

Approved 3-29-88 Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

The meeting was called to order by SENATOR ROY M. EHRLICH at  
Chairperson

10:00 a.m. ~~p.m.~~ on March 22, 1988 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Bill Wolff, Legislative Research  
Norman Furse, Revisors Office  
Clarene Wilms, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Edwin Bideau  
Marta Laylander, County Extension, Agricultural Agent  
Keith Astroth, Area 4-H Specialist  
Michael Byington, Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually  
Impaired, Inc.  
Robert L. Tabor, National Federation of the Blind of Kansas  
Representative Nancy Brown  
Kevin Robertson, Kansas Lodging Association  
Steven N. Paige, Director, Bureau of Food, Drug and Lodging, KDHE  
Bill Fansler, Kansas Association of the Deaf

The chairman called the meeting to order and presented the minutes of March 7, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 for approval or correction.

Senator Bond moved to accept the minutes as presented with Senator Francisco seconding the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Ed Bideau spoke in support of HB-2972 stating the bill originated due to interest in his district concerning the 4-H program dealing with training puppies in preparation for final training dealing with Pilot Dogs, Inc. Early training in socialization skills are needed by the puppies. The House committee elected to establish a separate bill which would permit training of these specially identified dogs in circumstances that would be encountered by the blind who are dependent on these dogs. A separate bill was developed in order to prevent disturbing the "white cane" statutes.

Marta Laylander testified and presented written testimony in support of HB-2972. Ms. Laylander explained to the committee the 4-H Guide Dog Puppy Raising Program. Ms. Laylander expressed concern about the acceptance of the program by some communities. The puppies raised by 4-H members have had a superior acceptance and graduation rate. Attachment 1

Kirk Astroth appeared in support of HB-2972. Mr. Astroth stated that the 4-H Program is the largest informal youth education program in our state. It was further stated that one of the newest project programs teaching life skills is the Kansas 4-H Dog Guide Puppy Raising Program and as such, exemplifies the kind of caring commitment that 4-Hers and their families make to build a stronger community. All dogs in this program must go through a certified obedience course prior to public kinds of exposure. Attachment 2

Michael Byington appeared before the committee in support of HB-2972. Mr. Byington stated that this bill would allow the development of needed services in our date and contains sufficient safeguards to protect the public. Attachment 3

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE,  
room 526-S, Statehouse, at 10:00 a.m./p.m. on March 22, 1988

Robert L. Tabor testified in opposition to HB-2972 stating that the rationale for opposition, 1) that the bill would do nothing to further the purposes of the White Cane Law and 2) the bill is not likely to achieve its intended result. Attachment 4

Representative Nancy Brown appeared before the committee in support of HB-2901. Representative Brown stated that this bill would require a hotel, upon request by a deaf or hearing impaired guest, to provide portable smoke detectors of the type suitable for providing visual and vibrating warnings. Ms. Brown stated she was supportive of suggested amendments except the phrase "in lieu of ground rooms."

Kevin Robertson testified stating no opposition to the intent of HB-2901 but believes it is defective in technical merit. Recommended changes are outlined in Attachment 5 and shown in a balloon amendment that staff was requested to prepare, Attachment 6.

Stephen N. Paige was unable to appear due to lack of time. Mr. Page's written testimony states that provisions of HB-2901 could be included as part of routine inspections without additional staff or operating funds. Mr. Paige also stated that when considering the potential for preventing injury or loss of life, his organization supported the bill. Attachment 7

Bill Fensler was unable to appear due to lack of time. Mr. Fensler presented written testimony in support of HB-2901. In his testimony Mr. Fansler described the type of adaptor which could help the deaf and hearing impaired plus some elderly who wear hearing aids. Attachment 8

The meeting adjourned at 11:03 a.m. and will meet Wednesday, March 23, in Room 526-S at 10 a.m.

SENATE  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

DATE March 22, 1988

(PLEASE PRINT)  
NAME AND ADDRESS

ORGANIZATION

Paige Klauber

Intern for Rep. Garton

Ed Redman

Kan State Fire Marshal

J.A. Jadel

KSFA

John Cozlett

Ks State Fire Marshal Office

Kevin Roberts

Ks Lodging Assn  
observer

Jim Binder

Chip Wheeler

Ks Medical Society

Steve Paige

KOHF

Mike Ottard

KACFH

Bill Fanster

KANS. ASSOC. of the DEAF

David Rosenthal

KCOHI

Kibbie Astroth

observer

Ed Baker

Logia

Marta Laylander

Extension Service



## Cooperative Extension Service

Neosho County Extension Office  
Box 217, Courthouse  
Erie, Kansas 66733  
(316) 244-3251

TO: Senate Public Health & Welfare Committee  
FROM: Marta B. Laylander, County Extension Agricultural Agent  
DATE: March 22, 1988

### KANSAS 4-H DOG GUIDE PUPPY RAISING PROGRAM

Pilot Dogs, Inc. is a non-profit organization chartered by the State of Ohio in 1950. It is their purpose to train the finest of guide dogs and their blind masters in the satisfactory use of such guide dogs. They have trained 3,437 successful pairs (blind masters and their dogs) so far.

Pilot Dogs gives its trained animals to the blind at absolutely no charge. The Pilot Dog, four weeks of room and board for the student, all equipment, and round trip transportation are provided to the qualified student. The cost to the organization for this service is approximately \$3,410.

Pilot Dogs, Inc. is supported entirely by public contributions. There is no federal, state or city aid. Pilot Dogs, Inc. has been officially recognized by the U. S. Treasury Department as a tax deductible charity.

Pilot Dogs, Inc. maintains a breeding stock of outstanding male and female dogs. They are selected for temperament and intelligence, proper conformation and size. The offspring of these parents are four times as likely to eventually become a successful dog guide than are the dogs that are donated to the program outside of the selected breeding lines.

This is where the 4-H families across the country become involved with the dog guide raising process. These specially bred puppies must be raised in homes and properly socialized if they are to become successful guides. Kennel raised puppies have no chance of becoming a dog guide.

On March 7, 1986, the Kansas 4-H program in cooperation with Pilot Dogs, Inc. and Delta Airlines, received its first specially bred puppies. Four, seven week old labrador puppies were placed in 4-H homes in Neosho County. These puppies were successfully raised and socialized by their 4-H families. When

they reached one year of age they were returned to Pilot Dogs to begin their intensive professional training. All four dogs are now working dog guides. Next, four, eight week old boxer puppies arrived in Neosho County on January 28, 1987. These puppies were again placed with 4-H families. They were returned to Pilot Dogs at one year of age and are currently three months into their training. One of the boxers was failed from the program due to moderate hip dysplasia. He was returned to his 4-H family who will keep him as a pet. Three labrador and one doberman puppy are currently being raised by 4-H families in Cloud and Washington counties. Four labrador puppies arrived March 18, 1988, and placed in Neosho, Greenwood, and Crawford county 4-H homes. A bred German Shepard will be arriving in October 1988, and all puppies placed in 4-H homes in Kansas. It is anticipated that about 25 puppies will be annually raised by 4-H families in Kansas in the future.

The prime concern in raising puppies to be potential guides is the proper socialization of these puppies. They are raised in a family environment inside of the home. House-breaking is easily accomplished with these puppies. Short automobile trips are taken. The puppies are enrolled in an obedience course at four months of age. Heel, sit, down, stay and come are all practiced until performed perfectly. Once the puppies are obedience trained they are introduced to as many different situations as possible. The goal is to help the puppies accept any situation -- with neither fear or aggression. Outdoor activities are attended at this point -- fairs, rodeos, parades, etc. The puppies are allowed to acquaint themselves with new situations and people at every opportunity. At home, the puppy is a pet -- with a few exceptions. No "treats" are allowed -- only dog food in his bowl. High grooming standards are maintained -- frequent baths and brushing are encouraged. During the last three months of the dogs stay with its 4-H family, the dog is introduced to a variety of indoor situations. Cooperation with Neosho County businesses has been outstanding. The handlers and dogs present educational programs at school, civic organizations and churches. Never has there been a complaint about a

dog training in a business in Neosho County. As a matter of fact, the public's reaction to watching these dogs work is one of great enthusiasm.

The 4-H handlers are taught how to behave in public situations. They are all well versed on vision education and the training procedures used for dog guides. Each 4-H handler has an I.D. card, identifying themselves and the dog as participating in the Kansas 4-H Guide Dog Puppy Raising Program. Each handler receives a copy of the Kansas law, Article 11 -- Physically Disabled Persons. Each dog wears a jacket identifying itself as a "Guide Dog In Training," a collar with its name engraved and a rabies tag identifying it as a Pilot Dog. Before entering any place of business it is our policy to introduce ourselves to the manager, present the I.D. Card and explain the purpose of training the dog in situations it will encounter as a working guide. Positive public relations are emphasized at all times.

The problems encountered with admittance of these dogs have occurred outside of their local area of residence. This project is new to Kansas and we have traveled extensively around the state presenting informational programs. The most inconvenient refusal of entrance to one of these dogs occurred at a hotel in Topeka. The handler and dog were traveling to a presentation at the State Dog Conference. The hotel manager refused entrance because of the dog.

Discriminatory attitudes such as this can be devastating to the blind citizens of this state. Had that been a blind person and a fully trained dog guide that manager would still not have allowed them access. Yes, this is against the law, but it does not improve the situation at the time.

The Kansas 4-H Guide Dog Puppy Raising Program will be expanding statewide the fall of 1988. 4-H youth at least 14 years of age with a minimum of two years of dog training experience will have the opportunity of receiving one of these exceptional puppies from Pilot Dogs, Inc. The yearly expense to the 4-H family is estimated at \$150-\$200 per puppy. There is a list of 4-H families in Kansas waiting to have the chance to raise one of these puppies.

These citizens of Kansas are willing to open their hearts and homes to participate in this special program. The 4-H handler learns much more than dog training. They learn about the obstacles in this society faced every day by a blind person. They learn about the laws protecting blind citizens. They share their knowledge with friends and neighbors -- providing insight into the complicated and difficult process of selecting, raising and training a puppy to become the eyes for the blind.

