8:51A-4.1 Reporting of lead screening results
(a) Each physician, registered professional nurse, as appropriate, or health care facility that screens a child for elevated blood lead [poisoning] levels shall provide the parent or legal guardian with the results of the blood lead test and an explanation of the significance of the results.
(b) For each child who has a blood lead test, on a venous blood sample, greater than or equal to [10] five micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) of whole blood.

8:51A-4.2 Medical follow-up of lead screening results
(a) Each physician, registered professional nurse, as appropriate, or health care facility that screens a child for elevated blood lead [poisoning] levels shall provide or make reasonable efforts to ensure the provision of risk reduction education and nutritional counseling for each child with a blood lead level equal to or greater than [10] micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) of whole blood.
(b) The physician, registered professional nurse, as appropriate, or health care facility shall obtain, or make reasonable efforts to obtain, a venous confirmatory blood lead test whenever a capillary blood lead screening sample produces a result greater than or equal to [10] micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL).
(c) For each child who has a blood lead level of [10] micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or greater on a test performed with a venous blood sample, the physician, registered professional nurse, as appropriate, or health care facility shall provide, or make reasonable efforts to ensure, the provision of diagnostic evaluation, medical treatment, and follow-up blood lead testing in accordance with currently accepted medical guidelines.
(d) (No change.)
(e) When a physician, registered professional nurse, as appropriate, or health care facility performs lead screening on a child and receives a result of [10] micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or greater on a test performed with a venous blood sample, the physician, registered professional nurse, as appropriate, or health care facility shall perform lead screening of all siblings or other members of the same household who are [between] at least six months and [six years] less than 72 months of age, if these children have not been screened previously, or are at high risk for lead exposure, as determined by a PEA performed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 8:51A-2.1.
and families. For the State’s NJCLASS Loan Program, more than $200 million was made available last year alone in affordable NJCLASS loans. The entire cost of the program is self-funded through bond financing of NJCLASS loans. As such, the proposed amendments will have no impact on the State budget.

To finance the proposed loan forgiveness, there are currently sufficient resources within the existing NJCLASS trust estates to fund the forgiveness of existing loans, subject to amendments to the bond indentures permitting such funding. Prospectively, the forgiveness will need to be funded through a small increase in interest rates charged to all future borrowers. It is anticipated that this increase will be limited to five basis points.

**Federal Standards Statement**

A Federal standards analysis is not required because the subject matter of this State student loan program is not subject to any Federal requirements or standards except for the standards for tax-exempt bonds, section 144(b) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code. NJCLASS loans funded by tax-exempt bonds are intended to qualify under the standards of section 144(b) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code, and do not exceed the standards of that section.

**Jobs Impact**

Because the NJCLASS Program administered by the Authority makes postsecondary education accessible to thousands of New Jersey students and their families, it promotes access to one of the keys to economic development: higher education. Programs so significant to the financing of a college-trained New Jersey workforce can only be expected to add to the job opportunities in this State. It is not anticipated that the proposed amendments will result in the generation or loss of jobs.

**Agriculture Industry Impact**

The proposed amendments will have no impact on the agriculture industry.

**Regulatory Flexibility Statement**

A regulatory flexibility analysis is not required because the proposed amendments to the NJCLASS Program do not impose reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements on small businesses as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-16 et seq. The Authority does not anticipate that any educational institution participating on the State budget could be covered by the definition of a small business because these entities have over 100 full-time employees. Additionally, NJCLASS loan applicants are not covered by the definition because they are individuals, not businesses.

**Housing Affordability Impact Analysis**

The proposed amendments will have an insignificant impact on the affordability of housing in New Jersey. There is an extreme unlikelyhood that the amendments would evoke a change in the average costs associated with housing because the proposed amendments concern student loans, which have no impact on housing.

**Smart Growth Development Impact Analysis**

The proposed amendments will have an insignificant impact on smart growth and there is an extreme unlikelyhood that the amendments would evoke a change in housing production in Planning Areas 1 or 2, or within designated centers, under the State Development and Redevelopment Plan in New Jersey. The proposed amendments concern student loans, which have no impact on housing.

**Full text of the proposal follows (additions indicated in boldface thus; deletions indicated in brackets [thus]):**

**SUBCHAPTER 6. THE NEW JERSEY COLLEGE LOANS TO ASSIST STATE STUDENTS (NJCLASS) PROGRAM: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

9A:10-6.17 Discharge

(a) Rules governing the discharge of loans based on filing for relief in bankruptcy, and discharge of loans due to death or total and permanent disability are set forth in this section. If an NJCLASS Loan Program loan was obtained by two borrowers as co-makers or by a borrower and one or more cosigners, and only one of the borrowers dies, becomes totally and permanently disabled, has collection of his or her loan obligation stayed by a bankruptcy filing, or has that obligation discharged in bankruptcy, the other borrower or cosigner remains obligated to repay the loan, beginning with NJCLASS Loan Program loans using promissory notes dated 1994 or later. If the student for whom the loan was obtained dies or becomes permanently disabled, the obligation of all parties to the loan to make any further payments on the loan is discharged, beginning with requests for discharge received on or after June 1, 2017.

(b) If an individual borrower dies, the obligation of the borrower to make any further payments on the loan is discharged. A discharge of a loan based on the death of the borrower or student must be based on an original or certified copy of the death certificate, or an accurate and complete photocopy of the original or certified copy of the death certificate.

(c) If the Authority determines that an individual borrower or student is totally and permanently disabled, the obligation of the borrower to make any further payments on the loan is discharged. A borrower or student is not considered totally and permanently disabled on the basis of a condition that existed at the time he or she applied for the loan, unless the borrower’s condition has substantially deteriorated later, so as to render the borrower totally and permanently disabled. A borrower or student is not considered totally and permanently disabled if he or she continues to receive an equal or greater amount of income from the source of income that was used to meet the minimum income requirements at the time the loan was approved. After being notified by the borrower, student, or the borrower’s or student’s representative, that the borrower or student claims to be totally and permanently disabled, the Authority shall request that the borrower, or student, or the borrower’s or student’s representative, submit the discharge application provided by the Authority. The application must contain a certification by a physician, who is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy and legally authorized to practice in a state, that the borrower or student is totally and permanently disabled as defined in N.J.A.C. 9A:10-6.3.

(d) (No change.)

**HUMAN SERVICES**

(a) **DIVISION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH SERVICES**

Vision Care Services Manual

**Proposed Readoption with Amendments: N.J.A.C. 10:62**

**Proposed Repeals:** N.J.A.C. 10:62-1.6, 1.10, and 3.3

**Proposed Repeals: N.J.A.C. 10:62-1.6, 1.10, and 3.3**

**Proposed Readoption with Amendments: N.J.A.C. 10:62**

Authorized By: Elizabeth Connolly, Acting Commissioner, Department of Human Services.

Authority: N.J.S.A. 30:4D-1 et seq. and 30:4J-8 et seq.

Calendar Reference: See Summary below for explanation of exception to calendar requirement.

Agency Control Number: 16-P-06.

Proposal Number: PRN 2016-191.

Submit comments by February 3, 2017, to:
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The agency proposal follows:

(CITE 48 N.J.R. 2574)

NEW JERSEY REGISTER, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2016