

Leg. Finance - House & Senate Finance Comte Files (1973-74) 8879

HB 227 cont., 232, 234, 236 223



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature House

FINANCE COMMITTEE BILL ASSIGNMENT

TO: Representative Saylor
House Finance Committee

DATE: February 26, 1972

FROM: Earl D. Hillstrand
Chairman
House Finance Committee

BILL NO.: HB 227

TITLE: An Act making a supplemental appropriation for
elections; and providing for an effective date.

COMMENTS: This bill has been referred to you for your review
and research and eventual presentation to the
committee for their consideration.

Introduced: 2/14/73
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 227

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a supplemental appropriation for
elections; and providing for an effective date."

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

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* Section 1. The sum of \$95,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
the Office of the Governor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973 to
cover unfunded costs of elections.

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* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and
approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.

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RECORDS



CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/26/89
Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

11-3-73

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 232

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it DO PASS

recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR AND THAT

CS FOR DO PASS

"and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE

COMMITTEE

reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

"other"

Members signing the Majority report:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ Chairman

Introduced: 2/15/73
Referred: Judiciary and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY FERGUSON

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 232

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the districts of the superior
7 court."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 22.10.010 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 22.10.010. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPERIOR COURT. There shall be
11 one superior court for the state. The court shall consist of four
12 districts bounded as follows:

13 First District: the area within election districts numbered one
14 to six, both inclusive, as said districts are described in art. XIV of
15 the state constitution on March 19, 1959;

16 Second District: the area within election districts numbered 21
17 to 24, both inclusive, and those areas of election districts 18 and 20
18 within the boundaries of the North Slope Borough, as said districts
19 are described in art. XIV of the state constitution on March 19, 1959;

20 Third District: the area within election districts numbered seven
21 to 15, both inclusive, as said districts are described in art. XIV of
22 the state constitution on March 19, 1959; and

23 Fourth District: the area within election districts numbered
24 16, 17 and 19, and the areas of election districts numbered 18 and 20
25 not included in the second district [TO 20, BOTH INCLUSIVE], as said
26 districts are described in art. XIV of the state constitution on
27 March 19, 1959.
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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/26/89
Date

Introduced: 2/15/73
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY WILSON

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 234

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to housing rental for state troopers
7 and protection officers; and providing for an effective
8 date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 18.65 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11 Sec. 18.65.025. HOUSING RENTAL. No rent in excess of \$200 per
12 month, including utilities, may be charged by the department to a
13 state trooper or protection officer required to live in a housing
14 facility leased or rented by the department.

15 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1973.
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JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature
House

FINANCE COMMITTEE BILL ASSIGNMENT

TO: Representative Specking
House Finance Committee

DATE: February 22, 1973

FROM: Earl D. Hillstrand
Chairman
House Finance Committee

BILL NO.: HOUSE BILL 234

TITLE: "An Act relating to housing rental for state troopers and protection officers; and providing for an effective date."

COMMENTS: This bill has been referred to you for your review and research and eventual presentation to the committee for their consideration.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
First Session - Eighth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HB 234
 Title: State Trooper Housing Rental
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 2/22/73
 Return Date Requested: 3/1/73
 Agency: Department of Public Safety Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: _____
 A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		12.6				
200 TRAVEL		7.0	Costs should remain			
300 CONTRACTUAL		324.4				
400 COMMODITIES		5.0	Fairly constant through 1978			
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		349.0				

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		203.8				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Program Receipts)		145.2				

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	1 /	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	12 /	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

It is assumed that expenditures will not exceed rental income based on current rates. Under present conditions expenditures cannot exceed rental income.

One position (Storekeeper II ?) would be established to provide maintenance service for all units. The \$7,000.00 shown in travel is for his travel and per diem costs.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: February 22, 1973 PREPARED BY: *A. S. Strayhorn*

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

February 26, 1973

TO: Rep. Keith Specking
FROM: Robert L. Grogan
SUBJECT: HOUSE BILL NO. 234

Regarding House Bill No. 234, I am submitting copies of correspondence and other material for your review.

The direct fiscal implication of the bill is an annual reduction of \$37,980 in state revenues.

Presently the Department of Public Safety has 15 units renting in excess of \$200 a month. The highest monthly rental being \$375 -- the average \$337.

This bill hints at the injustices existing under the state's housing program. The attached study by Budget & Management provides a complete review of all the state's housing.

You might wish to investigate a course of action which would develop a state-wide housing policy which would not only provide upper rental maximums, but would raise rentals of the lower rent units, thus providing a reasonable, equitable rent for all agency tenants.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/26/89
Date

Introduced: 2/15/73
Referred: Health, Education
and Social Services and
Finance

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
BY REQUEST

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 236

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Depart-
7 ment of Health and Social Services, office of drug
8 abuse; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Department of Health and Social Services, office of drug abuse, to be
12 apportioned as follows:

13 Residential treatment centers	
14 Family House (Anchorage)	\$50,000
15 Arctic Cache (Fairbanks)	20,000
16 Methadone maintenance program	120,000
17 Community education services	110,000

18 * Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation
19 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1974.

20 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1973.

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The Legislature of the State of Alaska
 FISCAL NOTE
 First Session - Eighth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HR 236
 Title: Drug Abuse SPLADCP
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 2/27/73
 Return Date Requested: 3/5/73
 Agency: Health and Soc. Ser. Program: Drug Abuse

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: \$ 300,000

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		4914				
200 TRAVEL		5000				
300 CONTRACTUAL		9870				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		280,216				
TOTAL		300,000				

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		300,000				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	1 / 1	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	6 / 6	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

1. Personal services: One-half of a person's time will be needed to help monitor and evaluate programs, review grants, prepare materials for the advisory board, which has just been appointed to prioritize and review grants from treatment and rehabilitation programs as well as education programs in the area of drug abuse.. Search for federal funds must be done
2. Secretarial help will be needed half time to arrange travel, take notes on meetings of the board, help prepare abstracts of proposals,
3. Travel and per diem will be needed to convene this advisory group, and to allow staff travel for program monitoring and evaluation, and to help when problems are encountered, and a resource person is needed.
4. The grants will be awarded on the basis of grant proposals which include a plan for implementation, a budget to be submitted, a timetable for implementation and an evaluation plan.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 3/5/73 PREPARED BY: Mary Beth Adlum

original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

... TO CARE FOR ANOTHER
IS TO HELP HIM BE A WORTHWHILE
HUMAN BEING ...

GROWING UP IN THE FAMILY
TO LIFE WITHOUT DRUGS

The
Family
House

a Therapeutic Environment

The Family House

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Robert Garsi, President & Treasurer
Elaine Garsi, Vice President & Secretary
Earl A. N. Johnson
Richard Tracy

A Non-Profit Corporation

The FAMILY HOUSE is a center for the Rehabilitation of Drug abusers. The individual "grows up" in a family environment stressing individual responsibility and mutual trust. The concept of addict helping addict through 24 hour confrontation of behavior and reality attack therapy sessions provide the opportunity and demand that the person re-evaluate himself.

*FOR INFORMATION OR RESERVATIONS
TO OPEN HOUSE,
TELEPHONE: AT 4-2010 or
AT 4-2431 (Dir. Res.)
200 WEST COMSTOCK
SEATTLE, WASH. 98119*

BOARD OF ADVISORS

Earl A. N. Johnson, P.E.
Ralph J. Malott, M.D.
Bob MacDonald, Ph.D.
Barbara Rothstein, Attorney
Leonard Shaw, A.C.S.W.
Robert Bradbury, B.D.
Rev. Bill Johnson

Total of 90 clients over a 3 year period.

61 Persons included in the study.

Characteristics of the 61:

- 60% Indicated heavy opiate use
 - 60% Indicated one or more jail commitments.
 - 40% Had been hospitalized for drugs (an average of twice)
 - 33% Indicated one or more prison commitments
 - 65% Were on parole or probation
 - 28% On public assistance
 - 50% In jail prior to entrance (29 out of 61)
- Only 1 male and 8 females had not been arrested.