A trained dog guide is worth several thousand dollars. The time and effort of volunteers in all phases of the raising and initial training, preserves the limited dollars available so that they may be used for the critical final months of professional training.

We do not claim to be professional dog guide trainers, any more than the people who developed the space shuttle claim to be astronauts. Our role as dog guide puppy trainers is to provide healthy, well mannered dogs to the professional trainers at Pilot Dogs. In the best of circumstances a select puppy has a 60% chance of completing its training and becoming a working dog guide. The experiences that a puppy has while it is growing up can make the difference between a success and a failure. Allowing a young dog access to environments it will encounter as a working guide, will allow that dog to be comfortable in those situations when it is guiding its sightless master.

The puppies thus far raised in Kansas in this program have had a superior acceptance and graduation rate. We are on the right track with our training program and House Bill 2972 will insure that we continue to do so. Other states have already passed similar legislation and you may note a letter of endorsement of this bill by Pilot Dogs, Inc. in your materials.

I am asking you, as the representatives of the citizens of this state, to support this legislation that will simultaneously educate the public about dog guide training and improve the dogs chances of one day becoming the eyes for the blind.

### What is Pilot Dogs?

Pilot Dogs, Inc. is a non-profit organization chartered by the State of Ohio in 1950. It is their purpose to train the finest of guide dogs and their blind masters in the satisfactory use of such guide dogs.

### What is unique about this service to the blind?

Pilot Dogs gives its trained animals to the blind at absolutely no charge. The blind person, his family, friends or a sponsoring agency are not obligated for this service. The Pilot Dog, four weeks room and board for the student, all equipment, round trip transportation are provided to the qualified student. The cost to the organization for this service is approximately \$3410.

### How are the students chosen?

A sightless person who is physically and mentally capable of receiving benefit from the Pilot Dog may apply. Students of all races and creeds are served after being approved by the school's Student Selection Committee.



### How long does it take to train a dog and its master?

Pilot Dogs are put through a basic training program consisting of an extensive three-to-four months training period. The blind person and the dog are trained together for an additional four-week period.



### How are the dogs and masters trained together?

When the blind student arrives, he immediately begins to take care of his dog. This usually starts with the new master bathing the dog. This bathing process is the preliminary teaching to the student about the dog's care. Simple short walks are taken, always in the company of our professional trainers. The walks and obstacles become increasingly more difficult. Eventually, the dog and master find their way about our largest department stores, off and on the busses and across our busiest thoroughfares by themselves.



### Tell us something about the dogs themselves.

Pilot Dogs, Inc. trains four breeds: German Shepherd, Doberman Pinscher, Boxer and Labrador Retriever. We prefer female and they need not be registered. The dogs are trained between the ages of one and two and a half years. Of course, they must be in good health, strong and have good dispositions.

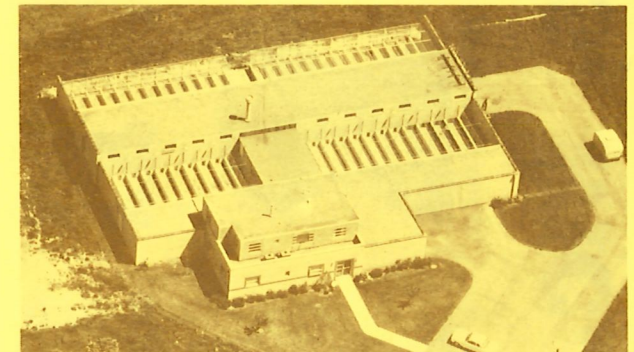
### How are the dogs obtained?

Pilot Dogs are obtained through donations. Out of every six dogs brought to the attention of Pilot Dogs, an average of only one finally makes the grade as a Pilot Dog. A much higher average is being experienced from the agency's breeding program. Selected pups are placed in foster homes until they are a year old, as home-raised dogs make better adjustment as guides than do kennel-raised dogs.



### Where are the dogs trained?

The preliminary obedience training is done at our kennels. As the dogs advance, the training schedules are changed so that the dogs are then trained in Columbus on the streets, busses, revolving doors, escalators, elevators and under all of the other conditions which the blind are called upon to face when they return home with their dogs.



### How is the work at Pilot Dogs, Inc. supported?

Pilot Dogs, Inc. is supported entirely by public contributions. There is no federal, state, or city aid. Pilot Dogs, Inc. has been officially recognized by the U.S. Treasury Department as a tax deductible charity.



About ...

# PILOT DOGS, INC.

625 West Town Street

Columbus, Ohio 43215

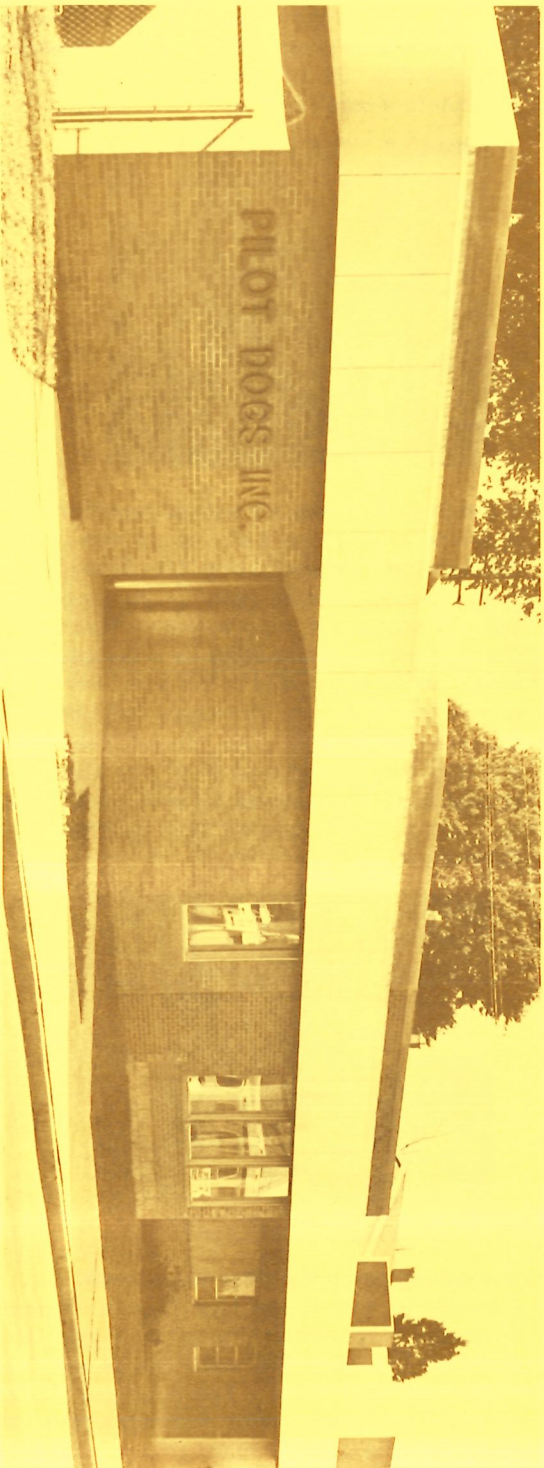
614-221-6367



Elizabeth Morris & Albert  
Class 12—1986



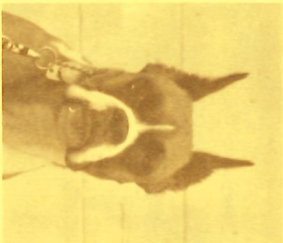
*A non-profit organization to  
train and furnish pilot dogs to guide  
the blind.*



# W A N T E D



German Shepherd



Boxer



Doberman Pinscher



Labrador Retriever



Vizsla

# Pilot Dogs, Inc.

Do You Have A Dog To Guide The Blind?

# PILOT DOGS, INC.

625 West Town Street • Columbus, Ohio 43215 • 614/221-6367

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January 27, 1988

*Representative Edwin Bideau  
14 South Rutter  
Chanute, KS 66720*

*Dear Representative Bideau:*

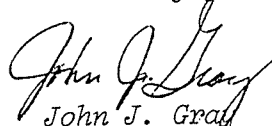
*On behalf of the blind citizens of this country, I urge you to give favorable consideration to a 4-H Program being conducted under the supervision of the Cooperative Extension Service of Kansas State University. In particular, we are writing in support of Mrs. Marta B. Laylander, County Extension Agricultural Agent of Erie, Kansas.*

*Mrs. Laylander, supervising the raising of pups to enter our guide dog program has done an outstanding job. Of special concern is that these special pups be exposed to the public and be involved with pedestrian traffic so, in turn, they will be a serviceable aid to a blind person.*

*May we suggest that the puppy received from a recognized guide dog school be referred to as "Dog Guide Trainee" and the 4-H youngster, being qualified by the Extension Agent be referred to as the Raiser. Then, a dog guide trainee accompanied by a Raiser be permitted to places of public accommodation, as long as the Raiser has the animal under control and is liable for damages.*

*Our non-profit agency and the blind we serve appreciate your attention to this project that involves your young people.*

*Sincerely yours,*

  
John J. Gray  
Executive Director

pk



A non-profit organization to train and furnish pilot dogs to guide the blind.



## Cooperative Extension Service

Extension 4-H and Other Youth  
Umberger Hall  
Manhattan, Kansas 66506  
913-532-5800

Tuesday, March 22, 1988

As State 4-H Specialist responsible for the 4-H Dog Program in the State of Kansas, I am pleased to offer this support in favor of House Bill 2972, authorizing the trainers of Guide Dogs access to premises with these dogs for training purposes.

Even though the present activity is limited to 4 counties, the potential for the project to grow in our state is tremendous. The results of this project are significant in terms of the learning accomplished by the 4-H'er and the dog, as well as the improved quality of life for the visually impaired recipients.

