr. Horn noted that the largest number of child abuse cases occurs in Clark County and questioned if the program would be more effective in the area of greatest need. Mr. Coulter said that Washoe County was chosen because the effort was being made to study all cases, conduct intensive therapy and achieve meaningful results at the end of two years.

Mr. Horn asked Mr. Coulter if he would have any objection to placing the program in Clark County. Mr. Coulter said Washoe County was chosen to get the most results for the minimum amount of investment. Mr. Horn additionally suggested the possibility of two programs: one in Washoe County and one in Clark County. Mr. Coulter said the main intent in AB 51 is to provide for a test project for possible further application.

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Chairman Bremner noted that the fiscal note attached to AB 51 is not current in the figures of \$64,000 the first year of the biennium and \$66,000 the second year and, in fact, the amounts should be closer to \$80,000 each year of the biennium. Mr. Coulter said the proposal by Foster Youth Services provides for an appropriation of \$61,000 each year of the biennium.

Mr. Robinson referred to the requested amount of \$10,500 in in-state travel for both years of the biennium and asked why that amount was necessary in view of the fact that the program would be centered in one location. Dr. Oberly said that if the program were placed under the Director's Office of the Department of Human Resources or Mental Hygiene and the Mental Retarded budgets, travel appropriation could be reduced in consideration of the fact that travel monies are already contained in that budget. Chairman Bremner said that in view of that fact, perhaps the travel appropriations in other Department of Human Resources' budgets are too high. Mr. Martelle said that there are no surplus travel monies in existing Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation or other Human Resources' budgets.

Ms. Cheryl Smith, a foster parent and President of the Foster Parents Association, testified in favor of AB 51 and specifically in support of the proposal by Foster Youth Services.

Mr. Joe Burnett, Director of Mental Health for Southern Nevada, requested that, on behalf of the Division of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the committee consider the alternative of placing the demonstration program in Clark County. He referred to Mr. Robinson's previous question as to why the large amount was requested for in-state travel and said that the concept of this proposal is that a great deal of the treatment would take place in the home of the child abusing family, therefore, there would be a great deal of local travel to provide treatment on-site.

Mr. Rhoads said that it was his opinion that the services currently in existence should be able to handle the child abuse problems in the state. Mr. Burnett said this demonstration project specifically identifies the most severe cases of child abuse.

Mr. Hickey asked where this demonstration program should be placed on a priority scale of existing child abuse services. Mr. Burnett said this program would provide results on its effectiveness to determine where it should be on the priority scale and then provide the Legislature with some information on this issue.

Mr. Ed Quinn, General Manager of KTVN in Las Vegas, spoke to the committee as a member of the Clark County Advisory Board and in support of the concept of a child abuse demonstration project in Clark County at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Dr. Rusty Clark, Director of the Children's Behavioral Services of Clark County, said that, in order for this demonstration program to be effective in determining the impact this type of treatment program can have, a sample size adequate for both a treatment group as well as a comparison group of severe cases is necessary. The University of Nevada has offered to play an active role in the demonstration project and the Department of Special Education in conjunction with the Department of Educational Foundations in Counseling would propose to jointly coordinate and house this project in Las Vegas.

Mr. Coulter said the Interim Study Committee on Child Abuse determined that for the dollar value and an adequate sample size, Washoe County would be desirable as the location for the demonstration project.

Mr. Quinn said there is a broad base of support for locating the demonstration project in Clark County.

Mrs. Hayes asked if the proposal by Dr. Clark had been presented to the Interim Study Committee on Child Abuse. Dr. Clark said his group drafted the original statewide proposal that the subcommittee reviewed but at that time there was no mention as to where the project should be located. The idea of locating the program at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, evolved as AB 51 has developed.

Chairman Bremner asked Dr. Clark to provide the committee with a list of all in-kind support that has been proposed and the level of support from UNLV.

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Mr. Martelle said that in view of the considerable number of private proposals, the Department of Human Resources could act as a flow-through agency and make a recommendation to the Legislature.

Ms. Candy Hunter, Northern Nevada Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, said their organization is in favor of placing the demonstration program in Washoe County.

Ms. May Shelton, Director of the Washoe County Welfare Department, said that Washoe County is the only county that handles child abuse and neglect that is funded 100% by the county.

Ms. Kris Marriott, Washoe County Welfare Department, said that at the present time, Washoe County is in the process of implementing a pilot program in handling child abuse that has been statistically proven to be effective in other states and suggested that the organization receiving the funding for this demonstration project consider the program in Washoe County as an example of a workable program. (EXHIBIT C)

Mr. Coulter introduced Debbie Kennedy of Foster Youth Services and said their proposal for the demonstration project was mentioned in his previous testimony (EXHIBIT B). Ms. Kennedy said that Foster Youth Services is a non-profit private agency and has been in existence for one and one-half years. She said after conducting a needs assessment, it was discovered that 90% of their caseload is child abuse and neglect cases and 75% is sexual abuse cases. There is currently a staff of 3 counselors and an educational counselor which handle 30 to 60 youths a month. She added that their program is not a duplication of services but rather a supportive service to both the school district and other related agencies.

Mr. Coulter asked if a program such as Foster Youth Services can save the state money in the long run. Ms. Kennedy said the 30 youths that stayed with the program have saved the state \$540,000 in foster home institutionalization costs.

Mr. Hickey asked what revenue source supported Foster Youth Services. Ms. Kennedy said that Foster Youth Services was initially funded with Department of Law Enforcement Assistance monies and the grant ended in December 1980. Since that time, the program has been operating with donations from the community but as of June, there will be a reduction from 3 counselors to 1 counselor. She noted that the requested state appropriation is for \$61,000 each year of the biennium and the remainder of the budget for the demonstration project would be private donations.

Chairman Bremner pointed out that the fiscal note on this bill is not accurate and the committee will need an updated fiscal note.

Ms. Lucille Ayden, representing the Nevada P.T.A. said that the P.T.A. also supports the passage of AB 51.

AB 210 Requires state children's home to reimburse school districts for attendance of certain children.

Assemblyman Glover said that AB 210 provides that the Nevada Children's Home and the Southern Nevada Children's Home pay the school district the amount of \$1,600 per pupil. Mr. Glover referred to the Executive Budget section of Carson City taxes and noted that the in lieu tax money that was previously paid to Carson City by the state is no longer in existence. He added that this bill provides for a new approach for the school districts to be reimbursed by the state for services rendered.

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Dr. Clifford Lawrence, Superintendent of Carson City School District, distributed a handout to the committee (EXHIBIT D) and said that the children who attend Carson City schools from the Children's Home have been supported financially by the state up until the last two years, for approximately 38 years. In many cases, Dr. Lawrence said, these children pose difficult problems for the school district in that many have learning and behavior disabilities. He further noted that the school district receives approximately \$2,156 for students that reside in Carson City from property tax sources and the Distributive School Fund and only \$1,309 from the Distributive School Fund for the students from the Children's Home.

Chairman Bremner asked what other bills were being proposed by Carson City to increase monies the city receives from the state. Mr. Glover said there are two bills in the Senate -- one repeals the in lieu of tax provision and the other allows Carson City to collect from the state for services they receive from the city (courts, fire, etc.). Mr. Glover added that the bill provides only for those children who are living in Carson City whose parents do not reside here.

Chairman Bremner asked what the fiscal impact of AB 210 is. Mr. Glover said the fiscal note is \$104,000.

Mr. Horn asked Dr. Lawrence if similar contractual services could be provided to the prison system. Dr. Lawrence said that contractual services could be provided but it is not the school district's preference. Mr. Horn asked Dr. Lawrence to put his statement in the form of a letter and submit it.

Ms. Joyce Woodhouse, President of the Nevada State Education Association, said that NSEA supports the passage of AB 210; however, she noted that funding of this bill is supported but not at the expense of the Distributive School Fund.

AB 228 Relieves court administrator of duties of secretary of commission on judicial discipline.

Mr. Guy Shipler, Chairman of the Commission on Judicial Discipline, introduced Judge Peter Breen of Washoe County, also a member of the Commission, and said that AB 228 was proposed by the Commission in order to relieve the Court Administrator from serving as secretary of the Commission. Mr. Shipler said there is a conflict of interest in the Court Administrator serving as the Commission secretary because he is appointed by the Supreme Court and has jurisdiction over all judiciary. Mr. Shipler introduced a tentative budget to the committee at the approximate cost of \$30,000 each year of the biennium. He said this appropriation would cover the cost for a half-time management assistant.

Chairman Bremner referred to the updated fiscal note in the amount of \$26,440 the first year of the biennium and \$23,800 the second year and noted that if the position is only required on a half-time basis, the appropriation would be even less.

Mr. Glover asked where the secretarial position would be housed. Mr. Shipler said it has not been determined, but considering that the position will only be half-time, the possibility may exist of utilizing some existing office space. Judge Breen said that presently his office and jury room are used for meetings and housing the associated paperwork and suggested the possibility of continuing the arrangement.

AB 335 Makes appropriation for special equipment for the division of forestry.

Mr. Lodie Smith, State Forester and Firewarden for the Nevada Division of Forestry, said that AB 335 contains a request for \$350,000 to purchase a jet helicopter, the rebuilding of the existing Division of Forestry's airplane and an autopilot for that airplane. After researching the cost involved, Mr. Smith said that it was determined that purchasing a new helicopter would be a viable alternative to repairing the existing Bell 47 B 1 helicopter. 1199

Mr. Vergiels asked Mr. Smith to provide the committee with details of the cost to rebuild the existing helicopter versus the cost of purchasing a new helicopter.

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Chairman Bremner asked how much of the requested \$350,000 appropriation is to purchase a new helicopter. Mr. Smith said that \$300,000 is requested to purchase the new helicopter, \$40,000 for the engine overhaul of the airplane and \$10,000 for the autopilot.

Mr. Glover asked what the life expectancy of the new helicopter is. Mr. Smith said it depends on the number of hours it is used, but it is felt that with the new helicopter, it would be 6 to 8 years before a major overhaul would be necessary. He added that the cost to rebuild a Bell 47 B 1 is \$85,000 at the present time.

In addition, Mr. Glover asked what the advantage is of the state owning a helicopter versus leasing or renting one. Mr. Smith said that bids obtained recently on leasing a helicopter indicate the cost would be \$48,000 for 120 days plus approximately \$140. per hour flight time. Mr. Glover observed that purchasing a new helicopter will cost the state approximately \$50,000 a year over a 6 year period plus operational costs and leasing a helicopter would cost between \$45,000 and \$85,000 a year.

Mr. Rhoads asked how the Division of Forestry could justify the need for a helicopter year around. Mr. Smith said that the Division of Forestry would use the helicopter during the high fire danger season and the Fish and Game Department would exchange use when their need was greatest.

Chairman Bremner asked if the Fish and Game Department is planning on sharing the use of the helicopter then they should share in the cost. Mr. Smith said he did not say they would use the helicopter. He said that it would be available for them to use. Chairman Bremner noted that the Fish and Game Department presently has two helicopters.