No Family House resident has been arrested on a new charge while in residence in the program.

Only one person out of 21 remaining in the program over 11 months was rearrested (he was returned to treatment)

Time will lower this track record

Those who remain in treatment demonstrate positive effects:

21 In Treatment 11 Months or More:

- 14 Working (including 3 Project Coordinators)
- 3 On Welfare (2 direct a program not yet funded)
- 2 Not working
- 2 Housewives
- 2 Returned to Phase 1
- 1 In school

24 In Treatment Less Than 11 Months:

- 4 Working (1 also in other drug program)
- 4 Welfare (also in other drug program)
- 4 Unknown
- 7 In jail or prison
- 1 School
- 6 In other drug programs

Summary:

Only one rearrest with 70% employment for those in the program more than 11 months.

Only 17% employment with 30% back in jail or prison for those remaining less than 11 months.

The Family House

ALASKA PROJECT PROPOSAL

October, 1972

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I. INTRODUCTION

The following presentation has been developed for Family House, a proposed therapeutic community for drug abusers (some materials have been excerpted and modified from Seattle and Spokane Family House data). A Task Force of three persons approaching graduation from Seattle Family House are sighted to be placed in Anchorage on January 15th, 1973. The Family House Corporation (Seattle based) will sub-contract with Anchorage Council on Drug Aid to provide therapeutic community services. Responsibility for supervision of Staff and Program Development would rest with Seattle Family House, (Elaine Garsi, Re-entry Director of Family House acting as consultant to the project). The Anchorage Council on Drug Aid would monitor quality of care provided under the contractual arrangement. A professional Advisory Board would be established to insure community input to the program, and a Guild (Friends of the Family) for community support. It is anticipated that Seattle Family House and Anchorage Council on Drug Aid supervision of the project will be terminated after one year of operation, the Task Force then separately incorporating the program under an Alaska Charter.

Prior to January 15, 1973 placement of Task Force:

1. A formal relationship must be established between Anchorage Council on Drug Aid and Family House;
2. An additional visit via the three person Task Force and Seattle Family House Re-entry Director accomplished (funding required);
3. Funding must be obtained (or letters of guarantee of donation) for items included in the Initial Start-up Budget (community organization period) - see budget section.

The Seattle Family House can be of only limited financial support to the project (occasionally providing use of equipment, etc). Placement of skilled staff cannot be made prior to adequate financial provision for their basic requirements (Start-up Budget has been kept minimal.)

It is anticipated that due to the demise of Title XVI funding, guarantee of monies for actual program operation (after the Initial Community Organization Period) will not be obtainable prior to arrival of the Task Force. The phase development plan outlined in this proposal is based upon minimal funding and gradual implementation of the project as monies permit (it is projected that operation will begin in a rental, later expanding to a permanent facility and full client population). Since government funds are now scarce, support from the private sector of the community will now be of increasing importance.

NOTE: Development of relationship to Anchorage Council on Drug Aid and of Embryonic and full Operation Budgets is not possible until further consultation with Anchorage. It is anticipated these tasks will take place during the next Family House visit to Alaska prior to placement of the Task Force.

II PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Alaska Family House will provide an extensive fifteen month to two-year treatment program for drug abusers. The individual will "grow up" in a family environment, stressing individual responsibility and mutual caring. Residents will be men and women ages 16 and over. The majority will formally have been injectable drug users, (with a history of institutionalization), referred through the Criminal Justice System. Individuals will begin as residents in a highly structured treatment facility doing menial tasks, and work to responsible positions as part of resident staff. In the second year (the re-entry phase of the program, while residing in a less structured re-entry living situation), he will perform administrative duties for the Family House, and act as staff for a community project. Since the experience the individual acquires during his rehabilitation will be excellent training for low profile positions in the helping fields, the Alaska Family House will serve as a combination treatment/training program.

III GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Primary Objective: The primary objective of this project is to evolve an effective (*) community based residential treatment program for individuals abusing drugs (amphetamines, barbiturates, heroin), especially those having a previous history of arrest or institutionalization. One year of intensive treatment will enable these individuals to develop the emotional stability and positive self-image needed to return to the community. The second year will reintegrate the person into the community through a supportive but less structured living situation and by providing a new role for the individual working in community projects. The individual will be assisted in evolving a lifestyle in the community, which is both supportive and rewarding so he need not return to drugs for escape.

B. Secondary Objectives: There are inherent benefits to the community in accomplishing our primary objectives. Staff and residents will perform speaking engagements, conduct onsite visits at the Facility, and hold a weekly Saturday night Open House, all contributing to community education. In addition, during the second year of operation in which the Community Re-entry Phase is evolved, Re-entry projects will be established providing further services (in Seattle the Re-entry phase operates the Family Rap, a community group session center).

* (NOTE: The term "effective treatment" specifically refers to:

1. Program capable of increasing an individual's overall level of social responsibility to a degree at which further arrests or institutionalizations (for correction or treatment) do not occur;
2. Program in which the ratio of clients leaving treatment against advice is significantly below the average for other similar methodologies).

IV MODELS INFLUENCING PROGRAM STRUCTURE

Conventional psychiatry and large professionally staffed federal hospitals have proven ineffective models for dealing with drug abusers. The addict-helping-addict model developed by Dederich in California was an advancement. Synanon, however, became a sub-culture and another form of dependency, since addicts were not encouraged to return to the community. Also, the largeness of its facilities (up to 1,000 persons) tended to minimize effectiveness, demanding emphasis be placed on organization functioning rather than therapy. Daytop Village, in New York; an off-shoot of Synanon was formed by an addict named Dave Dietch and the psychiatrist Dan Kaseral. Daytop's therapy techniques were more sophisticated and intensive, and the facilities much smaller (70 to 150 persons). The Daytop program included a period during which the person worked in a community project, and a separate re-entry living situation. (Both Directors of this program were residents of Daytop). It is primarily after the Daytop model that the Seattle Family House program is structured, however, the nursery, was borrowed from Synanon. The small facility, the more intimate family character of that program resulted from a very positive experience of the Directors of the Seattle Family House working with another small group under the Daytop concept. In addition, the re-entry phase of the Mendicino State Hospital program, which features "Awareness Houses" for youth and a Boutique Shop, both staffed by addicts, provided a further model for the re-entry phase of the Seattle House.

The Family House corporation (Seattle), was founded in September of 1969, by Robert and Elaine Garsi, both former drug users rehabilitated via peer-treating-peer techniques. Their combined experiences include residency in Synanon and Daytop. Robert Garsi is to be credited with bringing Daytop's concept, from New York to Seattle. The Seattle structure offers a workable model, and an excellent point at which Alaska may begin. However, the success of Alaska Family House will rest on designing a program unique to that particular community's needs.

V PHASE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A. Prior to Jan. 15 Placement of Anchorage Task Force

1. Additional visit by Family House Re-entry Director and Task Force - purpose:
 - a. To introduce Task Force to Anchorage
 - b. To finalize preparations for Task Force arrival - locate housing
 - c. Develop letter of intent and further budgets.
2. Completion of letter of intent or formal contractual relationship between Anchorage Council on Drug Aid and Family House.
3. Allocations of funds (or receipt of letters of guarantee of donations of service) for Initial Start-up Budget.

B. Initial Community Organization Period (4 months) Jan. 15 to May 15

1. Arrival of Task Force, Jan. 15
2. Establishment of combination living and office quarters (including acquisition of necessary furnishings, household goods, and office equipment, utilities, etc.)
3. Development of Professional Advisory Board
4. Development of Guild "Friends of the Family", to assist project
5. Register as a non-profit corporation
with: Better Business Bureau
Attorney General's Office
Chamber of Commerce
6. Create Community Awareness of Project
via: Media Exposure
Newsletter ("A Letter to Our Friends")
Speaking Engagements
7. Agencies and organizations to be contacted (usually via Speaking Engagements):
 - a. Probation & Parole
 - b. Police Department
 - c. Superior Court Judges
 - d. Community Mental Health Center Staff
 - e. Public Defender's-legal aid
 - f. Medical Society
 - g. Staffs of Hospital Emergency Rooms
 - h. P.A.

