

Approved

Feb Mar 3, 87
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairman, Frank Buehler at
Chairperson

11:05 a.m./p.m. on February 27, 1987 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Chairman Littlejohn, Representative O'Neal, Representative Whiteman, all excused.

Committee staff present:

Emalene Correll, Research
Norman Furse, Revisor
Sue Hill, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Vice-Chairman called meeting to order and directed attention to HB 2262. He thanked those who were present yesterday for hearings on HB 2262, but did not get to give testimony. He appreciated their patience, and noted their printed testimony would be recorded this date as Attachments No. 1 through 8.

Hearings closed on HB 2262.

Calling attention to HB 2339, discussion began on proposed amendments, and in-put from Research and Revisor staff was given. Rep. Neufeld moved to amend HB 2339 on line 34, after the word "university", add language, "or is a licensed professional nurse". Motion seconded by Rep. Amos. Discussion ensued. Ms. Correll cited the requirements of becoming a licensed professional nurse. There is not the possibility of the nurse doing double duty as the Home Administrator it was determined. Vote taken, motion carried.

Rep. Sader moved to amend in line 33, after "higher degree", add language, "in a health related field". Seconded by Rep. Blumenthal. Discussion ensued, i.e., it would preclude someone from having a degree in something other than Health related field to be eligible; perhaps the Board of Adult Care Home Administrators would decide on what would describe "Health Related Field". Discussion continued.

Vote taken, motion failed.

Rep. Hassler moved to amend HB 2339 on line 29 to strike "and has attained legal age; " and to revert back to terminology used earlier in bill on line 28, after the word, "candidate", add language, "is at least 18 years old". Motion seconded by Rep. Cribbs. Discussion ensued, i.e., this is legal terminology, in that an individual would need to be 18 years of age in order to enter into contracts. Vote taken, motion carried.

HB 2339 as a whole, Rep. Hassler moved to pass it favorably as amended, seconded by Rep. Wells, motion carried. Rep. Blumenthal, Rep. Branson, Rep. Harder recorded as NO votes.

HB 2364:

After discussion by several members, it was concensus of committee to delay action on HB 2364. Rep. Branson moved to table HB 2364 until such time as this committee has recommendations from the newly appointed Task Force, seconded by Rep. Hassler. Motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE,
room 423-S, Statehouse, at 11:05 a.m./p.m. on February 27, 1987

HB 2391:-

Discussion began and was lengthy on this proposed legislation. Some say they have concerns with stopping free enterprise; if enacted, this bill could have a profound effect on saving the state dollars, as private pay rates should stay more stable; is the 15% cap fair; other states have higher caps; often there is not a choice of adult care homes in rural areas and an individual must go to whatever facility is in their particular area. Some were concerned that even though a 15% limit would be placed on ownership, it does not guarantee patient treatment care would improved.

Rep. Amos moved to amend HB 2391 in line 40 by changing "15%" to "25%". No second, motion dies.

Rep. Amos moved to amend HB 2391 in line 40 by changing "15%" to "20%". No second, motion dies.

Rep. Branson moved to pass HB 2391 favorably, seconded by Rep. Hassler. Chair in doubt, show of hands indicated 8 in favor, 7 against, motion carried.

HB 2392:

Hb 2392 was discussed briefly. Vice-Chairman elected to work this bill at a later date. There was discussion in regard to the relationship between HB 2488 and HB 2392.

HB 2019:

Rep. Branson stated that KARF and SRS have agreed on amendments, and she indicated changes in balloon copy, (see Attachment No. 9), for details. Rep. Branson explained proposed changes as per attachment. There are changes in lines 19,43,45,48,53. Delete entire section. Other changes in lines 92,93. Mr. Furse and Rep. Branson both detailed changes. Mr. Al Nemec from SRS answered questions of committee.

Vice-Chairman after a very lengthy discussion, questions and answers, elected to defer further action on HB 2019 until later date,--Monday March 2nd as a tentative date.

HB 2392:-

Rep. Neufeld moved to pass HB 2392 favorably out of committee, seconded by Rep. Weimer. No discussion. Vote taken, motion carried.

House Resolution 6034:-

Rep. Blumenthal moved to pass House Resolution 6034 out favorably, seconded by Rep. Cribbs, motion carried.

Rep. Green moved the minutes of February 24, 25th be approved as written, seconded by Rep. Cribbs, motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.



KANSAS PLANNING COUNCIL

on

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES

Fifth Floor North
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612
VOICE-TTY
(913) 296-2608

JOHN KELLY
Executive Secretary

February 25, 1987

Testimony Prepared for
House Bill 2262

HOUSE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Kansas Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities, we appreciate the opportunity to address you related to persons who are deaf or hearing impaired in Kansas, particularly as it applies to persons which are developmentally disabled.

The Kansas Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities was created by K.S.A. 74-5501-6 in response to Federal legislation. The Council's mission is to improve the quality of life, maximize the developmental potential, and assure the participation of citizens with developmental disabilities in the privileges and freedoms available to all Kansans.

The Council is composed of 15 members, one-half of whom are either developmentally disabled themselves or are parents or guardians of persons developmentally disabled.

As an ex-officio member to the Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired and as the Executive Secretary to the DD Council, I would like to go on record in support of House Bill 2262.

We have at the Council, via membership on the Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired and through our affiliation with the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Mental Health and Retardation Services, been aware of the lack of mental health care and treatment for hearing-impaired children and adults and their families.

*PH/KW
2-27-87
Attn #1*

Testimony-House Bill 2262
February 26, 1987

Our concern for this population was put in operational terms at the October 1986 Council meeting when we voted to provide partial funding along with Mental Health and Retardation Services for testing in the state psychiatric hospitals. The Council provided funds to conduct audiometric tests on the adult population of the four state psychiatric hospitals as well as to assess the communication and psychiatric problems of those individuals identified as having hearing impairment.

The passage of HB 2262 along with the results of the testing and action taken on those findings should help to move this state toward identifying and providing services for those citizens who are deaf or hearing impaired.

John Kelly
Executive Secretary
296-2608

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Statement Regarding House Bill 2262

I. Title of Bill

An act concerning the hearing impaired; directing the establishment within Topeka State Hospital of a unit to provide inpatient treatment for hearing-impaired persons and the establishment of a regional network serving outpatient community mental health programs for hearing-impaired persons.

II. Purpose

The purpose of the bill is to establish inpatient mental health services at Topeka State Hospital, using professional staff trained to work with deaf and hearing-impaired children and adults, and fluent in receptive and expressive manual communication. Also, the bill directs the establishment of regional community mental health services for deaf and hearing-impaired children and adults. SRS will establish these services in consultation with the Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. The Secretary of SRS will submit a report on the Topeka State Hospital unit to the Governor and Legislature on or before December 31, 1988.