Developing citizenship, providing community service, learning self-confidence are all major goals of the 4-H program. Raising and training a guide dog puppy is one of the most excellent examples of a project which will allow the 4-H'er to accomplish these goals. For the 4-H member to feel good about the job they are doing with this dog, and for the dog to perform at its most optimum level, members need access to all kinds of public buildings, traffic, and social situations to assure the dog of graduation and allow it to be placed with a visually impaired person.

Your support of this bill would help insure a high degree of success of our 4-H'ers with these guide dogs in training.

Several other states that are closer to guide dog centers have had 4-H'ers training guide dogs for some time. This is a highly visible program that promotes a positive image of our 4-H youth programs and of the young people of this state. Our 4-H Office would publicly like to congratulate Marta Laylander, Neosho County Agricultural Agent, for the leadership she has shown in getting this program started in Kansas and for her commitment to providing a quality program in the future.

Respectfully submitted by,

Steven D. Fisher  
Extension Specialist  
4-H Youth Programs  
Kansas Cooperative Extension Service  
Kansas State University  
Manhattan, KS 66506

**Consolidated Unified School District No. 101**

P. O. BOX 37 • 205 S. MAIN  
ERIE, KANSAS 66733

PAUL BINGLE, Superintendent  
JOHN NEPOTE, Assistant Superintendent  
JOYCE SCHOFIELD, Treasurer

Phone 244-3264  
Area Code 316

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**ATTENDANCE CENTERS:**

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ERIE

January 7, 1988  
Erie, Kansas

Representative Edwin Bideau  
14 South Rutter  
Chanute, Kansas  
66720

Dear Representative Bideau,

It is with pleasure that I write this letter to support  
Marta Laylander and her 4-H Guide Dog Puppy Program.

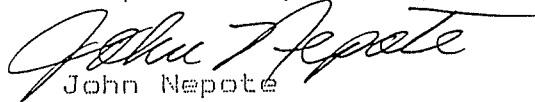
The program, as you well know, is of utmost importance to a  
great many of our citizens. I know, from seeing some of the  
puppies that were being cared for by former students of  
ours, that it is a very worthy program.

Marta has been involved in our schools, not only with the  
guide dog program but has visited classes, lectured and has  
helped with several class projects at the elementary level.  
She most certainly is capable of completing a project of  
this nature.

I would appreciate any help that you could give her with  
this program.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

  
John Nepote  
Assistant Superintendent  
C.U.S.D. #101  
Erie, Kansas

# Neosho Valley Veterinary Clinic

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P. O. Box 177 — Highway 59 North  
Erie, Kansas 66733

J. S. Smith, D.V.M.  
Office Phone 316-244-5560  
Residence 244-3697

January 25, 1988

Representative Edwin Bideau  
14 South Rutter  
Chanute, Kansas 66720

Dear Mr. Bideau:

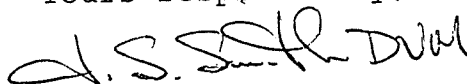
This letter is in support of the Pilot Dog training program begun in the state by Neosho County Extension Agent, Marta Laylander. This program has already resulted in the placement of four dogs in the homes of blind persons.

The Pilot Dog program has allowed seven-week old puppies to be placed in the homes of private individuals. This allows the pups to be raised in a home environment. By doing this, the training is much easier when the dogs are returned to professional trainers, after the dogs are approximately one year old.

Since these dogs are to be used in all different social situations, it would be very helpful if the animals were allowed access to public buildings during their training in Kansas. This would make it easier for the professional trainers later on, and might actually shorten the training program. Ultimately, more dogs could be made available for service.

I hope you will support Ms. Laylander in her efforts. This is truly a worthwhile endeavor, and it provides a good example of the caring attitude of Kansas.

Yours respectfully,



J. S. Smith, D.V.M.

JSS:mam

We, the below signed business owners and managers, school and church representatives, service clubs and government organizations of Neosho County, Kansas, understand the goals of the 4-H Guide Dog Puppy Program. We welcome 4-H trainers and Guide Dog Trainees into our buildings for the purpose of socializing the dogs to the different circumstances and environments that they might encounter in their work as Guide Dogs.

| NAME                | BUSINESS                         | ADDRESS                          |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Opal Wood           | Chickwagon Restaurant            | Rt 2 Box 12 B, Erie, Ks          |
| Bill W. Gray        | Chanute K. Lions                 | P.O. Box 255, Chanute, Ks, 66700 |
| Ed Vainor           | Wal-mart                         | 1601 So Santa Fe, Chanute 66700  |
| M. A. Paul          | Flays J. & A.                    | 1507 S. Santa Fe Chanute Ks,     |
| Norman E. Burke     | J.C. Penney Co.                  | 1425 S. Santa Fe, Chanute Ks     |
| Elly & Dale McCoy   | KKOY Radio Station               | Cherry + Plummers, Chanute, Ks.  |
| Kris Knowles        | KKOY Radio Station               | 401 W. 4th Chanute, Ks.          |
| Wheat L Butcher     | Chanute Tribune                  | 15 N. Evergreen, Chanute         |
| Carrie R. Woodard   | Chanute Tribune                  | 15 N. Evergreen, Chanute         |
| Norman Johnson      | U.S.P. 413                       | 410 S. Evergreen, Chanute        |
| Benjamin S. Roberts | Southeast Area Extension Office  | 20 S. Highland, Chanute          |
| William G. Neely    | Co. Commissioner                 | R# 4, Box 127, Chanute, K.       |
| Doug Edwards        | Neosho Co. Commissioner          | R#1 Box 81 Erie Ks. 66733        |
| Alth. H. S.         | Paradise Pastries & Pizza        | 302 South Main Erie, Ks 66733    |
| Ray W. W. V.P.      | Home State Bank                  | 318 South Main Erie, Ks 66733    |
| Wm S. Smith DVM     | Neosho Valley Veterinary Clinic  | P.O. Box 177 Erie, Ks 66733      |
| Tom Nesato          | Ricketts Rexall Drug Store, Inc. | 117 S. Main Erie, Ks 66733       |
| Stuart Stevens V.P. | Mid-America Federal Savings Loan | P.O. Box 97 Erie, Ks 66733       |
| Charles M. Clanning | Erie Market                      | P.O. Box 197, Erie, Ks 66733     |

We, the below signed business owners and managers, school and church representatives, service clubs and government organizations of Neosho County, Kansas, understand the goals of the 4-H Guide Dog Puppy Program. We welcome 4-H trainers and Guide Dog Trainees into our buildings for the purpose of socializing the dogs to the different circumstances and environments that they might encounter in their work as Guide Dogs.

| NAME                     | BUSINESS                        | ADDRESS                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| J.C. Anderson, President | Neosho County Community College | 1000 S. Allen, Chanute, Ks. 66702 |
| Charles H. Hanson        | Jesse                           | 115 E. Main Chanute               |
| Wilfred Birke            | Chairman Extension Board        | Holshewey Kan RR1                 |
| Ed W. Cochran City Mgr   | City of Chanute                 | 1003 E. - Sumner Chanute Ks 66    |
| James D. McCallough      | First Christian Church          | 1020 N. Grant, Chanute            |
| Ed. McCallough           | 112 So Lafayette                | Chanute, Ks.                      |
| Alta Lundine             | R4 B952                         | Chanute, Mo.                      |
| Stanley Lundine          | Alta's Stars Family Disbment    | " "                               |
| Charles Sitter           | McDonald's Chanute, Ks          | 101 W. 12th Street                |
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# 14 steps to understanding those without

## PILOT DOGS, INC.

625 WEST TOWN ST.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

- 1** When entering a room, speak and advise the blind person of your presence. The blind have good hearing, and after several contacts they will be able to recognize and distinguish your voice.
- 2** Conversation with the sightless is no problem since speech is their main source of communication. The blind are interested in the same things that sighted persons are interested in; sports, fashions, movies, television, books, etc. Do not hesitate to use the word "see" nor to ask questions regarding their degree of vision, if any.
- 3** When offering help to cross a street ask, "Do you want to cross Vine Street?" When walking with the blind person, DO NOT take his arm; instead, offer your arm. The motion of your body tells him what to expect.
- 4** While directing a blind person, be sure to say "left" and "right" or "turn West at the next corner." Always give directions according to the way he is facing.
- 5** If a blind person is in an unfamiliar room or area, he will appreciate it if you will describe the place and introduce him to others present.
- 6** If dining with a sightless individual, it is always helpful for him if you will advise just exactly how his plate is arranged—that is, by the clock method—meat at six o'clock, potatoes at nine, a vegetable at twelve or three, etc. If you go to a restaurant, read the menu to the sightless person, including the prices. Ask if he wishes his meat cut. Tell him the location of the sugar, salt and pepper, water, etc. Do not offer help unless it seems necessary.
- 7** Remember to keep doors closed or fully opened. Hallways and stairs should be kept clear. If furniture is moved, acquaint him with the change.  
  
Any rule applying to a blind person also applies to the blind person with a guide dog unless it is specifically related to his mode of travel.
- 8** When meeting a blind person who has a guide dog, speak and make your presence known to both master and dog. Speak in a moderate tone, for the hearing of both dog and master is good.
- 9** Do not be afraid of the dog nor yet be too bold. If the dog is not working (guiding its master), you may ask the master if it is all right to pet his dog. Most guide dogs like to be petted, and almost without exception their masters enjoy having them appreciated. DO NOT feed a guide dog.
- 10** If neither the master nor the dog have been over the route they must take, you could help by walking ahead of them. In that way the dog will follow and the master will be saved the embarrassment which might occur if you walk behind and attempt to guide him by spoken commands.
- 11** If you are walking ahead and you come to a door, do not open it immediately. Let it remain closed until he and his dog have also halted for the door. Then say, "Here is a door; it opens to your left or right." If the door is a car door, there is particular need for care. Dogs are enthusiastic riders, and can hardly wait to get into the car. Therefore, it is best to leave the car door closed, or perhaps release the latch only, so the dog can see which door is desired. Then let the master find the door handle and open the door for himself. The master will get into the car first, the dog will follow and remain on the floor during the trip.
- 12** Blind persons with guide dogs have better safety records than sighted persons. If they arrive at a corner while a light is in their favor, they will not proceed, but will wait until the light changes again in their favor so they will have the full length of the green light to cross the street. It is not necessary to offer such a person help who might appear to wait while other walk. If, however, someone is obviously confused, ask if you may be of assistance. Remember to give directions by words and not by hand motions.
- 13** If you are driving, treat a person with a guide dog just as you would any other pedestrian. You will only confuse him and other drivers if you stop and wait for them to go. Be careful, but not unusually so.
- 14** His guide dog is a great topic of conversation. He is always more than anxious to tell you about his marvelous guide and to describe in detail what makes his guide dog the best in the world.