V PHASE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(con't)

- i. Business & Civic Groups
 - j. Churches
 - k. Women's Groups
 - l. Fraternal Organizations
 - m. Schools
8. Establish donors in the merchant and business community.
 9. Develop literature (envelopes, letter head, business cards, Thank You Cards, Brochures, etc.)
 10. Establish records systems including:
 - a. A system of financial records including a log of all donations;
 - b. Correspondence files;
 - c. Donor files with accompanying Thank You Card lists;
 - d. Records of Community Services (Speaking Engagements Records, Interview records, Consultation forms, etc.)
 11. Establish referral resources and begin to screen prospective residents, developing a waiting list of clients to be the core group for the facility.
 12. Obtain funds necessary to implement Embryonic phase.
 13. Locate suitable rental facility (probably duplex or triplex) for Embryonic phase.
 14. Establish caseworker with Public Assistance for residential facility.
 15. Move to facility capable of housing 12 persons.

C. First Half of Embryonic Stage (6 months)
May 15 to November 15

1. Acquire necessities for a "Family" (additional household goods and furnishings).
2. Evolve and train core group.
3. Gradually implement therapeutic Community Tools, (morning meetings, groups, pull-up, etc.)
4. Develop Client Records Systems

V PHASE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(con't)

5. Expand client population to 12 persons.
6. Obtain second car.
7. Develop Proposals and obtain funds for down payment of suitable permanent home (for 25 persons)
8. Locate suitable existing facility or research construction of such a facility.
9. Begin development of funding proposal to obtain full operating budget (including remodeling, re-entry program, needed additional equipment, etc.).

D. Second Half of Embryonic Stage (6 months long)
November 15 to June 15:

1. Move to permanent facility (capacity 25)
2. Acquire necessary additional household goods and furnishings.
3. Remodel facility
4. Expand population to 25 persons (including Staff and dependants).
5. Acquire third vehicle (12 pass. van).
6. Open Nursery for dependants
7. Separately incorporate "Alaska Family House".

E. Full operation (12 months of program operation)

1. Attain full operating budget
2. Implement Re-entry Phase of Program
3. Establish less structured Re-entry living situation (in separate part of main facility or adjacent facility).
4. Establish a re-entry project in which Re-entry personnel can implement paraprofessional skills in a supervised setting.

VI PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

A. Relationship with Anchorage Council on Drug Aid

(This relationship to be formalized during next Family House visit to Anchorage).

B. Corporate Structure

The (Seattle) Family House is a non-profit tax-exempt corporation, chartered in Washington State. The success of the organization has resulted largely from the Board Structure, which is small in number, predominately composed of ex-addicts, and includes Staff persons.

Members of Seattle Family House Board:

Robert Garsi - President - Treasurer	200 West Comstock, Seattle, Wa.
Blaine Garsi - Vice-president - Secretary	200 West Comstock, Seattle, Wa.
E.A.N. Johnson - Financial Director	19221 88th S.W., Edmonds, Wa.
Richard Tracy	2401 E. Riverside, Spokane, Wa.

It is anticipated that for approximately one year the Seattle Family House Corporation will sub-contract with the Anchorage Council on Drug Aid to provide therapeutic community services. At the close of the one year period, the Task Force will then separately incorporate "Alaska Family House" under a similar Board including the Task Force and local representation and having an Alaska Charter.

C. Professional Advisory Board

To insure local input an advisory board composed of a broad spectrum of individuals representing the professions, the business community, and other agencies of similar purpose (with which coordination of effort is required) will be created. The Board provides professional consultation to the Task Force and strong community representation and involvement. It will be drawn from persons of diverse backgrounds and opinions in order that opinions be obtained from many segments of the community. Every individual on the board will have particular contribution to make, not only as a professional in his field but as a person.

Function of Advisory Board:

1. to provide community involvement;
2. to serve in an advisory capacity to the program;
3. to act as advocates for the program, when possible providing assistance to staff in the accomplishment of project goals.
3. to facilitate coordination with other drug programs.

Tentative Composition of Advisory Board:

1. Representation of Anchorage Council on Drug Aid
2. Representation of Langdon Psychiatric Institute Methadone Maintenance Program
3. Representation of Health Department and/or Management Group
4. Representation of Alaska Psychiatric Institute
5. Representation of Criminal Justice System
6. Minister

VI PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

Tentative Composition of Advisory Board: (con't)

7. Physician or Psychiatrist
8. An Accountant
9. Representative of business community and Civic Groups
10. Representative of the Media

(NOTE: Descriptions in this section represent the operating of a fully developed Therapeutic Community)

D. Staff Organization

The project will be co-directed by the Facility Director and the Community Relations Director and General Manager.

Facility Director's Responsibilities: Directs the internal operations of the Facility. He is an ex-addict who acts as a role model and authority figure for the Family.

1. Governs admissions, conducting interviews of prospective residents.
2. Is responsible for the program of therapy of the residents (available to him is the assistance of a professional Board of Advisors):
 - a. Makes major decisions concerning the residents (job function, visitations, etc.)
 - b. Does individual counseling of residents.
 - c. Supervises and leads all group therapy sessions.
 - d. Conducts interviews of applicants to program.
3. Conducts training groups for professionals.

He determines the internal policy of the facility (subject to the veto of the Board of Directors).

Community Relations Director's Responsibilities: An ex-addict is the representative for/and directs the affairs of the Family in the Community.

1. Is a liaison between the Family and government.
2. Conducts inter-agency relations.
3. Initiates Family activities in community education
4. Establishes re-entry projects/positions for residents.
5. Acts as a catalyst for fund raising, working in affiliation with the Financial Director (a community volunteer).

Determines policy within these areas (subject to veto of the Board of Directors).

General Manager: Maintains records system, represents either Facility Director or Community Relations Director as needed.

E. Residential Facility Organization

The functions of the Residential Treatment Facility are organized into departments with a status structure of positions arranged in increasing responsibility through which the resident passes.

The Resident begins as a worker in the Service Crew & Maintenance Department or the Kitchen and Housekeeping Department. After having been in the House for a few months, the individual advances to a worker's position in Departments involving slightly more responsibility, such as the Nursery, Communications and Business Office, Transportation or the position of Ramrod (foreman) of the Kitchen or Service Crew.

VI PROGRAM ORGANIZATION (con't)

(NOTE: Descriptions in this section represent the operating of a fully developed Therapeutic Community).

E. Residential Facility Organization - (con't)

Resident Staff (unalaried): Department Heads are responsible for functioning of one or more of the above departments and must teach and confront the workers in their department. Equal in status to the Department Head is the position of Expeditor, and individual who floats throughout the house confronting behavior and keeps the Co-ordinator aware of the activities of the House. After a brief period of limbo with no title, the individual moves up to become either Counselor (Guru) or Co-ordinator of the House. The Co-ordinator is responsible for the work function of the entire house. The Counselor is responsible for the development of the people, planning groups, talking with anyone having problems, etc.

(As the resident becomes more stable, he progresses up the structure gaining more responsibility and new skills. At six to twelve months he begins to receive instruction by the Facility Director in such areas as group leadership (also reading assigned materials), maintenance of client records, and minor administration. Combined with instruction is the simultaneous experience of implementing these skills while occupying the upper positions in the resident status structure.)

Re-entry Staff: Second year Project Co-ordinators act as transitional staff, performing Administrative functions for the Family House, (assisting in grant writing, grant reimbursement request, development of budget projections, etc.) and/or serve as staff in Re-entry projects established during the Second year of operation.

The DIRECTORS are responsible for the entire organization and in addition do much community liaison work.