III. Background

State mental health hospitals currently do not adequately serve deaf or hearing-impaired persons. Topeka State Hospital has sent certain professional staff to Johnson County Community College for a two-week training course in sign language. At the other state hospitals, a few staff, by coincidence rather than by plan, have some degree of knowledge of a sign language. The state hospitals lack staff with experience in the deaf culture, which is required for a basic understanding of a person's mental status. Currently, when deaf and hearing-impaired persons are admitted to state hospitals, staff attempt as best they can to communicate with the patients, with no assurance that the communication and understanding is accurate.

*PHW
2-27-87
attn 2*

A similar situation exists in community mental health programs. Johnson County Mental Health Center has on staff one professional with training and experience to work with deaf and hearing-impaired persons. Perhaps only one other professional among the 30 licensed CMHCs has the skills to work with deaf people. CMHCs, which provide 24-hour screening and emergency services, cannot respond to the emergency needs of deaf persons without the assistance of interpreters. Without TTYs, CMHCs would not have the capacity to communicate by telephone with deaf persons, without the assistance of a third party.

IV. Effect of Passage

The legislation would provide inpatient units for children and adults at Topeka State Hospital, providing comprehensive services in one location for the state. The significance of one location limits the initial investment for the state until better information is available concerning the need, and provides the opportunity for social interaction with other deaf persons. The legislation also would provide community mental health services, making available outpatient services close to home and in a less restrictive environment. The community mental health centers also could better respond to emergencies.

V. SRS Recommendation

SRS supports this legislation which would make available inpatient and outpatient services to deaf and hearing impaired persons suffering from mental illness.

Robert C. Harder, Secretary
Office of the Secretary
Social and Rehabilitation Services
296-3271

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
Statement regarding H.B. 2262

1. Title An act concerning the hearing impaired; directing the establishment within Topeka state hospital of a unit to provide inpatient treatment for hearing-impaired persons and the establishment of a regional network serving outpatient community mental health programs for hearing-impaired persons.
2. Purpose The purpose of this bill is to establish a unit to provide inpatient treatment for deaf and hearing impaired persons, and a network of services for outpatient community mental health centers to aid them in serving deaf and hearing impaired persons.
3. Background Mental Health services for the deaf and hearing impaired have ramifications for Rehabilitation Services in terms of successful outcomes for these clients. Many clients with mental health problems are often referred to Rehabilitation Services for assistance. There have been numerous difficulties in locating appropriate and efficient services for the deaf and hearing impaired population. Successful rehabilitation depends on a network of efficient services to the disabled population in order to maximize the success potential of the clients. Without appropriate services, clients historically have difficulties with job retention and coping skills, and often return to Rehabilitation Services for assistance.
4. Effect of Passage Passage of this bill will establish basic services and communications access for persons with impaired hearing on a statewide basis. It will assist Rehabilitation Services in efficiently serving its clients with hearing impairments by assuring appropriate and efficient services.
5. SRS Recommendation The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services urges favorable consideration of this Bill.

Robert C. Harder
Secretary
Social and Rehabilitation Services
296-3271
Date February 18, 1987

*P. H. H. W.
2-27-87
attm 3*

Members of the Legislature:

I am Gerald Johnson, Superintendent of Kansas School for the Deaf and a member of the Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. I am speaking in support of the bill to provide upgraded Mental Health services for the Deaf. I would cite the following as representative as to why one could contend that there is a higher incidence of need for services for the deaf than for society in general:

1. The Etiology of Deafness Itself. The rubella and herpes viruses which attack the fetus, the alcohol and drug habits which are passed on to the fetus, and the birth traumas that accompany the beginnings of so many deaf children do not only affect the mechanism of hearing. In too many cases, associated nervous tissue damage occurs which results in children poorly equipped for the school tasks of learning, problem solving, and coping with change. These deficits persist into adulthood.
2. Lack of Communication and Isolation in Infancy and Preschool Years. The deaf child's early years are characterized by language impoverishment and experiential deprivation. The average deaf child receives little intervention through the most critical age for learning language, 0-4.
3. Negative Home Environments. A high proportion of homes into which handicapped children are born do not maintain themselves through the stresses which attend the handicap. Far more than one-half of deaf children do not enjoy the support of intact positive family groups.
4. Child Abuse. Unfortunately, the deaf child is seen by many as being vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, and in too many situations is actually subjected to abusive behavior.
5. Fragile Self-Image. We, the hearing world, place such a premium on the attributes of hearing & speech & reading that a severe burden is placed on the ability to maintain a positive feeling of self-worth and adequacy by poor readers, non-readers, non-users of speech, and all those who communicate in different languages and in different modalities of communication. Access to fellowship as well as access to information is made difficult for the deaf.

In conclusion, Mental Health problems are there in student and adult populations. Services for Kansas citizens who are deaf and who have mental health problems are few and far between. The ability of most agencies to deal with the communication issues imposed by deafness are very limited. The needs are there, access to help must also be there.

*pkw
2-27-87
attn #4*



February 23, 1987

Jewish Vocational Service

1608 Baltimore
Kansas City, MO 64108
(816) 471-2808
TTY 471-7461

Dear Members of House Public Health & Welfare Committee:

HB2262 is being presented for your consideration under the sponsorship of Representatives Douville, Blumenthal, Brown, Roenbaugh, and Snowbarger. HB2262 would provide for the establishment of mental health services for hearing impaired persons within Topeka State Hospital and the establishment of a regional network serving hearing impaired Kansans within the community mental health programs throughout the State of Kansas.

As a person who lost all of her hearing at the age of 14, I can appreciate the need for these services. I have been in contact with innumerable hearing impaired Kansans who have also told me they feel they have no where to turn for mental health services because they know the system as it currently stands does not include professionals trained in the psychosocial aspects of deafness, with knowledge of American Sign Language, and specialized training in therapeutic work with hearing impaired individuals in mental health and related settings (except for one person in Johnson County).

As a professional involved in providing vocational and independent living skills to hearing impaired Kansans, I have witnessed many, many emotionally disturbed men and women who would benefit greatly from the establishment of services outlined in HB2262. These people are tax paying citizens and they deserve equal access to mental health system.

Thank you for your consideration of HB2262. It is my hope that you will understand the dire need to enable hearing impaired Kansans the right to access mental health services. Please feel free to contact me if I may be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Sharaine J. Rice
Sharaine J. Rice, M.S.W.
Independent Living
Specialist

*PAH/W
2/27/87
attm #5*

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* BENEFICIARY OF
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Heart of America United Way

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Committee:

My name is Margie Scribner. I am here to ask you to support this Mental Health Bill.