Mr. Bergevin questioned the salvage value of the existing helicopter if a new one was purchased. Mr. Smith said that it is a federal piece of machinery that would have to be returned to the Federal Government.

Chairman Bremner asked for the rationale to justify the need for the autopilot. Mr. Smith said that the autopilot would provide for a fatigue factor for pilots involved on long flights.

Mr. Marvel asked how many actual hours of flight time are experienced by the Division of Forestry. Mr. Smith said that in 1978, the Division experienced 200 hours, 150 hours in 1979 and 131 hours in 1980. On a lease situation, Mr. Marvel asked if the helicopters would be available for emergency situations. Mr. Smith said there is a stand-by lease and additional charges are accrued on an hourly basis.

Chairman Bremner referred to a letter from the Division of Forestry dated February 23, 1981, which revealed that the fire-related flight time for the Division of Forestry's helicopter was 90 hours in 1979 and 65 hours in 1980. Mr. Smith said that the amounts of 90 hours in 1979 and 65 hours in 1980 are correct.

Mr. Brady suggested in view of the fact that the Fish and Game Department presently has 2 helicopters that the Division of Forestry could utilize one of their helicopters on an emergency basis and eliminate the need to purchase a new one. Mr. Smith responded that it could be a problem in locating the helicopter to be on hand for an emergency whereas if the Division of Forestry owned their own, they could station it in a central location to be on hand along with the trained fire crew.

Mrs. Hayes questioned the logic of Mr. Smith's statement noting that regardless of where the helicopter was located, a problem could exist in that a fire could break out in the Mt. Charleston

and the Ruby Mountains at the same time and the helicopter would not be available. Mr. Smith said that in the event there is a major fire in an area not accessible by the helicopter than there are other agencies that would provide a helicopter or airplane. When the Division of Forestry has exhausted their capability there are funds available through the Fire Suppression Account to lease other pieces of equipment for a specific time for a job to be done.

In addition, Mrs. Hayes asked how many fires a year does the Division of Forestry respond to. Mr. Smith said that there are approximately 1,000 emergency calls a year statewide which vary from a first-aid call to a major fire.

In response to Mrs. Hayes' question on the number of major fires a year, Mr. Smith said that approximately 100 fires from the 1,000 emergency calls a year are considered to be major fires.

S.B. 50 Changes method of setting charges for materials distributed by state forester firewarden.

Mr. John Crossley, Legislative Auditor, said that S.B. 50 is a result of the Legislative Counsel Bureau's audit in 1977 which was two years after the Legislature amended the law to put the forest nurseries on a self-supporting basis. Mr. Crossley said that there is a provision in NRS 528.105 which provides all materials shall be sold at the cost of production. He said when the law was developed, the Division had other functions besides just selling plants and materials and stated that the Legislature has appropriated General Fund to the nurseries since their inception and the Division of Forestry has not been selling at the cost of production. Based on the LCB audit, Mr. Crossley said the "cost of production" stipulation should be removed from the law in order for them to carry out the function and become self-supporting. He suggested the language in SB 50 should be inserted that allows the Division to charge and collect for all plant materials.

Chairman Bremner said that it would be the intent of the committee to make the nursery program totally self-supporting.

In reply to Mr. Marvel's question on the amount of money generated from this program, Mr. Smith said that with both nurseries, \$126,300 will be generated this next year. Mr. Smith added that by the end of the coming biennium, with this bill, the nursery program will be self-supporting. Considering a time lag, Mr. Smith said that "front money" may be necessary to purchase and prepare supplies and materials in July to sell plants in the fall. Chairman Bremner noted that what is necessary is a one-shot short-term appropriation that is repayable.

A.B. 356

Mr. Bible said that the 1977 Legislature appropriated funds to move the facilities for the Division of Forestry from their location in Reno to Washoe Valley with the intent that, after the relocation, the Reno property would be sold and the proceeds would go to the State General Fund. However, since that time the land has been leased to Washoe County. Chairman Bremner noted that the present lease situation granted by the Governor with Washoe County is for \$1.00 a year.

Mr. Roland Westergard, Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources said this property has been leased for a period of three years with no provision for renewal of the lease. He added that A.B. 356 is necessary to eliminate any questions that the lease is for only three years and at the end of that period the land will be available for sale.

Chairman Bremner said it was his impression that this piece of property could be exchanged for other property. Mr. Westergard said that A.B. 367 provides the authority to exchange this land for private property. Perhaps this legislation should include the perogative for exchange of land in addition to sale of land.

Mr. Marvel asked what is the property currently being used for by Washoe County. Mr. Westergard said that it is being used as a temporary facility for prisoners in Washoe County.

Chairman Bremner noted that Washoe County has put extensive improvements on the property. Mr. Westergard said that Washoe County says the facilities are removable but they are spending money on the installation of sewer facilities, etc.

Mr. Marvel asked if the improvements made by Washoe County will revert to the state at the termination of the lease. Mr. Westergard said that the lease provides that Washoe County remove all improvements.

Mr. Robinson asked what type of land exchange is anticipated. Mr. Westergard said that one possibility would be to exchange this property for private land within the Lake Tahoe basin that cannot be developed because of the limitations on development in the basin.

Mr. Glover asked what the latest appraised value of the land was. Mr. Westergard said that there was an appraisal of \$900,000 which he considered to be low. In addition, Mr. Glover asked when the lease will expire and Mr. Westergard said in March, 1984.

S.B. 191

James. D. Salo, Appeals Officer for the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, distributed a handout to the committee (EXHIBIT E). He said that S.B. 191 was introduced at the request of the Hearings Division of the Department of Administration to remove the present statutory limit which allows the appointment of only two Appeal Officers to make final administrative decisions in contested workmen's compensation claims. Due to the rapidly increasing caseload, Mr. Salo said that an additional appeals officer is warranted in Las Vegas. He said that presently there are sufficient funds in the 1980-81 budget to allow appointment of a new Appeals Office in Las Vegas for the balance of this fiscal year, and appropriate approval has been secured from the Interim Finance Committee for reallocation of funds within the present budget.

Mr. Bob Strousky, Director of Industrial Relations for the MGM Grand Hotel, Reno, urged the committee, as an employer, to pass S.B. 191 as the speed with which cases are adjudicated at the appeals level is both helpful to the employer and the employee.

S.B. 204

Mr. Alastuey said that S.B. 204 provides for an appropriation to the Board of Examiners Emergency Fund. The request of \$98,035 will bring the fund to a working balance of \$100,000.

S.B. 209

Mr. Alastuey said that S.B. 209 requests an appropriation of \$1,905 to reimburse Mr. Richard King, formerly an employee of the Nevada State Division of Parks, for costs which he incurred pursuant to a misunderstanding, Mr. Alastuey said, between Mr. King and the Bureau of Land Management about the

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status of certain lands near Pioche. Mr. Alastuey explained that a crew under Mr. King's supervision dismantled a corral and the rancher who owned the corral filed suit. Mr. King was prosecuted for grand theft of the corral but the case was dismissed. Mr. Alastuey said that Mr. King incurred legal fees, hospital bills and has had to take another job because of the incident.

S.B. 210

Mr. Alastuey said that S.B. 210 provides for an appropriation to the state claims account - the state claims fund working balance needs the appropriation of \$110,600 to bring it to a working balance of \$200,000.

S.B. 348

Mr. Roy Nickson, Department of Taxation, said that S.B. 348 provides \$46,161 to pay delinquent rent. He said that due to an increase in rent to 31 cents per square foot plus 8% per year escalation clause, the department moved to new facilities at a cost of \$724,500 for a five year period - a savings of \$12,623 over the prior location over the five year period or \$2,524.60 per year.

Mr. Bible explained that as an alternative to this bill the General Fund request could be reduced by \$35,000 and the committee could sponsor and adopt legislation allowing the Department of Taxation to increase the cigarette tax administrative monies by \$35,000 to meet a projected shortfall in the cost of cigarette stamps. In so doing, he explained, the \$35,000 in General Fund originally applied toward the cigarette stamp cost deficit could be reapplied toward the rent deficit, and the supplemental General Fund appropriation could be reduced by that amount.

Chairman Bremner adjourned the meeting at 11:00 a.m.

DATE: April 14, 1981

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

REPRESENTING:

Robert Stuyvesant

Washoe County Welfare Dept.

Eugene E. Spoon

No. Nev. TASK Force CA/N

Candace Hunter

No. Nevada Task Force OR CA/N

May Shelton

Washoe County Welfare Dept.

Lyns Marriott

Washoe Co. Welfare Dept.

MIKE KATZ

Youth Services Division

9/ Jobodee

welfare

James D. Sals

Admin. - Hearings Division

BING OBERLIE

DEPT. OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Jim M. B...

mental Health

Sheila Smith

Foster Parent Assn.

WENDELL K. NEWMAN

DEPT. OF EDUCATION

Debra J. Kennedy

Foster Youth Services

Barrie M. Keen

Carson City School District

Jan R. Shaw

State Lands

LODY SMITH

NEV. DIV. OF FORESTRY

Roy Trenoweth

" " " "

C.V. Dattre

" " " "

L. Frost

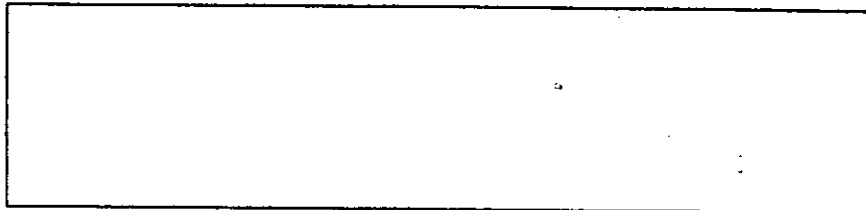
Fremont PTA

K. Greene

Intrach P.T.A.

ASSEMBLY ACTION	SENATE ACTION	Assembly	AMENDMENT BLANK
Adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Date: _____ Initial: _____ Concurred in <input type="checkbox"/> Not concurred in <input type="checkbox"/> Date: _____ Initial: _____	Adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Date: _____ Initial: _____ Concurred in <input type="checkbox"/> Not concurred in <input type="checkbox"/> Date: _____ Initial: _____	AMENDMENTS to <u>Assembly</u> Bill No. <u>50</u> BDR <u>S-131</u> Proposed by <u>Assemblyman Coulter</u>	<u>Assembly</u> Joint Resolution No.

Amendment N^o 403



Amend section 1, page 1, by inserting after line 4:

"3. The specialist for child abuse and neglect must:

(a) Have a background of working with cases which involve abuse or neglect of children; and

(b) Not have been employed in the department of human resources during the 2 years preceding his appointment."

Amend sec. 2, page 2, by inserting after line 4:

Blush "If the specialist submits a plan which would result in placing responsibility for cases of neglect and abuse of children in a single agency or department in the state, the recommendation must be accompanied by other proposals and estimates of the cost and effectiveness of each alternative. Any plan submitted must include information relative to increasing the participation of private persons and organizations in cases of abuse and neglect and alternate placement of victims outside institutions."