# DOG CARE AND TRAINING/ VISION EDUCATION PROGRAM

**DOG GUIDES**

**FOR THE BLIND**



Photo from Michigan State University, Jayne Marsh, Information Services

LI 716



Dogs, although our pets and friends, also may perform many practical functions for us. For example, some dogs faithfully guard homes and property, while others herd cattle and sheep. But one of the most fascinating examples of the human-canine relationship is that of the dog guide and its blind master.

Whenever we observe a dog carefully leading a blind person through the crush of a rush-hour crowd, we must marvel at the animal's display of training and discipline. Together, the team can move through numerous situations not ordinarily accomplished by either. This teamwork gives the blind person a much greater opportunity for personal independence as he logically gives commands to which the

dog responds.

It is estimated that approximately 5,000 people in the United States and Canada have dog guides. The use of dog guides is more common in English-speaking nations such as the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia. Dog guides are used in other countries far less frequently and are usually bred and trained in the United States.

Despite the fact that dogs have been serving mankind since prehistoric times, their use as guide or leader dogs began in the early 1920's. Following World War I, the German government began a program in which dogs were used to guide blind war veterans. While this program was never really successful, it caused interest



in the concept of using dog guides. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, an American breeder of German shepherds, learned of the program while living in Switzerland. With the help of Morris Franks, a 19-year-old blind person from Nashville, Tennessee, she trained her first dog guide. Their combined efforts were successful, and in 1929 they founded The Seeing Eye, Inc., to provide dogs for blind Americans.

Today, there are several organizations in the United States training dogs for the blind. Some of these groups are listed in the back of this activity guide. These organizations train and place a total of about 1,000 dogs per year. The average dog guide is about 18 months old when it is placed with its blind master. Together they

receive four weeks of orientation and training. The total cost of raising and training a dog and its master-to-be ranges from \$3,000 to as much as \$8,000 per dog. However, the training is provided without charge to the recipient at most of the schools.

Usually dog guides are selected from well known lines of purebred German shepherds, golden retrievers, Labrador retrievers, Doberman pinschers and boxers, but mixed breeds can be used. The method of selecting dogs as candidates for dog guides varies with the providing organization. Some organizations have very extensive breeding programs which serve as their sole supply of puppies. Others rely on a selected pool of breeders as a source for puppies.

## **The Team Works**

Dog guides are trained to act only on their master's command. For example, dog guides cannot "read" traffic signals. Rather, the master waits for audio signals such as the stop of traffic or the movement of other pedestrians, and then gives the command to proceed. The trained dog will do so only if the street is free of moving vehicles. However, the master must know where he is going or be able to ask directions. He must direct his dog correctly so that they work smoothly as a team. He may give directions by hand movements as well as voice. For instance, "forward" may be indicated by a wave forward with the hand as well as by the word command.

*Dog guides are not always the answer for every blind person. The individual must have very little or no usable vision to fully use the dog's guidance. Not all blind people can, or want to have to take care of an animal. Some find use of a cane or other methods preferable.*

### **Caution**

*Never give special attention to a dog guide without permission of the owner. Usually this means that if the dog is in harness, you should not pet, feed or talk to the dog or call his name. The dog is "on duty" at such times, and disrupting his concentration may make him unreliable and spoil him for his work.*



**A Leader Dog makes the going a lot easier and safer.**



**Instructor and dog guide crossing a street.**

# A 4-H Puppy Raising Story

(reprinted, in part, from *PILOT DOGS Inc. Newsletter*)



T.J. (as a puppy)

Susan Morahan

Tami

Susan Morahan, 15, is raising her fifth prospective Pilot Dog, a black Labrador Retriever. The dog moved into the family's home in November 1977.

Susan was the first Lorain County, Ohio, resident to receive a pilot puppy in April of 1974, working through Pilot Dogs, Inc. in Columbus and the local Elyria Evening Lions Club. Unfortunately, the dog, Tami, developed a hip problem which made the animal ineligible for further training. Tami still lives with the Morahans as a family pet.

Mrs. Donald Morahan, Susan's mother, said except for when Susan is in school the dog is her full responsibility.

"I think the program has helped Susan mature. She has raised steers, but this is different—a dog is in the house and becomes part of the family."

"We still look forward to seeing our dogs lead a blind person. This is the reward for raising the dog," Mrs. Morahan said.

"Sure you miss the dog when the time comes for it to go back to the kennel for training, but sometimes in order to love you have to let go. Raising guide dogs provides a direct service to a human being. So many hundreds of people want the dogs, and the great bottle-neck now is finding good homes. It gives you a real sense of worth. Everyone is so interested when they find out it's a guide puppy. It's really heartwarming." This sums up the feelings of this 4-H family.



## A TEAM IN ACTION

Pilot Dog, T.J., with master Dan Mock from Toledo, Ohio

## ining Dog Guides

Potential dog guides must undergo several months of intensive training. Prior to acceptance, they must be a little over a year in age and have met the criteria for intelligence, temperament, confirmation and health. Dogs are evaluated on these standards throughout their training.

Their first lessons are in basic obedience—learning to respond to the commands “come,” “sit” and “down.” Next, they work in harness and are taught the commands “forward,” “left” and “right.” After mastering these commands, dog and trainer are ready to test them in “the real world” of traffic, crowds, sidewalks, stairways, curbs and stop-and-go lights. Here they learn to stop at curbs, judge the flow of traffic and safely avoid obstacles. Then the dog is ready to be matched with a blind master and continue training of about four weeks in order to become a team, each knowing the other’s individual habits.

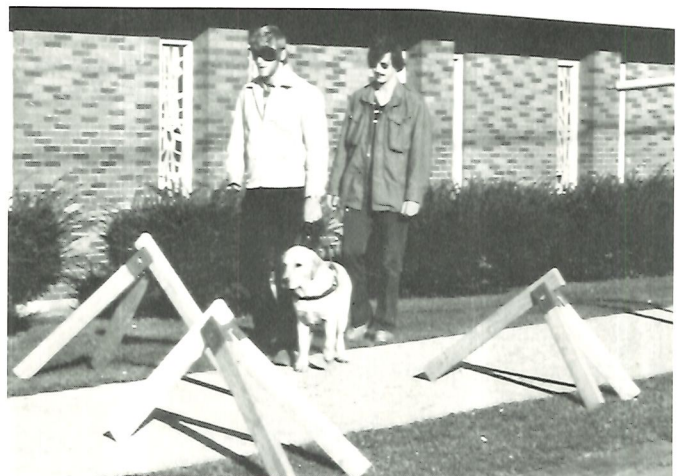
At first the team works in usual situations—crossing streets, walking in crowds and moving through stores. Toward the end of the four-week training, the team will work on specifics such as how to successfully negotiate a subway if the new master lives in a city.



Instructor works dog onto train and up stairs.



Two instructors, one working dog with blindfold, maneuver around barriers including “overhead” problem.



# Richard and Sam: time of parting

(reprinted from *The Davison Index*, Davison, Michigan)

Eleven-year-old fifth grader Richard Fuller and Sam have been inseparable companions for a year.

Next Sunday they'll say their good-bys when Richard returns Sam, a golden retriever, to the Leader Dogs for the Blind School at Rochester, Michigan.

Richard is a member of the 4-H Lapeer County Puppy Raisers made up of seven families who have taken a puppy to raise for the Leader Dog program, and now Sam at the age of one is ready to be trained as a leader dog.

Sure, and it's a hard thing to part with a buddy like Sam, but Richard, even though his voice drops a bit talking about it and he has to firm his chin, recognizes and accepts the situation.

Young Richard is more aware of the dark world of the blind than most adults.

At one point during the past year while he was raising Sam from puppyhood, a blind woman sat the 4-H Lapeer County Puppy Raisers down to a dinner. They wore blindfolds to learn firsthand that even

eating for a blind person is a major task. It taught Richard, too, of how much Sam could help a blind person. That eases the burden of saying good-by to Sam.

Richard received Sam from the Rochester Leader Dog for the Blind School when Sam was five weeks old.

Puppies such as Sam come from the school's own breeding stock and from some private breeders. They are placed in homes such as Richard's to be raised until they're one year of age and old enough to start training as leader dogs.

The objective of a puppy raiser for the Leader Dog School for the Blind is to prepare the puppy for his future training as a leader dog.

In the main it's housebreaking them—Sam accomplished that in two days—and getting them into different noise situations such as at airports and crowded, busy places so he becomes use to people.

"We even took Sam on the Huckleberry Railroad," said Mrs. Jan Fuller, Richard's mother. "We

took him to church and he has gone to school several times. He was a visitor at Homer Hill Men's and Ladies' Wear and Wickes Big Acre in Davison. The idea is to take them anyplace a blind person might have their dog take them to."

When they're at public places both Sam and Richard were easily identifiable. Richard wore a Western hat with a leader dog emblem and Sam wore a cloth saddle with a similar emblem. Most business places allow such pups entry. Of course, they're always on a leash.

"They must have constant human companionship," said Mrs. Fuller. "It's important they be with people 24 hours a day. They sleep by your bed, sit by your dining table and even watch TV with you," she laughed.

"Sam became one of our family but he's not a pet. Our friends and neighbors have taken him home on overnight visits to strange homes and people so he will be used to being away from us. When we take him back to Rochester we don't want



parting to be a traumatic thing for him. Some dogs arrive at the Rochester school and pine away for their former masters. They fail the course so it is important that they do not feel the closeness as we do."