VII TECHNIQUES, THEORY, TERMINOLOGY

A. Basic Premise: The basic premise of the Family House Program is that the individual who uses drugs is not sick, he is stupid. Such individuals have not developed the abilities needed to cope in a constructive manner. Realizing that this statement would be considered debatable by many medical people, it provides a frame of reference in which the person is capable of changing himself. If you are "sick" someone else must cure you. However, if you are stupid (not lacking in native ability, but undeveloped), you can learn just as the child does. Within this frame of reference the person has more responsibility for changing himself. Rather than seeing himself as a defective human being who must be locked up or put in a hospital, he is assumed to possess the same native abilities as anyone else. (This is not to say there is a "cured" addict. It is essential the drug user always maintain a life style which re-inforces staying off of drugs, possibly working in helping fields).

VII TECHNIQUES, THEORY, TERMINOLOGY

B. Image Change: Much emphasis is placed on changing an individual external image. Long hair, "greaser" haircuts, etc., are changed to more acceptable contemporary styles. Clothes from the family stock are given to the individual (most people have none). If the person is older, he is encouraged to try new hip styles, or if young to maintain a more mature image. At the same time these superficial changes are being made, the person is constantly confronted about "street" talk and mannerism, eating habits, and not allowed to use profanity (except in group sessions); in general forced to take on more acceptable forms of daily behavior.

C. Status Structure: Through the status structure, an individual learns to deal with authority (other addicts in positions above him) and to assume responsibility when he himself is promoted to such a position. The different departments in the structure supply a variety of learning situations through which individuals can pass. A girl who has never cooked will be put (with supervision) into the kitchen. Someone with little education will eventually go into Communications and Business office, where he learns to cope with paper work, etc. Or if someone has little education and feels badly about himself, but is a good cook, he may be put into the kitchen to teach someone else to cook, thus gaining self-worth.

D. Confrontation of Behavior, Groups, Learning Experiences: Twenty-four hour confrontation of behavior will be gradually implemented in the facility. Peer confrontation on the floor will be achieved in the form of a Pull-up (stern reprimand of negative behavior in which the offender can only reply with a "Thank You"). The resident must endure the stress of maintaining his "act as if" and not react with hostility to confrontation during the day. The Group sessions held evenings will supply a pressure valve, providing the resident with an opportunity to deal with emotions (with the support of the Group) in a constructive manner unharmed to himself and others.

Negative behavior in the environment which warrants consequences will be dealt with by giving the resident a learning experience, teaching him he is responsible for his actions and must face the consequences of his behavior. Such learning experiences will be designated according to the nature of behavior exhibited.

E. Family Environment, Marathon Therapy: A key factor to confronting one's behavior is developing a relationship of trust in which concern is stressed. A structured environment similar to that of a family in which the resident may "grow up" relating to peers as brothers or sisters under the guidance of older members, (who act as parent figures) provides an excellent opportunity in which the new resident can find the necessary trust, support, and identification. In a Marathon (an extended group lasting 36 to 40 hours) a strong bond of identification is obtained as each individual in turn relates his story to the Group.

VII TECHNIQUES, THEORY, TERMINOLOGY (con't)

F. Positive Experiences with the Larger Community: Speaking Engagements and hosting Open Houses: A prerequisite to attaining stability is the resident's gradual return to the community as a contributing member. During the individual's growth it is essential he becomes aware that he personally has something to offer in society at large. The resident learns this through service to the community (hosting Open Houses and representing Family House in Speaking Engagements) and becomes aware gratification is provided to those who perform in society as contributing members.

G. Development of Marital Relationships: The Family has developed innovative techniques for dealing with couples. One spouse is brought into the House approximately a month before the other and stabilized. Then the second partner is allowed to enter the house, but the two are on a BAN for 1 to 2 months. They cannot communicate in any manner (except in group sessions) until the second person begins to stabilize. The couple is then taken off the talking BAN and encouraged to form common goals and establish new ways of relating. Most couples have difficulty and must undergo a Directed Dialogue in which they talk steadily for one hour daily while being confronted by a resident staff member, regarding their manner of relating. A helping partnership is stressed and the couple is directed toward candidness and trust. After the couple begins to show responsibility toward one another, they are given their own room. Shortly thereafter, their children may enter the Family Nursery.

H. Developmental Leisure: When an individual has led a drug centered existence, it is necessary not only to teach him to behave responsibly, but also to open new awarenesses for pleasurable experience. The individual must develop an appreciation of constructive forms of leisure, undertaken with the Family as a group: hiking, plays, dining out, reading ballet, etc. This development of leisure is essential for without a new repertoire of positive activities, the person will certainly encounter problems when he returns to the community.

I. New Role: For an individual to succeed in the larger community, it is essential that he have a new role in that same community. Through his experiences as resident staff in the highly supportive residential treatment facility, he has evolved a better self concept. The re-entry phase of the program provides a continuing useful function for the individual as he enters the community. It is a transitional period in which the individual adjusts to gradually less control and establishes social ties, job opportunities, etc.

VIII METHODS

(Note: Descriptions in this section represent the operating of a fully developed Therapeutic Community. However, some aspects of the program, such as the Second Year Re-entry Phase will not be implemented until 1 plus years of operating - see Phase Development Plan.)

VIII METHODS
(con't)

A. First Year Treatment Phase Activities:

- (1) Intake Screening
- (2) Structured therapeutic community having a family environment with 24 hour supervision, board, room, clothing, and sundries provided.
- (3) Traditional therapeutic community activities:
 - a. "Morning Meeting"
 - b. Three seminars per week (to improve intellectual and verbal abilities).
- (4) Formalized techniques of behavior confrontation.
- (5) Minimum of four (3-hour) group therapy sessions per week, plus additional specialized sessions for:
 - a. Women
 - b. Couples
 - c. Parents/children
 - d. "Peers" (individuals at approximately the same days of progress in the program).
- (6) Directed dialogues for improvement of inter-personal relationship (as necessary).
- (7) Bi-monthly marathon therapy sessions.
- (8) Individual counseling (informal).
- (9) Outside family counseling.
- (10) Developmental leisure (cultural and recreational activities aimed at developing constructive options for pleasurable experience), including retreats.
- (11) Supervised work positions of gradually increasing responsibility within the therapeutic community.
- (12) Instruction and training via work positions in: Office Procedures, administration of facility, group structure and leadership, record-keeping.
- (13) Development of a community re-entry plan.

B. Typical Calendar of First Year Resident Activities:

- DAILY:
- After breakfast, a morning meeting is held, where the day's activities are discussed and behavior pointed out.
- Residents perform their job functions until noon meal.
- A seminar for one hour involving mock speaking, debates, etc.
- Job function for remainder of the afternoon.
- Evening meal.
- Haircuts: (Verbal confrontation of behavior).
- Group sessions or special activities.

VIII METHODS
(con't)

WEEKLY: 4 - 5 evenings per week, reality therapy sessions are held.

One evening per week, all the Family participates in some form of group leisure.

Each Saturday, an Open House is held.

Group leisure on Sunday (usually an outing).

C. Second Year Re-entry Program Activities: The second year involves a unique community re-entry phase in which the person works in projects (such as the Family Rap in Seattle), or does community service work, such as providing consultation to other programs, administrative work for Family House, or acts as a voluntary placement assisting another program with their drug abuse population, also possibly undergoing formal schooling.

During this re-entry period the individual moves to a less structured lifestyle, and begins receiving a stipend out of which he himself must budget for food, clothing, transportation, etc., thus beginning to handle money. There is a gradual lessening of dependence upon structured therapy sessions (participation in group sessions, first twice a week, then once a week, etc.) and increased involvement and support from "peers" (those individuals re-entering the community simultaneously with him) on a friendship level. Through schooling, training, or voluntary work experience, references are acquired, enabling the individual to secure employment which the program assists him in obtaining with the help of other supportive services.

NOTE: The option of a totally independent alternative re-entry is open (but not encouraged) to those individuals not wishing to remain in formal treatment for the second year.

