MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Eightieth Session
March 11, 2019

The Senate Committee on Health and Human Services was called to order by Chair Julia Ratti at 4:07 p.m. on Monday, March 11, 2019, in Room 2149 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Julia Ratti, Chair
Senator Pat Spearman, Vice Chair
Senator Joyce Woodhouse
Senator Joseph P. Hardy
Senator Scott Hammond

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Melanie Scheible, Senatorial District No. 9

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Megan Comlossy, Policy Analyst
Vickie Polzien, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Dena Schmidt, Administrator, Aging and Disability Services Division, Department of Health and Human Services
Alexis Jones
Marie Sassman
Evan Sassman
Tanesha Jordon-Roberts
Dr. Rudy Manthei, D.O., President, Nevada Blind Children's Foundation
Hannah Brown, President Emerita, Urban Chamber of Commerce

Bailey Bortolin, Outreach and Policy Director, Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada
Eric Wilcox, President of the Board (Reno), Nevada Hands and Voices
David Daviton, President, Nevada Association Of The Deaf
Maureen Fratianni
Penni Echols
Joanna Jacob, Dignity Health - St. Rose Dominican Hospitals
Marlene Lockard, Nevada Women's Lobby
Jared Busker, Associate Director/Government Affairs Manager, Children's Advocacy Alliance
Alexandria Cannito
Sergio Alexis
Jeff Beardsley, Nevada Commission for Persons Who Are Deaf, Hard of Hearing or Speech Impaired
Emma Rodriguez, Children's Health Policy Manager, Children's Advocacy Alliance
Heidi Parker, Executive Director, Immunize Nevada
George Ross, Hospital Corporation of America; Sunrise Hospital and Medical Center
Jessica Wise, Food Bank of Northern Nevada
Michael Hackett, Nevada Public Health Association
Cecelia Lampley
Cyrus Hojjaty

CHAIR RATTI:
I will open the hearing on Senate Bill (S.B.) 203.

SENATE BILL 203: Revises provisions governing programs for children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing. (BDR 38-77)

SENATOR PAT SPEARMAN (Senatorial District No. 1):
I am here today to present (S.B.) 203.

There is an amendment (Exhibit C) to S.B. 203. To cover both categories, it inserts "blind or visually impaired" to the places where "deaf or hard of hearing" appear.

The 2014 Gallaudet University study estimates 38,000 individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing live in Nevada. According to the National Federation of the Blind, more than 100,000 Nevadans are blind or visually impaired.

Children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing deserve an education equal to that provided to other children. They deserve systems and services that ensure they can participate equally in society, develop language and literacy skills at an early age and attend schools that provide the services they need. Are we willing to bring this aspirational goal to fruition?

This bill addresses three broad areas that will help ensure children in Nevada who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing have systems that are designed and work for them.

Senate Bill 203 establishes an account in the State General Fund to pay for certain services for such children. It creates an advisory committee charged with recommending criteria to evaluate language and literacy skills for children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing. It requires the creation of an interim committee (or subcommittee) to study the possibility of establishing a public school for young people who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing in Nevada.

Section 2 of the bill creates the Account to Provide Programs and Services to Children Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, Deaf or Hard of Hearing in the State General Fund. Money in the Account will be used to pay for programs and services for children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing. The Director of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is required to apply for available grants and may accept gifts, grants, and donations to the Account.

Section 9 of the bill, along with the proposed amendment, Exhibit C, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish the Advisory Committee on Language Development for Children Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, Deaf or Hard of Hearing. The Committee must include members who specialize in teaching or providing services to children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing, parents of such students, or who perform research in a field relating to such children.

The Committee duties are outlined in section 10 and include making recommendations regarding the criteria used to evaluate the development of language and literacy skills by children who are less than six years of age and are deaf or hard of hearing, among other things.

Section 11 requires the State Board of Education to make necessary revisions so the criteria recommended by the Advisory Committee meet certain requirements, adopt those criteria and develop a resource for parents of children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing. This will be used in evaluating their children's language development and literacy skills.