Biology

The reasons that people would use counseling are many reasons. My hearing son had problems when he was in High School. Mr. Blumenthal was his teacher at North High School in Shawnee Mission. My son had a violent temper and was involved with using drugs and drinking. *He is working with retarded children in up state, New York.* There was no place for my husband and I to get counseling for him or for us. We wanted to have Family Counseling. Finally a counselor from the North High School who was helping Tom, told me that she was tired of writing notes and wanted to learn to use Sign Language. That was fine with me. So, first I had to teach my Counselor how to use Sign Language, and then she could give counseling to my husband and me about our son's problems.

Hearing people go for counseling in any place they would like, but we deaf people must only go to a place where the person can sign--or is willing to learn sign language. We have few choices in the KC area. But in the rest of the state there is nothing. Those deaf people have no choices.

Why should I have to teach my Counselor sign language first before I can get help for my family? It wastes much time. *Surely we got a counselor who picks up sign language quickly.* Also, to use an interpreter is not always good. It is hard to trust an interpreter plus to trust a counselor. Many interpreters are okay to interpret for some meetings or for school classes. But it is very difficult to know the Deaf people's language and our culture and to understand about how to interpret the counselor's words or our family's words. It is much better to have the counselor who can talk to me in my own language.

Thank you. If you have any questions, I would be glad to answer them.

Margie Scribner
4717 Fontana
Raeland Park, Ks. 66205

P.H.W.
2-27-87
attn # 6

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Committee:

My name is Jodine Trout and I am here today to ask your support for House Bill 2262. I work for the Kansas Commission for the Deaf Hearing Impaired, but more importantly, my parents are deaf. I also have many relatives who are deaf--aunts and uncles, as well as having many hard of hearing aunts and uncles, along with a sister and a brother who are hard of hearing.

I have been involved with the world of deafness all my life, and all of my professional life. As a professional, one of the things I do is refer people to services which are appropriate for their needs. I also am asked by deaf friends of my parents and relatives for the same services. Since 1970, these services have been steadily growing, and for that I thank you. However, there is one area which has not received any attention in most of this state. That area is Mental Health. While community mental health centers have grown in number and in acceptance for the hearing people of Kansas, no services have been available to deaf people.

Last Thanksgiving, my Aunt who is deaf asked me if she should take her husband to a psychiatrist. He had been depressed for three months. Yes, he is a farmer. No, there were no financial problems on my Uncle's farm. He was voted Farmer of the Year the year before in Stafford County. He managed and owned approximately 2,000 acres of land. Yes, he was deaf. Yes, if he had been hearing he would still be alive, in my opinion. Why? Because someone would have asked him: Are you having trouble sleeping? How is your appetite? Are you worried about anything? He, or his wife, would have answered Yes to all three. The Doctor would have prescribed one of a number of anti-depressants, and my Uncle would not have taken a gun with him to the barn on Dec. 1, 1987--twelve weeks ago this very afternoon. This is a man who paid his taxes, worked hard, and never asked the State of Kansas to do anything for him, except to give him the quality education which he received as a young man at the Kansas School for the Deaf.

Jodine Trout
4846 Fontana
Roeland Park, KS. 66205
913/432-7881

Attn #7
2-27-87
P.H.W.

When my Aunt asked me if he should be taken to a psychiatrist, I knew there was NO psychiatrist, NO social worker, NO counselor, NO psychologist---NO ONE who could talk to him in his language of signs. To illustrate Communication Avenues, I would like to read a short excerpt from a tribute written about my Uncle Bob by my hearing brother, Juan Munz;

See Kansas Association of the Deaf Newsletter; Feb. 1987.

I know of another deaf woman who took her life this past October. She was a school teacher. I know many friends of my parents who have been depressed and had no one to talk to. One couple buried their 16 month old baby girl who died from crib death. They had no one to talk to. I know many young people right now who have buried two friends in the past six weeks. These were deaf Kansans who died two separate tragic deaths--one was 20, the other 25 years old. Several of these young deaf people also attended my Uncle Bob's funeral. These young deaf surviving people have no one to talk to.

I want to thank you all for considering this bill. It would help to prevent suicides and depression by providing a therapist who could travel in a specific area of the state and do counseling along with education in stress management and parenting. Deaf Kansans, and their families, would have a therapist trained in mental health, and cross-trained in the specifics of deafness--the language, the culture, and how deafness affects a person's life differently than other disabilities.

The other portion of this bill--that of establishing one unit for all deaf persons who are in the State Hospital System now would be a big help to many people. People like Kelly who was in numerous foster homes. His problems stem from child abuse and neglect that he suffered as a small deaf child with problemed hearing parents. This type of abuse and neglect, as I am sure you already know, is not uncommon for disabled children. This young man now needs intensive counseling for his violent outbursts and violent reactions to life's stresses. Kelly is deaf. Without someone who can talk to him in his language and help to ascertain the appropriate type and doseage of medication, I fear that he will be institutionalized for his remaining years--and he is only 20 years old. A special unit for the deaf persons in our state who need in-hospital care would allow them the opportunity to have group therapy, informal discussions with each other, staff persons who could work with them, and they would have the beginnings of an opportunity to improve their lives.

I am asking you to support House Bill 2262 because it would help these people who are deaf to get the same services that you or I could get, just by walking into a Mental Health Center or Psychiatric Unit. Thank you very much for listening.

I am at a real loss here, because I don't know if you understand that American Sign Language is a different language than English. It is syntactically and structurally like Mandarin Chinese and Navajo Indian. Things like the fact that the adjective follows the noun (like in Spanish), and that words can be "invented" or agglutinated simply by stringing and layering signs together (like in German) make American Sign Language too complex a language to simply have a therapist to take two Sign Courses-- or even five years of Sign Language Classes.

The reason that a ~~simple~~ class is not appropriate is because Deaf people have their own culture within the American Hearing Culture. This difference occurs because of the different language, certainly-- --but also because the Deaf Culture is a dynamic organism. Deaf people grow up together, they live together in dorms and go to school together and become like brothers and sisters. People introduce themselves to me, still today, as my Father's classmate, or my Mother's roommate. They even tell me which side of the room they slept in--opposite my Mom or whatever! Deaf people have picnics together in the summertime all over the State of Kansas. They have organized sports--the World Games for the Deaf will next be held in New Zealand. Deaf people get together because they have a linguistic similarity which then builds a culture.

