Minutes of Meeting of Committee on Health and Welfare. Woodrow Wilson, Chairman - 55th Nevada Assembly Session, February 5, 1969.

Present: Wilson, Homer, Swallow, Frazzini, Hafen, Brookman, Espinoza, May and Foote.

Absent: None

Chairman Wilson called the meeting to order at 2:30 P.M., and introduced the following guests: Sandra M. Bell, ADC Mother's Club; Gwendolyn Watkins, ADC Mother's Club; Roxie Claiborne, ADC Mother's Club; Edith Haver, L.W.V.; Esther Nicholson, L.W.V.; John Owens (Student), Nellie Hass, Edna Hintze, and Eleanor M. Millman, Hyperglycemia Foundation, Alcoholism Division.

Assemblyman Foote commented on A.B. 47, which allows children receiving ADC benefits to use their earnings for education. She said that last spring or early summer at the Social Welfare Conference in Reno, there were ADC recipients at the same meeting. "They brought to the attention of the committee the fact that if they had children interested in going through highschool and on to college, any monies they received for working was deducted from the ADC income by the State. Therefore, if they wanted to save the money they had earned, they would have to leave home. At that time, it was suggested there might be something done, such as placing their monies in a trust fund which could be used for no other purpose but schooling. The child would have to submit monthly statements, and if the money deposited in the trust fund was not used for education, it would be placed in the general fund of the State and taken away from the child. It would be a way for children on ADC to save money and further their education. It would be a lot of responsibility for the youngster, for he must not only earn it, but itemize it and account for it"

Mrs. Frazzini asked if this bill would do anything for children in foster homes.

Mr. Swallow then asked if the measure could not be amended to include children in foster homes.

Mr. Espinoza stated that the foster children would come under a different chapter of NRS and could not be tied in with ADC.

Mr. May, referring to Line 15, Page 1, where it states, "does not <u>seek</u> such educational ----" change to "<u>begin</u>" He asked if there should not be a provision for these children who <u>begin</u> an educational program. If the child should not complete the schooling, then some provision should be made for the <u>remainder</u> of the monies to revert back to the general fund.

Assemblyman Brookman asked what is the criteria of age for submitting their own reports - how old?

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Miss Foote stated they would have to be old enough to be working, and that ADC benefits stop at 21. She also stated that today, if you work 2 years as a highschool student saving for college, and went 2 years, you would have spent their She said she is a great one to encourage saving for the sake of saving. "If a young person saves money, I don't feel it whould revert to the State. I think we are penalizing The reason we thought it best to put the money in a trust fund is because up to this time, any money the child earned was taken out of the money given by the State to the family. This is a way of seeing that additional monies did not go to the family."

Mrs. Brookman asked Miss Foote if she remembered how they set up a saving program for the girls at Caliente. said they had wanted them to keep it also.

Mrs. Gwendolyn Watkins, from the ADC Mother's Club then made a few remarks. She stated that if a child goes off ADC at 18 and goes to work, what happens to his family? Does he then have to start supporting his family, and do they go off She said she believed this bill encroaches on the rights of women who are drawing ADC and ruins the rights of a young person trying to learn to earn and manage money. She said they go to work to try to better themselves. She said if they are inducted into the Army, they would have no opportunity to used the money. She stated that the State would take it away from him, and 'you haven't improved his emotional values at all in trying to become a working member of the community. It doesn't give a boy any ambition to ever have a business of his own. You have stated that if he doesn't use the money to go back to school, it will be taken away from Why can't it be used to help this young person be something for himself so that he doesn't have to go on welfare? I don't want my son to grow up feeling that because he was raised on welfare, he should be also, but he will if the money he works for and saves is taken from him."

Mrs. Sandra Bell, ADC Mothers Club stated that she thought the general fund should be deleted and there should be no stipulation that the money should have to go to education only at 18; the money should be his with no stipulations.

Mr. Swallow asked her why 18 and not 21? There should be a period of time so that they won't take their money out and blow it.