That doesn't mean that Sam didn't receive his share of love from the Fullers. When he didn't think he had enough attention, he'd demand it with a low bark or a raised paw.

Sam was trained for courtesy, but he already had that.

"We called him our gentleman," said Mrs. Fuller.

When he wasn't working and learning the rudiments of a leader-dog-to-be, Sam was like any other puppy. He chewed up several pairs of shoes and a rug and still goes through a tennis ball a week.

"But we don't try to break him of that. The Rochester school will do that. They don't want a trained dog; they want to train them," Mrs. Fuller explained.

Sam loves to play Frisbee during off-duty hours, too.

Richard's father, Densel, is a machine operator with Buick Motor Division. The family lives on Elba Road just over the Richfield Township line.

Both Richard's mother and father are animated supporters of the Leader Dog puppy program, though admitting it will be a wrench for all to say good-by to Sam.

"We're thinking of another puppy," said Mr. Fuller. "In fact, there's a great possibility we will bring him home from Rochester the same day we take back Sam."

## Stumbling blocks and stepping stones . . . Julie Smith

(reprinted, in part, from the *Quad-City Herald*, Brewster, Washington)

by Jean A. Silivius staffwriter

"The greatest test of courage on earth is to bear defeat without losing heart."

...Robert Green Ingersoll

Although Julie Smith is sightless, she may have more insight into the important things of life than most with perfect vision.

Just a few short years ago, this courageous twenty-three year old woman was very active in Brewster High School. She was a student body officer, a member of the National Honor Society and played basketball. She was an expert horsewoman as well, competing in barrel races which took her to the National Finals in Utah. Julie was also the Washington State High School Rodeo Queen. In 1979 Julie had an accident with a horse resulting in detached retinas, complicated by diabetes acquired when she was a child of eight years old. Tragically, she lost her vision.

Julie confesses to having temporary "why me" problems, although her mother, Jan Smith says, "Julie never once made it difficult for us, if she felt bitter at any time, she kept it to herself." Her mother also said, "We are extremely proud of her, she has such courage."

For eight months Julie attended the Seattle Orientation Center where she learned mobility with a cane and general confidence. "It was there I also learned to read braille," said Julie.

In March of this year Julie was accepted at Seeing Eye, Incorporated, in Morristown, New Jersey. It was here that she acquired her constant companion, "Crumpet," a Golden Retriever. "They studied me before matching me with a dog," laughed Julie, explaining that it was necessary for them to observe her nature and learn what

type of situations she would be involved in upon returning home, in order to make a good match.

Julie, an advocate of 4-H spoke proudly of the fact that Crumpet spent one year in training with a 4-H family, prior to being placed into service. "She works great with horses," exclaimed the obviously proud Julie.

Julie's remarkable insight surfaced at this time as she spoke of the three directions she learned at school; right, left and forward. These commands have become part of her own positive thinking. "In one of Peter Marshall's books he tells of the oyster who may experience much pain when a grain of sand enters its shell, but with God's help, is able to heal the wound and make a beautiful pearl," Julie says confidently. She says, "It gets frustrating at times, especially if you misplace something." However, when asked what the hardest thing for her to cope with is, she



responded quickly with assurance that, "I never dwell on the hard things, but I can tell you the good things."

She has many good things to tell about, too! "Everyone has been so wonderful, so caring, and I've found that anything can be overcome

with love," she said. "I've had a lot of big decisions to make, but I believe the skies the limit and I most certainly believe in healing," she said as she smiled warmly.

When asked of her future plans, this lovely young woman threw back her head

and laughed as she said, "My future will certainly include working with horses but I may seek out a secretarial job, since I have a degree as an executive secretary. One thing is for certain," she continued, "I'll stay here because I love it here and I love the people."

One of the most significant things about Julie is her optimistic outlook. Her charming personality and marvelous sense of humor quickly dispel any desire to be sympathetic toward her. She has no time for self pity, she is too busy enjoying life and making plans for her future.

The radiance she displays, along with her tremendous courage, soon surrounds anyone in her presence.

Everyone who touches shoulders with Julie will go away knowing that they have been touched by something and someone . . . very, very, special.

## 4-H'ers and Dog Guides

In some states, 4-H'ers can participate in various aspects of raising dog guides. There are a few 4-H dog breeders who supply puppies which eventually become dog guides. This is very rare, however. The usual procedure is that 4-H families provide foster homes for puppies until they are old enough to be trained. In these projects, the 4-H'er gets a puppy about 8-12 weeks old and raises it until it is about one-year-old.

In some states, 4-H'ers can participate in various aspects of raising dog guides. There are a few 4-H dog breeders who supply puppies directly to 4-H'ers, who then raise them, with no previous planning with a training center, in the expectation that they will be accepted for training as dog guides. This is very rare, however. The usual procedure is that 4-H families provide foster homes for puppies obtained from training centers. In these projects, the 4-H'er gets a puppy about 8-12 weeks old and raises it until it is about one year old and is old enough to be trained as a dog guide.

By living with a 4-H family, the dog learns the very essential function of getting used to people and their activities. Although other family pets are permitted, the 4-H'er is allowed to raise only one dog guide puppy at a time.

During this period, the puppy learns simple commands and, of course, is housebroken. Other "socializing" training includes getting used to riding in cars, meeting strangers and various other aspects of human environment. The puppy learns to socialize with other dogs and people, and not to jump at unusual noises like the popping of balloons or the noise of two garbage pail lids banging together.

Direct 4-H involvement in raising dog guide puppies is limited to programs already in existence within the state. Officials of the various dog guide organizations emphasize that their puppy suppliers and raisers must be located near the training centers to facilitate supervision, training and eventual distribution. If you are interested in raising a dog guide puppy as a 4-H project, check with your county Extension office to determine if this is possible in your area.

### The following two books are good references

*The New Knowledge of Dog Behavior* by Clarence Pfaffenberger covers the development of testing and training programs for Guide Dogs for the Blind of San Rafael, California. It is available in most public libraries, or it can be purchased from Howell Book House, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

*Banner Forward* by Eva Rappaport covers the birth and development, the testing and training by a 4-H'er of a golden retriever for Guide Dogs for the Blind of San Rafael, California. It also includes her training at Guide Dogs for the Blind and her life work with her blind master. Available from E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 201 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003.



Dog guides wait at curb for safe crossing.



Instructor under blindfold with cat distraction.



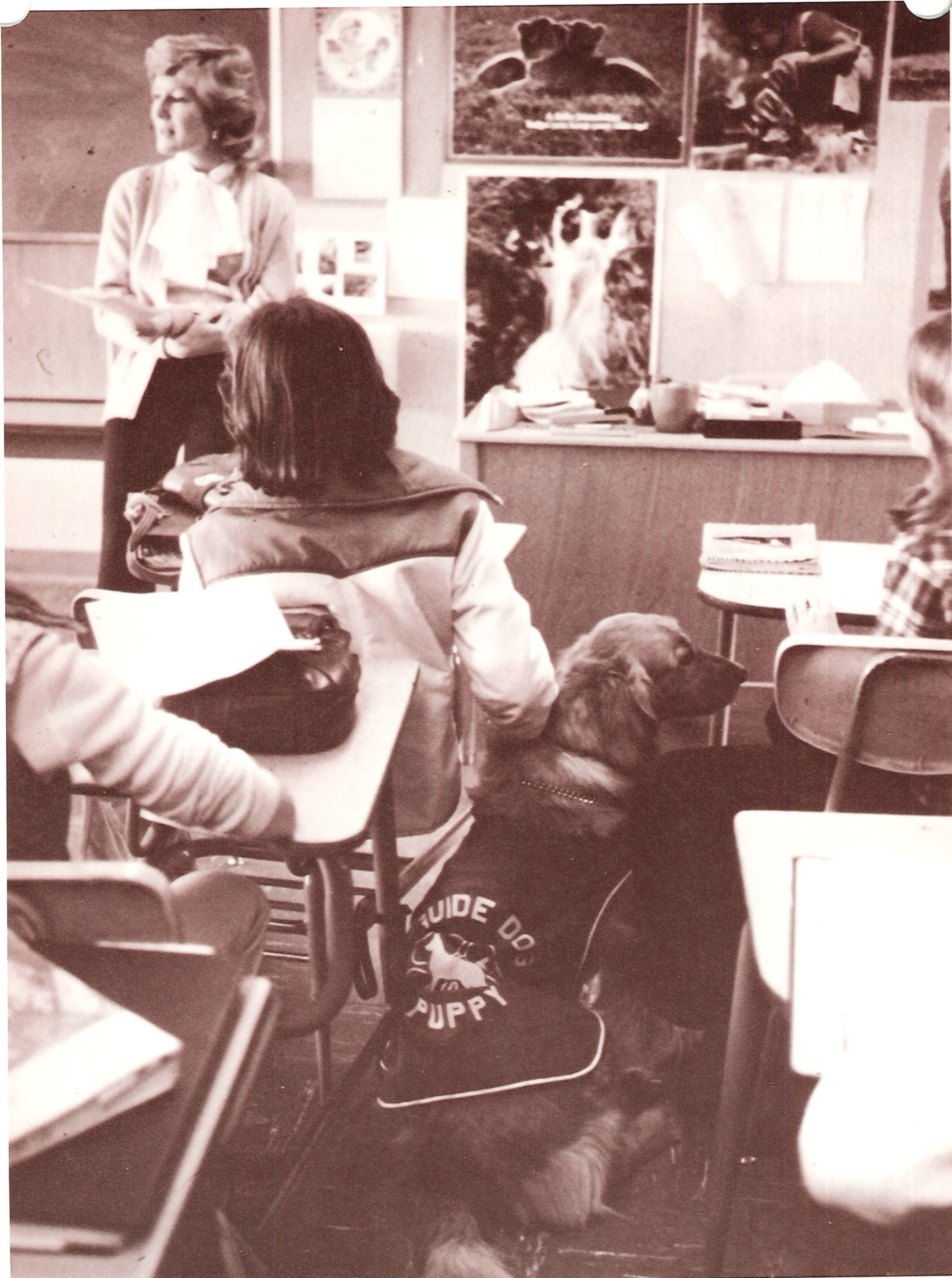


Photo by Liane Enkelis, Palo Alto, CA

## You Can Get Involved

Some, but not all, of the dog guide organizations accept financial contributions from private individuals and organizations. 4-H'ers interested in dog guide programs may want to consider fund-raising activities to help support one or more of the organizations which do accept financial assistance. If you or your club are interested in helping support a dog guide program, *check first* with the organization and get *written approval* before starting this kind of project.