Sections 3 and 14 require a team to develop an Individualized Education Program (IEP) prescribing special education, or an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) prescribing early intervention services for a child who is blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing, to use the criteria adopted by the State Board of Education to evaluate the child's language and literary skill development.

Section 13 of the bill requires the Department of Education and the Aging and Disability Services Division (ADSD) of the DHHS to publish an annual report that includes aggregated data comparing the development of language and literacy skills in children who are less than six years of age and who are deaf or hard of hearing with the development of these skills in children of the same age who do not have a disability.

Section 15 requires the Legislative Commission to appoint a committee or subcommittee to conduct an interim study of the feasibility of establishing a public school for pupils who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing. The Committee must consult with, and solicit input from appropriate individuals and organizations; consider potential sources of funding for such a school; and submit a report of the results of the study and its recommendations for legislation.

A society that does not take care of its very young, or those who are seasoned in age, is a society that is void of humanity. This is one of the things in Nevada we cannot brag about. We do not have a school for children who are blind or visually impaired, or children who are deaf or hard of hearing. We barely have programs to give parents the ability to help their children with the foundation they need for success. If passed, this bill will give parents the resources needed to put their children on the path to academic success and an independent life when they become adults.

Approximately 70,000 adults who are blind or visually impaired are unemployed. They lack the skills to gain employment. This is important not only to us, but to the children and their families.

DENA SCHMIDT (Administrator, Aging and Disability Services Division, Department of Health and Human Services):
We have been working with Senator Spearman on a conceptual amendment (Exhibit D). This program is similar to other programs within the DHHS.

In order to align the Account being created through S.B. 203, we have suggested some changes. In section 2, subsection 2 of the bill, we seek to change the word "shall" to "may".

The second change would be to include the ability to use a portion of the funds for the administration of the Account, as the Account is not currently funded. Once it is funded, it will allow the agency to have access to administrative funds to operate the Account.

The third change would limit the funds for services to local government entities and non-profit organizations based on the need for services for the blind, deaf and hard of hearing.

ALEXIS JONES:
I am 11 years old and representing myself and my younger brother. We are hard of hearing and would both like the option of having a school for the deaf and hard of hearing in Nevada. It is essential to have a school to meet others, such as ourselves, and develop language and literacy. Thank you to Senator Spearman and Senator Hardy for meeting with me today and sharing my artwork.

MARIE SASSMAN:
I am the mother of a hard of hearing child, Evan, here with me today. I would love the opportunity to have a school that would service the hard of hearing, deaf and blind. It would be a wonderful way to give our children a head start; giving them the teachers they need. There is a very good school in Pittsburgh,

Pennsylvania. My husband and I spoke about moving out of State when my son was younger, as there were no schools in place in Nevada.

EVAN SASSMAN:
I am from Las Vegas and am so happy to be here. I would love the chance to attend a school for the deaf and hard of hearing.

TANESHA JORDON-ROBERTS:
I am an interpreter and a criminal justice major. My daughter is 29 and had to move to Phoenix, Arizona to attend a school for the deaf. She also went to college at the Texas Tech University for the Deaf. She is a deaf actress in Hollywood and I am very proud of her. However, it is important for Nevada to have a school for the deaf. This bill would give our children the ability to have a voice in their own State without outsourcing. I support S.B. 203.

SENATOR HAMMOND:
You mentioned in your amendment, you wanted to be able to administer the program with the monies that would be granted. Do you have an idea of how much, or the percentage of money that could be used?

MS. SCHMIDT:
In the similar program in the Division of Public and Behavioral Health we have the family account, which is 10 percent.

CHAIR RATTI:
This bill creates the fund. It is not asking for an allocation for the fund, but to open up the opportunity for the DHHS and ADSD to accept grant funds that can be specifically designated for this reason.

The bill asks the Superintendent to create an educational advisory committee, specifically making sure criteria is established which can be disbursed throughout our education system. This is to ensure the focus is on language development for children who are visually or hearing disabled.