But when people who are deaf need help, such as psychiatric help, outside their linguistic and cultural bonds, they need people who understand that language and culture.



KAD NEWSLETTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Vol. 7, No. 6

February, 1987

From the President...

1986 is history now and as 1987 begins memories of the old year give way to hopes and dreams that 1987 will be a better year for everybody.

The tragedies of the past year should remind us that a certain amount of care or pain or trouble is necessary for every person at all times. A ship without ballast is not stable and will not go straight. The real tragedy is the lack of services for deaf and hearing impaired people who are experiencing mental suffering. The unfortunate happenings of the last three months of 1986 did not solve the problem but have set into motion efforts of concerned deaf and hearing impaired to insure that they do not happen again.

A proposal is being submitted to the Kansas Department of Mental Health which will provide needed services to the deaf of Kansas who need such services. This proposal is being brought to the attention of the state legislature. It will eventually go to the Governor if necessary. If it becomes necessary to enlist the help of the deaf they will be asked to write letters to their state senators or representatives.

I am planning to establish a state-wide network so that important information will be made available at a moment's notice.

Since the KAD does not have chapters, I will be asking local clubs of the deaf to help. I know there are clubs in Olathe, Wichita, Topeka, Quinter, Garden City, and sign language clubs at WaKeeney, Stockton, Hill City, Russell and Hays. If and when help is needed I will be contacting these groups and asking them to help by writing to their legislators.

I need the name and address of a responsible person in each of these locations to whom I can send information to be passed out to the members of this group.

I will be in Topeka January 20-21 at the annual Governor's Legislative Conference and I will be "button-holing" people to help secure services for deaf Kansans with mental health problems. We cannot afford to lose any more lives!

Be sure to make your plans to be at the convention in Wichita next August. Details will be printed in the Newsletter as they are made available. The KAD is the only organization that cares about your welfare—and it needs you!

Thanks for reading this far with

Fred R. Murphy, President

Governor Mike Hayden's speech interpreted

On Monday, Jan. 12, Kansas Governor Mike Hayden was sworn in as the state's 41st governor.

His inauguration speech was interpreted for those attending the ceremony and was shown on WIBW-TV of Topeka. Barry

Howery of Hays was the interpreter.

Howery's split image during the Hayden speech was on the lower left corner of the TV screen. WIBW-TV provided a special camera to film the interpreting for the benefit of the deaf viewers in Kansas.

WIBW-TV and Gov. Hayden's transition office are to be commended for arranging the service.

KCDHI office report...

By David Rosenthal, Executive Director

While everyone is celebrating the end of the year and the beginning of the new year, we are currently at the midpoint of the state fiscal year. The state fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30. Pausing at mid point, in looking back, a lot has been accomplished. In looking forward to the six months ahead of us, there is a lot to be done.

A number of Orientation to Deafness workshops were provided in Kansas by several individuals trained by the National Academy at Gallaudet University, and the Gallaudet University Regional Center at Johnson County Community College in Overland Park, Kansas. Representatives from several agencies (including the Kansas Commission for the Deaf and hearing impaired) utilized the slide program developed by the National Academy. This slide/lecture program focuses on three topics, Orientation to Deafness; Health Care Delivery for Deaf Patients; and Hearing Loss and Aging. If you desire a presentation on any of the three topics, please call Gerry Buckley or Kim Krebs at the Gallaudet Center at (913) 469-3872, or call the KCDHI office at (913) 296-2847 to schedule it.

Self Help for Hard of Hearing groups have been formed in Olathe, Topeka, and Wichita. KCDHI, along with the Gallaudet Center, is planning workshops on hearing loss, coping strategies, and resources available including assistive listening devices in various locations throughout Kansas. More information will be announced in the area newspapers and various publications.

A Needs Assessment workshop was held in Hays in August. Several needs in the western part of the state were identified and prioritized. Working groups were formed, and a follow up meeting is planned for August of this year.

The first statewide Symposium on Deafness was held last October at the Savior of the World Seminary in Kansas City, Kansas. This was a very successful event with six different groups identifying their needs, and developing plans of action. The proceedings of this symposium is being printed and will be mailed out to the participants soon. The next Symposium on Deafness is scheduled for October 23, 24, and 25, 1987 (location to be announced soon).

(continued on page 2)

HI office report

(Continued from page 1)

Work continues to develop mental health services for the deaf in the state. There have been a few unfortunate tragic deaths due to depression which only serves to provide us with the impetus to see that services are provided to this population. A mental health proposal has been developed and disseminated to key people in state government and the mental health community for action.

The Quality Assurance Screening Test (QAST) has been implemented in Kansas. This screening test for sign language interpreters is a part of a six state effort in providing a mechanism to screening the interpreter's skills for the purpose of skill level identification and feedback on areas to improve on. QAST will also provide a means of developing workshops on specific skills for all interpreters.

Governor Carlin's State of the State speech in January, 1986, was open captioned with the assistance and expertise of Mike Waugh of Johnson County Community College, and WIBW-TV (Topeka). Because of this experience, WIBW-TV has expressed interest in closed captioning their local news programming in the future.

Governor Hayden's 1987 Inauguration and state of the State speeches were interpreted. Governor Hayden, interestingly enough, does not develop a prepared speech ahead of time, preferring to speak from a few points scribbled on notecards. This rules out captioning his speeches unless "real time" captioning technology could be brought to Kansas.

Focusing on the future, we see many good things happening for deaf and hearing impaired people in spite of the tough economic times ahead of us. As we tighten our economic belts, we must do more with less out of sheer necessity.

An Interpreter bill clarifying who is responsible for payment of interpreters, and adding several new sections relating to defining interpreter qualifications and provision of privileged communications has been developed and submitted for legislative action. If you desire to see a copy of this bill, please call the KCDHI office.

Two interns have joined KCDHI this semester in order to learn more about the field of deafness. One intern is pursuing a Masters of Social Work degree from the University of Kansas, and the other is completing her Bachelors degree in Rehabilitation Counseling from Emporia State University.

The Commission is working to make sure that a High Risk Screening Registry of newborn infants occurs in Kansas. This is a cooperative effort with the Department of Health and Environment's Crippled and Chronically Ill Children's Program.

The updated and expanded Directory of Services for Hearing Impaired Kansans will be completed this spring. If you wish to be included in this Directory, or be placed on the mailing list, please call the KCDHI office.

As always, the public is invited to attend the Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired Board meetings which are held four times a year. The next Board meeting is scheduled for March 6th in the Kansas Union building, 5th floor in the International room on the University of Kansas campus in Lawrence. The meeting begins at 10 a.m.

