

SB

143

# COMMITTEE REPORT

## SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

2/13/79

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. President:

The Committee on HESS has had SB 143

supplemental appropriations to Department of Health and Social Services,  
Administration of Justice

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee)  
reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Betty Schenk*  
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CHAIRMAN

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE:

By: SENate Hess

To: \_\_\_\_\_ SENATE BILL No. SB 143

HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: (1)

LINE: 13

Line 13     change \$132,400 to 232,400

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE:

By: Senate Hess

To: \_\_\_\_\_ SENATE BILL No. SB 143

HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: (1)

LINE: 10

Line 10 change \$253,300 to \$234,992

HESS 10-80

Noting Sen. ...  
Action paper

San Van Eton (formerly ... 2-22-79  
Louise ... HESS = 3030  
Chris. ... Division of Corrections - 3376  
Pro's office

Introduced: 2-13-79

Logg k: 2-13-79

Referred to: Finance

Committee Meeting 2-23-79

" action passed with amendment taken Senate Day 2-26-79. P.F.O.

2/23/79

SB 143

Sen. Summer. I've had a background in the care and feeding of human beings for 14 or 15 years in terms of board and care facilities; people who have emotional or social adjustment problems, mental illness, and I've been able to see through firsthand involvement hardships in terms of individuals' lives. But I was introduced to a family and then I found out there are several families that have as one member of their family an autistic child. What we are dealing with in autistic children is a personality behaviour that almost forbids the option or forecloses the option of being able to get any sort of relief in terms of sitters or in terms of someone to stay with or care for that child. Their erratic behaviour is such that they can burst into uncontrollable behaviour, then can tend to attack the person trying to care for them, they tend to do things that are so shocking; its out of the line of emotionally disturbed children or mentally ill children.

These youngsters are really difficult to control and difficult to predict their behaviours. What happens then in that family is that after days and weeks and months of consistent high intensity observation of this child it just comes apart. There is a torment in a whole family, not just in terms of having someone which they wish could participate in normal activities, in sports and functions; but youngsters that absolutely require full attention on almost a day and night basis to care for. They tell me that from time to time they pray for somebody who has some training or some facility that can sit with this youngster or keep the youngster for 24 hours. They said sometimes 24 hours away is like a month's vacation and they need that sort of family support to help provide for these children.

The group of parents that I met with invited many of the legislators from the Anchorage area to come and they gave us an overview. One of the things they said that was typical among autistic children is that it is very difficult to be able by physical observance to tell that a child is autistic -- very beautiful children. They radiate no behaviour patterns that would cause you to exercise caution when dealing with them or working with them. Yet, you can be riding along and stop at a stop sign, they are liable to get out of the car and run and you can't get them back. If they are playing in the yard they are liable to run into the stree. It's this sort of unpredictable behaviours that doesn't let a mother or a father for one minute have a bit of peace. In many instances it ultimately drives the family to divorce and separation because there is no program no facilities capable of handling or dealing with these children.

In Alaska there is no funding program or project, as I understand it, to provide these types of services. I understand it is even difficult to get and I hate to use the term lable, but diagnosis to get it diagnosed in that category. As

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a result most of them are precluded from many of the other programs.

To establish a program that would do two things: (1) a home care, in other words, a full 24 hours, 7 day a week service. I understand there are 2 to 4 children in API at the moment but that is the only type facility that is available for them to provide for that program, the autistic program, would take about \$165,000. They budget they have submitted to me is \$165,542. A separate respite program which involves more the capacity of keep one of these youngsters either on a babysitting evening or 24 hour short term basis or maybe for a short vacation for the family at \$163,492.

When it comes to which is the more important of these two programs, it's one of those things which is difficult to say. However, the respite program would serve more people. The autistic program would serve at a higher level of care, but it would serve fewer people. I would urge the committee to at least consider the total program, but I know and I know what the budget is this year. But, I would urge that at least one of the programs, the respite program be approved and if later in the budget if we can find the dollars or we can exercise some priority we could find room for the other month. At least for the time being, I believe one of the greatest callings that we can do this year is to be able to provide the families not only the children some short term peace of mind to know that their children are being cared for to give the family a little relief.

Sen. Sturgulewski. I think you've outlined what obviously is a real concern. As I understand, it is an extraordinary difficult to diagnosis. There is one 'diagnosis' case in API, two possibles in Valdez and others that at least the parents are absolutely convinced this is true. To go into a residential program I think it is better to move slowly into new areas to determine the need, but I notice some hesitation on the part of the Department of H&SS as to really some of the components of the respite program. Have you worked closely with them, or do they have people here that can speak in detail to that?

Sen. Sumner. My knowledge is basically that of having seen the families, having seen the behaviour of the children and having listened to the family say that there is no way in the world we would get somebody to sit with one of these children for a short period of time. You'd never get them back. Soon you run out of people.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. Would this program be on a statewide basis or were you planning on starting a pilot project in one area?

Sen. Sumner. A majority of the families with children that would be cared for in this program live in Anchorage. To the best of my knowlege, it does not include facilities outside of the Anchorage area. The one thing that it does include that would be statewide is that it provides for some funding in terms of psychiatric consultant at \$5,400. So we are talking roughly maybe

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\$17,000 or \$18,000 at which they were hoping to be able to identify other children throughout the state and it would service anyone if they brought their children in for a week or two if they wanted just a bit of relief or rest, they could bring their children in and it would service people from all over the state except it would not provide for transportation to get them into Anchorage.

Sen. Fahrenkmap. I know of cases that though not formally identified are definitely . . . So I was concerned that persons in other areas could not have this relief. If however, it is planned in this that people who are taking a short vacation or are getting away for the weekend could have someone in the Anchorage area and drop their children there knowing they would be perfectly safe until they returned that that would be helpful.

Sen. Hackney. I think that would be understood because I noticed the one individual that had been identified was a Barrow youngster.

Sen. Sumner. I think so. This would provide for a facility and for the cost of care except it may occur for not only short periods of time but it could occur for significant periods of time.

Sen. Fahrenkmap. It bothers me very much that we put children with this identification in API. I think it is an injustice to both the family and the child. However, it is better than nothing.

Sen. Sumner. I can tell you I often said that every elected official ought to have to go through Sonoma State Hospital at least twice a year to keep in touch with reality because there are some priorities out there that exist when I look at the millions that drop through the cracks.

Sen. Hackney. Is it your understanding then that the individual is already on board down there at Hope Cottage?

Sen. Sumner. I don't know. I corresponded with a Mrs. Hohman I think it is for almost 3 years now and was invited into the home just before to see physically what is at work and to listen to them and to relate to you that their needs and cries for some respite.

If the autistic program, if that was under consideration, is a . . . I'm reasonably sure what they wanted to do there was to hire someone with specific training and specific capacity to diagnose and that would be a statewide effort and once identified hopefully we can begin to generate some sources other than general funds. I'm advised that what they are in hopes to do, Hope Cottage will be seeking alternate sources of funding in the future and will be reworking the proposal in order to be eligible for foundation monies. There are some foundation monies.

It says \$329,035 is being requested for a pilot program for respite and residential care of autistic children. The funds will go to the Hope Cottage who has developed the program. Each committee member has a copy, etc. The program will be for at least 13 children, 3 of which are residential and between the

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ages of 4 and 18. At the present time there are 11 children identified as needing the respite with 4 in the residential care. These children are presently institutionalized at API and Harborview.

Sen. Hackney. A thought just occurred to me. The rate hearings are coming up next week, Tuesday or so, The man from Hope Cottage will be down here for the rate hearings. Would you have any objection if we do two things. The cost projections that you indicate here break this down to recurring costs, 8 month costs and 2nd year costs. It is my feeling that 2nd year costs very definitely should be included in the budget if we want to get serious about that. But, that start-up costs would legitimately be a concern as an addition to this bill if that is what we want to do. I think I would like very much to hear from the guy at ope Cottage first. I think John . . .

Sen. Sumner. I've advised the families as well that there are some loan programs available. I didn't know the final status. Once we pass it we think it is law but then it gets killed someplace else. But, there were some loan programs available at one time in terms of this respite care program or the residential program at which they might be able, collectively, to borrow money and buy one of the existing home facilities for this purpose. The one thing I will state now for the record that I do not want to see is anything - this program graduate to anything more in terms of regulations, requirements or law other than a babysitting program. I don't want it to get into all that criteria that sometimes accompanies institutional care. This is specifically for certain minimal programs and I really hope that the committee . . .

Sen. Sturgulewski. I appreciate your information. I personally would want to have more knowledge of how that would work but I've got to say that I've never seen 10 or 12 women that were as effective in making a presentation.

Sen. Hackney. It would not be your understanding that if we were to fund the respite program section of this that that would only be for autistic children.

Sen. Sumner. I don't follow. I know it would accommodate at least that care, if we've got the people and the facility it would be appropriate that it be fully utilized. I am in hopes that what we see here is only part of the overall input to this because I know that if there is a facility available for this pecific purpose that the mothers will alternate share or time share some of the sitting costs. The problem they have is when they bring another child into their home, the exploratory attitudes sometime causes them to tear up a home, so there is some hesitance to do that. But if there was a place they could go I'm sure that they will time share and participate.

Sen. Hackney. I think also that these programs require some specialized equipment too, such as toys and that type of thing that isn't available to the ordinary home owner.

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Sen. Sumner. I would have no objection because my initial plea to you is to getting the program ongoing and I will share in the most articulate terms the responsibility that the group has to continue its search for additional monies.

Cathy Lloyd. 143 is the corrections supplemental. If you'll take section 1, we have reduced that by \$18,000. These are all the unpaid bills after we submitted the supplemental we were able to release some encumbrances and bring down the unpaid invoices \$18,000. So we ask you to amend section 1 to read \$234,992.

On page 2 of the position paper you will see that we had all the funding in the original appropriation but last year things were allocated by line item and we couldn't move the components around. So in effect we are just asking you to reappropriate in the lines where they are needed.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. As I understand it then, this appropriation is well within the budget, it is just a matter of transferring those parts that have to go back to the general fund if they are not expended.

Cathy Lloyd. That's right.

Section 2, we have asked from the original bill, please add \$50,000. As you see in the position papers this was due to perhaps 2 things; the extra OMVIs we had and the fact that we did not have enough space here in the state.

Section 3, we ask this amount for the underfunding in line item 100 which is the personal services. Corrections runs institutions and security is a major problem. All the posts must be fully funded and fully secured. The budget last year, as you will see, was underfunded in line item 100. The state works on a 7 1/2 hour day which automatically builds in 2 1/2 hours overtime for these posts also which dries up that line.

Sen. Sturgulewski. The budget was underfunded, why was that? Are we talking about vacancy factors here?

Cathy Lloyd. Vacancy and turnover factor does more or less a double whammie . . .

Sen. Sturgulewski. Is that built in to as a budgetary figure at a 2% or 5% or something and that is what we are looking at?

Cathy Lloyd. Basically yes.

Sen. Sturgulewski. What is the figure that is used? Why did you get here?

Cathy Lloyd. In the budgeting process they usually, they have been taking every year a larger and larger vacancy and turnover. In most programs of a fair size you can manage the vacancy and turnover. You can try to stagger hours. At down times you can have less people on duty. However, in institutions, especially in in insitution where security is a factor, you cannot turn down

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your security at any particular time. We have to keep our security posts fully funded. I have here with me Mr. Sothan who is the acting director of Corrections who can speak to that if you'd like him to.

Mr. Sothan. The security posts basically are those posts that are most necessary as needed for the care and confinement of . . . we are talking security, not talking about treatment for the 24 hour security, the dormitories, the intake section, the single cell portions of it, those that have people there on a 24 hour basis even though some of them may be in transit. These are stationary posts that must be maintained 24 hours a day. There are other posts inside the institutions that don't necessarily have to be maintained 24 hours a day, the kitchen for instance. so you can pull off of that.