Another way to help supply dog guide financial support is through Lions International.

This service organization conducts numerous activities related to assisting the blind and visually handicapped. For more information on how you might be of assistance to this effort, contact a member of your local Lions Club or write Lions International, York and Cermak Roads, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521.

**CAUTION:** Some people will take advantage of charitable inclinations of people who want to help the blind. Be certain that any program in which your group participates—especially fund raising—is legitimate and connected with one of the approved organizations.



Photo courtesy of Livingston County Press, Howell, Michigan

# Activities <sup>and</sup> Projects

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1

Nearly all of the organizations which provide dog guides have information and/or films about their programs. Make a report to your club based on material you receive from one or more of the dog guide organizations. Borrow films for a club program.

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2

Some of the dog guide organizations encourage groups and individuals to tour their facilities. Plan a trip to one of them, but be sure to contact the organization before making such a trip.

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3

With assistance from your local library, study the history of using dog guides. Develop a display or exhibit on your research project for a community fair or other appropriate event. (One excellent reference is *Emma and I* by Sheila Hocken, E. P. Dutton, New York 1977, an autobiography of an English girl and her dog guide, Emma.)

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4

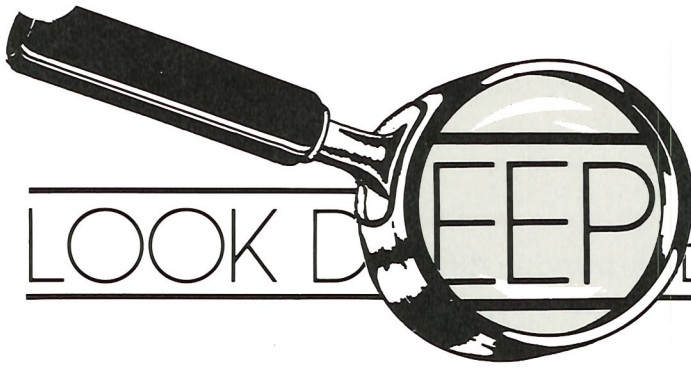
If there is a visually handicapped person in your community who has a dog guide, see if you might be able to visit to observe how the dog-master team works in daily life. Invite them to meet with your 4-H group. Write up a report on your experiences to share with other club members.

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5

If your local Lions Club is involved in a program for the visually handicapped, ask if a representative can visit your club to talk about the program and how 4-H might be able to assist.

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# LOOK DEEPER - LEARN MORE

Dogs are now being used to assist the hearing impaired and also the physically handicapped, particularly persons who have arthritis. Study these areas and how the training and use of these dogs might be different from that of dogs used for helping the visually handicapped. Two sources of information are: 1) "Dogs for the

Deaf," a non-profit division of Applegate Behavior Station, Inc., 13260 Hwy. 238, Jacksonville, Oregon 97530, and 2) Hearing Dog Program, The American Humane Association, 5351 S. Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colorado 80111.

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## Dog Guide Schools and Associations\*

Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1200  
San Rafael, CA 94902  
(415) 479-4000

Leader Dogs for the Blind  
1039 Rochester Road  
Rochester, MI 48063  
(313) 651-9011

Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind, Inc.  
109-19 72nd Avenue  
Forest Hills, NY 11375  
(212) 263-4885

International Guiding Eyes, Inc.  
13445 Glenoaks Blvd.  
Sylmar, CA 91342  
(213) 362-5834

\*The generic term is "dog guide." Some people say "Seeing Eye Dog" or "Guide Dog" for all dog guides, but these proper names refer to those dogs trained at certain centers. It

The Seeing Eye, Inc.  
P.O. Box 375  
Morristown, NJ 07960  
(201) 539-4425

Guiding Eyes for the Blind, Inc.  
611 Granite Springs Road  
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598  
(914) 245-4024

Guide Dog Users  
American Council of the Blind  
1211 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 833-1251

Pilot Dogs, Inc.  
625 West Town St.  
Columbus, OH 43215  
(614) 221-6367

is similar to many people calling all copying machines "Xerox," all cellophane tape "Scotch tape," or all gelatin "Jello."

## Acknowledgements

This activity guide is part of a series on vision education published by National 4-H Council, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815 with financial and technical support from the Purina Dog Foods Group, Ralston Purina Company. It supports the 4-H Dog Care and Training program and is part of a series on vision education. National 4-H Council is a not-for-profit educational organization that utilizes private resources to help expand and strengthen the

4-H program. 4-H is the youth education program of the Cooperative Extension Service of the State Land-Grant Universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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**Cooperative Extension Service**

Southeast Area Extension Office  
20 South Highland  
Chanute, Kansas 66720  
316-431-1530

TO: Kansas Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare

FROM: Kirk A. Astroth, Extension Specialist, 4-H Youth, Southeast Area

DATE: March 22, 1988

RE: House Bill #2972

Kansas 4-H is the largest, informal youth education program in our state. This youth education and development program last year involved well over 100,000 Kansas youth from ages 7 through 19 years. In addition, the 4-H program also involves nearly 30,000 adult volunteers who assist with a wide variety of 4-H programs. These young people and adults work cooperatively in nearly 50 project areas which appeal to both rural and urban children, to the young and old, and to those of all racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Indeed, the 4-H program is the nation's largest out-of-school youth education program, with nearly 5 million youth and over 600,000 volunteer adults involved in every state of the Union. For over 70 years, 4-H has continued to be a vital part of youth development by emphasizing and teaching five critical life skills--improved decision-making, concern for one's community, enhanced self-esteem, an inquiring mind, and how to get along with others.

One of our newest project programs which does an excellent job of teaching these life skills, the Kansas 4-H Dog Guide Puppy Raising Program, is indicative of what the 4-H program is all about. In this program, youngsters and their families volunteer to raise and train a potential dog guide for about a year. Using the resources and knowledge of Kansas State University, these families learn how to properly raise and train a puppy that will truly become "man's best friend." After about a year, the youngster must give up the dog and return it to Pilot Dogs, Inc. so that it can be professionally trained and hopefully graduated as a dog guide for the blind. By becoming involved in this program, Kansas 4-H has joined an elite group of states who support such a community-centered activity.

The Kansas 4-H Dog Guide Puppy Raising project exemplifies the kind of caring commitment that 4-H'ers and their families make to build a stronger community. The

Senate Public Health & Welfare  
March 22, 1988  
Attachment 2

KSU, County Extension Councils and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating. All educational programs and materials available without discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, or handicap.

youth participants learn much more than just about training a dog, however. They also learn about the barriers to those who are visually impaired, they learn about the laws which protect and defend blind persons, and they share their knowledge with friends and neighbors, providing some unique insight into the complicated process of selecting, raising, and training a puppy to be a competent and trusted dog guide for the blind. Thus, this project combines dog training, vision education, community service, personal growth and public education. Through 4-H'ers' participation in this program during the past two years, many people in Neosho County have learned a great deal about vision impairment and about the role and importance of well-trained dog guides.

For example, through school visits and demonstrations by these young trainers, people have been educated about how to act around a dog guide and some have even overcome their fear of dogs. Many people have learned that not all dog guides are German shepherds, but that many breeds can be professionally trained as dog guides for the blind--Boxers and Labrador retrievers, for example. 4-H members themselves have learned a lot about personal sacrifice in this project as well. Imagine having to give up a dog you have learned to love as a puppy. Still, 4-H'ers understand that their sacrifice pales in comparison to the need these dogs can fulfill later on.

The value of this kind of 4-H program has been well-documented in states such as Michigan which has been active in training dog guides since 1970. Each year, 4-H'ers in Michigan raise and train nearly 200 dogs for Leader Dogs for the Blind, Inc. As in Kansas, each trainer has an identification card, clearly identifying him/her as a 4-H Dog Guide trainer and the dog wears a special blanket which is also clearly marked for identification. The Michigan experience is testimony to the service that 4-H families can provide. When non-4-H members raise dog guide puppies, the acceptance rate has been only about 50% and only about 25% of the dogs finally graduate. However, when dogs are raised and trained by 4-H members, 75% of the dogs are accepted into professional training and almost 65% graduate. The two biggest reasons for rejecting dogs in the past have been that the dogs are either (1) car shy or (2) people shy. If 4-H'ers are to be able to adequately train and socialize their young puppies, they need to have access to public facilities of all types. The only way to train them not to be shy of people is to acquaint them with as many real-life situations as possible--including restaurants, motels, and shopping centers.

Kansas already has a rich tradition of supporting and recognizing the unique situation of the blind. White Cane Day on October 15 each year is only one visible example of such recognition. This bill, which we strongly support, will help ensure that dog guides will be properly acclimated to all kinds of social situations before they must take on full dog guide responsibilities.

While dog guides are not and have not been a problem in restaurants or hotels, the adverse publicity about some dogs, particularly pit bulls, could negatively impact dog guide trainers who wish to expose their animals to as many real-life situations as possible. This law, as you know, does not exempt the trainers from liability or damage that the dog might do and adequately protects establishment owners. As the law is now written, only qualified people participating in a Kansas State Extension Service sanctioned program shall have the approval to enter such public establishments.

Dog guides cannot be raised in kennels or in isolation, away from the normal social situations in which they might find themselves as full-fledged dog guides for the visually impaired. If we are to have dog guides for the blind, then there must be dog guide trainers who have full and equal access to public facilities. This 4-H program is a wonderful avenue to train such animals and at the same time foster a sense of community concern among our youth.