The newly established Committee will develop the criteria and the Board of Education will adopt the criteria. The criteria will be used in the IEPs for these students.

It also states an annual report be produced for how that will take place. An interim study will be conducted to determine the feasibility of developing a school for the deaf or blind.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:
This bill grew out of an attempt to find what would be needed to establish a school for deaf and blind children. It is economically unfeasible. This bill will provide a good foundation to do so.

Not only do we not have a school for children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing, we lack many of the coordinated resources throughout the State. There are some organizations that help with this. Unfortunately, they are not large enough and do not have the sufficient funds necessary.

What we are attempting with this bill is to acknowledge these are our children. We have an obligation to ensure we help parents set the academic foundation in place, ensuring children like Alexa and her brother have an opportunity to grow up in an environment that is as normal as possible. I am ashamed to say all of the aspects of this bill are not in place. However, I am hopeful with the passage of S.B. 203 we will be able to take a good step forward.

CHAIR RATTI:
Section 2, subsection 3 of S.B. 203 speaks to the services provided for children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing. There are other bills in play in both this Committee and other committees, about supplying hearing aids. Is it specifically your intention for this to be only for services and programs, or would you have an interest in this being expanded to include equipment to assist in the provision of those services?

SENATOR SPEARMAN:
The irony is, if you are eligible for Medicaid, your child is eligible for hearing equipment. If you are not eligible for Medicaid, it is up to your health benefit plan as to whether it provides the equipment, and what the deductible, co-pay would be. Right now, if a parent is unemployed and eligible for Medicaid, the child who is blind or deaf or hearing impaired can obtain a hearing aid.

Parents can spend upward of $13,000 for hearing aids for a child before the age of 6. That is a large amount of money, but somehow we need to figure out, as a State, how we are going to get there. For parents who cannot afford this expense, their child is going without the foundational skills.

CHAIR RATTI:
There is other good work happening here, however limited the resources. If DHHS and the ADSD are applying for grants, and there is a grant source allowing for spending on equipment, we should not be restricted from applying for that grant source because the law limits us to just programs and services. We should look at including equipment in this legislation.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:
We are looking at that as a possibility as a vehicle through another bill.

SENATOR HAMMOND:
You stated section 15 creates an interim study, although it does not appear in blue ink associated with an addition to the bill. However, it does say in the Legislative Counsel Digest that section 15 does create the interim study for which we will have the feasibility to create a school for the deaf and blind.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:
I stated a study by a committee or subcommittee. We may have 20 studies we have decided on, but the funds for all of these studies are not available. By using that language it gives us the flexibility, if we do not have it for an interim study, it can be a subcommittee of a larger committee.

DR. RUDY MANTHEI (President, Nevada Blind Children's Foundation):
I am an ophthalmologist who has been practicing in Nevada for over 30 years. I am also the President of the Board for the Nevada Blind Children's Foundation (NBCF). In support of S.B. 203, I will read from my written testimony (Exhibit E).

Visual impairment is a diagnosis, not a disability. The Phoenix school is an example of empowering and educating children to feel capable of achievement. It has a 90 percent high school graduation rate. The State will offer a Blind Access CharlieCard to all children at the age of 18. We want to empower these children to create a life and become part of the community should they choose not to accept this card.

SENATOR HAMMOND:
I visited your facility over the summer. Does that include the building across the street?

DR. MANTHEI:
The facility you visited is the building we currently occupy. There is a pre-school across the street which is not included, but we have the potential to obtain.

HANNAH BROWN (President Emerita, Urban Chamber of Commerce):
Senate Bill 203 proposes to provide equal opportunities for children with disabilities, especially children who are blind, deaf and hard of hearing. It has been established that children who start behind, almost always remain behind. I also believe these children and adults should have access to any equipment available to assist in making their lives as normal as possible. I am not speaking for myself or any member of my family. Even with higher education degrees, it is extremely difficult for this class of individuals to become successful.

BAILEY BORTOLIN (Outreach and Policy Director, Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada):
The Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada supports any additional services provided to these children. We have a department representing children and families trying to access educational assistance.