Sandra Bell: "The child doesn't know what he wants at If he needed it for education and vocational training, the trust could be kept for him until he was 25.

Mrs. Brookman asked if the mother must go off ADC when her oldest child becomes 18 if there is more than one child in the family.

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Gwendolyn Watkins stated that they must then go to work and support the rest of the family.

Chairman Wilson said that their part is chopped off, but the rest of the family continues to receive ADC.

Mr. Espinoza stated that he believed under the present statute, that if a child does go to work at 18 and his family's income is cut by that amount, it is an incentive for that child to feel self-sustaining. He agrees that something should be done in some areas to limit it for education, but thinks some "bugs" have to be worked out.

Miss Foote stated the whole idea of this bill came through Irma Fritchens, Social Welfare Conference, so that we could realize what is happening to those children who want to advance themselves, by opening a door to give them an opportunity to do so.

Mr. May stated that Line 10, the word "or" is a word we must be careful of. He said, as he understands it, there seems to be no alternative; the child submits a monthly statement to the welfare division or the money is placed in a trust fund to be administered by the welfare division.

Roxie Claiborne said she thought a bill was coming up which grants more money to the foster parents than to the mothers.

Chairman Wilson told her he had her address and would be glad to notify her when the committee meets on it.

Re: $\underline{AB 63}$, which repeals state prohibiting pharmacists from sharing prescription moneys.

Mr. Swallow stated there have been rare occasions when a druggist might go to a doctor and tell him that he will give him a 10% kickback if he would send all his (the doctor's) prescriptions, to the pharmacist. Or, the doctor might tell the druggist that the guy down the street is giving me 10% and I will send my prescriptions to you if you will give me a 15% cutback.

Mr. Locke (Nevada State Pharmaceutical Assn) said there is a provision for this very thing in another statute which was passed at the last session. He said he had checked with Mr. Daykin, and it is an educational bill.

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Chairman Wilson introduced AB 64, which corrects internal references in statute relating to county medical assistance for indigents (BDR 38-237). He said it was suggested by the Legislative Counsel Bureau and he said he was sure there would not be any controvery or objections to it unless it is interpreted wrong. He referred to Par 4 which referred to chapters 426 and 427 of NRS and line 20, NRS 428.150 to 428.360, incl.

AB 65. This bill provides procedure for medical reports to juvenile correctional institutions and abrogates surety bonds for superintendents. Chairman Wilson said it deletes the responsibility of the superintendent in juvenile institutions being bonded. In other words, it now states bills will be forwarded to the county clerks for payment, and therefore, it is not necessary to have the superintendent bonded to write checks and pay bills.

Dr. Homer introduced Mesdames Hass, Hintze, and Millman, from the Alcoholics Division. They referred to Par. 3 which states that before commitment a minor must be given a physical examination and blood test, X-ray for T.B. and a urinalysis for V.D. by a licensed physician. Mrs. Milner stated that she works for the Alcoholic Division and they have become aware of and interested in a condition called "Hypoglycemia", which is a disease of the blood, found primarily in teenagers. This disease can be discovered through a 6-hour blood and glucose treatment test. She said that we do not have enough medical and technical facilities for interpreting these tests and that unfortunately, Nevada is not one of the outstanding states where research in laboratory analyses is being done, and that we need funds for building laboratories and hiring technicians trained in working with hyperglycemia. The treatment for hyperglycemia consists of vitamin therapy, and adrenalin cortisone extract. The traumatic results that can be achieved with proper care are amazing. I think we could actually save the State a lot of money and save a lot of human suffering, as well as save parents a lot of trouble, if these rather inexpensive tests could be run along with the other tests given juvenile delinquents.

Mr. May asked Mrs. Millman what were some of the symptoms of hyperglycemia.

Mrs. Millman answered they were not able to think clearly, they are under achievers with high I.Q.'s, constantly fatigued and emotionally upset and unstable. She stated the test for hyperglycemia is not normally given, and only when specifically requested.