BUDGET DETAIL.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>COST</u>
<u>PERSONAL SERVICES</u>		
<u>Salaries & Wages</u>		
a) Facility Director	\$300.00 per month @ 4 months	\$ 1,200.00
b) Community Relations Director	\$300.00 per month @ 4 months	1,200.00
c) General Manager	\$200.00 per month @ 4 months	800.00
<u>Personal Benefits</u>	@16% (FICA, Medical, Unemployment Insurance, Industrial Insurance)	512.00
<u>TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES</u>		<u>\$ 3,712.00</u>

SUPPLIES

<u>Office Supplies</u>	@ \$25.00 per month	\$ 100.00
<u>Operating Supplies</u>		
a) Household	\$125.00 initial	125.00
b) Fuel	\$50.00 deposit \$75.00 per month @ 4 months	350.00
<u>TOTAL SUPPLIES</u>		<u>\$ 575.00</u>

SERVICES

Communication

a) Postage	\$10.00 minimum REA Express (6 packages per month @ 4 months)	\$ 320.00
b) Telephone	\$125.00 deposit \$44.00 2 lines @ 4 months \$200.00 per month long distance @ 4 months	1,101.00
Total Communication		<u>\$ 1,421.00</u>

ALASKA FAMILY HOUSE BUDGET - Continued

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>COST</u>
<u>Transportation</u>		
a) Ship of Auto to Alaska		\$ 250.00
b) Auto gas & oil	@ \$50.00 per month	200.00
c) Plane fare	1 round trip @ \$215.90	<u>1,727.20</u>
	Total Transportation	\$ 2,177.20
<u>Printing & Binding</u>		
	@ \$18.75 per month	\$ 75.00
<u>Utilities</u>		
a) Light	\$20.00 deposit \$20.00 per month @ 4 months	\$ 100.00
b) Garbage	\$10.00 deposit \$10.00 per month @ 4 months	50.00
c) Water	\$7.00 deposit \$7.00 per months @ 4 months	<u>35.00</u>
	Total Utilities	\$ 185.00
<u>Repair & Maintenance (auto)</u>		
	\$25.00 per month @ 4 months	\$ 100.00
	TOTAL SERVICES	<u>\$ 3,958.20</u>

<u>RENTALS</u>		
	House @ \$300.00 per month	\$ 1,200.00

	<u>TOTAL COST</u>	<u>\$9,445.20</u>

ROBERT W. WINSOR
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
KING COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

September 13, 1972

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Re: The Family House

Mr. Robert Garsi, proprietor of The Family House in Seattle, advises me that he is making an effort to establish in Anchorage, Alaska, a "halfway house" such as he presently conducts here in Seattle, Washington. I am writing to express my enthusiastic endorsement and support of the program as we know it here in Seattle conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Garsi and their staff.


I have been a member of the Criminal Law Committee of the Superior Court for King County since February 1972, and presently serve as chairman of that committee. As such, I have a very heavy sentencing schedule, averaging two each day since March. I and my fellow judges in Seattle face the problems which I am sure are similar in other cities throughout the United States - that of the heavy drug offender. There are a good many drug programs and drug-related halfway houses in the Seattle area, some of them quite effective and many others not very effective. It is my opinion, and I believe it is an opinion shared by most if not all of my fellow judges on the King County bench, that The Family House in Seattle is the best program available to us. I have taken something of a special interest in this matter and have personally visited with Mr. and Mrs. Garsi, at both of their resident homes here in Seattle

and also with members of their staff. I have granted probation to a number of convicted felons who have heroin problems on the sole condition that they are accepted and remain at The Family House.

Perhaps one of the most important points so far as I am concerned is that I have the confidence in Mr. Garsi and his staff that they will contact me immediately if any one of my probationers either "runs" from the program or is unable to participate properly. Moreover, I am impressed that Mr. Garsi's method of operation is to make it extremely difficult for people to be accepted into his program. If I am advised that a particular defendant, before me for sentencing, has been accepted into The Family House by Mr. Garsi or his staff, I am very impressed with that man's sincerity and am usually quite willing to put him on probation rather than incarcerate him.

In short, I enthusiastically endorse Mr. Garsi and his concepts and commend his program to judges and others in Alaska and elsewhere.

Very truly yours,



Robert W. Winsor

RWW:mw

Superior Court of the State of Washington
for the County of King

Judge David W. Soukup

September 12, 1972

Seattle, Washington
98104

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

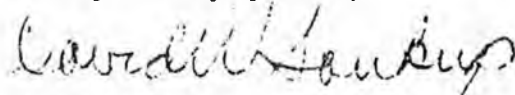
Re: The Family House - Bob Garsi

I have known Bob Garsi, and have been familiar with his Family House program for several years. One of the most difficult jobs a sentencing judge faces is attempting to find some meaningful program to change the criminal behavior of people before him for sentencing. People with drug-oriented problems present exceptionally difficult sentencing situations.

I have used the Family House over the past several years in eight or ten such cases. The program's success has been astounding. My task as a sentencing judge would be immeasurably more difficult if the Family House were not available as a sentencing alternative. I have seen people who could only be defined as hardened criminals who have become useful, and proud, citizens as a result of this program.

I have complete confidence in Bob Garsi, and in the Family House program, to the point of accepting his recommendations almost without question when he indicates he believes he can help in a specific case. Expansion of the program to other areas will benefit the people in those areas to the greatest extent.

Very truly yours,



David W. Soukup

DWS:mw

Superior Court of the State of Washington
for the County of King

Judge's Chambers

Judge Nancy Ann Holman

King County Court House
Seattle, Washington 98104

September 13, 1972

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Re: Family House
200 West Comstock
Seattle, Washington

I am advised that Bob and Elaine Garsi of Family House paid a visit to Anchorage for the purpose of developing a narcotics treatment program for the Anchorage area.

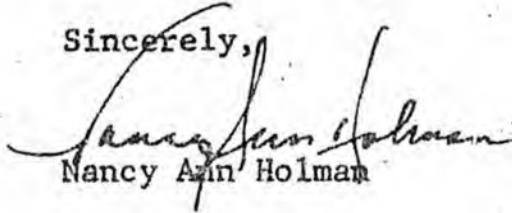
I have been acquainted with Family House and the Garsis as well as other staff members by way of commitments directed from my court, as well as other courts where I have taken over supervision of probation responsibilities, and have found this facility to be the most carefully managed and thoughtfully developed residential narcotics program available in the Seattle area.

The selection of residents involves a discriminating process which has been of great importance to me personally in making preliminary determination of placement. I have appreciated the willingness of the Garsis and Family House staff to conduct careful and intensive interviews to determine whether or not the program would be a realistic one in relation to specific individuals. I have been impressed by the quality of the advice I have received and the response of individuals who have been accepted to the program and the manner in which that program has evolved in recent years.

-2-

I believe Anchorage would be most fortunate to have the assistance of the Garsis in developing a program patterned after the Seattle Family House. I would be very happy to provide any additional information which could be useful, and invite inquiry.

Sincerely,



Nancy Ann Holman

NAH:mw

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

(206) 344-2550

14 September 1972

To Whom It May Concern:


I have been asked for our opinion of the Family House. While I do not have specific information on success ratios, I can comment on our experience with the Family House and their reputation in King County.

The Family House has the best reputation of any program of its kind in our area. They are very careful in screening applicants for admission and they are faithful in reporting absconders from their program.

Our practice is to make sentence recommendations to the judge and we have on a number of occasions affirmatively recommended a probationary sentence on condition the defendant enter the Family House.

I believe that a Family House program would be a positive addition to the range of sentence alternatives in any jurisdiction.

For CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY, King County Prosecuting Attorney:



DAVID BOERNER
Chief Deputy, Criminal Division

DB:pa

FAMILY HOUSE PROGRESS REPORT

July 1, 1971 to October 15, 1971

(also summary of activities Oct., 1970 to June, 1971)

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

POOR COPY

FAMILY HOUSE PROGRESS REPORT

July 1, 1971 to October 15, 1971

(also summary of activities Oct., 1970 to June, 1971)

The field of long-term residential treatment for addict felons does not yet approach an art, much less a science. The primary purpose of this, and all Family House Progress Reports is to compile information to be shared with others, in the hope of advancing existing knowledge.