When we are talking about strickly security confinement or security posts, they are ones that must be maintained whether someone is sick, whether they have been injured on the job, whatever the reason may be, there must be a corrections officer there without fail to maintain security.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. In this shortfall of appropriations, is included the positions that the court fuled that under staute must be there at the 6th Avenue jail in Anchorage, is that in this appropriation?

Mr. Sothan. Yes.

Sen. Sturgulewski. What is the percentage vacancy factor you run and what are you budgeted for? Is there a nice science to that when the Finance Department gets through with your budget?

Cathy Lloyd. No.

Mr. Dalby. I'm the administrative officer. We run 24 hours and we have a 37 1/2 hour work week which really calls for 5.2 people per post in order to get your 24 hour coverage. The vacancy factor historically has been 5% plus, but it does vary between institutions. This is based upon an appropriated personnel record which shows vacancy. The problem is that when you have a PCN which is vacant we have to fill that with either a temporary or with overtime. On that basis we do not get credit against that vacancy factor for a temporary fill or a overtime fill. Therefore, it is historically we get assesse a vacany factor. We come up with this problem every year.

Sen. Sturgulewski It seems to me that if it is a chronic program, a justified one that ends up here every year that there should be some consideration of adjusting your budget process.

Cathy Lloyd. Yes, we agree and we have tried to do that every every year but they still seem to put consistently the same vacancy and turnover even though we are running 24 hour institutions.

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Mr. Dolby. You'd asked whether there was that money included the appropriation for those extra officers at the Annex. I wasn't clear as what the meaning of that question was.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. The meaning of that question is that I have a copy of the court's order which says that according to state law you would have to have that many people there and I understood that even though we might want to take it out of the judicial budget, I'd just like to know if we are going to have to have another appropriation or if it were included in this #3.

Mr. Dolby. We are budgeted for those positions and they are there, 40 people are at the Annex.

Mr. Sothan. I think what you may be referring to Senator is that the court order says that you will increase 9 positions. Let me answer that. What he is talking about 9 positions over and above when the court case was originally filed almost 3 years ago. Since that point in time there are 40.5 positions. We already have those 9. We are under the statutes as far as Judge Singleton's order.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. How long have you been up to the statutes according to this.

Mr. Sothan. We came under when the Judge first came down on his order. We came under the full scale and we were finally able to locate, identify, train, advise and so forth last fall. This court case has been on so long that we've even had a change of defendant.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. Might we enlist your aid in getting a rush order on the Juvenile Facility we are trying to get built in Fairbanks so we can relieve that overcrowded situation before 1980.

Mr. Sothan. We find ourselves caught up quite often in a bureaucratic system which, based upon some of the laws in trying so many people together. And DOTPF, of course, it would be nice that if the bond money that has been awarded to the Division of Corrections was given over and they said 'OK, get to it boys, talk to your people and get it going.' Unfortunately it doesn't work that way, you can't spend the money before you have it, the bonds haven't been issued, so to get the money you've got a long process of paperwork, shuffling back and forth to do the designs before you are even ready to form your committees. It would be presumptuous for the DOC or the Dept. of H&SS to go to these various locations to build these facilities without input from the citizenry there because we basically feel that they know the needs, so then we have to form committees to say we are ready to go for our design. It sounds like a lot of bureaucratic nonsense but if the system really does work, it just doesn't go as quickly as we'd like.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. I know the system orks, but it works too slowly to suit me, If you let me know how many committees you are going to appoint, Ill see tht they get down here tomorrow so we can

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get this thing going. We need jobs in Fairbanks. I would appreciate cutting every bit of the red tape you can cut.

Sen. Hackney. You're tell us now that these positions were filled, the nine positions that Judge Singleton came out with this order, but the only way that you are going to pay for them is by passing this supplemental? Am I correct there?

Mr. Sothan. No. We are not just isolating just down to those 9 positions. The supplemental appropriation covers the full gamut of all the DOC and all security aspects. The nine positions that were brought in on the Judge Singleton orders were awarded to us especially last year on a supplemental. It was awarded, they were staffed and brought in. The request for supplemental appropriation to cover the amount of payroll we have for security positions now. That's doesn't actually enter into it as a total picture.

Sen. Fahrenkamp. I think the thing that is bothering you and bothering me is the type of publicity on this type of thing just now hits the fan and that upsets you.

In line of the questioning that I was after in regards to Juvenile Facilities, I would like to extend the invitation to you to join with the Interior Delegation on Tuesday night at 8:00 with Commissioner Beirne to help us try to solve this problem.

Sen. Hackney. Are there other questions? If not, we've had an amendment suggested.

Sen. Sturgulewski. I would move to amend section 1 by a decrease of \$18,000 and to increase section 2 by \$50,000.

Sen. Hackney. Any objection. so ordered

Sen. Sturgulewski. I move that we pass out of committee with individual recommendations SB 143 as amended.

Sen. Hackney. No objections? So ordered.

Date Revised 3-29-63

## FEASIBILITY STUDY

### DEVELOPMENTAL GROUP HOME/AUTISTIC

#### HOPE COTTAGES, INC.

#### 1. The Need: Background and Rationale

Leo Kanner first identified autism as a developmental disability in 1943. Despite the passage of over three decades, the behavior of autistic children remains bewildering to clinicians as well as to parents and has proven to be a most difficult syndrome for which to obtain an adequate developmental history. Unless a physician or mental health specialist suspects autism and knows what signs are characteristic, the process of diagnosis is frequently thwarted from the beginning. The existence of wide differences in severity, a lack of specific physical signs and confusing terminology make diagnoses difficult at best. Research, however, has been ongoing and the diagnostic procedure continues to be refined with some recent signs of real progress occurring.

At present, there is no specific treatment for autism. Clinicians and educators involved in particular treatment approaches have made strong claims of success, but no treatment has as yet been demonstrated to dramatically alter the natural history of the disease. Many individual approaches have been attempted including psychotherapy, family therapy, speech therapy and special education. Other approaches include day treatment, residential treatment, psychiatric hospitalization, medication, megavitamins, sensory stimulation and sensory isolation. More recent research advances have indicated the strong possibility that an enzyme malfunction may be a major factor in the occurrence of this syndrome in a majority of the cases. Despite all of this, it appears that for the foreseeable future the major factor in the treatment of this disability will be patience, as one must recognize that improvements and regression are likely to occur within this population despite the influence of the most optimistically presented treatment plan.

Programs for the autistic in the Alaska area have been most noticeable by their absence. With the single exception of the program developed through the auspices of the Center for Staff Development and implemented within the Anchorage School District, there is no well-known structured educational or residential program for children exhibiting this syndrome now extant within our state. There is, however, a well functioning and devoted group of parents operating under the title of Parents of Autistic Children who have supported existing efforts in the treatment of their children and have moved to initiate improvements on those programs through group action and expressed individual interest. They are presently speaking to the needs of approximately 11 children exhibiting autistic or autistic-like syndrome who are living at home as well as the needs of at least four other students who are presently known to be institutionalized at the Alaska Psychiatric Institute in Anchorage and at Harborview Developmental Center in Valdez. Recently, there has been a new surge of energy in the parents' attempts to develop a more adequate residential program for those children who must remain away from their natural home as well as development of a respite activity that will continue the training programs for autistic children within a formalized structure after school hours. These are occasions when parents desperately need

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to re-energize their depleted resources or, as frequently occurs, need that type of respite support to allow them to continue their training, to recreate and, in other ways, to remove themselves temporarily from the exhausting process of maintaining an autistic child.

This parent group, generally, appears to be well trained from frequent involvements within the school district program. They also continue their own individual efforts to update their knowledge in the area of autism and to move strongly to implement that knowledge within their child's learning structure as well as to demonstrate the ability to experimentally introduce new approaches to the treatment of autism within their living structure. This group is highly supportive of this proposal to develop and implement a residential/respite program for autistic children within the Hope Cottages complex. (See appendix for case descriptions of presently known autistic children within the Anchorage area.)

## 2. Numbers of Autistic Children in Alaska

The number of autistic children in Alaska is not accurately known. As previously stated, the process of diagnosing an autistic child is at best a loose one and these children frequently find themselves diagnosed within various psychiatric syndrome areas or within the mentally retarded categories. Further, since the State of Alaska is in a developmental stage in the sense of treating these youngsters and has not as yet developed a formal program for the treatment of autistic children, there is no state listing of children that we can utilize to estimate the existent need for services within this state. However, through the efforts of the Parents of Autistic Children group, we know that in Anchorage alone there are 13 children between the ages of five and 13 years who exhibit behaviors and developmental disabilities sufficiently to nominally classify them as autistic. It is difficult to come to a final estimation of the numbers of these children within this area until such time as more formal and effective procedures for diagnosis are utilized as common procedures within our treatment and educational areas. In addition to the children presently diagnosed in Anchorage, there are at least two other children in the Harborview Developmental Center in Valdez who appear to fall within this classification. Of the population presently known, at least three are in need of continued residential placement while the remaining seem to be able to be maintained within their natural home environment providing respite care becomes available to the parents as required.

In further examining the situation in Alaska, we should fall back on the results of surveys and inquiries to identify autistic children carried out in England, Wales, U.S.A. and Denmark. There have been at least three studies where a total population of children or a wide range of handicapped children were screened using case note inspection and interviews. All of these studies estimated the problems of the autistic syndrome to be between four and five children per 10,000 aged under 15 years.

Utilizing these results we might estimate the existence of approximately 40 autistic children within the Alaska area in need of specific programming developed for their diagnosed needs, when, and if, these needs are properly diagnosed. (1)

### 3. Definition - The Syndrome of Autism

The syndrome of autism is a developmental disability which is defined and diagnosed behaviorally. Signs and symptoms appear before 30 months of age and indicate disturbances in each of the following areas:

- a. Developmental rates and sequences - Normal coordination of the three developmental pathways (i.e., motor, social-adaptive, language-cognitive) is disrupted by delays, arrests, and/or regressions among or within one or more of the pathways.
- b. Responsiveness to sensory stimuli - There may be generalized over or under reactivity or alternations in these areas. One or more sensory systems are involved, e.g., sight, hearing, touch, balance, position, smell and taste.
- c. Development of Speech, Language/Cognition and Nonverbal Communication - Speech may be absent (mutism) or delayed in onset with persistent immature inflections, syntax and articulation. Language/cognitive deficits include absence or limited ability to use symbols, only specific capacities may be present, failure to develop the use of abstract terms, concepts and reasoning, echolalia and/or the nonlogical use of concepts. Disturbances of nonviewable communication, include absence or delayed development of the appropriate use of gestures, disassociation of gestures and language, and/or failure to assign conventional symbolic meaning to gestures.
- d. Relationships to people and objects - These are manifested by the failure to develop normal responsivity to people and to use objects appropriately (to assign proper symbolic or thematic meaning to objects.) There is a preference for self stimulation which refers to stereotyped repetitive behavior which appears only to provide the child with proprioceptive feedback (e.g., rocking, spinning objects, etc.).

The syndrome is caused by an underlying physical dysfunction within the brain, the exact nature of which is as yet unknown. It occurs alone or in association with mental retardation and other disorders known to affect the brain. This syndrome occurs approximately four or five times per 10,000 births and is four to five times more common in males. It afflicts persons in all parts of the world, of all racial and ethnic backgrounds, and all social classes. Studies of families with autistic persons have failed to identify any unique features including personality characteristics and I.Q.

Although autistic persons live a normal life span, the syndrome is severely incapacitating. Symptoms change over the course of time and periodic medical evaluations and special educational programs are required. Facilities with behaviorally structured developmentally appropriate programs have been demonstrated to be most helpful.

#### 4. Program Goals

We propose the implementation of a pilot project residential/respite program for autistic children within the Hope Cottages program by November, 1978, or as soon thereafter as possible. We are looking at the development of one group living facility for autistic children and youth which will promote planned developmental growth toward self-dependence for a highly structured program in the context of a small, family oriented environment. This program will be developed in close coordination with the existing Judevine program at Whaley Center on a daily living routine basis and will, by the nature of these children's needs, develop a program tailored to suit each individual resident. This unit will function as a facility within the Hope Cottages structure and will be managed and developed by the organization's administrative staff.