Amend sec. 2, page 2, by inserting after line 9:

"5. Report at least once in each quarter to the interim finance committee of the legislature, setting forth in detail:

(a) Problems encountered;

(b) Recommendations made to the director of the department of human resources and measures taken by the department to put them into effect;

(c) Developments in the field of abuse and neglect of children;

and

(d) Proposals for legislation which are being prepared for presentation to the 62nd regular session of the legislature."

WASHOE COUNTY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The outcome of establishing the Demonstration Project is the expectation to cut down state costs; improve the relationships between the parents and the child; to increase the parents' effectiveness in helping the child to grow; to improve the parents' coping abilities to handle problems; provide parents alternative methods in dealing with their youth; to increase personal satisfaction of the youth; assist the youth with personal growth problems, in and out of the home; aid the youth in their academic work to allow them to reach their proper grade levels as soon as possible; and to generally develop a better family relationship within the home.

A treatment and case management model will be used to serve the sexually abused child with direct involvement with the abusive parents and siblings. The therapeutic model will be employed with the physically or emotionally abused child, the neglected child, and their family systems.

Listed below are several items the project proposed to demonstrate:

1. To demonstrate in Washoe County that by providing comprehensive treatment services and utilizing a case management process, the cycle of child abuse and neglect can be interrupted, thereby reducing the risk of the battered child becoming an abusive parent.
2. Illustrate through the use of indepth individual treatment plans and family therapy, for the severely abused child and abusive parent, that alternative methods in coping with stress and communication skills can be employed to improve the process of reconstitution of the family.
3. To show that re-occurring abuse and neglect can be eliminated or greatly diminished by establishing self-help support groups for the child, siblings and abusive parents.
4. Utilizing the Psycho-Social Treatment approach for the severely sexually abused child, the child will develop his/her ability to understand the causes for the abusive pattern. Develop self-worth, self-esteem and coping skills to deal with life situations.
5. Exhibit the abilities of an organization to use existing public and private resources in a coordinated manner to maximize the services to the abusive family.
6. For the Demonstration Project to be used as a resource model from which other communities can develop their own treatment centers for child abuse and neglect.

We will limit the caseloads to twenty families per month, focusing on the most severe cases of child abuse and neglect and sexual abuse. The total family unit, consisting of the abusers, the child and other siblings, will be included in the treatment model. The staff will devote eight hours a day to the Demonstration Project.

When it is no longer healthy for a battered child to remain with the natural parents, he/she is temporarily placed in Foster Care. Foster Youth Services will provide supportive counseling services to the child and foster family to allow the child to remain in a corrective and stable environment until a decision has been made regarding permanent placement, whether it be foster care or returning to the natural parents.

DESCRIPTION OF NEED

P.T.A. reports complaints received for child abuse and neglect has increased 145% between 1976 and 1978. Between 1978 and 1980, reports increased 200%. Washoe County Welfare, during the fiscal year 1979-80, reports receiving 843 referrals for suspected neglect cases, of which 360 were placed in foster care.

Foster Youth Services, Inc. received 77 referrals between April, 1979 and November, 1980. The referrals came from a wide variety of sources, as listed below:

Washoe County Juvenile Probation	- 9
Juvenile Parole	- 7
Washoe County Welfare Department	- 21
Nevada State Welfare Department	- <u>40</u>
TOTAL FOSTER FAMILIES	- 77

Due to the emotional and behavioral problems related to an abused child, many workable placements are exhausted because the parents lack the skills and knowledge to deal with the abused and neglected child. As a result, the abused child has a strong potential for being "institutionalized" in a group or children's home and/or penal institutions. On the average, such a placement would cost taxpayers \$1,500.00 per month (\$18,000.00/year x 60 = \$1,080,000.00). Whereas early intervention into a youth's foster placement through Foster Youth Services' supportive counseling and educational programs providing the youth with a means for making their placements successful, would limit that cost to \$1,000.00 per year per youth, (60 youths served by \$60,000.00) or 1/18 the current costs. Also, early intervention by Foster Youth Services providing service to the abuser and the child may eliminate a need to place the child in foster care, or cause early placement back into the home setting.

In the process of Foster Youth Services' delivery of treatment service to foster children and foster parents of Washoe County this past year, the staff has continually received the request from community agencies to expand our services to include counseling the abusive parents. Therefore, Foster Youth Services is developing a comprehensive treatment program that serves both the abused and neglected children, as well as their parents.

IMPLEMENTATION

The program will consist of four main components:

1. Counseling
2. Education
3. Training
4. Support

1. Counseling Services: It is generally recognized that the abused and/or neglected child experiences psychological disturbance which often results in dysfunctional behavior unless he/she is provided in-depth counseling. It is also documented that an "abused" child is a high risk population to become an abusive parent unless he/she is taught appropriate parenting skills. To intervene in the cycle of abuse, Foster Youth Services, Inc. employs a treatment model that provides self-managed growth of individuals, the reconstruction of the family when possible, support services for foster families and children in foster care, and the coordination of community resources to ensure comprehensive case management. The staff will provide the following treatment oriented counseling services.

A. Individual counseling for the abused child will focus on:

- (1) Immediate contact with the child as soon as he/she is identified or suspected of being abused. The Foster Youth Services staff will remain a consistent supportive relationship for the child while he/she stays in protective custody, i.e., Shelter Homes, Foster Care.
- (2) A diagnostic assessment and clinical impression of the child and family's identified problems and current level of functioning.
- (3) A staffing will be held at the onset of treatment involving all of the "significant others" in a child's support system to function as a network around the child, i.e., caseworker protection officer, parole officer, teacher, natural parents, foster parents, CSA, COPE, etc.
- (4) Treatment Plan with goals and objectives will be designed for the child which will target short-term and long-term goals. Prior to termination, an additional staffing will be arranged to evaluate the goals of treatment to refer and for additional services, if needed.
- (5) A child's acute or chronic anxiety due to threatened and then the actual temporary or permanent separation from their own parents.

- (6) A child's traumatic feeling about being abused or rejected by parents.
 - (7) Depression, loss of hope, anger and guilt feeling.
 - (8) A poor self-concept with feelings of inferiority due to being unwanted or abused, and the identification of being a "bad child".
 - (9) Providing skills to reduce the risk of the battered child becoming an abusive parent.
 - (10) Helping the abused/neglected child develop into a capable, self-sufficient adult who can feel good about himself/herself.
- B. A Psycho-Social Treatment approach for the sexually abused child will be employed:
- First Treatment Phase - Crisis State
 - Second Treatment Phase - Resistance Stage
 - Third Treatment Phase - Dependence Stage
 - Fourth Treatment Phase - Integration Stage
 - Fifth Treatment Phase - Termination Stage
- C. Some of the treatment modalities and counseling approaches that will be employed with the children are the following:
- (1) Psycho-social approach
 - (2) Behavior modification
 - (3) Crisis intervention
 - (4) Family therapy
 - (5) Play therapy
 - (6) Sand play therapy (Jungion approach, non-verbal therapy)
 - (7) Gestalt therapy
- D. Examples of group therapy approaches include:
- (1) Youth Effectiveness Training: a 28-hour intense counseling program designed for adolescents which focus on having control and being responsible for their lives; coping skills relating to peer pressure and family relationships. (Refer to YET Learning Model.)
 - (2) Transactional Analysis: a method which helps define emotional status and ways of coping effectively with one's life.
- E. Individual counseling for the abusive parent will focus on:
- (1) A diagnostic assessment and clinical impression of the parents' case history and current level of functioning will be obtained by the Foster Youth Services staff.

- (2) A staffing will be held at the onset of treatment, involving community agency contacts where a Treatment Plan with goals and objectives will be designed for the parent. The treatment process will utilize contracts for desired behavior change and suitable time frames.
 - (3) Stress management techniques to identify the stress factors causing abuse.
 - (4) Communication and problem solving techniques.
 - (5) Alternative methods for dealing with children.
 - (6) The parents' feeling of inadequacy, marital stress, emotional immaturity and depression.
 - (7) Confusion of anger toward the abuser's parent that gets targeted upon the abuser's child.
 - (8) Knowledge of normal child development.
 - (9) Learning of care-giving skills.
 - (10) The interactional pattern of abuse and coping strategies to transform the negative patterns to creative ones (refer to W.A.R. Cycle).
- F. Some of the treatment modalities and counseling approaches that will be employed with abusive parents are the following:
- (1) Psycho-social approach
 - (2) Behavior Modification
 - (3) Crisis Intervention
 - (4) Family therapy
 - (5) Con-joint therapy
 - (6) Gestalt Therapy
 - (7) Reality therapy
 - (8) Jungian therapy
 - (9) Life stress measure
 - (10) Organizational stress
 - (11) Relaxation therapy
 - (12) Biofeedback
- G. Examples of group therapy/approaches include:
- (1) Rudolf Dreikurs Techniques
 - (2) Two-way communication between parents and children
 - (3) Systematic Parent Training
 - (4) Parent effectiveness training

H. Philosophical Basis for Counseling Approaches:

The counseling approach that will be utilized by the Foster Youth Services staff is that of the Humanistic Model. This view supports the assumption that people are what they are, not what we wish them to be. It believes that an individual acts as he/she has been taught and will continue to do so until he/she finds a reason to change. Our focus will be to help the individual to discover and develop self-confidence through the mutual support of personal compassion and therapy. The Foster Youth Services' staff purpose will be to demonstrate to the child and parent that they are capable of growing, changing and learning to control their life. Further, we will challenge these efforts to choose positive behaviors for themselves, and provide tools with which they can make such changes.

I. Consultation with Existing Treatment Model Program:

In the process of Foster Youth Services' goal to implement a model treatment program for abuse and neglect in the State of Nevada. The Foster Youth Services' staff will explore and consult with existing programs throughout the United States. In particular, our treatment model has been inspired by the Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program of Santa Clara County, California. Because it has been successful in implementing an inovative model, a high priority for the care of Foster Youth Services staff will be to attend the National Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Training Course held at this program.

J. Psychiatric Consultation:

In order to enhance the effective delivery of treatment services to severely disturbed families, the Foster Youth Services staff request funds to contract with a Psychiatric Consultant for supervision of difficult cases and the administration of drug therapy when appropriate.

Case Management Process of F.Y.S.

Referral made by:

Community, State and Local Agencies,
School Personnel, Parents and Children

F.Y.S.