We hope that the past year has been a productive one for all of our friends and colleagues, and that 1987 will be an even better year yet.



Guest editorial

A question for the NAD— Illiteracy in deaf America

By Howard Busby, Ph.D., Director
National Academy Gallaudet University

In his most recent book, *Illiteracy in America* (1984), Jonathan Kozol states that 45% of Americans can be classified as illiterates or functionally illiterate (unable to read or write). It should not be difficult for us to guess that a large number of these illiterate Americans are deaf people. Numerous researchers and educators have bemoaned this fact.

For America, illiteracy is mostly a social disaster. It points out to the world that in spite of our superior technology and advanced educational system, we still turn out millions of illiterate people. Americans came in ninth out of 14 nations in a recent mathematics mastery contest. This is embarrassing in view of our advanced and superior weaponry. We should begin to shudder in fear of some mathematical illiterate getting hold of the controls. Far more disastrous, though, is the great illiteracy among Americans in reading. This woeful tale I will leave to Kozol and others.

What interests me is what role, if any the NAD intends to assume in efforts to eradicate illiteracy among deaf people. Without placing blame on anyone in American educational programs for deaf children, efforts at teaching deaf children to read and write have not been highly successful. Neither have adult literacy been difficult to attract deaf adults to reading clinics or basic education classes, and even among those who enroll, the success rate is disappointingly low.

The focus of criticism on both public school and adult education programs has been on methodology and materials, which has led to the well-known war of words between proponents of divergent educational systems. Literacy has frequently been equated to mastery of English in either its spoken or written form. This has encouraged educators to view literacy as an educational phenomenon. This often takes on enormous implications that the only valuable education for a deaf person is mastery of the English language, at least, in the United States. Do we really believe this? Where does the NAD stand?

Even if we agree that the meaning of literacy should be confined to the narrow definition of mastery of a given language, one must wonder why we have not been more successful at eradicating illiteracy among deaf Americans. For deaf people, illiteracy is more than an educational disaster; it is also an economic disaster. We must define literacy, for deaf people, in a much broader context.

I propose that the NAD embark on a strong advocacy role in attempts to eradicate illiteracy among deaf Americans by viewing literacy as a phenomenon in three dimensions: namely, (1) literacy as **adaptation**, where it functions as a tool to meet everyday needs; (2) literacy as **power**, where it functions as a means to realign the deaf person's political and economic status to higher levels; and (3) literacy as **self-esteem**, where it encourages the deaf person to view himself or herself as a truly important contribution to the nation and the world.

In closing, I would like to encourage deaf leaders and leaders of the deaf to shift from a rigid teaching stance and assume a more flexible position when addressing problems and issues facing deaf adults. They need lifelong learning, which will not accept programs or classes which resemble the traditional teacher-student set-up under which they have labored so long and hard, only to achieve minimal success. They deserve more and better. Will NAD be ready?

—NAD Beehive Caucus

Glasses that understand speech

A North Carolina engineer has designed eyeglasses that vastly improve a deaf person's ability to understand spoken language.

The glasses, called "autocuers," are hooked to tiny computers that translate spoken sounds into visual symbols. Cued by the symbols, which appear on light-emitting diodes etched into the lenses, users can more easily read the lips of speakers.

Robert Beadles, an engineer at Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina, began developing the glasses 17 years ago when he learned that his infant daughter was deaf. He told *Sight* that the autocuer will be commercially available within the next two to three years and will cost from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a pair.

—*Sight*, Winter 1987

Editor's note: Imagine what kind of message the user would get from a fouled-up tiny computer. A sloppy spoken word could make it all the difference in meaning between the sounds of words, "deaf" and "dead."

MKTD's Christmas Party a hit again

111 members, friends and guests attended the 12th Annual MKTD Christmas Dinner and Party at R.C.'s in Martin City, Mo. on Dec. 7.

After dinner, there were awards presented to several organizations and individuals for their involvement in services to the deaf and hearing impaired.

A Certificate of recognition was awarded to Johnson County Dept. of Human Resources and Aging for its service to the deaf and hearing impaired in terms of interpreting, counseling and advocating services and TTY Relay Services in Johnson County and as well as in KC Metro area.

A plaque was given to Janna Willnauer who was responsible for the development of complete programs of services to the deaf and hearing impaired for the Dept. of Human Resources and Aging.

The "Gold Key Award" was given to Sister Ann Albrecht for volunteering her interpreting and counseling services to the deaf and hearing impaired. She happened to reverse interpret for the presenter when that award was to be presented and she was very much surprised to learn it was for her.

Numerous door prizes were given out to round up the party.

Participants decided to have its 1987 dinner party again at the same place—R.C.'s in Martin City on a Sunday afternoon in December.

Bill's bits and pieces

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kans.) made an important amendment for disabled workers in the Senate tax overhaul tax bill. It would allow disabled workers a tax deduction for the cost of workplace aids they need to retain their job and is designed to allow deductions for items such as wheelchairs, voice synthesizers and interpreters.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The City Council has passed an ordinance to require smoke signals that have lights for the hearing impaired be placed in all of the city's hotels and motels and be enforced by Jan. 1, 1987.

TENNESSEE—Levi Strauss, the famous jeans manufacturer, recently awarded \$10,000 to the Tennessee School for the Deaf.

The money was to be used to purchase sofas and a big set TV set.

CALIFORNIA—Dr. Victor H. Galloway became the newly appointed Director of the National Center on Deafness at Cal-State, Northridge (CSUN). He is the first deaf administrator appointed in the top position of any four-year college program for the deaf.

OKLAHOMA—The Oklahoma Legislature passed a law that provides for the state to start two programs to allow deaf people full access to public telephone service. One program is to provide a state-wide third-party relay systems for TDD/voice and voice/TDD calls. The other program is to provide free TDD to persons earning up to 200% of the food stamps eligibility schedule; those earning above this schedule to be charged on a sliding scale.

NEW YORK—Statue of Liberty is more accessible to deaf, as well as to other handicaps, after restoration. Large type information and direction signs are posted for the convenience of visually-impaired or deaf visitors. All films are captioned, and qualified sign language interpreters are available where appropriate. TDDs are being installed for those who need to use the public phones.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The National Captioning Institute was inducted into the Video Hall of Fame during the Sixth Annual Awards sponsored by CES Publishing and co-sponsored by Video Review and Video Business.

NEW YORK—A 24-hour statewide message relay service will begin in January 1, 1988 after meetings among the deaf and State Public Service Commission to make rules and regulations during this year.

NATIONWIDE—Showtime, a pay cable TV, is producing a public service awareness announcement to its subscribers to increase use of close-caption programming for the hearing impaired.