It is recognized that this autistic program will not be successful until we can clearly define the problems that we are dealing with. In the past, efforts to educate autistic kids have been separated by professional issues. In this instance, we will approach the problem with a generalistic viewpoint that will give primary attention to the needs of the children and their families. Such orientation to the child will create a functional, instead of hypothetical, rehabilitative program. We cut across any categorical attempts to label and "pidgeon hole" those children since recent research has demonstrated that the label "autism" covers a wide variety of syndromes and results from the clustering of individuals who share similar ways of functioning.

This approach to primary attention to the needs of the child and his family and a sympathetic recognition of their plight does much to eliminate the scapegoating tendency identifiable in professional practice. A rehabilitative intervention lends itself to the direct involvement of parents, family and community in solving the child's problem. To accomplish this our program will carry a heavy component of ongoing inservice education for our staff as well as for the parents of these children. Where the parents have already developed a high level of expertise through their involvement in other existing programs, their inservice education will occur only as new methods and approaches evolve and require their further training.

Utilizing a rehabilitative process for the training of parents helps them to experience developing effectiveness with their child as well as the development of broader understanding of their child's needs. This serves to destigmatize parents, encourage effective action and decrease the degree of professionalization. For too long the parents of autistic children have been seen as a basic cause in their children's disability. We now know there is no proven research that gives strong support to this supposition. Our program, recognizing this fact, will involve the parents as equal partners in this rehabilitative effort (3).

This pilot program will be evaluated at the conclusion of one year of operation for effectiveness as a base model for a continuing program within the Hope structure as well as a model for other programs in the Southcentral region and thence throughout the State of Alaska.

The above stated goals will be met in the following ways:

By extending and expanding the structured, normalizing developmental program already employed in the Whaley Center of the Anchorage School District into a group home situation.

By extending and expanding a structured normalizing environment into the leisure time and the life style of the group home family through systematically exposing each resident to not less than four leisure time activities that can be done independently and four different recreational activities that are usually done in teams or groups for a minimum of 400 hours during the proposed project period.

By providing high quality residential training in basic skills for three autistic children and youth in residence and approximately 11 within the structure of our respite program functioning within the residential project to prepare them for an existence as close as possible to that of the mainstreams of society. To attain this goal, each resident will systematically sample not less than six different activities with vocational potential for a minimum of 240 hours during the proposed period.

Our object is to prevent institutionalization now and to facilitate deinstitutionalization in the future.

By developing a continued training model for the parents of these children that will enhance their present level of knowledge concerning their child's developmental disability and encourage acceleration of their ability to understand the nature of their child's needs and to respond to those needs in a highly structured and productive manner directly in line with the program's operation within the school district and within the residential unit.

Following a successful initial one year pilot period, a permanent program structure within the Anchorage community will be developed to serve as a model for other such programs throughout the State of Alaska and in other sections of the 50 states where such situations and program needs situations similar to Alaska exist.

This pilot program will function across initial age spread of four to 18 years and will serve a population of at least 13 children, at least three of whom will be residents within the program and the remainder will be clients who will be involved at various times with the respite portion of this pilot effort.

Clients will be provided with maximum therapy and training through highly structured behavioral programming directed to moving them to an adequate and independent self management posture as is feasible for their particular situation. Major emphasis will be given to developing communication skills, self management skills, self security concepts and others, not only as they relate to the individual's emotional need but also as they can be directed to the client's vocational planning and development. In addition to the group residents' training program for an initial nucleus of two or three resident clients, a respite care program will be provided for the pool of children now residing in the general Anchorage area numbering approximately 11. This respite care will be offered as required on the cyclical basis for parents. Exact programming of this offering will be determined by parent need and a schedule developed from that need as well as the program's operational realities. In addition, a training program for the parents of children in residence or respite will be offered in conjunction with the Judevine program within the Anchorage School District and attendance will be required on a schedule to be determined by the parent's present level of expertise. Parents will be required to maintain a demonstrated level of measured competency in caring for their children through the behavioral management program structure.

A base rate for the amount of respite care provided to a given family by the facility is established at 15 hours respite per month. To receive this service, the parents are required to actively participate in the Judevine Training Program which is conducted by the Anchorage School District. This training program includes ongoing training sessions and seminars and the parents involvement in this is a prerequisite to participation in the residential/respite program under the auspices of Hope Cottages, Inc.

Parents will be able to earn credit for time given to the training program, as well as for time volunteered to serve as management aides within the respite and residential portions of the program. These credits can be utilized by parents for additional respite time for their children within the center. If additional respite is wanted by the parents, then it will be necessary for them to earn that time through direct service to the actual facility.

A program will be developed to certify the parents based on demonstrated proficiency in the application of various techniques involved in the training programs. A certified parent will get four hours respite for each one hour of involvement in the program. A non-certified parent will get two hours respite for every hour of active service. The certification will be reviewed at least annually to ensure an adequate level of proficiency on the part of the parents.

This proposed group resident/respite program is envisioned as a pilot effort for the possible future establishment of additional group residences for clients with similar developmental need throughout the State of Alaska. We envision this program as having the potential, both to prevent institutionalization of these clients as well as to bring autistic persons out of institutions and into the life of the community. We also

see the respite and training portions of our programs as ways of enhancing the child's natural parents' ability to work effectively with their children. In addition, we also look to the respite portion of our program to assist in developing the situation which will prevent the burning out of parental energies and allow them to maintain custody of their children instead of placing them in custodial institutions. For the vast majority of these children, being placed in our program will be seen as a means of enhancing the client's interaction with his natural family and every effort will be made to maintain that relationship and to build more effective management skills within the family structure to carry through the behavioral management programs proposed. It will only be a small minority of these children that will find long term residence within the Hope Cottages program.

This will be a full time facility operating on a seven day per week basis, 52 weeks per year. The client served within this program will either be diagnosed as autistic or will demonstrate autistic like syndrome to the extent that they are seen as feasible clients for our program.

#### 5. Program Objectives

As previously noted, this pilot residential/respite program will serve as a learning center for that part of each child's day that is not involved within the public schools or in his natural home environment. In collaborating with the already existing program at the Whaley Center, it will concentrate on three objectives to meet the above stated goals.

- a. Providing an environment for learning a basic communication system consisting of speech, gesturing, writing and so forth. In many instances, these learnings will be an extension of the programs underway for that child within the public school program.
- b. Provide a learning environment that will serve for the continuation of the child's replacement of bizarre and inappropriate behaviors with adaptive social and interpersonal coping behaviors. This will provide an environment to promote basic skills including reading simple instructions, writing, telling time and money handling. The program will include emphasis on the maintenance of good personal hygiene, self dressing, preparing meals, cleaning rooms, washing and drying clothes and learning self meditating behavior control techniques where these objectives are in line with the existing learning stage of the child.
- c. In addition and in coordination with the above objectives, the basic objective of the Hope Cottages, Inc. treatment program is to achieve spontaneous goal directed, age appropriate behavior from the children under treatment. The aim of treatment is, therefore, to bring about those behavioral changes or to continue the development of those behavioral changes necessary to ensure the child's placement in the community rather than having him or her spend their life in a chronic institutional setting. Treatment at this stage will be highly structured and individualized, designed to eliminate inappropriate behavior and to substitute normal responses.

Cognitive development, socialization skill development, prevocational skill development and a body awareness program will also serve as fundamental objectives for program organization within this residential/respice structure.

There will be strong emphasis in our program to the integration of programs within the treatment center with the parents and with community agencies, thus providing a continuum of care for children so that they are ready to move from one program to another and eventually out into the normal environment as soon as it is feasibly possible.

Further, and in coordination with the above objectives, this program will serve a training function for the parents of these children who are in need of such services. For those parents who have already acquired a high level of expertise in the behavioral maintenance of these children, this program will continue to prepare them in conjunction with activities now existing at the Whaley Center and to participate fully and in a coordinated fashion with our program goals within the child's home base situation. A facilitating program component reaching towards this objective will involve a voluntary or employed participation of certain of these parents within the respice and/or residential components of this program in such a manner that a continued level of their competency to assist in the managing of their children's programs will be displayed. It should be noted again that parents who are evaluated as possessing a high level of competency in managing and maintaining the behavioral management approach within their home structure will not be required to be involved in further training except only as new approaches to new habilitations are developed.

Each resident will be assessed in the area of communication skills, behavioral skills, including interpersonal coping behaviors and basic life skills, within four weeks of entering the group program. Assessment of a similar nature will already have been accomplished within the Whaley structure. This assessment period will be specific and directed to an organized diagnostic procedure operating in conjunction with and enhancing the child study team approach of the school district. That organization structure, which will include the child's parents, will serve to assist our assessment staff in evaluating areas in need of further specific evaluation. These evaluations will be conducted through the auspices of our psychological consultant program and our existing assessment staff. Specific skills and specific deficits of the residents will be identified and further development encouraged through the resident individualized programming. In addition, special attention will be directed to those activities which have vocational potential to assist in developing vocational training activities that can be realistically included in the residential and/or respice program developed for this child. An Individual Developmental Educational Plan will be developed for each resident and will be implemented by the resident staff. Progress towards educational plan goals will be reviewed each month and adjustments will be made as needed. A complete evaluation of the progress of each individual resident will be conducted on a monthly basis by the residential/respice

program staff in coordination with the consultant teams, parent representatives, school district representatives and Hope administrative staff. Any recommended changes in the individual's program will be implemented immediately.

## 6. Treatment Approach

The treatment approach will be a unique combination of humanistic psychology and behavior modification. Most of the children who enter our residential/respite program have limited ability or desire to relate to people as human beings. People are frequently treated as objects and mostly objects to be avoided. In order to break through this barrier we will try to have a primary therapist, or aide, assigned to each child. They will become the child's main source of training, discipline and satisfaction with the aim of forming a close, affectionate relationship which is based on reality. In this manner, the therapist or aide becomes a socialization trainer of the child.

With most children who are autistic, behavior modification is used extensively at the beginning of treatment. Specific autistic behaviors are eliminated through the principles of reward, extinction and punishment. Through the principles of positive reinforcement, toilet training, self care and other essential living skills are taught step by step, the child's responsibility gradually being increased as each subtask is mastered. As each child emerges into awareness, appropriate spontaneous behavior such as eye contact and initiation of physical contact are encouraged in a more permissive atmosphere. In our approach, rigidly controlled behavior modification programs will be discontinued as soon as practical. A more normal interaction between therapist and child is necessary in order for the child to respond independently and appropriately in different situations. Once the child begins to verbalize, the expression of feelings and needs is encouraged using the reflection and interpretation approaches developed in humanistic psychology. Our eventual aim will be to produce spontaneous age appropriate behavior in the children. This can only be accomplished by encouraging and allowing it to develop in the context of a warm and caring relationship. Socialization only develops when it becomes important to a child to have emotional and physical contact with people he cares for. As soon as a child seems ready to make the transition, other therapists will be assigned to him at various times during the day. He will maintain contact with the primary therapist but the behaviors which have been learned with one therapist generalize to other important people in the child's environment.

Spontaneous interaction with other children will be encouraged throughout the program. Once the child has learned to relate to more than one therapist, structured situations will be set up on a two to one basis (one therapist and two children) to develop peer socialization skills. Once he has reached this level of performance, the training will be group oriented. The only time a child receives formal one to one therapy will be for specific skill development, then the child will go back to the group, where peer pressure and desire are motivating factors. The ultimate goal of our treatment is to keep the child in the community and where he is not now presently in the community to have him rejoin that setting if possible. As he develops, transfer can take place to family or other residential settings in the community. Wherever possible, children in the residential programs will spend weekends and vacations with their family or with a foster family.