Dr. Homer said he thinks this test should definitely be added to the list of tests given juveniles in correctional facilities, and that it is only one little test in a whole list of tests already given, but so important to the health welfare and future of a human being. He said he had read

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quite a bit on the subject and found it quite interesting. He said this may be a key to the problems of mentally disturbed children.

Mrs. Millman stated that alcoholism and hyperglycemia are definitely linked together. She said that giving this test would save so much money if the problem was attacked in the right way.

Mr. May asked what was involved in the test, and Dr. Homer answered that it involved a 6-hour treatment test, which is inexpensive and he said the treatment is simple.

Mr. Swallow said he had seen it given, and they give the child soda pop every half hour and take a blood sample. He said it isn't pleasant for the child, because before they are through, they have been sitting on a stool for 6 hours drinking pop and losing quite a bit of blood, but by the time it is over, the technicians can determine your blood tolerance.

Assemblyman Brookman requested statistics on this.

Edna Hintze stated that many Doctors today still feel that in order to cure it or treat it (hyperglycemia) they give the child a piece of candy, which could throw them into an insulin shock.

Assemblyman Foote made a motion that a hearing be held on this. Seconded by Brookman. Unanimously carried. Mr. Wilson said a date would be announced.

AB 66 - Exempts certain persons with limited quantity of liquor from liquor license and tax requirements. Chairman Wilson said the Legislative Counsel Bureau submitted this bill to the committee, which relates to exempting certain persons entering this state with a limited quantity of liquor and referred to Par. 2.

Espinoza made the motion DO PASS AB 66. Seconded by Homer. Unanimously carried.

May made the motion DO PASS AB 64. Seconded by Hafen. Unanimously carried.

Homer made the motion DO PASS AB 63. Seconded by May. Unanimously carried.

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AB 77. - Chairman Wilson stated he had many requests from people to hold this bill for a few days to give an opportunity for persons to come to Northern Nevada to appear before the Committee. He said, "As your Chairman, I would request this. Today is Tuesday, we will hold another meeting on Thursday, and if we don't get information with regard to the possibility of their appearing, I would suggest that we make a motion on this bill and make some disposition of AB 77." He said the meeting would be held at the usual time, at 2:30 on Thursday, February 6th. These people will have until Thursday to reply.

Mr. Espinoza suggested setting one hearing date and giving everyone notice.

Mrs. Brookman stated she needs 5 days, as she has some information and people coming in on this Bill, and possibly there will be an amendment drafted. She said it would be another area other than prescriptions - but has to do with chiropractors.

Chairman Wilson introduced the following:

BDR 38-765 - An ACT relating to aid to dependent children; increasing the age limit for eligibility for such aid under certain circumstances. He asked for an estimate of cost, and asked that someone come in to tell the committee about it.

asked that someone come in to tell the committee about it.

BDR 38-774 - Permits payment of aid to dependent children living with both parents if wage-earning parent is continually unemployed. Mrs. Frazzini stated this is called "Aid to Dependent Families".

Swallow moved that this bill be held and considered. May seconded. Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Frazzini asked that the Welfare Department give estimate of cost, and how they think it will help ADC?

Mrs. Brookman moved to adjourn, Seconded by Haten. Unanimously carried. Chairman Wilson adjourned the meeting at 3:50 P.M.

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ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 47—MISS FOOTE, MR. WILSON, MRS. BROOKMAN, MESSRS. ESPINOZA, WEBB AND MELLO

JANUARY 22, 1969

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Allows children receiving ADC benefits to use their earnings for education. (BDR 38-844)



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

AN ACT relating to aid to dependent children; allowing children receiving such aid to use their earnings for educational or vocational purposes; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 425 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.

SEC. 2. 1. Any dependent child receiving assistance pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may use the compensation he receives from any employment to provide for or defray the expenses of any current or future educational or vocational training. Any money saved or expended for such purpose shall not be considered by the welfare division in determining the amount of assistance granted to or on behalf of such child if:

(a) The money is placed in a trust fund to be administered by the wel-

fare division for that purpose; or

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(b) The child submits to the welfare division a monthly statement reporting his total monthly income and itemizing all his expenses related to his school attendance.