GEORGIA—A lobbyist was contracted by the Georgia Association of the Deaf to help the association and any state agency submitting legislative bills favorable to the deaf and hearing impaired. At present, a bill to request more money to set up 14 full-time interpreter positions in state agencies statewide. Georgia governor's office has installed a TDD in its office.

FLORIDA—A few academic departments in University of South Florida are letting students take American Sign Language as a foreign language requirement to meet a requirement in earning a bachelor of arts degree.

Robert G. Munz obituary

HUDSON—Robert G. Munz, 62, died Dec. 1, 1986, at his home. Born Dec. 23, 1923, at Hudson, he married Wilma Rhae Lewallen Aug. 12, 1949, at Hutchinson. He was a farmer and stockman and was a resident of Hudson all of his life.

He was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church, Great Bend, the National Association of the Deaf, the Kansas Association of the Deaf and the Hutchinson Association of the Deaf.

He was a graduate of Kansas School for the Deaf in 1942.

Survivors: wife, of the home; sons, Alvin, Great Bend, Olen, Stafford; brothers, William and Martin, both of Hudson, Carl, Wichita; sisters, Dora Watkins, Wichita, Mina Munz, Wichita, Irene Orchard, Federal Way, Wash., Rosa Ramsey, Marquette; and three grandchildren.

Funeral was held on December 4 at Trinity Lutheran Church, Great Bend, the Rev. Charles Tews and Dr. Robert Studtmann officiating. The burial was at Hudson Cemetery.

County services expanded for Deaf

Services for the deaf and hearing impaired provided by Johnson County and the City of Olathe have been expanded and improved recently. When we read of budget cuts and hiring freezes it is refreshing to read of more positive changes being made.

The Relay Service provided by the Olathe Department of Human Resources is now providing Relay Service to the Metro area on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Olathe Public Library is providing Relay Service Monday through Thursday from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Johnson County Department of Human Resources and Aging had hired an assistant to Janna Willnauer, special service officer. Nancy Glissman has been hired to take over the TTY Relay Service and to assist Janna with other duties in the office. This will free Janna to attend to other duties such as interpreting in the various county offices. Nancy hails from Nebraska where she was connected with the Nebraska School for the Deaf as a dormitory teacher. She understands the sign language and with more practice will eventually be able to do limited interpreting, but her primary responsibility is the relay service. Nancy comes to her new job from the INFO line operated by Research Medical Center.

—TIC TAK YAK Newsletter

KCDHI

(Kansas Commission for the
Deaf and Hearing Impaired)

TDD Message Relay Services 1-800-432-0698 (toll-free)

From 8 AM to 5 PM Mon.-Fri., excluding state holidays

For persons with TDD—Call 1-800-432-0698 and give phone number not having TDD to be contacted by voice and message will be relayed back and forth

For persons without TDD—Call 1-800-432-0698 and give phone number of hearing impaired persons who have TDD. Message relay services will call the number and relay message back and forth.

David Rosenthal, Executive Director
Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
Biddle Building, 1st Floor, 2700 W. 6th St.
Topeka, Kansas 66606

Super Cook of the month

Mrs. Ruth Fuhr of Arkansas City, Ks. sent in some of her delicious recipes and she wanted to share them with the readers.

Broccoli Casserole

1 head broccolli	1 can cream of chicken soup
1 lb. ground beef	1 cup packaged stuffin
1 small onion, chopped	1 or 2 cups cooked chicken, diced
1/2 cup celery, cut fine	1/4 cup cheddar cheese
1 can cream of mushroom soup	

Boil broccoli until tender, drain. Brown beef with onion and celery. Lay ingredients in a buttered casserole. Cover with 1/4 cup finely cut cheddar cheese. Cover casserole and bake at 350 degrees for about 40 minutes.

Delicious Lemon Cake

Put the following ingredients in large mixing bowl and beat for four minutes:

1 box Lemon Flake Swans Down cake mix	4 eggs
1 box Jello Lemon, just dump this right in with the cake mix	3/4 cup cooking oil 3/4 cup water

Grease and flour large pan (loaf) and have oven already preheated to 350 degrees. Bake 40 to 45 minutes. Leave cake in pan and while still warm, cover with following topping:

2 cups powdered sugar

Juice from 2 lemons, mix thoroughly and spread over cake which is still warm and it absorbs the topping, making it a very delightful lemon cake.

Raisin Custard Pie

Cook 1 cup raisins in 2 cups water until plump. Sift 1/2 cup sugar and 1/4 cup flour and add to raisins. Add 3 well-beaten yolks of eggs and cook until thick. Set aside to cool when cool and 1/2 cup nut meats and the juice of 1/2 lemon.

Pie crust

Roll 18 graham crackers. Add 1/4 pound of butter and press about 2/3 of these into one pie tin in the shape of a crust, put the remainder on top of the raisins.

Bake in a moderate oven about 10 minutes. The egg whites not mixed in the pie are used for meringue.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR
AUGUST 14, 15 and 16, 1987
29th BIENNIAL KAD CONVENTION
Wichita, Kansas

Kansas Association of the Deaf

Bill Fansler, Editor

1940 Bowman Ct.

Topeka, Kansas 66604

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In Memory to Robert Munz

By Juan Munz

I remember Uncle Bob

when I was five

Uncle Bob was the tallest man in the world
he must have been eight or nine foot tall
Uncle Bob had smiling eyes, long lanky legs
and big strong hands
that milked gentle cows
that could hold a half-dozen nephews and nieces
high above the crowd

The summer I was ten

I remember Uncle Bob
and his big new Oliver 88 diesel tractor
that plowed huge fields in a single day
and Uncle Bob's days were long
up at five to milk cows and do chores
and in the fields until way past most folks bedtime
Uncle Bob's sons were now around, Alvin and Olen
perhaps he held them to the sky
and seemed ten foot tall to them

When I was fifteen

I remember golden fields of ripened wheat
I remember newly planted fields of milo
I remember the smell of fresh mown fields of alfalfa hay
I remember Uncle Bob
stacking bales of hay in hot sweaty barns
stacking bales in sunny fields
We worked hard in those hot hay fields
stacking hay on trailers pulled by the old John Deere D
When we were done we got top wages
a dollar and a half an hour
that was a quarter more than most men were paying
You see uncle Bob was a smart fella
When he needed haying hands
our hands shot up
others were begging and looking everywhere
Uncle Bob's fields had the hands he needed