Sections 14 of the bill speaks to strengthening Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) for these children which is heartening to us. We often find the resources and attention for this particular demographic can be difficult for schools to manage.

A good example would be a case we had recently of a child who is hard of hearing. What attributed to his difficulty in school was his hearing loss. It took the school many years to realize he was also autistic. He was not offered the assessment, though this disability was credited with holding him back in school. Providing any additional training and resources available for those assessments for the younger children will have a positive impact.

ERIC WILCOX (President of the Board (Reno), Nevada Hands and Voices):
Nevada Hands and Voices supports S.B. 203. I will read from my written testimony (Exhibit F).

DAVID DAVITON (President, Nevada Association Of The Deaf, interpreted by Kim Johnson):
I am against S.B. 203, but in support of certain aspects. I am in support of the interim research; however, that is taking quite some time. The needs of the deaf children are currently being put on hold.

LEAD-K, Language Equality and Acquisition for Deaf Kids, a campaign for deaf kids, influenced bills passed in California and other states. Deaf children require exposure to language at birth, and this often does not happen. When these children are exposed to language, it is often too late. I would like to see LEAD-K language included in S.B. 203.

It does not cost to research resources for available funding. Adding a hearing aid provision to the bill is unnecessary. There are other bills addressing this issue. The bill appears to be a last resort, yet funds are available from the Telecommunication Device for the Deaf surcharge collected by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

MAUREEN FRATIANNI (interpreted by Kim Johnson):
I moved from Boston, Massachusetts, 30 years ago. When I moved here I was a phone equipment distribution agent. I have also been an advocate for deaf and hard of hearing Nevadans for 24 years. I retired in 2013 and do volunteer work at Hidden Valley Elementary School, where the program for deaf and hard of hearing students is for students from age 3 to students in the 6th grade.

I notice language of these students is very far behind from where they should be. Typically by age 5, the time when children start school, they will have a command of 2,500 words. The deaf children I work with may have 5 to 20 signs by 5 years old. That obviously shows they are language deprived. They struggle with learning English, so I volunteer once a week as a language model. I am in support of S.B. 203.

PENNI ECHOLS:
I have a 4 year old daughter who is deaf-blind. I support S.B. 203 and will read from my written testimony (Exhibit G).

I would like to explain what being deaf-blind means for my daughter. She uses American Sign Language and spoken English, at her choice. In order to receive effective communication, we have to present to her left side as her right eye is blind. She behaves like a deaf child, but requires additional, special accommodations with low visual noise in the classroom and additional contrast when she is reading or seeing the blackboard as she has monocular vision.

My daughter receives services from NBCF of Nevada. We are connected with other families through Nevada Hands and Voices and she is thriving; she is a rock star. We are in need of a State school to provide security for these children. As families receive services from non-profit organizations, the services are not guaranteed. They are dependent on funding and the whims of the boards of those organizations. She deserves to receive these services as a resident of Nevada.

Having a State school that services birth to 21 years of age will allow us to have security with written IFSPs and IEPs. It gives us recourse when services are no longer being met. We receive deaf mentorship from Deaf Centers of Nevada. Because we do not have an IFSP for that service, we do not get to make up the missed lessons when there is no provider. The time for her brain development is short.

JOANNA JACOB (Dignity Health - St. Rose Dominican Hospitals):
Dignity Health - St. Rose Dominican Hospitals supports S.B. 203 to help support the community in accessing additional services. Specifically in section 2, the program is to be set up in the General Fund to build on the services available.

MARLENE LOCKARD (Nevada Women's Lobby):
I would like to commend Senator Spearman and the sponsors of this legislation. They have done a wonderful service by bringing this issue forward and helping to educate all of us in Nevada. There are so many unmet needs of which many of us are not aware. We urge your support of S.B. 203.

JARED BUSKER (Associate Director/Government Affairs Manager, Children's Advocacy Alliance):
The Children's Advocacy Alliance supports S.B. 203.