Finally, let me add that we are not talking about letting very young, undisciplined puppies run rampant in public restaurants and hotels. Only after the dogs have been through several months of obedience training and service and then normally in the last month of training are they taken to stores and restaurants. All dogs must go through a certified obedience course prior to such public kinds of exposure.

The Kansas 4-H Dog Guide Puppy Raising Program is a worthwhile and noble educational effort for 4-H and for the people of Kansas. It is supported by the National 4-H Council and is working well in 27 other states where 4-H'ers raise and train over 1600 puppies each year for five dog guide organizations. The proposed change in the law will ensure that trainers can socialize their animals to the fullest extent before they are returned to Pilot Dogs, Inc. in Ohio for their final training and graduation. I urge you to approve this bill.

Thank you for your attention.

# Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc.

TO: Senate Public Health and Welfare

FROM: Michael J. Byington, Registered Kansas Lobbyist

DATE: March 22, 1988

It is with some pride that I remind this Committee that I have been at the center of lobbying activities for the improvements which have been proposed with reference K.S.A. 39-1101 et seq for the past several sessions of the Kansas Legislature. The Legislature, in its wisdom, has made many of the recently requested changes. House Bill 2972 does not in fact change K.S.A. 30-1101, but it references it. While, for a change of pace, I did not propose this piece of legislation, I believe is a good bill and it should be adopted.

You have seen blind people who use dog guides work their animals through our State Capitol. You have had these animals visit you in this Committee chamber in the past. You know how well trained and well behaved these animals are. Clearly, you must realize that there has to be the opportunities for this training to take place.

Several other States already have statutes similar to the proposal before you, and yet some other states, including California, have addressed this issue through their administrative regulation processes. I have seen considerable information concerning the California regulations because the school which trained the guide dog my wife uses is located there. (My wife was unable to get off work today so she and her Guide Dog, LLOYD, whom you have met before, can not be here.)

The training process certainly does not start with the trainer dumping masses of totally untrained animals into public establishments. The procedure employed in the training calls for the dogs to have already achieved certain tasks, competencies, and standards prior to the socialization aspects of their education. Nonetheless, most of the competent dog guide training facilities around the country have found that it is not practicle to have the dog's socialization process start when the dog gets back to the school location to start learning to work as a guide for a blind person. Just as children must learn some appropriate behaviors in childhood, dogs who are planning professional careers must start learning some of the social skills they need while they are in their growing years. Guide dog training school is much like college, and some of the skills must be learned in the years which are much similar to high school. This is the part of the guide dog training process in which 4-H generally participates.

This bill does not throw the door open for any well meaning person, regardless of qualifications, to start training dogs for the blind or deaf, and this bill would not let such an unqualified person bring a dog into a public establishment. The training program in which the dog is enrolled must be approved by the Kansas State University Extension



Service.

The bill is consistent with K.S.A. 39-1101 et seq, a long standing and well proven statute, in as much as it makes the dog trainer responsible for any damage with might be done by the dog. The blind person accompanied by a dog guide in Kansas is also responsible for any damage done by the dog according to State law.

This is thus a bill which will allow the development of needed services in our State. It has sufficient safeguards to protect the public. It should pass.

There were some clean-up amendments needed in the original bill. The house took care of these in good order. Our organization now expresses unqualified support for this legislation.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT L. TABOR

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND OF KANSAS

1234 TENNESSEE ST.  
PHONE: (913) 749-7597

IN THE MATTER OF HOUSE BILL 2972

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Honorable Roy Earlich, Chairman

22 March, 1988

Mr. Chairman and Honorable Committee Members:

My name is Robb Tabor. I am Legislative Counsel for the Kansas Chapter of the National Federation Of the Blind Of Kansas. We appear today in opposition to House Bill 2972.

Our rationale for opposition comes from two major considerations: (1) The bill will do nothing to further the purposes of the White Cane Law, codified at K.S.A. 39-1101 and 1102.

(2) The bill is not likely to achieve its intended result.

The Model White Cane Law was drafted by the National Federation of the Blind nearly 25 years ago and has now been adopted in every state including Kansas. The purposes of the White Cane Laws are: 1. to promote basic dignity and independence for the Blind. 2. To enhance greater civil rights for the Blind.

The Kansas version of the White Cane Laws contains provisions giving rights of access to "places to which the public is invited", under K.S.A. 39-1101. Even with this provision, a blind guide dog user will occasionally encounter a challenge to his rights of access into a restaurant, grocery store, or other public business facility. Most of these challenges go no further than the management of the business, and are generally resolved in the blind person's favor. In other words, the Provisions of the White Cane Law pertaining to guide dog access work well as they are, particularly when the organized blind movement does its part to continue to educate the business community and the public at large concerning these matters.

In determining whether a modification of existing law is needed, we believe the Kansas Legislature should determine whether the modification will enhance or hinder the purposes espoused by the original legislation. The Kansas Division of Services for the Blind, (S.R.S.) estimates that the blind adult population of Kansas at six thousand. Approximately 3500 of these are receiving vocational Rehabilitation and related services, Or are attempting to receive services, or have received them in the past. As for the 2500 not included, many of these are over 65 years of age, and/or are newly blinded due to

diabetic retinopathy and other major eye disorders. Of the remaining 3500 blind Kansans, about fifty percent are of working age. Of this number, about ten percent or about 175 persons use the guide dog as a mode of independent travel. The majority of blind persons choose the long white cane as their mode of travel.

There are presently eight guide dog schools in the country, none of which are in Kansas. The average working life span of a guide dog is ten years. Assuming an even distribution of blind trainees among the several schools, there would be approximately 22 blind guide dog trainees from Kansas every ten years, or 2.2 persons per year for any particular school.

Though the primary proponents of H.B. 2972 are engaged in some preliminary training activities, there is not, in our opinion, sufficiently serious training activity to justify any modification of the Kansas White Cane Act. To date, we

know of no plans to establish any full fledged training facilities in Kansas. In other words, Kansas is, under present circumstances, a pass-through state where the training of guide dog candidates is concerned.

This situation has highly questionable benefit for blind Kansans.

Even if H.B. 2972 should be enacted, it will probably not facilitate the training activities now in progress in Kansas.

For the past sixty years, blind users of guide dogs have have, at best, checkered success at gaining access to businesses and other facilities. As we indicated above, the White Cane Act has helped in gaining respect for the blind and for the well trained guide dogs who help a small percentage of them. But the major factor in this has been massive public education campaigns over the years.

We believe that training activity is now protected under the White Cane act. Although we find no case law on this precise point, it is presumed that the Kansas Legislature did not contemplate or intend for blind persons to be accompanied by untrained dogs. Thus, training is an essential part of the total process now under examination.

In view of these considerations, we recommend that House Bill 2972 be reported unfavorable for passage from this committee.

As a final suggestion, we would invite the proponents of H.B. 2972 to begin its public education campaign by soliciting an opinion from the Attorney General on the issue.

Respectfully Submitted

Robert L. Tabor



TO: Senate Committee on Public Health & Welfare  
FROM: Kevin Robertson, Director of Governmental Affairs  
DATE: March 22, 1988  
RE: HB-2901

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee my name is Kevin Robertson, Director of Governmental Affairs for Barbee & Associates. I am appearing before you on behalf of the Kansas Lodging Association's approximately 200 member hotel and motel properties ranging in size from 1 to 400 rooms.

As amended by House Committee, the Kansas Lodging Association (KLA) is opposed to HB-2901, however, we are willing to work with this committee to reach an acceptable compromise on this issue. As amended this bill would require all hotels to have available for 10 percent of their total guest rooms portable visual warning and vibrating smoke detectors to provide to deaf and hearing impaired guests. I do not recall any individual or group suggesting the language that the House Committee eventually amended into the bill during the hearings. KLA did appear at the House Committee hearing on HB-2901, and though not particularly in favor of the original bill, we did express the opinion that it was acceptable to us.

I would now like to direct your attention to the hand-out that I have provided to you with my testimony. The hand-out simply provides you an easy reference to the evolution of HB-2901, and the compromises KLA is suggesting between the original and amended versions of the bill.

### Smoke Detectors

House committee amended the bill to require hotels to provide deaf and hearing impaired guests both visual warning and vibrating smoke detectors. While our research has shown that other cities and states have enacted similar legislation requiring visual warning devices, we were unable to find any other state that has a requirement for a vibrating device. We are also aware of no Underwriters Laboratory listed or approved device for this purpose. We are unaware of any test methods or building code standards that would address the vibration frequency, reliability or placement of such units. Therefore, we believe vibration feature should be eliminated from this bill at least until such tests have been conducted.

The Kansas Lodging Association is also interested in the issue of portability of smoke detectors because we believe it may bring about increased liability for hotel operators since these devices could be improperly installed or utilized by guests. As such, we suggest that the hotel operator have the option of either providing portable units or rooms equipped with fixed smoke detectors, ie. permanently wired and connected to the building fire alarm system. While somewhat more expensive to install, KLA believes some larger hotels in the state may prefer this method of compliance. We are suggesting that language to the bill be added to provide the option for hotels to permanently wire these smoke detectors in the quantity of rooms required.

### In Lieu of Detectors

KLA would like to see the present requirement changed that all hotels provide smoke detectors to deaf and hearing impaired guests. The original bill provided language that in lieu of providing such smoke detectors a hotel could provide a hearing impaired guest with a hotel room on the lowest guest room level of the hotel. This language was taken out by House Committee when it was brought up that most larger hotels do not have ground level rooms, and in some instances the first guest room level is as high as the sixth floor. We would suggest that you allow hotels with ground level rooms to offer those rooms to deaf and hearing impaired guests as an option to providing the smoke detectors. Most hotels in the state are mom and pop operations and 57 percent of all hotels in Kansas consist of less than 30 rooms. Ground level rooms would provide deaf and hearing impaired guests with easy evacuation in the instance of a fire.