## 7. Residents

There will be a projected population of 3 persons in residence at all times. Three other beds will be available for guests and will be expected to be in continuous use for purposes of respite care. These beds will be used only for children or youths participating within our overall program structure and whose parents attend the training programs within the Whaley Center structure and/or within our own program. In addition, students will receive respite care hours in direct relation to the number of volunteer hours given by their parents to the residential program.

The age range of the clients will be 4 to 18. The three residential clients will be drawn from the populations at API and Harborview Developmental Center. The Hope Cottages, Inc. facilities are designed to provide normalization experiences through the demands of daily living within the school, home and community. It will, therefore, be simply a matter of expansion of this concept to this unit to allow it to operate effectively within the Hope Cottages' structure.

It is difficult to assess the average length of residence for residential clients since it will vary with the individual. In those instances where it is possible for a client to return to his natural home, the length of stay may be a year or under. In most instances, it is expected that the length of stay will average approximately 2 years, terminating at some degree of independent living experience with support services from various sources. The sources could include other group homes operating at a lower level of individualization, their own home structure or in similar activities. The permanent residents are seen as moving into the facility by the 1st of November, 1978. This will allow for preparation of staff and facilities, structuring of program and other activities necessary to ensure optimum operation of the facility. The respite program will begin at approximately the same time.

## 8. Facility

We propose, for this program, a duplex facility. A residential program will be housed on one side of the facility, staffed by a Living Unit Manager, Living Unit Manager Assistant and others. The other portion of the residence will house the respite program and will be staffed by a respite Child Development Technician. (Further information concerning this will be outlined in the staffing section of this paper.)

## 9. Delineation of Personnel Request

The autistic child has severely disordered behavior accompanying his communication deficit which serves to isolate him and deny him access to normal learning opportunities. He usually shuns human contact, apparently by choice, and his only spontaneous action is to produce the absolute minimum his environment will tolerate. Consequently, working effectively with such children requires a high concentration of individual attention so the barriers to communication must first be broken down and then means of reaching the child must be painstakingly built. Initially, the staff to resident ratio must be 1:1. Then, as the child develops and communication skills grow, he can share his aide with another resident and eventually with several others. Working effectively with autistic

children may seem very expensive, especially during the initial stages; however, providing effective developmental training is certainly cheaper in the long run. The cost of maintaining these children presently in institutions in Alaska runs to approximately \$50,000 per year. The respite portion of our program must also be adequately staffed, hopefully, on at least a 1:3 basis. Our respite program will not serve as a care taking facility. Instead, it will specifically continue the activities developed within the Judevine program in the school district and within our own structure and the respite client will be seen as a member of this program in active participation while he is in respite care. In addition, the parent and other part time aide involvement with these children during respite will be held to as high a professional level as is possible and will, by its nature, continue their training for effective operation with children demonstrating this syndrome. Staff coverage for regular weekdays when the residents attend the Whaley Center program (8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) will be limited to Living Unit Manager. Emergency respite care may be required during these periods and, hopefully, this could be covered by the pre-arranged presence of program aides. Weekend days and holiday coverage will be handled by resident staff supplemented by aides on a pre-arranged basis. There must also be supplementary staff available in addition to the Living Unit Manager and the Living Unit Relief person, even during the residents' sleeping hours.

10. Staff

10.1 Programming Staff

This program will be developed and managed through the services of a Behavioral Management Team that will be assigned for approximately 25 hours per week to the project. In addition, there will be working full-time within the residential and respite duplex unit, a Living Unit Manager, Living Unit Manager Assistant, a Residential Child Development Technician and a Respite Child Development Technician.

The proposed staff for the duplex facility will consist of a Living Unit Manager, Living Unit Manager Assistant (possibly spouse) who will manage and maintain the residential portion of this autistic living unit. In addition, a Child Development Technician will manage and maintain the respite section of this unit. This staff will be supplemented by a Child Development Technician who will function within both sections of the unit as required but will be attached to the residential section. In addition, as outlined within this paper, parents of autistic children will be available, on varying schedules, to supply relief assistance within the program. During periods of extreme need within periods of extreme need within the respite aspects of the program, there will be further supplementation of this staff through the use of on call staff. (See attached Job Descriptions.)

The Behavioral Management Team and all other staff, plus parent aides, will be required to participate in the initial planning and development of the individual child's programming and any adjustments to that programming. Representative staff from Hope Cottages and from the Whaley Center will be invited to participate in planning/review activities for this pilot project as the needs arise. If feasible, the paid/volunteer parent aides will share one full time position among four or more individuals and will possibly fill the living unit relief staff position.

## 10.2 Psychiatric Consultant

The Psychiatric consultant will be familiar with developmental disability clients. In addition, the consultant will, with the rest of the consultant staff and program/parent staff, undergo training in Judevine techniques to the extent necessary.

## 11. Evaluation

This pilot program will be evaluated on a monthly basis by the coordinating team consisting of a representative from Hope administration, the Behavioral Management Team, the Living Unit Manager and staff and representatives from the Parents of Autistic Children group. The areas to be assessed will, of course, include a regular staffing report developed by the Living Unit Manager on each client's progress. Respite clients will also be evaluated in a similar fashion. In addition, the thrust of the program to meet the following areas of concern will also be evaluated and considered.

1. Responsiveness - Will be closely examining the manner in which developmental group home and respite services respond to the individual developmental needs of our clients.
2. Availability - Will be consistently evaluating the services offered by our programs to be certain that they are not duplicating similar services offered in the community and that they fill gaps in the local area comprehensive service delivery system.
3. Accessibility - Although our potential for servicing clients in either the residential or respite facility during our pilot program will be limited in scope, we will, throughout that first pilot year, be developing information concerning existing unserved client needs within the Southcentral area and throughout the State of Alaska. Following the pilot year we will recommend programming to meet the needs of these individuals.
4. Records - Our record keeping procedure will coordinate with that presently employed by the Hope Cottages system, including habilitation planning and staffing and all the human service facilities presently employed.
5. Quality of Services - Our team will be asked, from time to time, to invite outside agency representatives, including those from the university and the School District, to assist in measuring the quality of our services and recommending possible improvement of those services.

## References

1. L. Wing, L. Brierley, S. R. Yeates, J. Gould. Psychological Medicine, Volume VI, No. 1, "The Prevalence of Administrative and Epidemiological Studies"
2. "The Proposed Definition of the Syndrome of Autism for the National Society for Autistic Children and the American Psychiatric Association." DSM 3 Committee. Edmund Ritvo, Chairman, Professional Advisory Board, NCAC; B. J. Freeman, Division of Mental Retardation and Child Psychiatry, UCLA Medical School, Los Angeles, California.
3. Eric Schopler, Robert Reichler. Psychopathology and Child Development. Plenum Publishing Corporation, New York, 1976

APPENDIX I  
Proposed Budget

COST PROJECTIONS

REVISED

AUTISTIC PROGRAM

RESPITE PROGRAM

	One Time Costs	Recurring Costs	8 Month Costs	2nd Year Costs	One Time Costs	Recurring Costs	8 Month Costs	2nd Year Costs
Salary & Wages		\$48,260	\$48,260	\$ 72,527		\$48,260	\$48,260	\$ 72,527
Psychiatric Consultant		8,840	8,840	13,520		8,840	8,840	13,520
Consultants		5,400	5,400	5,400		5,400	5,400	5,400
Food		2,675	2,675	4,000		2,000	2,000	3,000
Linen & Bedding	\$ 300	100	400	100	\$ 300	100	400	100
Cleaning Supplies		200	200	300		200	200	300
Office Supplies		80	80	120		80	80	120
Minor Equipment & Supplies	3,500	600	4,100	600	3,500	400	3,900	600
Utilities		1,100	1,100	1,400		1,100	1,100	1,400
Telephone & Telegraph		400	400	600		200	200	300
Repairs & Maintenance		450	450	675		450	450	675
Rent		5,200	5,200	7,800		5,200	5,200	7,800
Local Mileage		200	200	200		200	200	300
Other		200	200	200		200	200	200
	<u>\$3,800</u>	<u>\$73,705</u>	<u>\$77,505</u>	<u>\$107,542</u>	<u>\$3,800</u>	<u>\$72,636</u>	<u>\$76,430</u>	<u>\$106,247</u>
Overhead			39,000	58,000			38,500	57,250
Budget Total			<u>\$116,505</u>	<u>\$165,542</u>			<u>\$114,930</u>	<u>\$163,493</u>
Cost Per Resident Day			<u>\$ 123.42</u>	<u>\$ 116.91</u>			<u>\$ 236.97</u>	<u>\$ 124.42</u>
Projected Revenue								
Autistic			\$116,505					
Respite Care				\$165,542			\$114,930	
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>			<u>          </u>	<u>\$163,493</u>
Days of Care			<u>944</u>	<u>1,416</u>			<u>485</u>	<u>1,314</u>

Prepared from information provided by Program Staff.

9/15/78

SALARY COSTS

REVISED

	From 11-1-78 to 6-30-79			79-80	<u>Recommended Salary Range</u>
	<u>Autistic</u>	<u>Respite</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY Total</u>	
<b>Staffing:</b>					
Living Unit Manager 24 hours per day, 5 day week	10,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	Salary Contract
Spouse Aide salary, 40 hour week	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	Salary Contract
Relief 2 days per week 16 RT + 16 OT	2,335	2,335	4,670	7,279	\$3.15/hr. RT until 1-1-79 \$3.40/hr. RT until 1-1-80 \$3.60/hr. RT until 1-1-81
<b>CDT</b>					
Autistic 4.2 FTE	30,925		30,925	46,388	\$5.31/hr.
Respite 4.2 FTE		30,925	30,925	46,388	\$5.31/hr.
	<u>48,260</u>	<u>48,260</u>	<u>96,520</u>	<u>145,055</u>	



Prepared from information provided by Program Staff.

9/15/78

APPENDIX II

Job Descriptions



2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Telephone: 278-9641 (Administration)  
274-1581 (Program)

Pauline Martens, President  
Board of Directors  
Roger O. Weed  
Executive Director

### Job Description Living Unit Manager

Definition: The Living Unit Manager will be responsible to the Behavioral Management Team for the promotion of the individual growth and development of the residents in the developmental group home/autistic within a normalizing atmosphere. He/she will carry out all aspects of both the residential and respite programs, as developed by that team and will further be responsible for managing premises while on duty and may not hold any other employment.

#### Typical Assignments:

Develops and maintains a warm home-like environment that is conducive to the achievement of optimal development by the residents.

Responsible for the maintenance of all records in accordance with the Habilitation Plans and accreditation procedures.

Participates in all related staffings.

Responsible for the implementation and assessment of all behavioral modification programs developed for residents, including self-medication, household chores, appearance, meal preparation and related activities.

Supervises the Living Unit Manager Assistant, Residential Child Development Technician, the Respite Child Development Technician, Emergency Relief Staff and parent aides.

Ensures that the staff and the facility conform to Policies and Procedures, as established by the Board of Directors.

Cooperates in the development of innovative approaches to training and activity programs for all residents consistent with their needs.

Maintains active liaison with community agencies, including the School District, as required, to facilitate a unified effort to the residents' development.

Coordinates continuing inservice training for staff.

Cooperates in the development of research projects with the Behavioral Management Team, both in conjunction with the universities and independently, and assures that any recommended projects are in the best interest of the residents of the Autistic program.

Participates as a member of the Behavioral Management Team in all instances where that participation is desirable.

Other duties as periodically assigned by the Behavioral Management Team.

"YOUR HELP IS THEIR HOPE"

Selection Standards:

Knowledge of:

Behavioral modification techniques

Crisis intervention techniques

Inservice approaches for staff development

Normal child developmental schedules

Residential/respice approaches to the training of children with autistic tendencies

Special education procedures, particularly in the area of behavioral modification

Management principles and existing treatment programs using the normalization and least restrictive environment concepts.

Ability to:

Relate to and instruct behaviorally disturbed children.

Maintain consistent and responsible direction for residents and staff.

Follow accreditation standards.

Maintain records in accordance with Hope Cottages' Policies and Procedures.