F.Y.S. Termination Client

Staffing:
Assessment of Needs

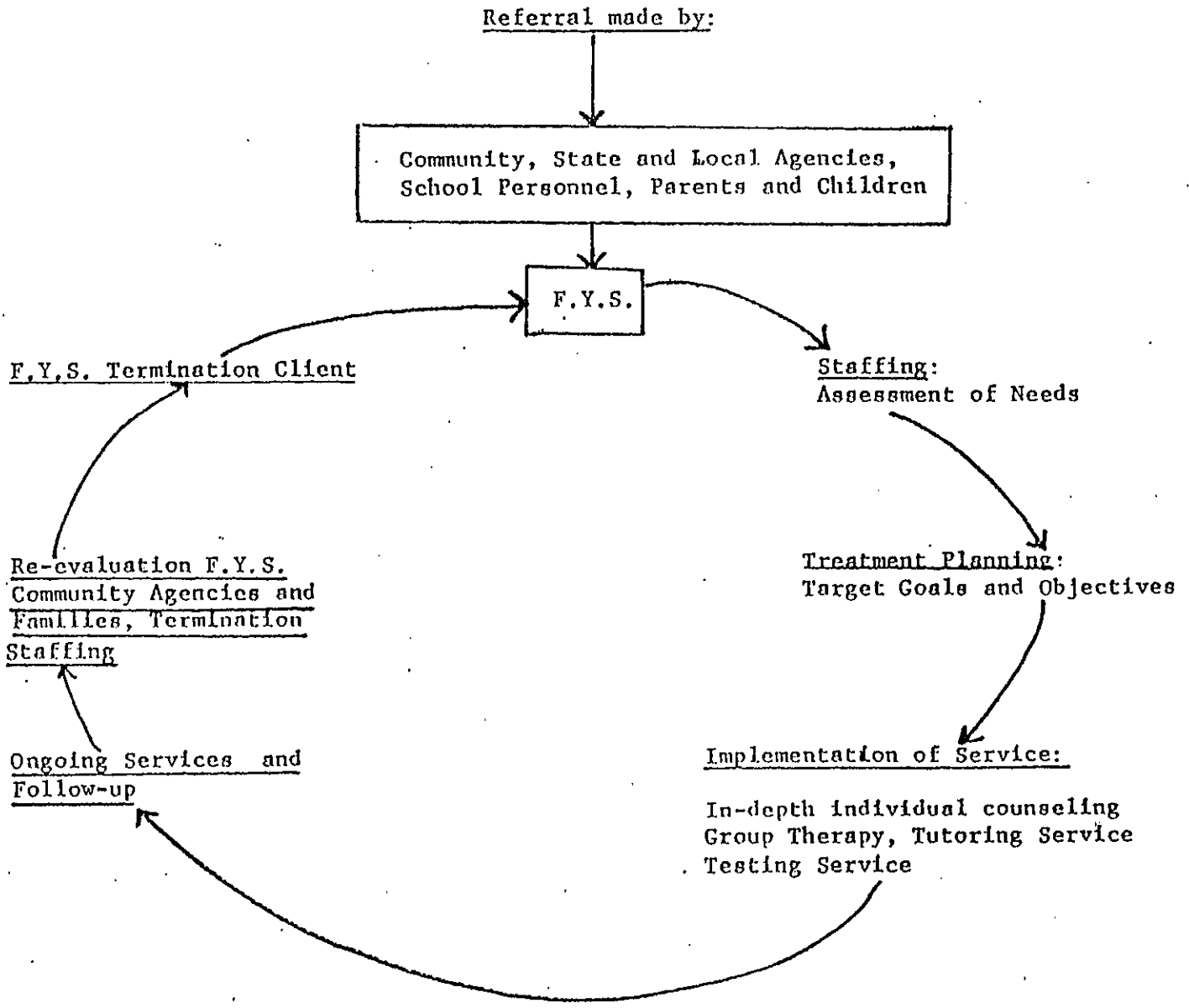
Re-evaluation F.Y.S.
Community Agencies and
Families, Termination
Staffing

Treatment Planning:
Target Goals and Objectives

Ongoing Services and
Follow-up

Implementation of Service:

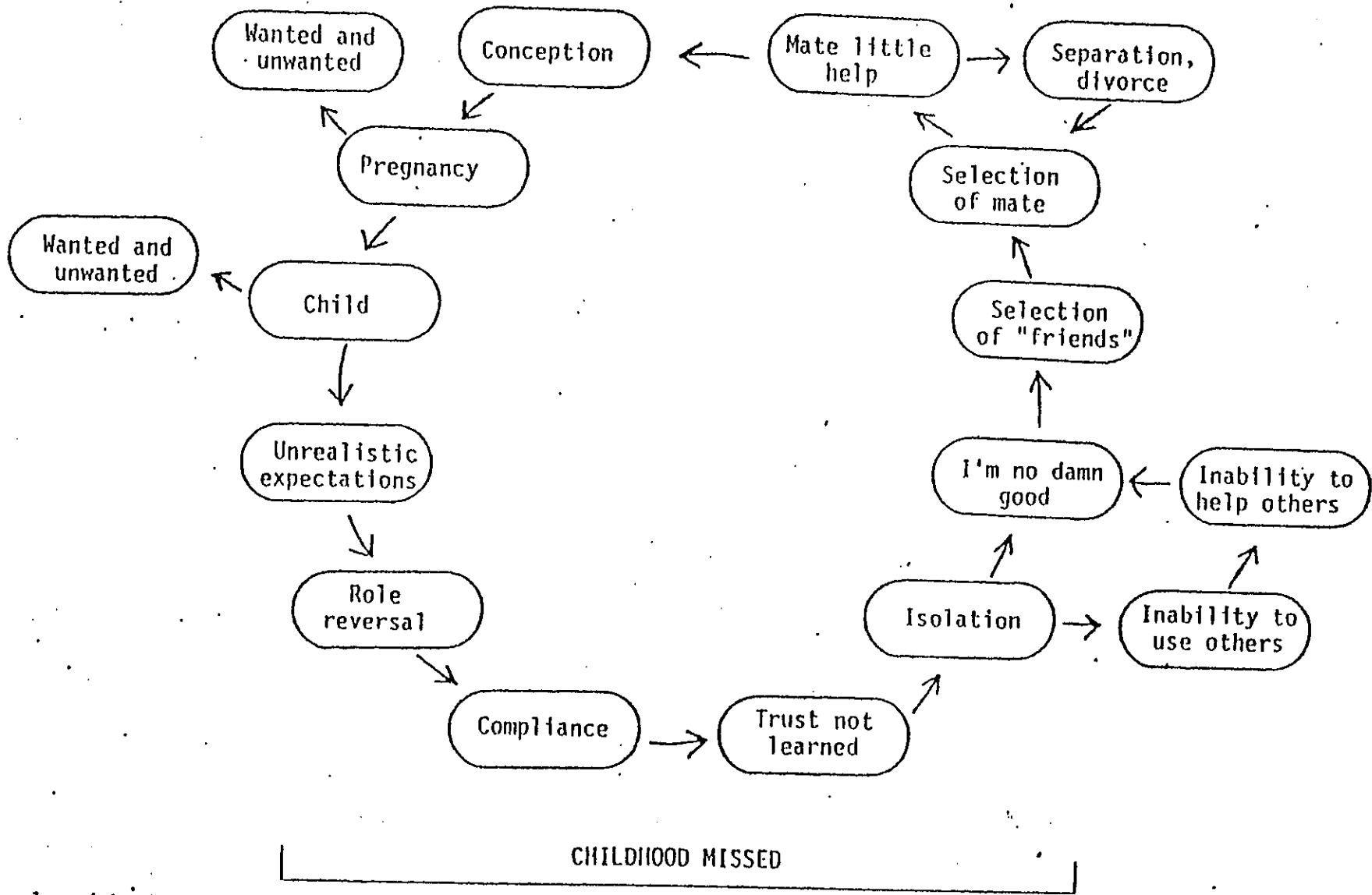
In-depth individual counseling
Group Therapy, Tutoring Service
Testing Service



Y.E.T. PROGRAM LEARNING MODEL

GOALS →	Introduction and Group Building	Understanding Relationships	Expressing Needs and Feelings	Increasing Personal Achievement	Building and Maintaining Friendships	Resolving Conflicts Constructively	Applying Y.E.T. to Life
SESSION TITLES →	<p><u>Session 1</u></p> <p><i>Introduction to Y.E.T.</i></p>	<p><u>Session 2</u></p> <p><i>Control in Your Life</i></p> <p><u>Session 3</u></p> <p><i>Understanding Feelings</i></p> <p><u>Session 4</u></p> <p><i>Avoiding Actions that Hurt You</i></p>	<p><u>Session 5</u></p> <p><i>Preserving Relationships that You Value</i></p> <p><u>Session 6</u></p> <p><i>Expressing Your Needs and Feelings</i></p>	<p><u>Session 7</u></p> <p><i>Liking Yourself Better</i></p> <p><u>Session 8</u></p> <p><i>Planning for Achievement</i></p>	<p><u>Session 9</u></p> <p><i>Building Relationships</i></p> <p><u>Session 10</u></p> <p><i>Listening to Help a Friend</i></p>	<p><u>Session 11</u></p> <p><i>Resolving Conflicts with Friends</i></p> <p><u>Session 12</u></p> <p><i>Relating to People Who are Different</i></p>	<p><u>Session 13</u></p> <p><i>Improving Family Relationships</i></p> <p><u>Session 14</u></p> <p><i>Putting Y.E.T. to Work</i></p>
CONCEPTS AND SKILLS →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group identity • Group ground rules • Sharing and listening • Learning about Y.E.T. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing relationships • Controlling vs. influencing • Coping styles • Feelings about self and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coping with control • Effective confrontation • Avoiding You-messages • Sending I-messages • Shifting gears 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying strengths • Positive I-messages • Exploring personal needs • Six-step achievement planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiating friendships • Helping skills • Avoiding Roadblocks • Active Listening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolving conflicts • Winning and losing • No-lose methods • Modeling personal values • Influencing others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving family life • Applying skills • Assessing skills • Planning future growth

SKILL AWARENESS → → → SKILL DEVELOPMENT → → → SKILL APPLICATION



* Developed by Dr. Rav Hefner

2. Educational Services: Due to the mobility of the average abused child when placed in foster care, many of them are from six months to three years behind in their academic achievement levels. The child lacks the basic academic skills needed to function adequately at his/her grade level. Many times the school problems, combined with the emotional problems, lead to the removal from a foster home and/or a school. Therefore, a foster child has special needs for additional educational services to enable him/her to function at his/her full potential. Thus, the following services will be provided:

- A. Educational and psychological testing to assess the child's individual needs.
- B. Supportive services to school staff in order to coordinate a comprehensive and consistent program for the child.
- C. Coordinate proper placement with the district school and alternative learning centers.
- D. Tutoring services.

3. Training Services: Foster Youth Services will have available training to the community covering the following areas:

- A. Reporting and identification process within the Washoe County School District.
 - (1) Present to school personnel the state laws regarding reporting, and their responsibilities in dealing with child abuse and neglect cases.
 - (2) Discuss and demonstrate physical behavior and indicate relating to abuse.
 - (3) Provide awareness of community resources available in dealing with the abused child, abuser, or potential child abuse cases.
 - (4) Present to school personnel awareness of legal liability protection.
- B. Parent training for the abusers.
 - (1) Identification of stress leading to the abuser.
 - (2) Provide alternative methods in dealing with children and stress, as:
 - (a) Communications skills
 - (b) Stress Management
 - (c) Relaxation techniques
 - (d) Problem solving skills
 - (e) Coping mechanisms
 - (f) Child development

(3) Possible training programs include:

- (a) Alderia Dreikers Techniques
- (b) Behavior Modification
- (c) Two-way Communication Between Parent and Child
- (d) Systematic Parent Training
- (e) Families
- (f) Parent Effectiveness Training

C. Foster Parent Training

(1) The model to be used is Fostering the Abused Child, by Eastern Michigan University Foster Parent Training Project.