ALEXANDRIA CANNITO:
I support S.B. 203. I first learned about the issue facing our deaf and hard of hearing when I was a news reporter in Reno. I was excited when this bill was introduced. Sergio Alexis, to my right, reached out to me a few months ago. He is a student at Carson High School and wanted help with his American Sign

Language class. He was working on a project to get an interpreter on the news. During our time together I told him about S.B. 203 and introduced him to Senator Spearman, bringing us here today.

SERGIO ALEXIS:
I support S.B. 203. Alexandria has been helpful in getting my project under way. I think it would be fair to have an interpreter on the news as we have a lot of deaf and hard of hearing students who use American Sign Language. We also have students who need support to feel better about transitioning into society, and need the opportunity to feel equal to those of the hearing society.

JEFF BEARDSLEY: (Nevada Commission for Persons Who Are Deaf, Hard of Hearing or Speech Impaired, interpreted by Rick Jensen):
I support S.B. 203. The children who are deaf, hard of hearing, visually impaired and blind need a vision of hope. They need deaf role models and deaf-blind role models. A school will allow these children to see the potential for their future and believe they will be successful. It is about the children being able to aspire to their dreams.

CHAIR RATTI:
I will close the hearing on S.B. 203 and open the hearing on S.B. 198.

SENATE BILL 198: Revises provisions governing eligibility for Medicaid. (BDR 38-744)

SENATOR MELANIE SCHEIBLE (Senatorial District No. 9):
I am here to present S.B. 198 and the proposed amendment to the bill, (Exhibit H). This bill is intended to help some of the children in Nevada. It extends, or codifies, Medicaid eligibility and enrollment for a full 12 months from the time a child is first enrolled in Medicaid, when their parents first qualify.

Over the course of 12 months a lot of things can happen. One thing that should not happen is the lack of insurance coverage being a surprise when visiting the doctor. This bill states that every child, once enrolled in Medicaid, will remain enrolled for 12 months. This applies, even if their parents may make a little more one month, or a little less one month, or have any other change in circumstances. For a full year, parents and their children will know they will be able to access their Medicaid benefits in Nevada.

I have been fortunate to work with the Children's Advocacy Alliance (CAA) on this bill and will have Emma Rodriguez from the CAA explain the technicalities of the bill.

We have submitted a proposed friendly amendment, Exhibit H. It was suggested by the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services and tightens up some of the language in the bill, but does not alter the substance of the bill.

EMMA RODRIGUEZ (Children's Health Policy Manager, Children's Advocacy Alliance):
I am here to present S.B. 198 and share statistics from the Children's Advocacy Alliance Policy Brief (Exhibit I), and will read from my written testimony (Exhibit J).

SENATOR HARDY:
If the economic status of the parents change and their income increases and they get different insurance, does this mean the child must terminate their Medicaid coverage? Would it be the child or child's representative who makes the request for voluntary termination?

MS. RODRIGUEZ:
In the amendment, it allows for a voluntary termination of eligibility. For example, a parent now receives employer sponsored coverage and wants to move their child from Medicaid to their new coverage. This bill allows them to do so. Yes, the child or child's representative would make the request.

MS. JACOB:
Dignity Health – St. Rose Dominican hospitals support S.B. 198 and thank the Children's Advocacy Alliance and Senator Scheible for their work on the bill. We support continuing this coverage. Access to continuous care is important for health outcomes.

HEIDI PARKER (Executive Director, Immunize Nevada):
As Nevada's only statewide non-profit dedicated to immunizations, Immunize Nevada saves lives by preventing disease and promoting health. We support S.B. 198 as there is a clear connection between having health coverage and being able to access life-saving vaccines.

Medicaid currently covers all recommended childhood vaccines at no cost, when administered by an enrolled Vaccines for Children Program provider. This coverage has contributed to increased access to vaccines across Nevada. Unfortunately, we still see significant gaps in immunization rates among those living below the poverty level who are eligible for Medicaid, or may be uninsured.