2. If a child, who has deposited money in trust pursuant to subsection 1, does not seek such educational or vocational training by the time he reaches 21 years of age, any money deposited in such trust, to the extent of any assistance granted to or on behalf of such child, shall revert to the state and be placed in the general fund. Any excess shall be returned to the child.

SEC. 3. 1. All moneys received by the welfare division pursuant to section 2 of this act shall be held by the administrator of the welfare division in trust for such child, to be paid over to such child or the school he is attending to finance or defray the expenses of the education or vocational training of such child.

2. The administrator of the welfare division shall accumulate such moneys as are deposited by the child and shall invest such moneys subject to the provisions of NRS 164.050 to 164.065, inclusive.

3. The administrator may be removed as trustee of such moneys only upon application to the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada. Such district court may, for good cause shown and upon notice to the beneficiary, relieve the administrator of the welfare division from his duties as trustee.

4. The administrator shall execute a surety bond pursuant to NRS 282.230 to 282.350, inclusive, in the sum of \$10,000 conditioned on the faithful performance of his duties as trustee.

SEC. 4. NRS 425.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

425.080 1. No assistance under this chapter shall be granted or paid to any dependent child who owns, or whose needy relative owns, personal property or marketable non-income-producing real property, the combined cash value of which exceeds \$500 at the time application for assistance is made, or while in receipt of such assistance. For each additional dependent child in the same home or in the same family, the \$500 limitation herein described may be increased by \$150.

2. For the purposes of this chapter, "personal property" shall not

2. For the purposes of this chapter, "personal property" shall not include clothing, furniture, household equipment, foodstuffs and means of transportation found by the welfare division to be essential for the wellbeing of the child or his needy relative [.] or money accumulated pur-

suant to section 2 of this act.

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ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 66—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE

January 23, 1969

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Exempts certain persons with limited quantity of liquor from liquor license and tax requirements. (BDR 32-252)



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

AN ACT relating to intoxicating liquor; exempting certain persons entering this state with a limited quantity of liquor from liquor license and tax requirements; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

SECTION 1. NRS 369.175 is hereby amended to read as follows: 369.175 This chapter shall not apply to [common]:

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1. Common carriers, while engaged in interstate commerce, which sell or furnish liquor on their trains, buses or airplanes. Common carriers, while engaged in interstate commerce, which sell or furnish liquor on their trains, buses or airplanes, may purchase liquor from licensed Nevada wholesale dealers subject to rules and regulations of the tax commission. A refund or credit for the excise tax paid on such liquor shall be allowed the wholesale dealer.

12. Any adult person who, after spending at least 48 hours in another state or foreign country, enters this state with no more than 1 gallon of intoxicating liquor or wine, in the aggregate, in sealed, original packages and in his immediate possession.

SEC. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 65—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE

JANUARY 23, 1969

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Provides procedure for medical reports to juvenile correctional institutions and abrogates surety bonds for superintendents. (BDR 16-251)



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

AN ACT relating to juvenile correctional institutions; providing procedures for medical reports and abrogating individual surety bonds for the superintendent and for other employees; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

SECTION 1. NRS 210.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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210.180 1. It shall be lawful for the courts to commit to the school those minor persons between the ages of 8 and 18 years whom they have found to be delinquents as provided by law. Before any such person is conveyed to the school it shall be ascertained from the superintendent whether adequate facilities are available to provide the necessary care to such person. The superintendent shall fix the time at which such person shall be delivered to the school. The superintendent shall accept such person unless there are not adequate facilities available to provide the necessary care, or there are not adequate funds available for the support of the school, or, in the opinion of the superintendent, such person is not suitable for admission to the school.