- (a) Identifying the special and complex developmental needs (physical, emotional, cognitive, social and moral) of the battered or abused child so that they can provide a corrective environment.
- (b) Helping foster parents understand their role in working with a variety of professionals who may be involved with the battered child.
- (c) Demonstrating the generational cycle of child abuse so that foster families can better understand the abusive parent and providing foster parents with skills to work toward reducing the risk of the battered child becoming an abusive parent.

4. Support Services: The project will provide additional services, consisting of:

- A. Liaison between probation, parole, county and state welfare, school district personnel and other community agencies.
- B. Transitional services when a youth changes homes and/or schools.
- C. Consultation and case management with community, state and local agencies on social history, family and educational assessment.
- D. Coordinate a maximum treatment program to the client through community agencies and supportive services of Foster Youth Services.
- E. Public speaking to community agencies, state and local agencies, school district describing services, provided by Foster Youth Services to families experiencing child abuse and neglect.

BACKGROUND OF FOSTER YOUTH SERVICES

It is significant that over the last year, Foster Youth Services, Inc., a non-profit corporation, has established a close networking relationship with all existing community agencies in Washoe County. To our knowledge, no other non-profit or public agency has focused upon creating a unifying system of community resources.

To illustrate, when a referral for services is received by Foster Youth Services, the first step is to arrange a Problem Assessment Staffing which is composed of individuals from the community which have had contact with the client. A typical case management plan will involve representatives from County and State Welfare, Probation, Parole, school personnel, foster parents, natural parents and other community agencies. When it is felt to be appropriate, the referred child is present to play an active role in selecting treatment goals and a realistic time frame for behavior change.

The goal of the staffing is to obtain an accurate diagnostic picture of the client's social history, current needs and available resources. A Treatment Plan is devised with objectives for the client which target short-term and long-term goals. Prior to termination an additional staffing is arranged to evaluate the accomplished goals of treatment and to make referrals for additional services when appropriate (refer to Case Management, process of Foster Youth Services).

COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR FOSTER YOUTH SERVICES

During 1980-81, Foster Youth Services has received donations from the community consisting of in-kind and monetary donations, amounting to \$41,400.

Rent, utilities and all office equipment has been donated. Remodeling and carpeting of the building were donations from various contractors in the Reno area.

Foster Youth Services has legal fees and accounting services donated by several attorneys and accounting firms. Local businessmen, individuals and foundations have provided monetary donations. Service clubs, churches and the casino industry have also provided monetary assistance.

The educational component is totally sponsored by the State Department of Education through a basic skills grant.

Eventually, Foster Youth Services would like to be self-sustaining by the community. Due to Foster Youth Services being in existence for one year, the agency will be applying for United Way assistance in the future, after it meets the two year pre-existence requirement.

FOSTER YOUTH SERVICES, INC.

ORGANIZATIONAL VITA

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Degrees: Masters of Science in Counseling
Masters of Education in Special Education
Masters in Social Work
Rudolf Steiner's Study of the Arts, Philosophy
and Education of the Child

Certificates: Vocational Counseling
Nevada Teaching Certificate
Administration
Pupil Personnel Services, K-12
Community College Instruction and Counseling
Adult Education
Vocational Teaching in Child Care & Guidance

Licenses: Marriage and Family
Child Counseling Intern License
School Psychologist
Youth Parent Effectiveness Training

EXPERIENCE

Experience in a number of state systems of education, social welfare, juvenile probation, community and counseling agencies and mental health departments in such states as Nevada, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, and North Carolina.

Skills and Job Roles: Counseling (private and public)
Teaching
Social Work
Crisis Intervention
Directing (private and public)
Coordinating
Consulting
Grant Writing
Parent and Teacher Training
Career Guidance
College Instruction

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES
AND AFFILIATIONS

Activities: Participation in and Leadership of Workshops and Training sessions including: Jungian Psychology, Family Therapy, Play Therapy, Adlerian Dreikurs,

Experienced Based Career Education, Effective-
ness Training, Multicultural and Desegregated
Education, Life/Work Planning, Masters and
Johnsons Human Sexual Inadequacy, Women's
Prisons, Child Abuse and Neglect Conferences,
Focus on Youth, Foster Parent Training.

Affiliations and
Membership In:

American Society Training Division
California Personnel & Guidance Association
Marriage-Family Counseling & School Counseling
Child Welfare League of America
Nevada Personnel & Guidance Association
Northern Nevada Personnel & Guidance Association
American Personnel & Guidance Association
California Association for Humanistic Education
& Development
National Association for the Education of Young
Children
Southern California Association for the Education
of Young Children
National Women Studies Association

ADMINISTRATION AND EVALUATION

The project will be administered by the Youth Services Division who will enter into a contract for services with Foster Youth Services, Inc., a private non-profit group for implementation. The group selected consists of experienced professionals in the field of counseling youth and families. The Foster Youth Services operates under a team approach, thus enabling a variety of counseling skills and techniques to be applied dealing with parent, children and specializing in the dynamics of family systems and parent education. An organization chart and vita are included in the proposal.

Foster Youth Services staff includes:

Director: Debbie Kennedy
Masters of Science Counseling - California

Counselors: Emily Whiteside
Masters of Social Work - Michigan

Debbie Loesch
Masters of Science Counseling - California

Educational Counselor: Kathy Chikowski
Masters of Education
Specializing in Special Education - Nevada

There are nine Tutors, volunteers from University of Nevada-Reno, Nevada School of Social Work and Counseling Department.

One Intern - University of Nevada-Reno, School of Social Work

The Project Coordinator is an experienced trainer of parents and a State certified School Psychologist. She will oversee the activities of the staff and be directly responsible for the project activities, including all necessary reports and administration.

The funds will be disbursed by the Youth Services Division on a voucher request, monthly, with all expenditures and payments requiring Youth Services Division administration approval. No sum of funds will be placed with the contractor. The contractor will be required to submit monthly reports of progress and fiscal expenditures. The Youth Services Division will be responsible for all required reports to be submitted to the funding agency.

The project will be jointly evaluated by the contractor and the Youth Services Division administration. The Youth Services Division will also make periodic monitoring trips to the project site. There will be a complete set of intake, treatment and discharge forms developed for the obvious record keeping purposes, but also to be used as the primary program evaluation instrument.

FOSTER YOUTH SERVICES, INC. - ADVISORY BOARD

Jim Bean - Director, Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Education

Larry Dennison - Lt., Detective Division, Reno Police Department

Myrna McDonald - Deputy Superintendent, Department of Education

Shelly O'Neil - Deputy Public Defender, Washoe County Public Defender's
Office

Sheila Smith - President, Foster Parent Association

Debbie Kennedy - Director, Foster Youth Services, Inc.

PURPOSE OF FOSTER YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

1. Supportive System
2. Funding
3. Evaluation of program
4. Ideas for additional components
5. Awareness of community needs
6. Ideas for possible recruitment for future foster parents

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>STATE FUNDS</u>	<u>DONATED/ PRIVATE FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT COST</u>
<u>01- Personnel</u>			
1 Director	18,700	3,300	22,000
2 Counselors	27,200	4,800	32,000
1/2 Secretary	5,100	900	6,000
1 Ed. Counselor	-0-	12,000	12,000
<u>02- In-State Travel</u>			
	1,275	225	1,500
<u>04- Operating</u>			
a) Rent	-0-	15,600	15,600
b) Utilities	-0-	2,500	2,500
c) Phone	1,224	216	1,440
d) Office Supplies	1,020	180	1,200
e) Office Maint/Repair	-0-	3,000	3,000
f) Bookkeeping	-0-	1,500	1,500
<u>05- Equipment</u>			
Misc.	-0-	500	500
<u>06- Consultants</u>			
Psychiatric Counselor (as needed)	850	150	1,000
<u>07- Other</u>			
a) Personnel Costs	5,990	1,057	7,047
b) Workshop training	-0-	200	200
c) Tutoring Materials	-0-	1,000	1,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>61,359</u>	<u>47,128</u>	<u>108,487</u>

WASHOE COUNTY

"To Protect and To Serve"



DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

WELLS AVE. AT NINTH ST
POST OFFICE BOX 11130
RENO, NEVADA 89520
PHONE: (702) 785-5611

April 6, 1981

Title: Demonstrations & Service Improvement project for Child Physical & Sexual Abuse Program

Applicant Name: Washoe County
Organization Unit: Washoe County Welfare Dept.
Street/P. O. Box: P. O. Box 11130
City: Reno
State: Nevada
County: Washoe
ZIP Code: 89520
Contact Person: Mrs. Janet (Kris) Marriott, (702) 785-5611

Title & Description of Project:

Project to upgrade quality of Child Physical and Sexual Abuse Services in Public and Community Programs. The program is designed to coordinate community programs and develop community training programs to upgrade existing programs and develop new and/or identify needs for new alternatives for family and child victims of Child Physical/Sexual Abuse.

Area of Project Impact:

Washoe County, City of Reno, State of Nevada.

1224

I. Description of Applicant Agency:

Washoe County Welfare Department, is operated as a public agency and a department of Washoe County, Nevada. Child Abuse & Neglect is the responsibility of this department and currently is mandated complete responsibility for the investigation of all reported incidents of Child Abuse and Neglect within Washoe County.

Washoe County, and the metropolitan area of the City of Reno, Nevada has been selected for the proposed pilot project based upon the recommendations of the Legislative Commission of the Legislative Counsel Bureau of the State of Nevada, report dated October 1980. In this report the subcommittee recommended that: "...A 2-year demonstration program be established in Washoe County for the treatment of both the perpetrators and the victims of sexual abuse and severe physical abuse." The Commission further reported that there were 841 reported cases of abuse/neglect in 1980, of which 511 were substantiated. 1981 projections are 925 reported cases and that 562 should be substantiated based upon existing service delivery techniques.

Nevada State Laws relating to Child Abuse/Neglect are relatively new. The first enactment became law in 1965 with amendments in 1975 and 1977. With the amendment requiring certain professionals to report suspected cases of abuse or neglect, we have seen a dramatic increase in reported cases within the State of Nevada, (1976 reported 901; 1977 reported 1,646; and 1978 reported 2,199). This gives credibility to the theory that as legislation allows for the reporting of Child Abuse/Neglect or as programs are developed for potential abusers, there will be an increase in the reporting of suspected cases of child abuse and/or neglect.

While the reporting of cases of child abuse/neglect has been steadily increasing, the social service delivery systems have remained the same with no major developments in improving the basic skills of the "on-line investigative workers," (i.e. police officer, probation officer, teacher, physician, social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist are all at one time or another involved to varying degrees with the intervention), or the development of innovative alternative programs to institutionalization of both perpetrators and victims.