Uncle Bob was deaf but he wasn't dumb

That same summer

Kenny and I had a contest to see who could
load the hay trailers the highest
first it was five higher
then six
then finally I was ahead
I'd loaded it seven high
But Kenny enlisted Alvin's aid
together they loaded their's eight high
The trailer bed was rubbing the tires
Uncle Bob said enough of this foolishness
and pretended to be mad
From then on we loaded trailers only three or four high
behind our backs, Uncle Bob was smiling cause he knew
after all we was still just kids

Uncle Bob was deaf but he wasn't dumb

I remember Uncle Bob

teaching me how to drive grain trucks
teaching me how to operate combines in golden fields of
wheat and rusty colored milo

Uncle Bob was deaf but he wasn't dumb

I remember Uncle Bob

with his pad and pencil
to most, this was communication with the hearing world
more than once I saw his glad hand reaching out to
shake a friends hand
exchange a laugh
and then his hand reached for that familiar pad and
pencil to begin anew a conversation with a trusted pal
Because I could sign in his language
We held wonderful conversations
about politics, the weather and the price of wheat

To me Uncle Bob's pad and pencil

was a quick calculator
full of figures
the price of hogs
the cost of grain, transportation, supplement and labor
the average yield of a field
the profit or loss on a particular venture

Uncle Bob was deaf but he wasn't dumb

Most of all I remember

Uncle Bob's smiling face
his hearty hand-shake
his sense of humor
his quick wit—he knew how to make fun without offending

Uncle Bob was deaf but he wasn't dumb

I also remember

scrumptious meals prepared by Aunt Wilma
meals that never started until Uncle Bob
asked the blessing
Now may all of us ask the blessing for Uncle Bob

KU professor defines deafness for the media

Ms. Beatrice Wright, Professor, University of Kansas, Psychology Department and a member of Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired, became interested in the presentation of deafness in the public media (newspapers, magazines, etc.) and because she was dissatisfied with the way deafness was represented, developed a position paper which was accepted by the KCDHI.

This statement has been widely disseminated and we feel that the readers of KAD Newsletter should have the opportunity to share Ms. Wright's views. Here it is:

"When referring to deafness, whether to educate the public, advertise hearing aids, or provide information about medical, surgical, or training procedures, professionals should be sensitive to the possible overtones of their message. Any implication that deafness is a tragedy, that it relegates a person to a life of inadequacy and frustration, or that it is something to be ashamed of and hidden, should be avoided.

For example, hearing aids should be promoted for their functional utility, even adorned and glamorized, not extolled because of their inconspicuousness. Medical and educational approaches could well be recommended because of their potential to improve hearing and communication, not because they save a person from a life of silence and isolation. In short, the advantages of a particular course of action can be stressed without demeaning deafness."

John Ringle inducted to Hall of Fame

Gallaudet University Athletic Hall of Fame was dedicated during the University Week in October.

John Ringle, 1928 KSD graduate, was the first person inducted in the new hall of fame.

In an induction speech, Art Kruger, a well-known sports editor of the Deaf American and also a classmate at Gallaudet, said that Ringle was "50 percent of Gallaudet's success during its sensational 1928, 1929 and 1930 football seasons."

Ringle was a dean of boys in Tennessee School for the Deaf for many years and is living in Oak Ridge, Tenn., with his wife.

DEAFinitely so

While Edward S. Foltz was a coach at KSD, during the late 30's and early 40's, he had a game scheduled with the Oklahoma School for the Deaf, Sulphur. Desiring to travel in style, Coach Foltz made arrangements with the Frisco agent in Olathe to have a special car for his team. On the appointed day Coach Foltz and his team showed up at the depot. No special car was in sight and as time passed Foltz became worried. He approached the agent and asked about his special car. "There it is," the agent said, pointing to a cattle car on the siding. Naturally Foltz became quite excited and spared no efforts to let the agent know what he thought of him and he wanted a special car for his football team. The agent went back into his office and soon returned with the note that Foltz had written when he asked for the car—Foltz had forgotten to cross the "t" when he wrote word "mutes."

In the "good old days" the students at the school for the deaf were assigned chores as part of their education. The girls ironed clothes in the laundry and mended stockings and other articles of clothing. The boys were given heavier tasks, such as shoveling snow and helping tend the furnaces in the boiler house—coal was used then and this meant hard work, especially hauling away ashes.

When Edward S. Foltz, a graduate of KSD in 1910, and for whom the new gymnasium is named, was a member of Gallaudet's football team, he played against Babe Ruth. Foltz was left end on the Gallaudet team and Ruth was right tackle on the Mount St. Joseph's College team from Baltimore, Md. Gallaudet won the game. In 1914 Foltz was captain of the Gallaudet team that outscored its opponents 191 to 56.

In the early days the school for the deaf was known as the "asylum for the deaf and dumb" and in 1885 the name was changed to "Kansas Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," an appellation that remained until 1896, when it was replaced by "School for the Deaf."



29th BIENNIAL KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF CONVENTION AUGUST 14, 15 & 16 RAMADA INN (Formerly Hotel Broadview) DOUGLAS & WATER ST. WICHITA, KANSAS

(Tentative)

KAD dues (2 yrs.)	\$4.00	SPECIAL COMBO TICKET
NAD dues (2 yrs.)	\$8.00	\$40.00
Registration	\$5.00	If paid before July 13, 1987
Reception	\$5.00	SENIOR CITIZEN
Banquet	\$20.00	SPECIAL COMBO TICKET
Picnic	\$8.00	\$35.00
Total	\$50.00	If paid before July 13, 1987

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BOARD MEMBER	David Wilcox, 1063 Huntington Circle, Olathe, KS 66061

KAD Newsletter is published six (6) times a year by the Kansas Association of the Deaf as a communication service to its members and non-members at no subscription cost.

Advertisement Rates: Business in Kansas and out of state non-profit organizations and businesses \$50.00 full page; \$30.00 1/2 page; \$15.00 1/4 page; \$8.00 1/8 page.

Non-profit organizations in Kansas No charge.

KAD Membership	\$2.00 for 1 year \$4.00 for 2 years
KAD-NAD Memberships	
Kansas residents	\$6.00 for 1 year \$12.00 for 2 years

For membership, write to Richard Brubaker, treasurer, Kansas Association of the Deaf, 519 Oscar, Olathe, KS 66061.

All editorial matters and advertisements copies should be sent to the editor, 1940 Bowman Court, Topeka, Kansas 66604. Deadlines for each issue are:

April issue—March 5	October issue—September 5
June issue—May 5	December issue—November 5
August issue—July 5	February issue—January 5

I am Helen R. Miller, Aging advocate and a registered lobbyist representing the National Council on Aging. I regret that I cannot be here to testify on behalf of H. B. 2391.