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STAFF
STAFFING — JULY 1 to OCTOBER 15

JULY 1 to JULY 31

Facility Director
Community Relations Director
Assistant Facility Director (Project Co-ordinator)
Assistant Community Relations Director (Project Co-ordinator)
4 Project Co-ordinators

TOTAL STAFF OF 8

AUGUST 1 to AUGUST 31

Facility Director
Community Relations Director
Assistant Facility Director (Project Co-ordinator)
Assistant Community Relations Director (Project Co-ordinator)
5 Project Co-ordinators

TOTAL STAFF OF 9

SEPTEMBER 1 to SEPTEMBER 30

Facility Director
Community Relations Director
Assistant Facility Director (Project Co-ordinator)
Assistant Community Relations Director (Project Co-ordinator)
5 Project Co-ordinators

TOTAL STAFF OF 9

OCTOBER 1 to OCTOBER 15

Facility Director
Community Relations Director
7 Project Co-ordinators

TOTAL STAFF OF 9

NOTE: As of October 1, Assistant Director's salaries are assumed by Medicaid.

INTRODUCTION

This progress report attempts to report on the first three and one-half months period of funding (from July 1 to October 15, 1971), and to update LEAA on the growth and activities of the Family House program since last information was provided almost a year ago in the actual grant proposal. It is anticipated that in each progress report particular areas will be emphasized. For this report the various re-entry projects have been outlined in detail. In following reports a profile of individuals in re-entry will be offered, also a more detailed description of our re-entry and staff training.

It should initially be noted that the Family House has not, as of October 15, received any funding from Law and Justice due to the administrative processes of LEAA and the City of Seattle. Funding will be retro-active to July 1, 1971, however implementation of the different facets of the project has been piecemeal because of many things which required immediate cash had to be postponed (leasing of a van, vehicle insurance, medical insurance, etc.) Our resources have been totally depleted, some money has been borrowed, and operating expenses trimmed to a minimum in order for the program to continue developing (prepaying expenses prior to funding) and meeting the needs of the residents (i.e. obtain a second year re-entry house, etc.). Since the January 1971 was the initial funding date for which this grant was written, the original time table is antiquated and many of the project goals are already in effect. Our present emphasis is on developing and involving an effective community re-entry phase.

Note: Throughout this report "comments" will appear. These are generally subjective evaluations.

GOALS

- A. Our primary goal was to evolve an effective community based residential treatment program for individuals abusing drugs especially those with a history of institutionalization. The program was to include:
 - 1. A first year residential treatment phase
 - 2. A second year community re-entry phase
- B. There were secondary benefits to the Community inherent in the accomplishment of our goals:
 - 1. Outpatient services from the Rap Center
 - 2. Decrease funding required due to the income of the Media
 - 3. Volunteer services via the Re-entry workers.

COMMENT: The secondary community service area has in the process of developing our re-entry program magnified far beyond what was anticipated. The Family House has provided an immense amount of consultation, training, and assistance to other agencies while developing future job positions for the second year re-entry personnel, and training these individuals. In Re-entry projects the Family House is now looking far beyond just the Rap Center and Media, to a possible therapeutic community at Walla Walla penitentiary, and/or a residential treatment program in Spokane, sponsored by the Spokane Drug Council.

Note: Although it is not explicitly stated there is several thousand dollars allotted for the remodeling of the first year Residential Treatment Center, so accomplishment of this task is treated as a goal and reported on accordingly.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT/KEY EVENTS

A. KEY EVENTS OCTOBER 31 TO JULY 1:

- 1. Since the project was originally sighted for funding January 1, 1971 a brief review of events from late October 1970 (completion of original grant) to July 1, 1971 (actual beginning of project date) is needed.
- 2. Medicaid funds via SMHI: Early this year Family House linked to Seattle Mental Health in order for this program to be eligible for Medicare monies. The monies provide salaries for the Directors from January 1 to July 1, 1971 and will, as of October 1, provide salaries for two Assistant Directors.
- 3. Center for Addictive Services: The Family Community Relations Director, acting as a member of the Seattle-King County Drug Commission, coordinated in cooperation with Kathline Pruitt, staff person for the Drug Commission, a city wide Center for Addictive Services grant (HEW), submitted July 23. This was a considerable undertaking involving months of work and a total of 200 pages of writing. Family House participation in this project provided excellent experience in community organization and proposed preparation for the Re-entry personnel. Also, they gained an understanding of what is meant by a comprehensive treatment program (Methadone, Maintenance, Residential, Aftercare, etc.), and much exposure to other agencies and methods. Needless to say this work will benefit the community considerably if the proposal is funded. Also, numerous staff positions for ex-addicts are included in the Center which will open new possibilities for trained ex-addicts such as Family House graduates. In addition, a continued source of funding for the Family House will hopefully be available via the Center after expiration of this LEAA Grant.

B. KEY EVENTS JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 15:

- 1. On July 1, The Family House graduated their first residents, Richard Tracy and Rodney Pearson. Rod Pearson became staff at Genesis House, and now serves as their Program Director. Richard Tracy stayed as staff with Family House, assuming a seat on the Board of Directors as one of the founders, and working as Assistant Family Director.
- 2. The Family Commune, the residence for second year re-entry personnel was opened July 1, 1971.
- 3. Early in July the Family Media (the boutique shop) was leased, (although rent did not begin until September) and solicitation of goods and services for remodeling began.

4. Application was made to Law and Justice to provide consultation in the development of a specialized evaluation design needed for a therapeutic community. On September 23-24, Dr. Albert Himelson, Assistant Professor of San Fernando Valley State College spent two days obtaining needed information from Family House staff and records for the development of the research design, which was delivered to L.E.A.A. by the necessary October 15, 1971 deadline.

5. On October 7, 1971, a benefit concert was held for the Family House providing exposure and netting several hundred dollars.

6. **Family House Remodeling:** One staff person, the Assistant Director of Community Relations has spent in total approximately one month's work organizing the remodeling of the facility (between September 1 and October 15). New bids on the remodeling had to be obtained since the original estimates were antiquated, being given almost a year ago (at the time of writing the Family House proposal). The original kitchen plan proved unworkable when carefully investigated, and a new layout was obtained from another company. We found out a different type of floor was required by health regulations. Also the fire department has informed us that a \$1,500.00 fire alarm system is required that we had not been aware of at the time of our grant application. The whole process has proved extremely complicated, since each bid had to be checked to see if it complied with health, fire and building department regulations. Formal approval for the complete plan with all the accompanying specifications had to be then gotten from all three departments before the actual building permit was issued. The retreat in mid October was scheduled so all residents would be in absence for a few days during the worst disorganization, however the various departments failed to provide the necessary permits at the dates promised, thus work will not begin until a few days after the end of this progress report period. There is a question as to where we will obtain the necessary \$1,500.00 for the fire alarm system, if possible we will try to squeeze it from the existing allocation, or our match. We may, however have to apply for additional funds for this purpose along with our request for evaluation monies.

Note: Also Residential treatment Center and Re-entry Program sections for other miscellaneous events.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER OPERATION

This section is discussed via three charts, each preceded by an explanation and comment. The last portion outlines the children's nursery.

A. POPULATION BREAK DOWN-FLOW CHART: The upper half of this chart shows the population on the beginning of each month. Listed are: classifications of persons occupying the first year treatment center, i.e. Directors (who reside at the facility), first year residents, children (in the nursery), and Re-entry persons just beginning the second year (prior to transfer to the Commune); and types of persons residing at the Commune, i.e. Re-entry personnel and graduate staff. The lower half of the chart shows the changes in the status of the population during the month.