Unlike severe physical abuse, the motivational dynamics behind family incest is an obsessive-compulsive behavior with great motivational similarity to compulsive gambling, alcoholism, etc. Further complicating the problem is that both the perpetrator and the victim of incest are members of the same family and in most cases the family members eventually resume life together or begin other families in which the same problems reoccur. This makes critical the necessity not simply for a program but for an effective program of treatment which changes the perpetrator and family system which made the sexual abuse possible.

In order to do this a program must have three components:

1. A strong unequivocal message that sexual abuse will not be tolerated and that such behavior carries consequences which make it unacceptable to all concerned.

2. A clear statistically provable treatment method whereby the child victim may be healed, the perpetrator by his own changed behavior may earn his way off probation/parole and back into his family and society as a productive member. Such a method must include an effective self-help group demonstrated as useful in treating other compulsive disorders.

3. A means of coordinating and focusing the legal and treatment efforts dealing with the child, the perpetrator and the family to ensure the most effective intervention by each.

The experience of model programs* show that coordination originating in a mandated agency having legal responsibility for child abuse and court authority through legal custody of the child victim is effective since such a coordinator can investigate, report and screen perpetrators for therapy, direct the family effectively and protect the child while being legally and administratively accountable.

II. Project Objectives:

A. The development of an Advisory Committee. The role of this committee will be to identify, recommend and develop methods for better communication and sharing of information between all community agencies which will be involved with both perpetrator and victim.

The establishment of this advisory committee should provide the many community based agencies a vehicle by which each can redefine their individual agency goals and objectives and thus reduce the duplication of efforts. This will allow each agency to specialize in one area of service delivery.

B. To identify and supply training to all professionals and or agencies who are involved in the case intervention and whose interface is critical to the development of an adequate investigative reporting system. This type of training should facilitate the prompt judicial and successful therapeutic intervention with minimal detriment to the child victims and their families .

C. The development of a Child Abuse/Neglect Resource Center. This resource center will include, materials from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, materials from other Child Abuse/Neglect prevention programs, and training materials both in written form and video form. The use of this resource center will be open to all professionals, agencies and the general public as the need arises.

*see Appendix "Independent Evaluation CSATP, Interim Evaluation"
March 31, 1978. Jerome A. Kroth, Ph.D.

D. Establish a Community Based Training Core. These local individuals will be trained as trainers and thus will be able to train other individuals within the community in a multidisciplinary approach to the treatment of Sexual Abuse/Treatment and Child Abuse/Neglect in general.

E. The development and establishment of a Parents Self-Help Program. Self help programs have been successfully utilized as an effective method of treatment of many social problems, particularly in child sexual and physical abuse treatment.

F. The development of a Public Educational Program. Until any given community becomes aware of a social problem, the legal and professional entities within that community cannot expect general acceptance, let alone support for treatment programs which are designed to help the afflicted individuals or families of the community. Public Educational Programs also make known the local availability of services and facilitate increased reporting of abuse thereby providing added protection to the victims of sexual and physical abuse.

G. The development of improved reporting to a centralized data bank. A centralized data bank currently exists for the reporting of suspected and substantiated cases of Sexual Abuse and Child Abuse/Neglect. A broader utilization of this data bank will allow all agencies to benefit in designing statistically provable treatment programs which meet the increasing needs of both the perpetrator and the victim and their family.

III. Results and/or Benefits Expected:

The major benefit of this project will be to improve methods and develop more effective interface between all community agencies and thus:

1. Increase the level of knowledge and improve the social work skills of the investigative workers and treatment team.
2. With this increased level of training less intervention time lapse and better over-all case management should occur.
3. With the improved interfacing of services and the added inservice training, case management functions within each agency should lead to improved case planning and thus shorter time intervals of families in treatment.
4. As treatment objectives are met earlier in the treatment cycle, the family unit should be reunited sooner.
5. With the establishment of the Resource Center and Training Core, staff turnover and worker burnout should be reduced. This benefit is based upon the assumption that with support systems being developed (i.e. training, public acceptance of treatment service, etc.) the line workers in all coordinating agencies will realize their effectiveness in the system of treatment of the Sexual or Physically Abused Child.

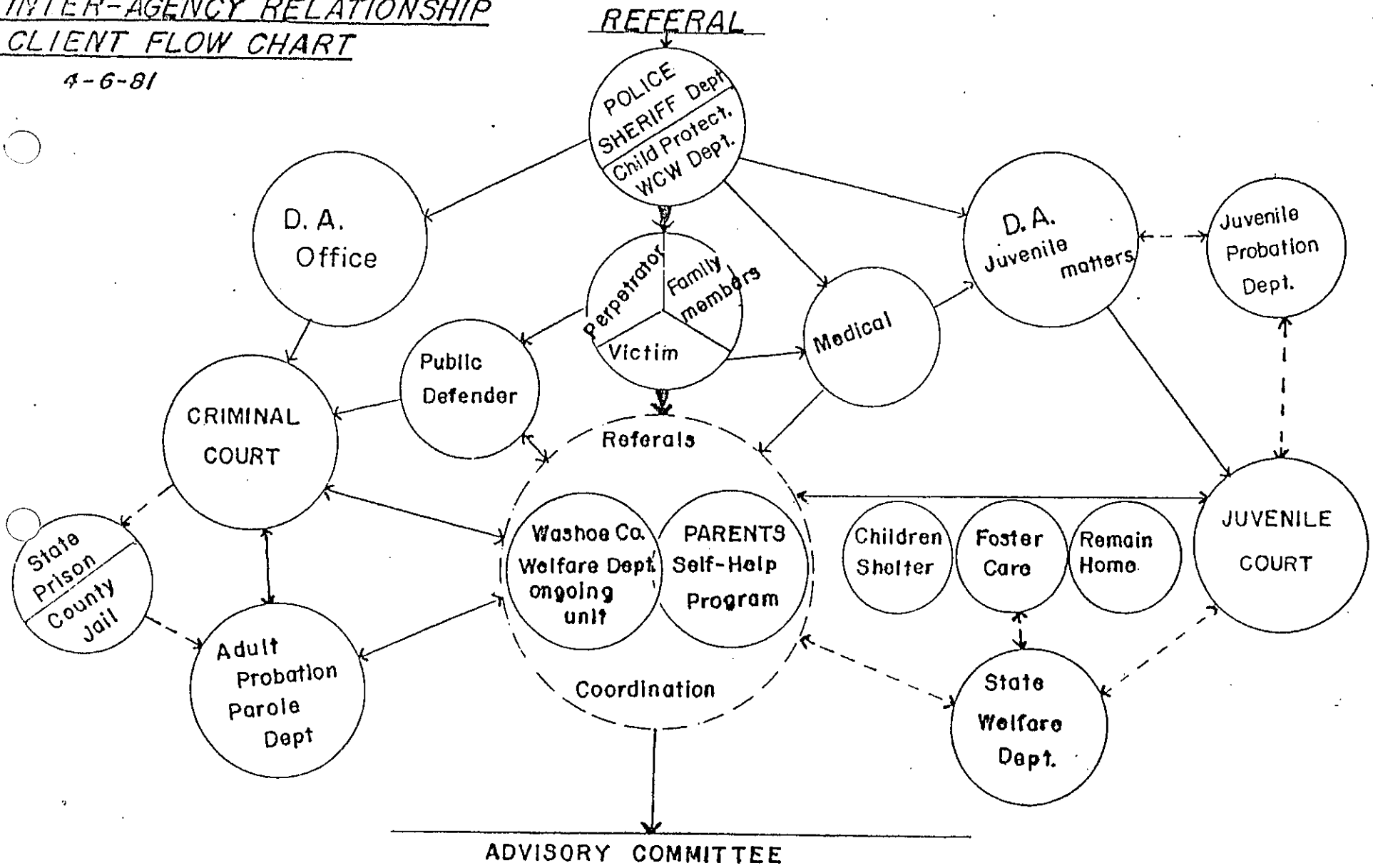
6. With the establishment of the Advisory Committee and an improved communication network, more specialized treatment plans should be developed and thus a reduction in recidivism should occur. This is based upon the development of the Parents Self Help Program* which will add to the follow up care, and thus give the offender a built in treatment and support program to turn to for help.

*see Appendix "Independent Evaluation CSATP, Interim Evaluation" March 31, 1978. Jerome A. Kroth, Ph.D.

INTER-AGENCY RELATIONSHIP
CLIENT FLOW CHART

4-6-81

1229



ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ongoing identification of
training needs and facili-
tation of interface among
agencies.

FIRST YEAR

TIME LINE FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY

Months:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Development of Advisory Committee												
○ Contact with local Child Abuse/Neglect Agencies.....												→
Contact with local law enforcement, P.O., Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Nurses, Teachers, Counselors, etc...												
2. Training of Professionals, and Agencies												
Determine Training Needs....												→
Identify Trainers.....												
Set up training seminars....												
Establish Training Core.....												→
○ Develop Resource Center												→
Inventory of existing resource.....												→
Based upon training needs assesment order new.....												
Develop cataloge.....												→
1. Establish Parent Self Help Program												→
Identify neculus.....												→
Supply Training.....												
Begin Referral.....												
○ Public Educational Program												→
Research other attempts.....												
Contact local media.....												

1230

ACTIVITY Cont'

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Improve Reporting of Centralized data Bank												
Meet with Washoe Med to determine process.....												→
with Washoe Med develop improvements in reporting...												
7. Design Evaluation Model												
Meet with UNR												→
Initial Evaluation Model Presented to Advisory Committee, State and Fed....												
Evaluation Begins.....												→

1231

PROPOSED BUDGET

	<u>Total</u>
a. Personnel	
50% Coordinator	9,200.00
50% Secretarial Support	4,545.00
	<hr/>
	13,745.00
b. Fringe Benefits @ 15%	2,062.00
c. Travel @ 25 per day + cost of air fare	875.00
d. Equipment: tape recorders, video machine	1,500.00
e. Supplies	6,500.00
f. Contractual (trainers, etc.)	30,000.00
g. Construction	<hr/>
h. Other (films, books, video tape, training materials, statistical program design, computer time, etc.)	15,000.00
	<hr/>
i. Total Direct Charges	<u>69,682.00</u>

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION
CSATP INTERIM EVALUATION
MARCH 31, 1978

Jerome A. Kroth, Ph.D.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The CSATP evaluation project constructed three comparison groups representing an intake sample of clients (perpetrators and spouses), a midterm sample and a near termination group. This cross-sectional longitudinal design necessitated that the groups be matched rigorously to permit comparison such that an assessment of the efficacy and changes induced by family therapy might be measured. The groups were matched on 10 criteria: age of perpetrators, age of victims, educational attainment of perpetrators and spouses, etc. (See Table 1). The three samples were composed of 9 perpetrators and 8 generally unrelated spouses, constituting a sample size of 17 for each stage of therapy. The intake sample had been at CSATP actively involved in therapy for about 2-3 weeks, the midterm sample approximately 5.1 months and the near termination group about 14 months. The total of all three samples shows 51 respondents who provide descriptions on a total of 70 victims. Some 44 separate measures were used and given to these clients under anonymous and confidential conditions. Twenty of these comparisons resulted in statistically significant effects which in each case favored the effectiveness of CSATP family therapy. No statistically significant effects were observed which would point to psycho-social or familial deterioration as a consequence of (or despite) treatment. Some statistically non-significant effects were noted in which case the evaluator attempted to classify trends that were noted as either positively favoring the treatment model, casting doubt on the efficacy of the treatment or constituting "neutral" data which did not meaningfully generate drawing any value judgements in either direction. This summary of statistical judgements is provided in Table 4.