The National Council on Aging has as one of its top priorities the prohibition of multiple ownership of nursing homes in an excess of 15%. This is also a top priority of the Kansas State Advisory Council on Aging to the Governor and many of our other agencies in Kansas.

It is a documented fact that throughout the United States multi-home ownership has diminished the quality of care for the individual living in that home. One of the major causes of these debilitating circumstances is attributed to the necessity of corporate owned nursing homes to focus primarily on making a large profit. Too, the Administrators often find themselves in an untenable position because the inordinately large corporation loses sight of the intent of this particular holding; to serve the nursing home resident with dignity and at the highest level of care.

As a former Social worker in Nursing Homes, I can personally testify to the many discrepancies that occur under the umbrella of a large corporation or conglomerate. They are as follows:

1. Residents are frequently moved from one room to another, creating instability and a lack of continuity in their daily lives. They feel insecure.
2. Fewer activities are offered in the interest of saving money.
3. Daily rounds are curtailed.
4. Residents are often immobilized in their beds, rather than encouraged to get up and dress each day and to partake in activities.
5. Long term patients are often moved upstairs or to the back rooms of the facility, out of sight and out of mind and away from restorative services and recreation so necessary to their well being.
6. There is less interaction between families and staff.
7. Poor and inadequate nursing care is administered due to reduced staffing patterns. Not enough nursing care per resident.
8. Often there is a large turn-over of personnel which is damaging to the continuity residents need to experience in their home away from home.

Nursing homes fail at best to reach the goals set by Aging professionals. Corporate/multiple home ownership serves to compound this problem, setting the Nursing Home industry back twenty-five to thirty years.

Please let us go forward in our efforts to enhance, improve and stabilize our nursing homes for our loved ones who are entitled to a life of dignity and equality in their later years.

Respectfully submitted

Helen R. Miller

Helen R. Miller
Aging Specialist

P. H. W.
2-27-87
Attn #8

HOUSE BILL No. 2019

By Special Committee on Public Health and Welfare

Re Proposal No. 25

12-15

Handwritten note: 18-12-87
Attorney #9
attm 7-87

0017 AN ACT concerning the Kansas community mental retardation
0018 facilities assistance act; amending K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4411
0019 65-4413 and 65-4414 and repealing the existing sections. [and 65-4413

0020 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

0021 Section 1. K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4411 is hereby amended to
0022 read as follows: 65-4411. (a) K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4411 to 65-
0023 4415, inclusive, and amendments thereto shall be known and
0024 may be cited as the Kansas community mental retardation facili-
0025 ties assistance act.

0026 (b) K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4411 to 65-4415, inclusive, and
0027 amendments thereto shall expire on July 1, ~~1987~~ 1990.

0028 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4413 is hereby amended to read
0029 as follows: 65-4413. (a) For the purpose of insuring that adequate
0030 community mental retardation services are available to all in-
0031 habitants of Kansas, the state shall participate in the financing of
0032 community mental retardation facilities in the manner provided
0033 by this section.

0034 (b) Subject to the provisions of appropriations acts and the
0035 provisions of K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4414 *and amendments*
0036 *thereto*, the secretary shall make grants to community mental
0037 retardation facilities based on full-time equivalent clients served
0038 and per diem amounts per client as provided in this section. The
0039 secretary shall adopt rules and regulations (1) defining full-time
0040 equivalent clients and prescribing the method of computing
0041 full-time equivalent clients and (2) establishing statewide per
0042 diem amounts per client for the purposes of determining grants
0043 to community mental retardation facilities. A client accepted [by
0044 a facility on and after July 1, 1987, shall constitute a full-time
[for a program

0045 valent client only if the client was accepted by the facility on
0046 a first-come, first-serve basis in order of the time at which an
0047 application for admission was made to such facility on behalf of
0048 the client.

from the facility catchment area or a state institution,
or both,
except as approved on an appeal basis by the local licensed
facility's board of directors and local social and rehabil-
itation services representative designated by the secretary

0049 (c) The secretary shall make grant payments each calendar
0050 quarter which shall be based upon the adjusted payments for the
0051 actual clients served during the previous calendar year immedi-
0052 ately preceding the year in which such grant payments are to be
0053 made, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4414 and
0054 amendments thereto. In the event that sufficient moneys to pay
0055 to all community mental retardation facilities the full amount of
0056 grant payments determined in accordance with the number of
0057 actual clients served thereby and the current per diem amounts
0058 per client for any calendar quarter have not been appropriated or
0059 are not available, the entire amount available such calendar
0060 quarter for grant payments shall be prorated by the secretary
0061 among all the community mental retardation facilities applying
0062 for such grant payments in proportion to the amount each such
0063 community mental retardation facility would have received if
0064 sufficient moneys had been appropriated and available therefor,
0065 subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4414 and
0066 amendments thereto.

additional
when compared to the number of clients served during the
year upon which the minimum grant amounts in K.S.A. 1986
Supp. 65-4414 and amendments thereto are based. These pay-
ments shall be

0067 (d) The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations for the
0068 administration of the provisions of the Kansas community mental
0069 retardation facilities assistance act.

0070 ~~Sec. 3. K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4414 is hereby amended to read
0071 as follows: 65-4414. During each fiscal year commencing after
0072 June 30, 1986, each community mental retardation facility which
0073 was eligible for grant payments under K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4413
0074 and amendments thereto and which received assistance under
0075 the provisions of K.S.A. 65-4401 to 65-4408, inclusive, and
0076 amendments thereto for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986,
0077 shall receive a total amount of grant payments under K.S.A. 1986
0078 Supp. 65-4413 and amendments thereto for such fiscal year in an
0079 amount which is not less than the total amount of assistance
0080 ed by such community mental retardation facility under the
0081 isions of K.S.A. 65-4401 to 65-4408, inclusive, and amend-~~

008 *its thereto* for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986. In the
0083 ent that sufficient funds are not appropriated to pay all such
0084 community mental retardation facilities, which are applying for
0085 grants, the minimum amounts which such facilities are eligible
0086 to receive under this section, the secretary shall prorate the
0087 entire amount appropriated for grants among those community
0088 mental retardation facilities which are applying for grants and
0089 which are eligible under this section, in proportion to the
0090 amount each such community mental retardation facility re-
0091 ceived during the base year ending June 30, 1986. *This section*
0092 *shall expire on July 1, 1989.*

0093 Sec. 4. K.S.A. 1986 Supp. 65-4411, 65-4413 and 65-4414 are and 65-4413
0094 hereby repealed.

0095 Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and
0096 after its publication in the statute book.