COMMENT: Our full capacity at the first year treatment facility is 25 persons (including Directors and children). The capacity at the Family Commune which was just opened is 8-10 persons. Beginning in July, Re-entry personnel were gradually transferred to the Commune as they evolved through the program, bringing it to capacity by October 1. The Residential Treatment Center however, is running below capacity after July partially due to transfers to the Commune and partially due to splittees. The explanation of the following chart gives some insight into why there is a lag in replacing our population (delay of courts, etc.) even though we have a waiting list.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN -- FLOW CHART

STATUS OF POPULATION	JULY 1	AUGUST 1	SEPTEMBER 1	OCTOBER 1
TOTAL FIRST YEAR TREATMENT CENTER POPULATION:	24	21	21	16
Directors	2	2	2	2
First Year Residents	14	14	14	9
Children	3	3	2	2
Re-entry personnel (prior to transfer to Commune)	5	2	3	3
TOTAL FAMILY COMMUNE POPULATION:	3	7	7	8
Re-entry personnel	2	6	6	7
Graduate Staff	1	1	1	1
CHANGE IN STATUS OF POPULATION DURING MONTH:	JULY 1 to 31	AUGUST 1 to 31	SEPTEMBER 1 to 31	OCTOBER 1 to 15
New residents	3	3	3	1
First year residents going into Re-entry	2	2	2	0
Re-entry personnel moving from Main facility to Commune	3	4	0	1
New children	0	0	1	1
Children leaving	0	0	1	1
Splittees (not returning by end of month)	2	1	2	3
Splittees (returning by end of month)	1	1	1	1
Graduates	2	0	0	0

B. **SCREENING-ENTRANCE PROCESS CHART:** This chart shows the total number of persons each month interviewed, persons interviewed who actually enter treatment that same month, persons interviewed and accepted whose entrance to treatment is delayed pending court approval, individuals entering the program (interviewed in prior months) who had been delayed by court procedures, and individuals interviewed and rejected as unsuitable to treatment.

C. **EXPLANATION OF INTERVIEW PROCESS:** Since the opening of the Family House, our interview process has included:

1. A phone call to the Facility Director or Assistant Facility Director requesting an interview. Approximately one out of three persons are at this point referred elsewhere.

2. A motivational screening to test the persons desiring to get help (screening out approximately one half of the remaining applicants).

3. Since the majority of the persons entering our program are from the jails, there would then be an appearance by our personnel in court for those accepted.

COMMENT:

1. This summer we have improved the screening process to have it include a two stage interview. The first or Explanatory Interview, outlines the program to the applicant, how he will live while there, what commitment will be asked of him. The applicant then must phone and request a second motivational interview if he then wants to enter the program. This eliminates the problem of simultaneously trying to explain treatment to the person and test his motivation.

2. There has been an undesirable time lag between when openings exist at the treatment facility and when they are filled, resulting in the Residential Treatment Center running below capacity (even though we have many applicants, and always have a waiting list of people "hanging" in court process). This is for several reasons:

- a. The interviewing process is involved and takes considerable time.
- b. Screening is rigorous so only a limited number are accepted.
- c. Although they have been very cooperative, the courts further eliminate some individuals who are accepted by sending them to the penitentiary instead.
- d. There is considerable delay between screening and entrance because of lengthy court process to approve probation.

We are just beginning a policy by which we will interview continuously, with the understanding that applicants will have to wait in jail after trial if there are no openings available. In this way we develop a back log of applicants who have already been screened and court processed, and will be able to enter the program immediately when there are openings.

SCREENING-ENTRANCE PROCESS

	July	August	September	October 1-15
Total number of interviews conducted	8	11	3	2
Individuals interviewed and entering treatment	3	2	1	0
Individuals interviewed and accepted, but entrance to program is pending court approval	0	0	1	0
Individuals entering program who were interviewed in prior months	0	1	1	1
Individuals interviewed and rejected as unsuitable to this treatment program	5	7	1	2

Note: Slightly less than one half of all individuals phoning to request entrance to the program are screened out and referred elsewhere prior to even receiving an interview. Individuals may be interviewed and accepted but may not enter the program for several months due to prolonged court procedures.

C. RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER CALENDAR:

TREATMENT ACTIVITIES:

1. **Group Sessions:** Reality therapy sessions are held three to five nights per week. Usually residents are split into two different separate sessions of six to ten persons. Emergency sessions are sometimes held during the day for problems that must be dealt with immediately. Also, special groups are held for married couples only, for men only, for women only, and for the nursery (includes children, parents, and nursery staff). See chart for notations of marathons (20 to 40 hour sessions).

- a. July 1-31 Total of 31 group sessions
- b. August 1-31 Total of 37 group sessions
- c. September 1-30 Total of 31 group sessions
- d. October 1-15 Total of 12 group sessions

2. **"Haircuts"** are formal verbal confrontation delivered by a panel of persons to an individual for serious or repeated behavior infractions.

- a. July 1-31 Total of 54 "haircuts" were received by residents
- b. August 1-31 Total of 117 "haircuts" were received by residents
- c. September 1-30 Total of 131 "haircuts" were received by residents
- d. October 1-15 Total of 42 "haircuts" were received by residents

3. **"Hats-Off"** are verbal encounters between two persons, who are having problems relating. A panel provides support, giving feedback to the individuals so they can gain a more objective viewpoint (usually for married couples or persons with titles who need to work cooperatively).

- a. July 1-31 Total of 24 "hats-off" given
- b. August 1-31 Total of 55 "hats-off" given
- c. September 1-30 Total of 56 "hats-off" given
- d. October 1-15 Total of 19 "hats-off" given

4. **Developmental Leisure:** For an individual to be rehabilitated from drug abuse, he must not only learn to behave responsibly, but also learn to enjoy himself without getting into trouble. The purpose of developmental leisure is to offer new and constructive alternatives for pleasurable experience, also to provide a break in the very demanding life style. See chart for notation of retreats and activities.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES (See also, Components Projects of Re-Entry Program)

5. **Onsight Visits:** Between July 1 to October 15, Family House staff conducted 24 onsite visits (most of which were for personnel of interested governmental agencies, or staff of other rehabilitation programs). These visits average two hours a piece and include a tour of the facility and explanation of life style, therapy techniques, house organization, record system, etc. The number of onsite visits are increasing to the point we occasionally must refuse them because of time considerations.

6. **Speaking Engagements:** Speaking Engagements are conducted by staff, Re-entry personnel, and first year residents. The requests for speakers normally slack off in the summer when civic organizations are less active, however, the fact we only provide speakers for seven different engagements indicates many community organizations are not aware of our services. Since public speaking is a valuable growth experience, and the recognition for it greatly re-enforces first year residents, we will be doing a mailing this fall indicating our availability to organizations who would have interest in this service.

7. **Open House:** Between July 1 to October 15, a total of 14 open houses were held, usually on Saturday evenings (not held on weekends when retreats or marathons are scheduled).

**RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER
CALENDAR**

JULY 1 TO JULY 15:

	TREATMENT ACTIVITIES			COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
	Group Sessions ¹	"Haircuts Received" ²	"Hats Off" ³	Development Leisure	On Sight Visits	Speaking Engagements	Open House
7/ 1		0	0				
7/ 2	Session A: 7 people Session B: 8 people	2	0				
7/ 3		0	1				Open House
7/ 4		0	0				
7/ 5		0	0				
7/ 6	Sess: e-7 people, A-5 people, B-6 people	0	0				
7/ 7		3	3				
7/ 8	Sess: N-6 people, M-6 people, W-10 people	6	3		Myer-Dupree: Dept. Soc.-Hlth. Serv. V. Livingston: Planned Parenthd.		
7/ 9		1	0	Family leave for Seabeck	Ensen: Public Instruction Office	2 Speakers: Inmate Staff K.C. Jail	
7/10		0	0	At Seabeck		1 Speaker: Soc. Wk. Class U, or W	
7/11	Session A: 6 people Session B: 5 people	2	0	Return to Facility			
7/12		5	1				
7/13	Session A: 6 people Session B: 6 people	2	3				
7/14	Women's Session: 8 people						
7/15	Marathon therapy Session A - cont.	0	0				

*1 In this column: Sess. = Sessions, E = Emergency, M = Men's, W = Women's, N = Nursery, A and B indicate regular split group sessions.