Manage and assist in the development of short and long term behavioral modification programs, including those directed to the areas of living skills, social skills, and community interaction skills.

Demonstrate the ability to interface effectively with other professional agencies and systems, particularly School District programs, psychiatric facilities, psychological programs and other community support agencies.

Effectively communicate, by verbal and written methods, to maintain good supervisor/supervisee and parent aide relationships.

Plan for long range goals.

Prepare appropriate budgets, as required.

Recommended Degrees:

A Master's level program with major emphasis on behavior modification techniques is strongly suggested.

Job Description  
Living Unit Manager  
Respite/Autistic Program

8/15/78

Experience:

At least three years experience in a residential program, hopefully involving respite care, and directed to the facilitation of behavioral modification within groups of autistic or other behaviorally disturbed children.

Licenses: Alaska Driver's License

Salary Range: (Exempt)

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Author's Signature                      Date              Reviewer's Signature                      Date

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Date Approved By Board                      Reviewer's Signature                      Date

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2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Telephone: 278-9641 (Administration)  
274-1581 (Program)

Pauline Martens, President

Board of Directors

Roger O. Weed

Executive Director

## JOB DESCRIPTION

### Living Unit Manager Assistant (Living Unit Manager Spouse)

Definition: The Living Unit Manager Assistant is responsible to the Living Unit Manager for the promotion of the individual growth and development of residents and respite clients within the Autistic program. The Living Unit Manager Assistant will live on the premises while on duty and may hold other employment only when specifically approved by the Behavioral Management Team.

#### Typical Assignments:

Responsible for the supervision and/or provision of housekeeping services, meal preparation and general living environment control.

Assist the Living Unit Manager in all instances where program implementation, living unit conditions or emergency resident situations require that assistance.

Assist the Living Unit Manager in the transportation of residents or respite clients between programs within and without the Hope system.

Responsible for the supervision of personal cleanliness and other living skill habits in residents and respite clients, as well as all living time schedules (meals, sleep, as programmed).

Other duties as periodically assigned by the Living Unit Manager.

#### Selection Standards:

##### Knowledge of:

Crisis intervention techniques, child development schedules, developmental needs of autistic/behaviorally disturbed children.

Supervision techniques

Ability to communicate repair and ground maintenance needs, as required, to the appropriate individuals.

Degrees: A Bachelor level, or above, experience in behavior modification techniques would be desirable.

Licenses: Alaska Driver's License.

"YOUR HELP IS THEIR HOPE"

This facility is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Job Description  
Living Unit Manager Assistant  
(Living Unit Manager Spouse)

8/16/78

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Reviewer's Signature                      Date

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Reviewer's Signature                      Date

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Date Board Approved

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Reviewer's Signature                      Date

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2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Telephone: 278-9641 (Administration)  
274-1581 (Program)

Pauline Martens, President

*Board of Directors*

Roger O. Weed

*Executive Director*

## JOB DESCRIPTION

### Residential Child Development Technician

Definition: The Residential Child Development Technician is responsible to the Living Unit Manager and the Living Unit Manager Assistant for the care and treatment of residents within the Autistic program.

Typical Assignments:

The Residential Child Development Technician will:

- Cooperate and act as a team member in the complete care and treatment of residents.
- Assist in the implementation of behaviorial modification programs, as developed.
- Assist in the supervision of residential client activities in all living situations.
- Assist in maintaining the living environment in a clean, orderly state.
- Accompany residents on outings, as required.
- Follow through with all recommendations directed to the welfare of the clients as recommended by the Living Unit Manager or Living Unit Manager Assistant.
- Contribute to and implement individual Habilitation Plans, as required.
- Take necessary care of resident's personal effects and clothing.
- Interface with resident parents and parent aides, as required, on a cooperative and faciliatory basis.

Employment Standards:

The Residential Child Development Technician will:

Have at least 2 years experience in a similar residential/respite program or be able to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Behavior Management Team, that his/her life experience and/or training is the equivalent of such experience.

Demonstrate a level of academic training sufficient to allow him/her to carry through the occasionally complex and specific behavioral modification program that will be a major aspect of the employment needs in the situation.

**"YOUR HELP IS THEIR HOPE"**

This facility is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Job Description  
Residential Child Development  
Technician

8/16/78

Express a willingness and demonstrate ability to:

Carry through all program recommendations recommended or given to him/her by the Living Unit Manager or the Living Unit Manager Assistant.

Show a cooperative, logical and facile approach to the structuring and the implementation of all assignments given to him/her to so carry out.

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Reviewer's Signature                      Date

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Date Board Approved

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Reviewer's Signature                      Date

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2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Telephone: 278-9641 (Administration)  
274-1581 (Program)

Pauline Martens, President

Board of Directors

Roger O. Weed

Executive Director

Job Description  
Respite Child Development Technician

Definition: The Respite Child Development Technician will be responsible to the Living Unit Manager and the Living Unit Manager Assistant for the operation and maintenance of the respite section of the Autistic unit. He/she will receive and implement programs and procedures for the management and maintenance of that respite program in a cooperative and facile manner and will, in addition, be responsible for managing the involvement of emergency relief people and parent aides within that program.

Typical Assignments:

Carry out proposed admissions and departure scheduling for all respite clients.

Communicate with the parents of respite clients as to entrance and departure schedules, program needs, clothing needs and other maintenance situations.

Assisting with the transport of clients to and from their home or institutional settings, as required.

Simple maintenance activities, as required within the structure.

Responsible for the supervision and, where required, the preparation of meals, sleeping and other living situations as normally occur within a respite facility.

Responsible for other duties as periodically assigned by the Living Unit Manager or the Living Unit Manager Assistant.

Selection Standards:

The Respite Child Development Technician will:

Have at least 2 years experience in a similar residential/respite program or be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Behavior Management Team that his/her life experience and/or training is the equivalent of such experience.

Demonstrate a level of academic training sufficient to allow him/her to carry through the occasionally complex and specific behavioral modification training program that will be a major aspect of the employment needs in the situation.

Express willingness and demonstrate ability to:

"YOUR HELP IS THEIR HOPE"

Carrying though all program recommendations recommended or given to him/her by the Living Unit Manager or the Living Unit Manager Assistant.

To show a cooperative, logical and facile approach to the structuring and the implementation of all assignments given to him/her to so carry out.

Salary Range:

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorized Signature                      Date                      Reviewer's Signature                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Author's Signature                      Date                      Reviewer's Signature                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Date Approved By Board                      Reviewer's Signature                      Date

LG/d1/#3053

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH  
MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC

750 W. 2ND AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE 99501

July 17, 1978

Loyad Gatham  
Director of Professional & Living Unit Services  
Hope Cottage, Inc.  
2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Loyad,

As promised on our recent phone contract I have checked with Harborview and A.P.I. regarding children who might be appropriate for Hope Cottage's proposed program for Autistic Children. Harborview reports that they have only one. He is Johnny Kenton from Barrow. A.P.I. reports that they have two such individuals. They are Brad Hemme and Bobby Kakline. I am not sure of the spelling of Bobby's last name.

As regarding the request for the number of people from South Central who we know need I.C.F.M.R. care, I have requested this information from our information center and they have promised me that I will have it this week. I will forward it to you as soon as I receive it.

Sincerely,



Lee A. Killgore, A.C./S.W.  
D.D. Client Program Manager

LAK/j1

cc: Robert Gregovich

# Southcentral Regional Resource Center

650 International Airport Rd.  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502  
907-276-4524

September 11, 1978

Mr. Loyd Gathman  
Director of Professional  
and Living Unit Services  
Hope Cottages  
2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Ak. 99503

Dear Loyd:

Thank you for the opportunity to review Hope Cottages' Developmental Group Home proposal for autistic children. Your proposal was of particular interest in that it addresses a critical need in Alaska.

I was particularly impressed with a number of factors:

- 1) The proposed coordination with the Whaley Center and implementation of services based upon the Judevine program would seem to provide optimum service delivery consistency.
- 2) The involvement of families at several levels is indeed refreshing. Perhaps more than any other single factor, family involvement in habilitation programs for the more severely handicapped leads to the greatest behavioral changes.
- 3) The emphasis on leisure time activities creates a life style of learning rather than a "school-only" learning environment.
- 4) The structure of residential training and the provision of highly trained staff is indeed important to realize advancement.
- 5) The goal of prevention of institutionalization is a concept long needed by programs for handicapped children.
- 6) The inclusion of structured respite services strengthens the entire program.
- 7) The evaluation plan prior to full program

September 11, 1978

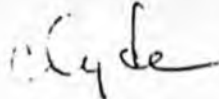
Mr. Loyd Gathman

Page Two

implementation offers a firm, objective  
basis for future planning.

You and your staff are certainly to be congratulated for preparing a proposed project which I feel has an excellent basis for providing quality services to autistic children. Please keep me informed as to future developments and know that the Alaska Vision/Hearing Impaired Program is available to assist in any manner possible.

Sincerely yours,



Clyde Farrington  
Coordinator  
Alaska Vision/Hearing  
Impaired Program

CF:cy

# STATE OF ALASKA

**DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH  
ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

2900 PROVIDENCE AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE 99504

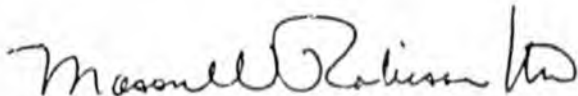
September 14, 1978

Loyd Gathman  
Director of Professional  
and Living Unit Services  
Hope Cottages

Dear Mr. Gathman:

Thank you for forwarding the material on the feasibility study for the Developmental Group Home for the autistic. I have forwarded this material on to Mr. Branton and Dr. Gregovich to let them know that I would be willing to review this study.

Sincerely,



Mason W. Robison, M.D.  
Superintendent  
API

cc: T.R. Branton  
Assist. Director  
DMH&DD

Robert P. Gregovich, PhD  
Program Administrator  
Developmental Disabilities

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

State of Alaska  
DIVISIO. M Dept. of Health & Social Services  
Division of Mental Health  
SCRO Regional Supervisor  
825 L Street, Room 501  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 18, 1978

Loyd Gathman  
Director of Professional  
and Living Unit Services  
Hope Cottage  
2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Ak 99503

Dear Mr. Gathman:

Thank you for the copy of Hope Cottages proposal for developing residential and respite care for Autistic Children and your request that I comment on this.

First I want to say that I believe that respite care for all D.D. individuals is the number one need in Alaska and the Anchorage Area. I believe that respite care for this group of Autistic Children is the number one need in Anchorage at the present time. The only reservation I have regarding the proposal as presented to me is in the concept of parents earning hours of respite care through their participation in the program. I realize that the program is built on family involvement and some means maybe needed to insure this. My concern is that this method maybe the most difficult on those families who need the service most. Such as single parents who work and those with a number of other children. I am sure that you are aware of these potential problems and will be looking at different approaches as the project develops.

I am not sure about the need for the residential part of the proposal. It seems that the only confirmed need in Anchorage area is one child. The two from Harborview are both from the Northern part of the State. Since the program is in part based on family participation and it would be very difficult if not impossible to involve these families directly in the program, I have some questions regarding the value of the program to them. Also there is some question in the mind of Staff people at Harborview as to whether either of these individuals are in fact autistic. I have asked the psychologist at Harborview to check into this and give me a report on these two boys.

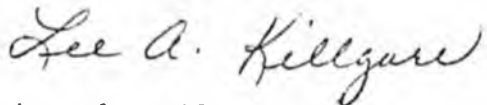
Page 2

Letter to Mr. Gathman  
September 18, 1978

Since there was no budget information provided it is impossible to comment on the cost effectiveness of this program as compared to other programs.

I hope these comments will be helpful to you. If you wish to discuss this with me further please contact me.