### Percentage of Rooms

KLA believes the House Committee amendment placing the percentage of rooms in which hotel and motels must make available these smoke detectors for is extreme at ten percent. Though the number of portable smoke detectors a hotel would be required to have available is capped at ten, we would like to point out that 88 percent of the hotels in the state of Kansas have less than 100 rooms and only in larger cities would the cap be reached. Also as we pointed out when discussing a ground level option, most hotel and motels in the state consist of less than 30 rooms. Based on surveys of other cities and states where smoke detectors are provided for hearing impaired persons, the American Hotel & Motel Association has not found anywhere near the ten percent demand for such equipment. In all cases surveyed, laws had been on the books more than 18 months. KLA suggests language similar to that of the state of Florida, which requires hotels to make either the room portable smoke detectors or fixed visual warning smoke detectors available at a ratio of one per 50 rooms. We would like to see a minimum set of one and a maximum of six smoke detectors per hotel. Kansas has only

four hotels in the state that have more than 300 rooms which would reach maximum limit of one per fifty.

### Compliance Time

Section two of HB-2901 makes the bill enforceable and thus makes lodging operators liable immediate after its publication in the statute book. In order to acquire the equipment and provide for its installation, especially in cases where fixed installation are the choice of the operator an appropriate compliance should be allowed. KLA suggest one year or July 1, 1989 as the date when this statute will become in force of law.

In summary, the Kansas Lodging Association has no objection to the intent of the law but believes it is defective in some of its technical merit and would recommend the changes that we have suggested. I would like to ask you to consider the changes that KLA has presented to you and I would now be happy to respond to any questions you may have concerning my comments.



810 Merchants National Bank  
8th & Jackson  
Topeka, Ks 66612

HB-2901

|                           | ORIGINAL                   | HOUSE<br>AMENDED                                            | KLA<br>COMPROMISE                               |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1) SMOKE DETECTORS        | Portable Visual<br>Warning | Portable Visual<br>and Vibrating<br>Warning                 | Portable or Fixed<br>Visual Warning             |
| 2) "IN LEIU OF DETECTORS" | Lowest Level Guest<br>Room | None                                                        | Ground Level Guest<br>Room                      |
| 3) AVAILABILITY           | No Specification           | Available for 10%<br>of all quest rooms<br>Min. 2 - Max. 10 | Available for 1/50<br>rooms.<br>Min. 1 - Max. 6 |
| 4) COMPLIANCE TIME        | Publication in<br>Statute  | Publication in<br>Statute                                   | July 1, 1989                                    |

HOUSE BILL No. 2901

By Representative Brown

2-10

Senate Public Health & Welfare  
March 22, 1988  
Attachment 6

0018 AN ACT concerning the food service and lodging act; requiring  
0019 hotels to provide portable smoke detectors or rooms located in  
0020 certain places in the hotel for deaf and hearing impaired  
0021 guests.

0022 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

0023 Section 1. (a) Every licensed lodging establishment desig-  
0024 nated as a hotel shall provide to deaf and hearing impaired at no additional charge

0025 guests, upon request of such guests, portable smoke detectors of  
0026 the type suitable for providing visual and vibrating warning to  
0027 such guests. ~~In lieu of providing such portable smoke detectors,~~  
0028 ~~the hotel shall provide deaf or hearing impaired guests with~~  
0029 ~~rooms on the lowest floor of such hotel on which guest rooms are~~  
0030 ~~located~~ and shall provide such rooms at a rate not more than the  
0031 rate for rooms in other areas of the hotel which were requested  
0032 by portable smoke detectors at no extra charge to such guests.  
0033 Such licensed lodging establishments shall have available por-  
0034 table smoke detectors for not less than 10% of the total guest  
0035 rooms of the hotel, but no such lodging establishment shall be  
0036 required to have more than a total of 10 such smoke detectors nor  
0037 shall any such lodging establishment have less than two such  
0038 smoke detectors.

0039 (b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the food  
0040 service and lodging act.

0041 Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and  
0042 after its publication in the statute book.

, or a room equipped with fixed visual warning smoke detec-  
tors or a ground floor guest room. Each licensed lodging  
establishment shall have available for such guests not less  
than one portable visual warning smoke detector, or one room  
equipped with a fixed visual warning smoke detector or one  
ground floor guest room for each 50 guest rooms of such lod-  
ging establishment, except that no such lodging establish-  
ment shall be required to have more than a total of six por-  
table visual warning smoke detectors, or rooms equipped with  
fixed visual warning smoke detectors or ground floor guest  
rooms nor shall any such lodging establishment have less  
than one such smoke detector, or rooms equipped with a fixed  
visual warning smoke detector or ground floor guest room



STATE OF KANSAS



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

*Forbes Field*

*Topeka, Kansas 66620-0001*

*Phone (913) 296-1500*

Mike Hayden, *Governor*

Stanley C. Grant, Ph.D., *Secretary*  
Gary K. Hulett, Ph.D., *Under Secretary*

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO  
SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE  
BY  
THE KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT  
House Bill 2901

Passage of House Bill 2901 would amend the Kansas Food Service and Lodging Act requiring hotels to provide portable smoke detectors upon request for hearing impaired guests.

Records of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment indicate a total of 675 lodging facilities were licensed in 1987. Determining compliance with the provisions of House Bill 2901 can be included as part of routine inspections without additional staff or operating funds.

Considering the potential for preventing injury or loss of life, we support passage of House Bill 2901.

Presented by

Stephen N. Paige  
Director  
Bureau of Food, Drug and Lodging  
March 22, 1988

House Bill 2901

I am Bill Fansler, second vice president of Kansas Association of the Deaf and a former board member of Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. I am representing KAD on behalf of members who requested this important matter be given serious consideration and be given a favorable action by your committee.

I am in favor of House Bill 2901 regarding the placement of visual smoke detector in hotel and motel rooms in Kansas for the use of deaf and hearing impaired guests who request such system. Visual smoke detector has built-in flashing light when activated. It also has a hook up to a relay which can make light flash.

Regular smoke detector placed in each room without flashing light signal is not helpful or even safe for such guests, simply because they cannot hear the alarm going off. Thus, the deaf and hearing impaired are being discriminated in terms of fire safety.

Such smoke detectors are available on the market. They can be ordered from several reliable sources.

There is a wireless adapter hooked up to a lamp or a strobe light positioned toward a sleeper's head. When a smoke detector, already located in a room goes off, the adapter activates the light, waking the heaviest sleeper up.

Safety from smoke and fire is number one concern of not only the deaf and hearing impaired guests, but of the elderly guests who lose their hearing. Wearing hearing aid while sleeping is not a good idea and is not comfortable at all.

Several years ago there was a fire in a large Chicago hotel where several deaf children from Illinois School for the Deaf were killed by smoke. They were not aware of what happened and were overcome by smoke inhalation.

There are state and city laws requiring hotels and motels to place visual warning system. We, the deaf and hearing impaired people want to see Kansas pass this bill to protect, not only the deaf and hearing impaired, but ALL people who are guests of hotels and motels in our state.

Finally, it would be a good public relations for Kansas hotel and motel industry who cares for their guests in safety and comfort. Also those running the hotels and motels can have peace of minds, when visual smoke detectors are protecting them.

A life saved in the event of a fire is a life SAVED by having a visual warning system placed in designated rooms or by going extra "mile" by placing them in all rooms of hotels and motels. Every person has a right to have a life on earth and please and we beg you to please do not let a tragedy happen if a life is lost. The sooner the bill becomes effective, the better chance of saving a life. Last of all, the deaf and hearing impaired need to be treated equally in term of fire safety.

On their behalf, I would appreciate the bill being passed favorably by your committee and be sent to full Senate for its favorable consideration and its passage.

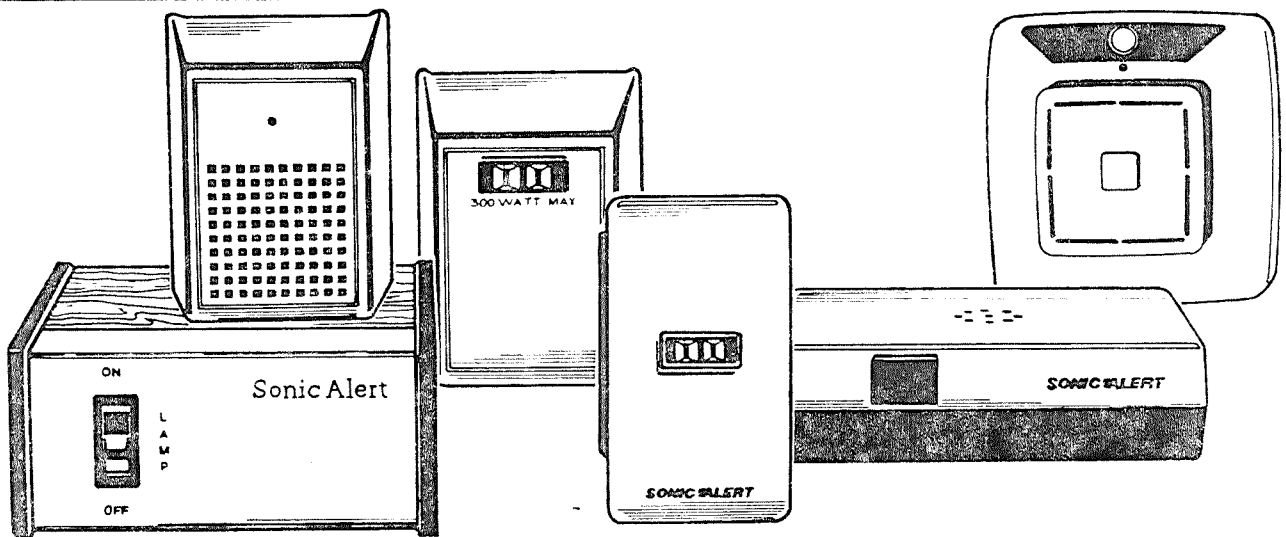
Thank you for reading it.

*D. M. ...*  
Bill Senate Public Health & Welfare  
—March 22, 1988  
Attachment 8

# LET

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