With an estimated 50 to 60 percent of Nevada's children eligible for vaccines through this program, ensuring Medicaid coverage continues without barriers, such as a gap in eligibility, is vital to keeping our children and communities protected from disease.

GEORGE ROSS (Hospital Corporation of America; Sunrise Hospital and Medical Center):

The Hospital Corporation of America and Sunrise Hospital and Medical Center support S.B. 198. There is a segment of the population where parents may discontinue Medicaid due a change in their financial situation. Even if they are able to purchase insurance on the exchange, with the high deductible their policy might have, it may inhibit them from providing their child with necessary services. This bill will enable them to continue to seek medical care for their children when it is needed.

JESSICA WISE (Food Bank of Northern Nevada):

The Food Bank of Northern Nevada supports S.B. 198.

MICHAEL HACKETT (Nevada Public Health Association):

The Nevada Public Health Association supports S.B.198. Improving access to health care has been one of our long-standing priorities, as is insuring and protecting insurance coverage, particularly for those underserved populations.

CECELIA LAMPLEY:

I am a mental health counselor and retired from the DHHS. When I worked there we handled Medicaid cases. The work we did for children was totally disruptive when they were taken off Medicaid. It was very difficult to continue the relationship developed with these children and their families. When it is broken, they may have problems coming back because of the loss of contact with those they have developed a relationship. I support S.B. 198.

SENATOR HARDY:
Does the State share for Medicaid go on and the federal rate stays the same?

MS. RODRIGUEZ:
Yes. The federal match rate stays the same.

CHAIR RATTI:
Does this work on a rolling calendar, so whenever the child is enrolled, it is 12 months from the date of enrollment?

MS. RODRIGUEZ:
That is correct.

CHAIR RATTI:
I will close the hearing on S.B. 198.

CYRUS HOJJATY:
I would like to make some general comments about Medicaid. Was the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act supposed to solve these kinds of issues? If a person turns 18, I am sure they can apply for Medicaid themselves. There are a lot of things I like about Medicaid, although there are flaws in Medicaid and other government programs; it creates dependency.

According to the Center for Immigration Studies, legal and unlawful immigrants take Medicaid at a higher rate than native-born Americans. Some children may be American citizens, but their parents are not. These are the things we need to consider; this is a federal issue.

Medicaid encourages single-mother parenthood, along with other government welfare programs. Nuclear families are preferred. Corporations can give an excuse to pay lower wages and lower benefits so they do not have to provide health insurance for their employees, and people can go on Medicaid. We have many corporations and wealthy people who are paying less taxes than they should. The middle class ends up subsidizing these government programs for low-income employees, such as those who are employed at Walmart.

There are reports showing high-income people, or wealthy people with no income, getting Medicaid. Given the fact that Medicaid is such a large part of our budget, our national debt is growing; we should make it more efficient.

Why do people need health care? What is causing people to get sick? We need to look to the root cause of the problems. The junk food sector and the car dependent lifestyle causes the need for health care.

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CHAIR RATTI:
As there is no further business, we will adjourn this meeting at 5:19 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Vickie Polzien,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Julia Ratti, Chair

DATE:

EXHIBIT SUMMARY

Bill	Exhibit / # of pages		Witness / Entity	Description
	A	1		Agenda
	B	8		Attendance Roster
S.B.203	C	1	Senator Pat Spearman	Proposed Amendment
S.B.203	D	1	Dena Schmidt / Administrator, Aging and Disability Services Division, Department of Health and Human Services	Proposed Amendment
S.B.203	E	8	Dr. Rudy Manthei / Nevada Blind Children's Foundation	Written Testimony
S.B.203	F	4	Eric Wilcox / Nevada Hands and Voices	Testimony of Support
S.B.203	G	1	Penni Echols	Written Testimony
S.B.198	H	3	Senator Scheible	Proposed Amendment
S.B.198	I	2	Emma Rodriguez / Children's Advocacy Alliance	CAA Policy Brief
S.B.198	J	1	Emma Rodriguez / Children's Advocacy Alliance	Written Testimony