Sincerely,



Lee A. Killgore, A.C.S.W.  
D. D. Client Program Manager

LAK/lt

cc: Robert Gregovich

EDWARD J. REASOR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Main Office:  
4337 SPENARD ROAD  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
907/279-2431

ROBERT L. GRIFFIN  
DONALD J. MILLER

Hawaii Office:  
EDWARD J. REASOR  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
SUITE 1800, HAWAII BUILDING  
748 FORT STREET  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813  
808/521-8394

ONLY REASOR ADMITTED

August 24, 1978

Mr. Loyd Gathman  
Hope Cottage  
2805 Bering  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Gathman:

Please be advised of my support of the formation of a residential/respite program for autistic children in the Anchorage area. By the formation of such a program, the parents of an autistic child can be assured of a continuing program with the necessary structured program in the parents' absence whether that absence be for brief respite time or for the residential care of their child. Such a program would also allow both parents to be engaged in employment with the knowledge that their child is being provided with the same care and instruction received at home and at school.

This letter may be used as supporting evidence of the necessity of such a program and to support the public's general interest in such a program.

Sincerely yours,

*Edward J. Reasor*

EDWARD J. REASOR

/bk

August 24, 1978

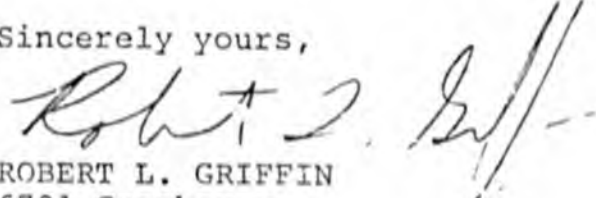
Mr. Loyd Gathman  
Hope Cottage  
2805 Bering  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Gathman:

I am writing to advise you of my support of the formation of a residential/respite program for autistic children in the Anchorage area. This is a most needed program. Through such a facility parents of autistic children will be able to obtain respite relief from their autistic child with the knowledge that the structured and on-going necessary program is being carried out in their absence.

This letter may be used as supporting evidence of the public's general interest in such a program and to support the necessity of this type of facility.

Sincerely yours,



ROBERT L. GRIFFIN  
6701 Cranberry  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

August 24, 1978

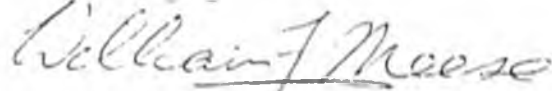
Mr. Loyd Gathman  
Hope Cottage  
2805 Bering  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Gathman:

Please be advised of my support for the formation of a residential/respice program for autistic children in the Anchorage area. By the formation of such a program, the parents of an autistic child can be assured of a continuing and on-going program with the necessary structured setting in the parents' absence whether that absence be for brief respice time or for residential care of the child.

This letter may be used as supporting evidence of the necessity of such a program and to support the public's general interest and support of such a program.

Sincerely yours,



WILLIAM F. MEESE  
1543 East 26th  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

August 4, 1978

Mr. Loyd Gathman  
Hope Cottage  
2805 Bering  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Gathman:

This letter is to lend my support to the formation of a residential/respite program for autistic children in the Anchorage area. This letter may be used as supporting evidence of the support and interest of the general public in such a program and to support the necessity of such a program.

Sincerely yours,

*Betty Watts*

BETTY L. WATTS  
7720 Ascot Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

August 24, 1978

Mr. Loyd Gathman  
Hope Cottage  
2805 Bering  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Gathman:

We, the undersigned, hereby lend our support for the formation of a residential/respite program for autistic children in the Anchorage area. This is a necessary program to enable the parents of an autistic child to obtain respite or residential care for their child in their absence whether such absence be for brief respite time, for both parents to be employed, or for the residential care of their child on a permanent or temporary basis.

This letter may be used as supporting evidence of the necessity of such a program and to support the public's general interest in such a program.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
<u>Norman N. Watts</u>	<u>7720 Ascot Street</u>
<u>Betty Row Watts</u>	<u>7720 Ascot Street</u>
<u>Bonnie G. Watts</u>	<u>7720 Ascot Street</u>
<u>Harry M. Keshline</u>	<u>1650 E. 27th Ave.</u>
<u>Thomas R. Olson</u>	<u>8326 NORTHWEST AVE</u>
<u>Wallace J. Hopkins</u>	<u>4873 Wesleyan Dr -</u>
<u>Thomas A. Hopkins</u>	<u>1741 W 15th Ave</u>
<u>James R. Blake</u>	<u>2613 COTTAGE</u>
<u>John D. Barwell</u>	<u>SR 30 Scott Rd PALMER</u>



ANCHORAGE  
SCHOOL DISTRICT

4600 DeBarr Road - Anchorage, Alaska

99504

AREA CODE 907-333-9561

Helen S. Whaley Center  
2220 Nichols Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
October 4, 1978

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

As Director of Special Education for the Anchorage School District I wish to lend my endorsement to the proposal for the provision of a group home and respite center for autistic children. As the providers of educational program for these youngsters, we are extremely concerned with their resident placement and their home situation. We are pleased to be able to be a part of a provision of a behavior management system which will be used in the respite center setting and carry over into our school setting.

We are extremely aware of the stress that can be experienced by parents of autistic children when they are in need of emergency shelter for the child or they are in need of some relief. The way in which the proposal elicits commitments from the parents and provides for their active involvement with the center is outstanding.

Again, may I say that I heartily endorse this proposal and look forward to this facility becoming a reality in the very near future.

Sincerely,

James L. Rich  
Director of Special Education

JLR/jw



ANCHORAGE  
SCHOOL DISTRICT

4600 DeBarr Avenue - Anchorage, Alaska

99504

AREA CODE 907-333-9561

October 3, 1978

HELEN S. WHALEY CENTER  
FOR LEARNER ASSISTANCE  
2220 NICHOLS STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

As Supervisor of the Behavior Adjustment Program, the program primarily designed to serve autistic children who are certified for Special Education services in the Anchorage School District, I heartily endorse the proposal for a group home for autistic youngsters developed by Hope Cottages, Inc. As a consultant during the planning stages of this project, I feel that I was able to give some input and become aware of the reality of the development of this project.

We are enthusiastic about the planning to use the same behavior management systems with the students in this proposed home setting that have proven to be successful in our school system. We feel that we are well staffed and equipped to assist with training personnel for this project.

It is my hope that this project will be funded in order to fill a sure gap in available community services to handicapped individuals and their families.

Please contact me if I can be of further assistance.

*Margaret R. Lowe*  
Margaret R. Lowe  
Principal

MRL/pe

# STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH

WALK  
Frank Morgan  
RPP  
JAY S. HAYMOND, GOVERNOR

+ add to Autistic  
Package  
Return to me

POUCH H-04 - JUNEAU 99811

RECEIVED

OCT 23 1978

October 19, 1978

HOPE COTTAGE, INC.

Roger Weed, Executive Director  
Hope Cottages, Inc.  
2805 Bering Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Dear Mr. Weed:

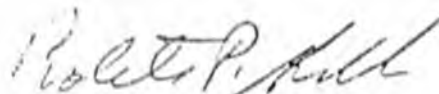
Please accept my apology for not responding sooner to your request for feedback on Hope Cottage's proposed program for autistic persons.

The proposal reads well, and I am certain that a great deal of thought went into its development. We do have data from parents of autistic children that indicates the need for out-of-home, overnight respite care services. However, we do not presently have data indicating that the residential service that you propose will be utilized by autistic persons, nor do we have data indicating that those individuals who display autistic behavior and who are at API or Harborview would benefit significantly by the proposed residential service.

Accordingly, I suggest that your efforts be concentrated on a respite care program and that it not be limited to autistic persons. Second, in order to show that residential services are needed, I suggest that evidence be gathered on the basis of actual individuals in need of a common type of specialized service.

I cannot comment on the cost of the proposed service, because a budget was not included with the proposal sent me. I would be interested in reviewing the proposed budget if available.

Sincerely,



Robert P. Gregovich, Ph. D.  
Program Administrator  
Section of Developmental Disabilities  
Division of Mental Health and D. D.

POSITION PAPER  
Senate Bill No. 143

"An Act making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Health and Social Services, Administration of Justice; and providing for an effective date".

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the intent of Senate Bill No. 143.

Section 1 The Department of Health and Social Services Division of Corrections has updated the supplemental request in detail to February 21, 1979, and hereby submits appropriate changes and supporting schedules totalling \$234,992 to cover the payment of goods and services provided the Division during FY78. Invoices could not be paid because there were insufficient authorization balances in applicable budget components. An exhaustive effort was made to effect reallocations of available funds within the Division of Corrections budget, however, a legal determination was made that unpaid amounts were to await legislative approval of a supplemental in 1979. The Division lapsed funds in excess of the unpaid invoices.

Detail schedules of the unpaid invoices are available on request.

POSITION PAPER/Department of Health and Social Services

The invoices are summarized by BRU and relative lapsed funds are shown as follows:

<u>BRU/Component</u>	<u>Unpaid Invoices</u>	<u>Lapsed Funds</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Other</u>	<u>Pay</u>	
<u>Adult Confinement</u>				
102 - SCC/Palmer	\$ 9824	\$ 11	\$	\$ 11
104 - SCC/Anchorage State	94	10194	35608	45802
108 - SCC/Juneau	2573	6316	24002	30318
110 - SCC/Fairbanks	67546	475	60	535
112 - SCC/Ketchikan	18378	90	69	159
112 - SCC/Anchorage Annex	73531	33	1	34
115 - SCC/Eagle River	3703	461	-	461
117 - SCC/Ridgeview	2827	2448	84564	87012
119 - SCC/Nome	223	155	2824	2979
120 - Local Facilities	-	59008	4522	63530
140 - Out of State Contractual	-	0	0	-
	<u>\$178699</u>	<u>\$ 79191</u>	<u>\$151650</u>	<u>\$230841</u>
<u>Juvenile Confinement</u>				
202 - McLaughlin Youth Cntr	\$ 2156	\$ 9169	\$ 17	\$ 9186
220 - Institutional Care	53245	(1672)	-	(1672)
290 - Foster Care	-	1050	-	1050
	<u>\$55701</u>	<u>\$ 8547</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 8564</u>
<u>Probation &amp; Parole</u>				
410 - 1st Judicial Dist.	\$ 592	\$ 25859	\$ 1498	\$ 27357
425 - 2nd Judicial Dist.	-	24940	28697	53637
435 - 3rd Judicial Dist.	-	4007	-	4007
455 - 4th Judicial Dist.	-	25643	-	25643
	<u>\$ 592</u>	<u>\$ 80449</u>	<u>\$ 30195</u>	<u>\$110644</u>
<u>Admin. &amp; Support</u>				
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1318</u>	<u>\$ 20574</u>	<u>\$ 21982</u>
<b>TOTAL DIVISION</b>	<u><b>\$234992</b></u>	<u><b>\$169505</b></u>	<u><b>\$202436</b></u>	<u><b>\$371941</b></u>

POSITION PAPERS/Department of Health and Social Services

Section 2: The FY 79 Out-of-State Contractual budget of \$1109.0 allowed for approximately 122 prisoners. The out-of-state prisoner count rose to 157 by January 3, 1979 due to the reduction of available in-state bedspace. Judge Singleton's order to reduce the population level at the Annex Correctional Center and the impact of the 3 day sentence provision for OMVI convictions triggered an increase of out-of-state placements. Twenty prisoners with seven or more years sentences were transferred to federal facilities during November and December 1978. This represented 10 more placements than originally projected within the \$182.4 supplemental request.

By maintaining the 157 level until June 30, 1979 a maximum of 28574 additional mandays will be consumed (182 days x 157 prisoners) at a cost of \$762,000 (28574 x \$26.68). The federal billings from July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978 totalled \$578,139 for 21, 662 mandays of confinement or an average of \$26.68 per manday.

Total costs for FY 79 is estimated to be \$1,340.1 (\$578.1 + \$762.0). The supplemental request of \$182.4 will be approximately \$50.0 short of the current projection of total costs (\$1340.1 less budget \$1,109.0 plus \$182.4 request = \$48.7). Prisoner relocations to lower cost facilities and the non-charge for days prisoners are in transit between federal facilities may reduce costs. There are no prisoners housed in federal facilities eligible for parole before June 30, 1979.