It is impossible to effectively summarize forty-four tables of data each containing 3 possible comparisons exhaustively and intelligibly. The following highlights are presented as descriptive of the major statistically significant changes that appeared. All the statements below represent statistically significant outcomes unless designated N.S. (not significant).

Composite portrait of changes from intake to termination.

The intrafamilial sexual abuse case, typically comprised of a father perpetrator, a non-offending spouse and 1 or more victims, provides the following general picture at intake. Nearly half of the victims display nervous or psychosomatic symptoms. Some 29% of the victims have been only recently molested in the prior two months. The victims on the average were about 12 years of age with a range from 6 to 21. Over half were molested from 6 months to 3 or more years.

The parents of these children report at intake that they are in some way close to a "nervous breakdown" (67%) and 88% express the feeling that they are emotionally devastated. A minority express feelings that they will continue to live together and most are either unsure or considering separation and divorce. A substantial number (38%) say they have been arguing "quite a lot" in the previous 2 months, and 80% report either non-existent or declining sexual contacts with each other. There are, therefore, some very prevalent symptoms of familial disorganization at intake, but the degree of pathology in general does not appear as pronounced as described elsewhere in the literature.

intake absent from work 3 or more days in the prior 2 months as contrasted with a majority in the termination sample not missing any days of work at all (N.S.). None of the perpetrators, moreover, report any contact with the law or authorities other than for the molest situation in any of the 3 samples. Finally there appears to be a resurgence of self-esteem in the perpetrators over time, particularly in their assessment of whether they feel they have a "sexual problem" with a large majority feeling they do have a sexual problem at intake and the reverse assessment at termination ($p < .05$).

Recidivism in this sample of clients was non-existent with 29% reporting sexual contacts with the victim in the 2 months prior to intake and none reporting any sexual contacts in either the midterm or near termination group ($p < .02$). Note that this data is gathered from both perpetrators and spouses alike. At intake, in this regard, 76% were quite sure the molest could not happen again while at termination 94% felt this high degree of confidence (N.S.). Additionally 35% of the parents felt the victim might keep a future molest a secret at intake, but in the near termination sample only 4% felt she might not report it ($p < .05$).

Only three measures were considered to reflect in some negative way on the otherwise overwhelmingly positive effects noted for a family therapy approach. All these negative signs were statistically non-significant, but, in the investigators view, they represented some marginal degree of failure and are deserving of mention. The first was a slight increase in the reluctance of the perpetrators and spouses to report a future molest if it recurred with 18% who "might keep it a secret" at intake increasing to 41% who might hold it back at termination (N.S.). While there is much internal evidence to suggest CSATP's low recidivism rate is accurate, this data tends to increase one's suspicion, although it may be a reflection of the client's unhappiness with the criminal justice system more so than with CSATP. The second negative finding is that non-molested siblings continue to show some nervous signs across samples (12% at termination versus 18% at intake — N.S.); CSATP's remarkable success with symptom elimination with victims is not paralleled with non-molested siblings (who probably are not receiving counseling when they should be); this phenomena, however marginal or small in size, represents in the investigator's opinion, a clinical oversight and should probably be rectified. A final non-significant but negative finding was that although much data indicates drastically improved personal and sexual relations between the perpetrators and spouses, some 24% of these clients still evidence signs of recent and long-lasting sexual dysfunction at termination; since the improved relationship of perpetrator and spouse represents a major cornerstone in the family reconstitution hypotheses, and since sexuality apparently plays a large role in this reconciliation, some therapeutic effort needs to be made in reaching this sexually dysfunctional minority which successfully resists therapeutic impact. A more specific sex therapy program is recommended as well as an attempt to clinically identify these clients.

Some mention should be made regarding the methodological flaws that may be involved in this investigation. First, although matching was used, there may be some illusive selective attrition between comparison groups which has gone unnoticed. Secondly, the respondents to this study were adults who provided most of the data gathered on victims; while there is some reason to believe (from an analysis of the kinds of admissions they made) their reporting is generally accurate, some external data (other studies) suggests that they may not accurately estimate or describe their daughter's behavior, attitudes, etc. Finally, it should be noted that this study focused on the largest group of CSATP clients, intrafamilial sexual abuse cases, and that other kinds of sexual abuse treatment (adults molested as children, victims of extrafamilial sexual abuse, the treatment of minor offenders) were not evaluated, mainly because they tend to represent different etiologies, the therapeutic goals tend to be different, and, thus, the questions that would be asked of these sub-groups would vary greatly than those asked in this investigation.

From a statistical standpoint, 82% of the measures favored the family therapy approach and its efficacy while 6% did not. Considering the proliferating case loads, the number of salaried

occurs. Further, no systematic tracking of terminated clients on a regular follow-up basis is going on. Unless these clinical services are provided, recidivism rates will be open to criticism. A stronger follow-up component appears necessary therefore. In view of current job descriptions and duties, such a position would probably have to be funded in addition to the present levels since existing staff cannot adequately absorb follow-up services with such a large number of clients and do the job effectively.

(3) Continued and improved outreach component. Appearance on television, speaking at parents organizations, and other outreach functions should not be viewed as self-serving publicity seeking. This single component of CSATP activity is probably the basis and foundation of treatment and its effectiveness. Coming forward is (at least statistically speaking) almost equivalent to the elimination of sexual victimization of children who are being molested by a member of their family. Increasing referral rates are highly dependent upon a successful and persuasive community based outreach service, and publicity, as such, must be viewed as essential, necessary, and fundamental. This investigator would recommend expansion of such activities as long as referral rates continue to increase over those of the previous year.

(4) Clinical recommendations. (1) Some attempts should be made to identify long-term sexually dysfunctional clients and institute a specific sex therapy program for them. (See "negative findings"). (2) Some attempts should also be made to identify non-molested siblings who are reacting to family changes at CSATP with anxiety, nervous symptoms, etc., and who may not be receiving any forms of treatment; one in five non-molested siblings is estimated to fall in this group even in families nearing termination in the program (while only 1 in 10 victims show the same signs!)

(5) Research and Evaluation. In most respects CSATP represents a data treasury and a researcher's dream. Investigators world wide have reason to be interested in most aspects of CSATP activity. The number of research tasks needing to be carried out are too numerous to mention, but some are worthy of the reader's attention: pre-post studies of victims using objective behavioral observation techniques and psychological and personality assessment, longitudinal studies of families in treatment using a single group model, adhoc analyses of causative factors in intrafamilial child sexual abuse and the development of "high risk" profiles for families in which a molest might be suspected, development of a computerized data system into a statewide or national data collection network; these are just a few of the tasks that need to be pursued. Two doctoral students currently are requesting access to CSATP in order to carry out research projects; at least two masters theses have been or are still in the process of completion. There is, however, insufficient staff to carry out research activities much less coordinate those that have been proposed. A position on the order of research coordinator who would integrate all research activities at the facility as well as carry out an on-going evaluation function would be a major contribution to the program and the professional community. Attempting to carry out an evaluation in 6 months in a facility with probably the largest active therapeutic case load in intrafamilial child sexual abuse in the country cannot be expected to meet the needs that exist. (Note: the present evaluator has no intention to continue beyond the present contract period as the CSATP evaluator and is not making this recommendation from personal motives.)

These interim recommendations are tentative and depend upon consistency of other data currently being processed for inclusion in the final report.

IMPACT OF NORTHERN NEVADA CHILDREN'S HOME
ON THE CARSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

PRESENTED TO ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
MR. ROGER BREMNER, CHAIRMAN

By: Clifford J. Lawrence, Superintendent
Carson City School District

IMPACT OF NORTHERN NEVADA CHILDREN'S HOME
ON THE CARSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Northern Nevada Children's Home in Carson City has accommodations for seventy children. These children are wards of the State and generally come from outside the Carson City area. At the time of this writing there are sixty-six children in residence at the Children's Home who attend the Carson City schools.

These children have been placed in the Northern Nevada Children's Home for a variety of reasons. Primarily because of the environmental circumstances that resulted in their placement in the Children's Home, the vast majority of these children have exhibited emotional disturbances, behavioral problems and learning disabilities in much greater numbers than any other population or group served by the Carson City School District.

History of State Financial Support

Beginning in the 1940-41 school year the Nevada State Legislature appropriated a specific amount of funds for the education of children at the Northern Nevada Children's Home, then known as the Nevada State Orphans Home.

For the next fourteen years a designated amount was appropriated to help the local school districts educate these children. The cost of their education was recognized as a State function and not an obligation of the local taxpayers. The amount ranged from a total of \$6,116.56 in 1940-41 to \$26,723.63 in 1953-54, and it was labeled as a tuition cost.

In 1953-54 the State paid the Carson City School District the total of \$26,723.63 in tuition costs for 54 students who resided in the Northern Nevada Children's Home and attended the Carson City schools. This amounted to a total of \$494.88 per student. During this same year the Carson City School District received only \$147,620.39 from all other sources. This amounted to \$181.35 per pupil and was substantially less per pupil than the State support for the students from the Children's Home.

In 1955 the Legislature passed additional legislation to provide funds which would enable the Carson City School District to educate children residing in the Northern Nevada Children's Home. This funding amounted to \$64,000.00 during the 1956-57 school year, and \$65,000.00 for the 1957-58 school year. The district's total enrollment during that latter year was 1,264 students including the children from the Nevada State Children's Home.

Beginning with the 1960-61 school year, and extending through the 1965-66 school year, State financial support for education was accomplished under the Peabody Plan. Provisions were incorporated into this plan to provide an annual appropriation to the Carson City School District based upon the impact of children from the State Children's Home.

The Nevada Plan was approved by the 1967 Legislature, thus terminating the Peabody Plan. Under the Nevada Plan a total of \$70,000.00 for each of the first two years was granted to the Carson City School District for the impact of Children's Home students. Since 1969 the Carson City School District has received no direct aid for the education of children from the Nevada Children's Home. It should be noted that the State implemented a system of payments in lieu of taxes for a portion of State property. This plan was developed originally to compensate the City and the school district for the impact of State employees working on non-taxable land, and the formula could be applied to any county which had the required quantity of State property.

In 1977-78 the school district received \$48,561.00 in lieu of taxes. In 1978-79 only \$4,563.00 was received and for 1979-80 and 1980-81 the district did not receive any in lieu of tax funds. Thus under current funding the school district actually receives less financial support for each Children's Home student than for each local student.