2. The court may order, when committing a minor to the care, custody and control of the school, the expense of his support and maintenance be paid in whole or in part by his parents, guardian or other person liable for his support and maintenance. The moneys so ordered paid shall be paid to the superintendent, who shall immediately deposit the sum in the state treasury to be credited to the general fund.

3. The court shall order, before commitment, that such minor person be given a physical examination, which examination shall include a blood test, X-ray examination for tuberculosis, urinalysis and an examination for venereal disease, by some licensed physician. The physician shall, within 5 days after such examination, make a written report of the results thereof to the [superintendent. Such examination shall be paid for by]

county clerk of the county wherein such commitment was ordered. Upon receipt of the written report, the county auditor shall allow a claim for payment to the physician for the examination. The county clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the written report to the superintendent.

SEC. 2. NRS 210.580 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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210.580 1. It shall be lawful for the courts to commit to the school female minor persons between the ages of 8 and 18 years whom they have found to be delinquents as provided by law. Before any such person is conveyed to the school it shall be ascertained from the superintendent whether adequate facilities are available to provide the necessary care to such person. The superintendent shall fix the time at which such person shall be delivered, unless there are not adequate facilities available to provide the necessary care, or there are not adequate funds available for the support of the school, or, in the opinion of the superintendent, such person is not suitable for admission to the school. Upon the written request of the superintendent, at any time either before or after commitment to the school, the court may order commitment to a school approved by the board outside of the State of Nevada, or to a private institution within the State of Nevada.

2. The court may order, when committing a female minor to the care, custody and control of the school, that the expense of her support and maintenance be paid in whole or in part by her parents, guardian or other person liable for her support and maintenance. The moneys so ordered paid shall be paid to the superintendent, who shall immediately deposit the sum in the state treasury to be credited to the general fund.

3. The court shall order, before commitment, that such female minor person be given a physical examination, which examination shall include a blood test, X-ray examination for tuberculosis, urinalysis, and an examination for venereal disease by some licensed physician. The physician shall, within 5 days after such examination, make a written report of the results thereof to the superintendent. Such examination shall be paid for by county clerk of the county wherein such commitment was ordered. Upon receipt of the written report, the county auditor shall allow a claim for payment to the physician for the examination. The county clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the written report to the superintendent.

SEC. 3. NRS 210.110 and 210.120 are hereby repealed.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 64—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE

January 23, 1969

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Corrects internal references in statute relating to county medical assistance for indigents. (BDR 38-237)



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

AN ACT to amend NRS 428.090, relating to county medical assistance for indigents, by correcting and making specific internal references.

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

SECTION 1. NRS 428.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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428.090 1. When any nonresident, or any other person not coming within the definition of a pauper, shall fall sick in any county, not having money or property to pay his board, nursing or medical aid, the board of county commissioners of the proper county shall, on complaint being made, give or order to be given such assistance to the poor person as the board may deem just and necessary.

2. If such sick person shall die, then the board of county commissioners shall give or order to be given to such person a decent burial.

3. The board of county commissioners shall make such allowance for board, nursing, medical aid or burial expenses as the board shall deem just and equitable, and order the same to be paid out of the county treasury.

4. The responsibility of the board of county commissioners to provide medical aid or any other type of remedial aid under this section shall be relieved to the extent of the amount of money or the value of services provided by the welfare division of the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation to or for such persons for medical care or any type of remedial care under the provisions of **Chapters** 426 and 427 of NRS. NRS 428.150 to 428.360, inclusive.

SEC. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 63—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE

January 23, 1969

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Repeals statute prohibiting pharmacists from sharing prescription moneys. (BDR 16-212)



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

AN ACT to repeal NRS 207.240, which prohibits pharmacists from sharing prescription moneys with physicians and others.

Whereas, The Nevada legislature, meeting in regular session in 1967, enacted NRS 639.264, which makes it unlawful for pharmacists to offer rebates, refunds or commissions to any person as an inducement for referring prescriptions or customers and which substantially duplicates the provisions of NRS 207.240; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. NRS 207.240 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

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