Section 3: The FY 79 personal services underfunding budgeted for Adult Confinement is \$335,800. Although the appropriate personnel budget report of 12/28/78 shows year to date vacancy savings of \$255,222, a shortfall is projected for the year because of the expenditures for temporaries which do not offset the vacancy savings figure in the report. In addition, projections from the same appropriated personnel budget report show that overtime expenditures may run \$50,000 over budgeted amounts.

Institutional staffing consists of a number of posts for supervisory and guard duty, most of which must be manned on a 24 hour a day basis to maintain order among the inmates. A post that is not staffed for long periods of time could signal the inmates that they are not under close observation due to staff shortages. This could lead to prisoners fights, sexual assaults, strong arming, property destruction, and escape attempts. The continuous presence of a Correctional Officer in an area reduces the risk of these incidents occurring. Temporary employees also fill posts vacated during correctional officer training at the Sitka Academy. The near 20% correctional officer turnover rate and high usage of sick leave also impacted personal services costs.

The projected shortfall is now \$382,000. Overtime is being restricted as much as possible, and a correctional officer training class has been cancelled which will save overtime and

temporary employee funds that would have been spent on fillins during trainee absences. The agency also has an excess of \$100,000 in the local facilities allocation which can be transferred to correction center allocations, thus reducing the supplemental request to \$282,000.

Ten of the 14 new positions authorized in FY 79 for Adult Confinement were put in the Anchorage Annex Correction Center. Some of these positions could have been transferred to other correction centers to help alleviate the shortfall, except that the State has filed a proposed plan to comply with Judge Singleton's recent orders on Annex which prevents this. This agreement between the State and Judge Singleton specifies that there will be 40 positions staffing the Annex, even with the reduced population.

Institutional program and administrative type positions in other correctional centers could be laid off, but this was considered unwise in light of expanding prison populations and understaffing that already exists in most institutions. (see attached detail)

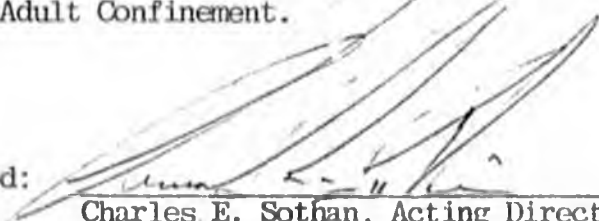
Other alternatives to limit correctional officer overtime were considered unworkable because of probably successful labor union grievances.

The alternatives of closing the Ridgeview Women's Facility would be a step backward and cause pressures on other institutions.

The FY 78 delete and add supplemental which transferred \$400,000 out of the Juvenile Confinement BRU to offset Adult Confinement personal services shortfalls is probably not feasible this year because the FY 79 budget for Juvenile Confinement was adjusted to eliminate the prior year amounts overbudgeted

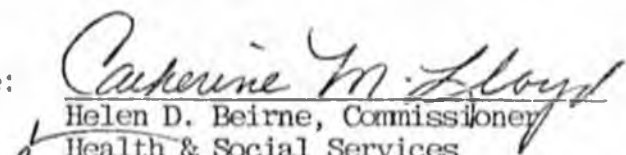
The problem is further compounded this year because of the Governor's 1% personal services veto which took \$83,700 out of Adult Confinement.

Recommended:

  
Charles E. Sothan, Acting Director  
Division of Corrections

2/23/79  
Date

Concurrence:

  
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner  
Health & Social Services

2/23/79  
Date

PLAN A

<u>Correctional Center</u>	<u>No. of Positions</u>	<u>Job Class</u>	<u>Personal Services Savings March 1 to June 30, 1979</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Palmer	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 14.9	All programs eliminated - auto/welding Farm Program Road Maintenance Arts and Crafts Sign Shop General Education Work Release
	1	Inst. Instructor	8.8	
	4	Correctional Officer	35.7	
	<u>6</u>		<u>\$ 59.4</u>	
				Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
				Other institutions will not receive any farm program benefits, i.e., fresh produce
<hr/>				
Anchorage State	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 10.6	Education programs eliminated. Counseling, parole and classification activity will be reduced by 50%.
	1	Inst. Counselor	10.2	
	2	Correctional Officer	20.6	
	<u>4</u>		<u>\$ 41.4</u>	
				Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
				Prisoners will not be classified to other facilities as rapidly, and parole preparation will be delayed causing a bottleneck for the entire adult institutional system.

<u>Correctional Center</u>	<u>No. of Positions</u>	<u>Job Class</u>	<u>Personal Services Savings March 1 to June 30, 1979</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Juneau	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 10.6	All programs eliminated - Mechanical/Electrical General Education Arts and Crafts Work Release On Staff Medical Care
	1	Inst. Counselor	11.4	
	1	Nurse	8.5	
	1	Vocational Inst.	10.2	
	<u>1</u>	Institutional Inst.	<u>8.5</u>	
	<u>5</u>		<u>\$ 49.2</u>	
				Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
				Parole preparation, counseling classification reduced by 50%.
<hr/>				
Fairbanks	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 12.8	All programs eliminated - General Education Arts and Crafts Work Release
	1	Community Counselor	9.8	
	1	Institutional Inst.	9.8	
	<u>3</u>	Correctional Officers	<u>38.3</u>	
	<u>6</u>		<u>\$ 70.7</u>	
				Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
				Parole Preparation, counseling classification reduced by 50%.
<hr/>				
Ketchikan	0		\$ 0	Present staff levels are below minimum considering split locations and/or physical plans of facilities. Ridgeview programs are by citizen volunteer groups with equivalent of one correctional officer's time for security.
Nome	0		0	
Ridgeview	1	Correctional Officer	<u>10.6</u>	
			<u>\$ 10.6</u>	

<u>Correctional Center</u>	<u>No. of Positions</u>	<u>Job Class</u>	<u>Personal Services Savings March 1 to June 30, 1979</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Anchorage Annex	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 10.6	Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
	1	Inst. Counselor	10.6	
	7	Correctional Officers	74.5	Counseling reduced by 50%.
	<u>9</u>		<u>\$ 95.7</u>	
Reduction of staff is possibly in contempt of part of the Mosely vs. Beirne case, Judge Singleton's tentative ruling, and the State's proposed plan submitted to the Court for consideration.				
Eagle River	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 11.4	All programs reduced 50%
	2	Inst. Counselor	20.4	
	1	Vocational Instructor	9.8	Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
	5	Correctional Officers	52.0	
	<u>9</u>		<u>\$ 93.6</u>	
TOTAL	<u>39</u>		<u>\$357.6</u>	The Differential \$357.6 - \$282.0 = \$75.6 is scheduled to account for any unforeseen delay beyond March 1, 1979 in the lay off plan.

PLAN B

Substitutes Labor, Trades & Crafts positions in place of Correctional Officer Staff reductions at respective Correctional Centers.

Anchorage State	1	Maintenance Mechanic	\$ 12.1
Juneau	1	Maintenance Mechanic	10.4
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Anchorage Annex	1	Maintenance Mechanic	13.3
Ridgeview	1	Maintenance Mechanic	12.0
			<u>\$ 58.7</u>

Reductions of maintenance staff wholly restricts preventative maintenance programs. Mechanical equipment failures, down time, and make-shift repairs eventually prove more costly through major repair and replacement expenses and disrupted operations. All institutions are experiencing more frequent repairs as equipment ages.

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Closing Ridgeview by March 1, 1979 would generate approximately \$60,000 in lease cost savings, and \$200,000 in personal services if the entire staff was terminated on that date.

The projected \$260,000 savings would be offset by the following:

Out of State Contractual Services

10 Female prisoners at \$25.00/day x 120 days =	\$ 30,000
Estimated care costs, medical and personal care items not covered in the daily rate	4,000
Transportation costs includes escorts (cost to State)	8,000
	<u>\$ 42,000</u>

Removal of electronic equipment, fencing and restoration of Ridgeview premises	50,000
--	--------

Add back one half of Ridgeview staff costs to accommodate just the unsentenced prisoners	100,000
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The net savings projected of \$68,000 is predicated on all elements of this drastic change in operations to mesh exactly on time. This savings could rapidly dissipate through hidden costs due to slippage and disruptions in operations and program efforts.

Other Alternatives Explored:

Personal Services Cost Reduction Concepts

1. Establish a policy of assigning staggered shifts to avoid the mandatory 2½ hours of overtime per week per correctional officer.
2. Contract for all maintenance and repairs.
3. Reduce classification committee sessions by 50%. Estimated one time savings (expense deferred) \$30,000.
4. Limit amount of sick leave and annual leave that can be taken for the balance of this fiscal year.
5. Postpone Anchorage Annex Correctional Center renovations involving correctional staff doing trades and craft work.
6. "Add - Delete" supplementals

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1. Prior arbitration (Sheffield case) in another Department addressed this issue - Ruling - "You cannot withhold that which was told they would receive at the time of their employment", i.e., normal and advertised 2½ hours of overtime per week. Any attempt to institute such a procedure would be sorely and successfully challenged by APEA.
2. Funds not available in either operating budget or capital budget.
3. This would cause serious classification backlogs. Prisoners must be moved through the system in an orderly and efficient manner. Timely classifications avoid problems in program, security, and bedspace. Also Human Rights Commission, Ombudsman complaints, and lawsuits are minimized. Postponement and/or delays result in much higher future costs.
4. This procedure would result in successful grievances being filed, especially on sick leave. This also may trigger increased abuses of leave.
5. The bedspace crunch, and the Moseley vs. Beirne case calls for timely renovations of this facility. Legislative inquiries have already been received concerning renovations starting dates and progress.
6. It is premature at this early date to develop any "add - delete" supplemental.

Should the Division of Corrections be forced to a layoff of Adult Confinement personnel, no guarantee can be given that basic security can be provided. The reduction of security levels in order to offset the projected deficit will return the operation of the State facilities to the same level or less than existed in the 1974-75 period. The present prisoner population is not only significantly higher but also prisoner profiles are now predominantly with felony convictions.

It was a clear mandate then with the high number of escapes - 65, internal incidents, the murder of a policeman, and the rape of a guard's wife, and we assume the mandate still exists that security levels cannot be reduced.

millions that slip through the cracks

~~Sec 2 - 18,000~~  
~~Sec 3 - 50,000~~

Funding Information:  
General Fund: \$717,700  
Other Funds: -0-  
\$717,700

Introduced: 2/13/79  
Referred: Health, Education & Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY  
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 SENATE BILL NO. 143

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making supplemental appropriations to the  
7 Department of Health and Social Services, Administra-  
8 tion of Justice; and providing for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 \* Section 1. The sum of ~~9253,300~~ <sup>234,992</sup> is appropriated from the general fund to  
11 the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Corrections, for  
12 payment of goods and services provided to correctional centers during FY 78.

13 \* Sec. 2. The sum of ~~182,400~~ <sup>232,400</sup> is appropriated from the general fund to  
14 the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Corrections, for  
15 increased prisoner placements in federal institutions during FY 79.

16 \* Sec. 3. The sum of \$282,000 is appropriated from the general fund to  
17 the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Corrections, for  
18 the FY 79 shortfall in personal services costs for adult correctional  
19 institutions, to be allocated as follows:

*St-du pass  
Jubancamp - Laguna*

Juneau	\$ 34,000
Fairbanks	80,000
Ketchikan	17,000
Eagle River	71,000
Ridgeview	80,000

25 \* Sec. 4. The unexpended and unobligated portions of the appropriations  
26 made in secs. 1, 2, and 3 of this Act lapse June 30, 1979.

27 \* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-  
28 10.070(c).

29 Sec 1 - -18,000

Sec 2 - +50,000

POSITION PAPER  
Senate Bill No. 143

"An Act making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Health and Social Services, Administration of Justice; and providing for an effective date".

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the intent of Senate Bill No. 143.