Special Resources Required for Nevada State Children's Home Children

Approximately 13.4% of the pupils in the Carson City School District are served by special education programs. However, of the 71 resident students at the Northern Nevada Children's Home, a total of 22 or 31% of the total population of this group participate in special education programs. Special education units are granted to the Carson City School District on the same basis as those granted to other school districts throughout the State. The exceptional impact of students from the Northern Nevada Children's Home on special education programs requires that 2 special education units be dedicated to their needs.

Chart I gives statistics concerning the students from the Northern Nevada Children's Home as of February 1981. It is clearly evident that these children require much more attention than normal school population from the Special Services staff in the diagnosis of learning these deficiencies and in psychological and emotional evaluations.

CHART I 1980-81 STATISTICS

(Numbers include turnover)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Enrollment in School	71	
In Special Education Classrooms	22	31%
In Other Remedial Programs	12	17%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Student Requiring Special Programs	34	48%

Of the seventy-one Northern Nevada Children's Home students who have attended Carson City Schools this year, there have been a total of 284 referrals which required counseling in regard to behavior problems by the end of the first semester of the 1980-81 school year. In addition, the constant turnover of students from the NNCH increases the impact upon the Special Services Department in diagnosis and placement into special programs.

NOTE: Less than 2% of the students that are attending three schools in Carson City are from the Nevada State Children's Home. However, over 20% of the total discipline problems so far this year, have been created by the students at the Nevada State Children's Home.

The composition of the Children's Home by age level and grade distribution has changed significantly over the last several years. For example, in 1954, of the 88 children residing at the NSCH only 6 were of high school age while 35 were preschool children with the remainder at elementary and junior high school age. At the present time, however, there are no preschool children assigned to the NSCH. Only 11 are in grades 1-6, 16 in grades 7 and 8, and 33 who are of high school age.

The transition from having a majority of children who were preschool and elementary school age to having a majority who are junior high school and high school age in itself presents additional problems of discipline and emotional stability. Youngsters of this age require much more consideration and time in resolving their emotional problems and meeting their educational needs. None of the plans for funding the education of these children has given any consideration to these significant changes in the population demographics of the State Children's Home.



ROBERT LIST
GOVERNOR

RALPH R. DISIBIO, Ed.D.
DIRECTOR

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

CAPITOL COMPLEX
ROOM 600, KINKEAD BUILDING
505 E. KING STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
TELEPHONE (702) 885-4730

September 3, 1980

DEPARTMENTAL
DIVISIONS

AGING SERVICES
HEALTH
MENTAL HYGIENE
MENTAL RETARDATION
REHABILITATION
WELFARE
YOUTH SERVICES AGENCY

Dr. Cliff Lawrence
Superintendent of Schools
Carson City School District
1402 W. King Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Dr. Lawrence:

We have made a thorough evaluation of your request for impact support because of the presence in Carson City of the State Children's Home. We have found;

1. That 68 out of the 70 children capacity of the Home are from counties other than Carson City.
2. That all 70 children are counted in the District's student report as this determines the State guarantee from the distributive school fund.
3. That 18 grade school and 11 high school children from the Home received special education help during the 1979-80 school year; that the Carson City School District was granted one discretionary Special Education Unit, in addition to the authorized special education for the 1979-80 school year, and will receive this added unit in school year 1980-81.
4. That the children of the Children's Home in Special Education programs are and were counted to determine the originally authorized number of Special Education units for the City, and the the generation of federal funds under P.L. 94-142.
5. That the cost per pupil to the School District for school year 1979-80, was approximately \$2,100. This figure includes ADA distributed school dollars, county support, and capital outlay monies.

Dr. Cliff Lawrence
September 3, 1980
Page 2

6. That the School District received a per pupil allocation in 1979-80, of \$1,227 from the distributed school fund, and will receive \$1,305 in school year 1980-81.

Using these findings in a comparative study of the total education costs of the Department of Human Resources' operated and supported schools, and the fees charged one school district by another for children attending classes in an adjacent district, we have determined that the Carson City School District's request for impact support should be given consideration in the budget request being processed by the Youth Services Division, for presentation to the 1981 legislative session.

In 1980, the Carson City School District provided \$873 per pupil from local funds. This amount is not retrievable through local dollars for the children residing at the Children's Home, inasmuch as the majority of these children are placed from outside the county. This noncompensated cost along with additional - typical costs related specifically to the percent of the population receiving special education services, social and emotional problems of the youngsters, and the lack of stability of residence, i.e., the turnover of the Children's Home population, provide a basis for the justification of some form of supplemental support. We are proposing the following:

1. Provide the difference between the ADA distributive school fund guarantee, and the actual per pupil cost for those children not from Carson City; e.g., using 1980 figures this would be $\$873 \times 68$ children or \$59,364.
2. Provide supplemental dollars for the added impact costs of the Children's Home in the City. This impact money would be on a parity with the dollars provided to the Lincoln County School District, using the distributive school fund guarantee percentage difference as a base.

The ADA in Carson City is 28% less than that in Lincoln County. The Department of Human Resources' fiscal support provided to Lincoln County in 1980, was \$1,607 per pupil. Subtracting 28% from this figure, the resulting support level in terms of 1980 dollars would have been \$1,157. Supplying

Dr. Cliff Lawrence
September 3, 1980
Page 3

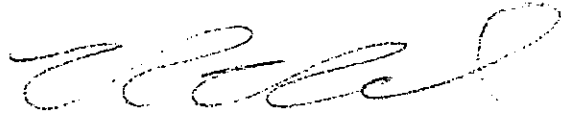
\$873 as tax loss money would leave \$284 to be paid as a special impact supplement.

Estimating costs for the upcoming biennium, and reviewing the requested level of Lincoln County School support, the following gross dollar amounts are being placed in the budget request of the Youth Services Division.

F.Y. 1982	\$ 96,626
F.Y. 1983	\$114,427

This would be the maximum payment. A lessor amount may be provided and would be dependent upon the formula described above.

Sincerely yours,



Ralph R. DiSibio, Ed.D.
Director

RRD/ls



HEARINGS DIVISION

April 6, 1981

REPLY TO

TO: Chairman and Members, Assembly Ways and Means Committee

FROM: James D. Salo
Appeals Officer

SUBJECT: S.B. 191 - "Removing The Limit On Number of Appeals Officers"

PURPOSE:

S.B. 191 was introduced at the request of the Hearings Division of the Department of Administration to remove the present statutory limit which allows the appointment of only two Appeal Officers to make final administrative decisions in contested workmen's compensation claims.

PRESENT HEARING SYSTEM:

Pursuant to A.B. 84 of the 60th Session comprehensive amendments were made to the Industrial Insurance Act (NRS Ch. 616) and Occupational Disease Act (NRS Ch. 617) which, in part, created a Hearings Division of the Department of Administration to hear and decide workmen's compensation appeals independent from the N.I.C. Determinations of the Nevada Industrial Commission may be appealed by any party to a Hearing Officer of the Department of Administration. A party who is dissatisfied with a decision of a Hearing Officer may appeal that determination to an Appeals Officer, who by law must be an attorney appointed by the Governor. Decisions of Appeals Officers are subject to judicial review. Presently two Hearing Officers and one Appeals Officer are based in Las Vegas and one Hearing Officer and one Appeals Officer are based in Carson City.

NEED FOR NEW APPEALS OFFICER

The current Appeals Officers, Mike McGroarty (L.V.) and Jim Salo (C.C.) have experienced rapidly increased case load

Page 2
April 6, 1981
To: Ways & Means Committee

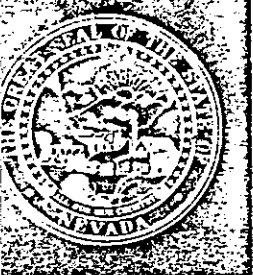
activity, primarily in the Las Vegas area. Additionally, the cases heard at this level have become noticeably more complex and lengthier due in part to increased employer interest, legal representation for virtually all claimants, and a general realization that the Appeals Officer hearing represents a party's last opportunity to present additional evidence or testimony. As a result, the number of cases filed in Las Vegas has grown from an average level of less than 100 for each 6 month period during July, 1977 through June, 1979 to an average approaching 200 cases for each 6 month period since July, 1979. (Attachment 1).

Due to the excessive case load in Las Vegas, I travelled to Las Vegas one week each month during 1980 to attempt to "spread" the work load more evenly between Mr. McGroarty and myself. (Attachment 2). The net effect of the excessive case load has been to cause a significant delay in the issuance of decisions after hearings have been held and closed. While hearings before the Appeals Officers have been scheduled and held in a prompt manner consistent with Statutes, too many decisions have been delayed for months beyond the desired time.

IMPLEMENTATION OF S.B. 191:

S.B. 191 is drafted to be effective upon passage and approval by the Governor. We presently have sufficient funds in our 1980-1981 budget to allow appointment of a new Appeals Officer in Las Vegas for the balance of this fiscal year, and, have secured appropriate approval from the Interim Finance Committee for reallocation of funds within our present budget. Our intention upon passage of S.B. 191 by the Legislature is to request prompt approval by the Governor followed by prompt appointment of a new Appeals Officer for Las Vegas. Funds necessary for the third Appeals Officer and related expenses are included in the Governor's Executive Budget for our Division for the next biennium.

JDS:jv



STATE OF NEVADA
 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ROBERT LIST
 Governor
 HOWARD E. BARRETT
 Director

HEARINGS DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

REPLY TO

APPEALS OFFICER

Number Of Cases Filed

	<u>LAS VEGAS</u>	<u>CARSON CITY</u>
7-1-77 to 12-31-77	101	-
1-1-78 to 6-30-78	98	-
7-1-78 to 12-31-78	68	-
1-1-79 to 6-30-79	116	-
7-1-79 to 12-31-79	242	101
1-1-80 to 6-30-80	196	56
7-1-80 to 12-31-80	179	74
1-1-81 to 2-17-81	55	22

February 18, 1981

January 27, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committee
 FROM: Department of Administration, Hearings/Appeals Division
 SUBJECT: Hearings Heard

HEARINGS/APPEALS DIVISION				
	HEARINGS		APPEALS	
	Carson City	Las Vegas	Carson City	Las Vegas
1979:				
July	29	113	9	40
August	40	106	34	43
September	40	103	28	32
October	34	105	27	35
November	33	98	26	53
December	43	101	32 (9) **	49
1980:				
January	43	99	14	45
February	24	102	14	31
March	34	105	18 (3) **	33
April	30	101	20 (3) **	48
May	28	95	16 (15)**	63
June	23	105	14 (19)**	64
Total Fiscal	401	1,233	252	536
1980:				
July	69	98	15 (21)**	68
August	37	97	11 (26)**	73
September	47	104	5 (23)**	56
October	31	101	12 (22)**	57
November	58	102	11 (20)**	60
December	33 (26)*	104	14 (4) **	61
Total	275	606	68	375

*Hearings bracketed were heard by the Carson City Hearing Officer in Las Vegas.
 This amount is included in the Las Vegas total.

**Hearings bracketed were heard by the Carson City Appeals Officer in Las Vegas.
 This amount is included in the Las Vegas total.