Section 1 The Department of Health and Social Services Division of Corrections has updated the supplemental request in detail to February 21, 1979, and hereby submits appropriate changes and supporting schedules totalling \$234,932 to cover the payment of goods and services provided the Division during FY78. Invoices could not be paid because there were insufficient authorization balances in applicable budget components. An exhaustive effort was made to effect reallocations of available funds within the Division of Corrections budget, however, a legal determination was made that unpaid amounts were to await legislative approval of a supplemental in 1979. The Division lapsed funds in excess of the unpaid invoices.

Detail schedules of the unpaid invoices are available on request.

AMD

POSITION PAPER/Department of Health and Social Services

The invoices are summarized by BRU and relative lapsed funds are shown as follows:

<u>BRU/Component</u>	<u>Unpaid Invoices</u>	<u>Lapsed Funds</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Other</u>	<u>Pay</u>	
<u>Adult Confinement</u>				
102 - SCC/Palmer	\$ 9824	\$ 11	\$	\$ 11
104 - SCC/Anchorage State	94	10194	35608	45802
108 - SCC/Juneau	2573	6316	24002	30318
110 - SCC/Fairbanks	67546	475	60	535
112 - SCC/Ketchikan	18378	90	69	159
112 - SCC/Anchorage Annex	73531	33	1	34
115 - SCC/Eagle River	3703	461	-	461
117 - SCC/Ridgeview	2827	2448	84564	87012
119 - SCC/Nome	223	155	2824	2979
120 - Local Facilities	-	59008	4522	63530
140 - Out of State Contractual	-	0	0	-
	<u>\$178699</u>	<u>\$ 79191</u>	<u>\$151650</u>	<u>\$230841</u>
<u>Juvenile Confinement</u>				
202 - McLaughlin Youth Cntr	\$ 2456	\$ 9169	\$ 17	\$ 9186
220 - Institutional Care	53245	(1672)	-	(1672)
290 - Foster Care	-	1050	-	1050
	<u>\$55701</u>	<u>\$ 8517</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 8564</u>
<u>Probation &amp; Parole</u>				
410 - 1st Judicial Dist.	\$ 592	\$ 25859	\$ 1498	\$ 27357
425 - 2nd Judicial Dist.	-	24940	28697	53637
435 - 3rd Judicial Dist.	-	4007	-	4007
455 - 4th Judicial Dist.	-	25643	-	25643
	<u>\$ 592</u>	<u>\$ 80449</u>	<u>\$ 30195</u>	<u>\$110644</u>
<u>Admin. &amp; Support</u>				
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1318</u>	<u>\$ 20574</u>	<u>\$ 21982</u>
TOTAL DIVISION	<u>\$234992</u>	<u>\$169505</u>	<u>\$202436</u>	<u>\$371941</u>



Section 2: The FY 79 Out-of-State Contractual budget of \$1109.0 allowed for approximately 122 prisoners. The out-of-state prisoner count rose to 157 by January 3, 1979 due to the reduction of available in-state bedspace. Judge Singleton's order to reduce the population level at the Annex Correctional Center and the impact of the 3 day sentence provision for OMVI convictions triggered an increase of out-of-state placements. Twenty prisoners with seven or more years sentences were transferred to federal facilities during November and December 1978. This represented 10 more placements than originally projected within the \$182.4 supplemental request.

By maintaining the 157 level until June 30, 1979 a maximum of 28574 additional mandays will be consumed (182 days x 157 prisoners) at a cost of \$762,000 (28574 x \$26.68). The federal billings from July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978 totalled \$578,139 for 21,662 mandays of confinement or an average of \$26.68 per manday.

Total costs for FY 79 is estimated to be \$1,340.1 (\$578.1 + \$762.0). The supplemental request of \$182.4 will be approximately \$50.0 short of the current projection of total costs (\$1340.1 less budget \$1,109.0 plus \$182.4 request = \$48.7). Prisoner relocations to lower cost facilities and the non-charge for days prisoners are in transit between federal facilities may reduce costs. There are no prisoners housed in federal facilities eligible for parole before June 30, 1979.

Section 3: The FY 79 personal services underfunding budgeted for Adult Confinement is \$335,800. Although the appropriate personnel budget report of 12/28/78 shows year to date vacancy savings of \$255,22, a shortfall is projected for the year because of the expenditures for temporaries which do not offset the vacancy savings figure in the report. In addition, projections from the same appropriated personnel budget report show that overtime expenditures may run \$50,000 over budgeted amounts.

Institutional staffing consists of a number of posts for supervisory and guard duty, most of which must be manned on a 24 hour a day basis to maintain order among the inmates. A post that is not staffed for long periods of time could signal the inmates that they are not under close observation due to staff shortages. This could lead to prisoners fights, sexual assaults, strong arming, property destruction, and escape attempts. The continuous presence of a Correctional Officer in an area reduces the risk of these incidents occurring. Temporary employees also fill posts vacated during correctional officer training at the Sitka Academy. The near 20% correctional officer turnover rate and high usage of sick leave also impacted personal services costs.

The projected shortfall is now \$382,000. Overtime is being restricted as much as possible, and a correctional officer training class has been cancelled which will save overtime and

temporary employee funds that would have been spent on fillins during trainee absences. The agency also has an excess of \$100,000 in the local facilities allocation which can be transferred to correction center allocations, thus reducing the supplemental request to \$282,000.

Ten of the 14 new positions authorized in FY 79 for Adult Confinement were put in the Anchorage Annex Correction Center. Some of these positions could have been transferred to other correction centers to help alleviate the shortfall, except that the State has filed a proposed plan to comply with Judge Singleton's recent orders on Annex which prevents this. This agreement between the State and Judge Singleton specifies that there will be 40 positions staffing the Annex, even with the reduced population.

Institutional program and administrative type positions in other correctional centers could be laid off, but this was considered unwise in light of expanding prison populations and understaffing that already exists in most institutions. (see attached detail)

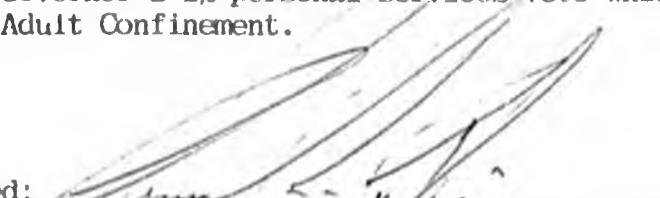
Other alternatives to limit correctional officer overtime were considered unworkable because of probably successful labor union grievances.

The alternatives of closing the Ridgeview Women's Facility would be a step backward and cause pressures on other institutions.

The FY 78 delete and add supplemental which transferred \$400,000 out of the Juvenile Confinement BRU to offset Adult Confinement personal services shortfalls is probably not feasible this year because the FY 79 budget for Juvenile Confinement was adjusted to eliminate the prior year amounts overbudgeted.

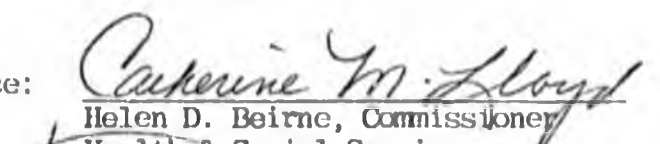
The problem is further compounded this year because of the Governor's 1% personal services veto which took \$83,700 out of Adult Confinement.

Recommended:

  
Charles E. Sothan, Acting Director  
Division of Corrections

2/23/79  
Date

Concurrence:

  
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner  
Health & Social Services

2/23/79  
Date

PLAN A

<u>Correctional Center</u>	<u>No. of Positions</u>	<u>Job Class</u>	<u>Personal Services Savings March 1 to June 30, 1979</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Palmer	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 14.9	All programs eliminated - auto/welding Farm Program Road Maintenance Arts and Crafts Sign Shop General Education Work Release
	1	Inst. Instructor	8.8	
	4	Correctional Officer	35.7	
	<u>6</u>		<u>\$ 59.4</u>	
				Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
				Other institutions will not receive any farm program benefits, i.e., fresh produce
<hr/>				
Anchorage State	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 10.6	Education programs eliminated. Counseling, parole and classification activity will be reduced by 50%.
	1	Inst. Counselor	10.2	
	2	Correctional Officer	20.6	
	<u>4</u>		<u>\$ 41.4</u>	
				Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
				Prisoners will not be classified to other facilities as rapidly, and parole preparation will be delayed causing a bottleneck for the entire adult institutional system.

<u>Correctional Center</u>	<u>No. of Positions</u>	<u>Job Class</u>	<u>Personal Services Savings March 1 to June 30, 1979</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Juneau	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 10.6	All programs eliminated - Mechanical/Electrical General Education Arts and Crafts Work Release On Staff Medical Care
	1	Inst. Counselor	11.4	
	1	Nurse	8.5	
	1	Vocational Inst.	10.2	
	1	Institutional Inst.	8.5	
	<u>5</u>		<u>\$ 49.2</u>	
				Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
				Parole preparation, counseling classification reduced by 50%.
<hr/>				
Fairbanks	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 12.8	All programs eliminated - General Education Arts and Crafts Work Release
	1	Community Counselor	9.8	
	1	Institutional Inst.	9.8	
	3	Correctional Officers	38.3	
	<u>6</u>		<u>\$ 70.7</u>	
				Parole Preparation, counseling classification reduced by 50%.
<hr/>				
Ketchikan	0		\$ 0	Present staff levels are below minimum considering split locations and/or physical plans of facilities. Ridgeview programs are by citizen volunteer groups with equivalent of one correctional officer's time for security.
Nome	0		0	
Ridgeview	1	Correctional Officer	<u>10.6</u> <u>\$ 10.6</u>	

<u>Correctional Center</u>	<u>No. of Positions</u>	<u>Job Class</u>	<u>Personal Services Savings March 1 to June 30, 1979</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Anchorage Annex	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 10.6	Administrative and supervisory expertise reduced by approximately 50%.
	1	Inst. Counselor	10.6	
	7	Correctional Officers	74.5	Counseling reduced by 50%.
	<u>9</u>		<u>\$ 95.7</u>	
Eagle River	1	Assistant Supt.	\$ 11.4	All programs reduced 50%
	2	Inst. Counselor	20.4	
	1	Vocational Instructor	9.3	Counseling Reduced 50%
	5	Correctional Officers	52.0	
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TOTAL	<u>39</u>		<u>\$357.6</u>	The Differential \$357.6 - \$282.0 = \$75.6 is scheduled to account for any unforeseen delay beyond March 1, 1979 in the lay off plan.

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2/23/79

MEMO:

TO: SEN HACKNEY *Paul*

FROM: PAUL

Just to alert you to what the opposition is saying re: SB 33, here is the general theme that is permeating the correspondence replying to your request for info on this bill.

"Existing regulations already subject hospitals and long term care facilities to many expensive and time consuming inspections annually. In studies in Michigan and South Carolina it has been confirmed that government regulations (state and federal) add \$21 to \$25 to every patient's bill. Most of the regulations being proposed under this proposed bill (18.20.080, 18.20.085) either duplicate or unnecessarily add to already existing regulations covered in Medicare and Medicaid regulations." (See Ak State Hospital Assoc. letter, para. 1).

"If you should go further and implement these regulations we would like to point out that Section 1 18.20.080 does not include a requirement for a pre-notification of intent to survey nor a statement of the purpose for the survey. ASHA recommends that a reasonable advanced notice be required on the part of the surveyor and that the purpose of the visit be clearly stated to allow the institution time to prepare for the visit." (See AK State Hospital Assoc. letter, para. 2).

SB 142

Main thrust of 142 is that the Feds drastically changed AFDC eligibility for children in foster care and institutional care, resulting in the Dept of H&SS coming up with a shortfall of anticipated funds. Also the supplemental is needed, apparently, to meet the increased costs of the foster care and institutional care programs.

The change in AFDC eligibility, resulting in no anticipated funds from the Feds, and the increased costs for caring for these kids, requires a supplemental to the tune of \$1,441,800.

SB143

SEE ATTACHED POSITION PAPER.

SEN. SUMNER WILL BE AT

THE HEARING TO TESTIFY

ON! SB 143