*2 A structured verbal reprimand of a single individual by panel of three or more persons.

*3 A structured confrontation between two persons with a panel of three or more persons providing criticism and perspective.

**RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER
CALENDAR**

JULY 16 TO JULY 31:

TREATMENT ACTIVITIES				COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES		
Group Sessions ¹	"Haircuts Received" ²	"Hats Off" ³	Development Leisure	On Sight Visits	Speaking Engagements	Open House
7/16 Marathon therapy Session A	0	0				
7/16 Marathon therapy Session B cont.	0	0				Open House
7/18 Marathon therapy Session B	0	0				
7/19	3	3				
7/20 Session A: 5 people Session B: 5 people	4	0	Family went swimming			
7/21 Session A: 5 people	2	0				
7/22	5	0				
7/23 Session A: 6 people Session B: 6 people	2	2				
7/24	1	0				Open House
7/25 Session A: 5 people Session B: 5 people					2 Speakers: Conserv. Cl. Col. Ras.	
7/26 Sess: A-5 people, B-5 people, C-8 people	4	1		Bill Smith: Batelle Institute		
7/27	0	0	Family to dinner-show	Bruce Moberly: Veterans Hospital		
7/28 people, A-6 people, B-6 people	4	1		Mrs. Pat McColla: Probation & Parole		
7/29 Womens: 10 people Mens: 7 people	2	2				
7/30	1	1				
7/31 Sess: N-6 people, A-6 people, B-5 people	0	0				Open House

*1 In this column: Sess: = Sessions, E = Emergency, M = Men's, W = Women's, N = Nursery, A and B indicate regular split group sessions, C = Couples Session.

*2 A structured verbal reprimand of a single individual by a panel of three or more persons.

*3 A structured confrontation between two persons with a panel of three or more persons providing criticism and perspective.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER

AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 15:

CALENDAR

	TREATMENT ACTIVITIES			COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
	Group Sessions ¹	"Haircuts Received" ²	"Hats Off" ³	Development Leisure	On Sight Visits	Speaking Engagements	Open House
8/ 1		7	3		Marva Worl: Western Sun Van Law: U.S. Soc. Wkr.	2 Speakers, King Radio Talk Show	
8/ 2	Session A: 7 people Session B: 6 people	4	5				
8/ 3		2	2		Dp. of Inst. Com. Res. Tr. Inst.: Sess: A:8 people Sess: B:4 people		
8/ 4		2	5		John Nicon: C.D.P. Faith Pitman: C.D.P.		
8/ 5	Session A: 6 people Session B: 6 people	6	3				
8/ 6	Session A: 8 people Session B: 6 people	5	1				
8/ 7		1	0				Open House
8/ 8	Session A: 7 people Session B: 7 people	5	5		9 Students Eastern State Hospital		
8/ 9	Session A: 5 people Session B: 5 people	7	2				
8/10		6	2	Family went swimming			
8/11	Session A: 6 people Session B: 6 people	6	2				
8/12	Nursery Session: 6 people	2	0				
8/13	Session A: 7 people Session B: 7 people	7	1				
8/14		0	0				Open House
8/15	Women's: 10 people Men's: 6 people	5	6				

*1 In this column: Sess: = Sessions, E = Emergency M = Men's, W = Women's, N = Nursery, A and B indicate regular split group sessions, C = Couples Session.

*2 A structured verbal reprimand of a single individual by a panel of three or more persons.

*3 A structured confrontation between two persons with a panel of three or more persons providing criticism and perspective.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER

AUGUST 16 TO AUGUST 31:

CALENDAR

	TREATMENT ACTIVITIES			COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
	Group Sessions ¹	"Haircuts Received" ²	"Hats Off" ³	Development Leisure	On Sight Visits	Speaking Engagements	Open House
8/16	Session A: 6 people Session B: 5 people	2	2				
8/17		1	1	Family to Dinner, Show			
8/18	Session A: 6 people Session B: 7 people	5	0				
8/19	Session A: 6 people	0	0				Open House
8/20	Session A: 8 people Session B: 7 people	9	0				
8/21		2	0				Open House
8/22	Session A: 10 people Session B: 8 people	5	3				
8/23	Session A: 7 people	0	0				
8/24	Session A: 7 people Session B: 8 people	2	4				
8/25		2	0		Marilyn Hill U. of W. Student		
8/26	Session A: 8 people Session B: 7 people	7	4		Charles Morton (Educ. Chairman) N.W. Security Assn.		
8/27	Session A: 8 people Session B: 8 people	2	3				
8/28		0	0				Open House
8/29	Session A: 7 people Session B: 7 people	1	1				
8/30	Session A: 7 people Session B: 6 people	5	0				
8/31		9	0		Van Law: U.W. Soc. Wkr. Pat Patterson: U.W. Soc. Wkr.		

*1 In this column: Sess. = Sessions, E = Emergency, M = Mens, W = Womens, N = Nursery, A and B indicate regular split group sessions, C = Couples Session.

*2 A structured verbal reprimand of a single individual by a panel of three or more persons.

*3 A structured confrontation between two persons with a panel of three or more persons providing criticism and perspective.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER

CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 15:

TREATMENT ACTIVITIES				COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES		
Group Sessions ¹	"Haircuts Received" ²	"Hats Off" ³	Development Leisure	On Sight Visit	Speaking Engagements	Open House
9/ 1 Session A: 7 people Session B: 6 people	12	1				
9/ 2 Session A: 8 people Session B: 9 people	8	0				
9/ 3	6	2				
9/ 4	0	0		Griffin-Hightower: Oper. Awareness Collier: Veterans Action Center		Open House
9/ 5 Session A: 8 people Session B: 8 people	7	7				
9/ 6	0	0				
9/ 7 Session A: 9 people Session B: 8 people	11	0		George Carlson Western Lecture Bureau		
9/ 8 Session A: 7 people Session B: 8 people	6	6			2 Speakers, Inmate Staff K.C. Jail	
9/ 9	4	4				
9/10 Session A: 8 people Session B: 7 people	7	2				
9/11	2	0				Open House
9/12 Session A: 8 people Session B: 8 people	9	2				
9/13	1	1	Family to Dinner, Show			
9/14 Session A: 9 people Session B: 7 people	3	2				
9/15 Session A: 8 people Session B: 8 people	4	5				

*1 In this column: Sess. = Sessions, E = Emergency, M = Mens, W = Womens, N = Nursery, A and B indicate regular split group sessions.

*2 A structured verbal reprimand of a single individual by panel of three or more persons.

*3 A structured confrontation between two persons with a panel of three or more persons providing criticism and perspective.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER

CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER 16 TO SEPTEMBER 30:

	TREATMENT ACTIVITIES			COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
	Group Sessions ¹	"Haircuts Received" ²	"Hats Off" ³	Development Leisure	On Sight Visits	Speaking Engagements	Open House
9/16		7	1				
9/17		2	0				
9/18		2	2				
9/19	Marathon Therapy Session A	0	0				
9/20	Marathon Therapy Session B	5	1				
9/21	Session A: 8 people Session B: 7 people	2	0		Mr. Ellenbogen Probation & Parole		
9/22	Couples Session 7 people	12	1				
9/23		4	0				
9/24	Session A: 12 people Session B: 9 people	5	8				
9/25		1	0		Dr. Zane Nelson Spokane CMHC		Open House
9/26	Session A: 8 people Session B: 8 people	3	2				
9/27		1	1				
9/28	Sess: C-8 people, A-6 people, B-6 people	5	2		Mr. Jamie Love: Anchorage Council on Drug Aid	3 Speakers, University Luthern Church	
9/29	Session A: 8 people	0	5				
9/30	Session A: 9 people Session B: 6 people	2	1				

*1 In this column: Sess. = Sessions, E = Emergency, M = Mens, W = Womens, N = Nursery, A and B indicate regular split group sessions, C = Couples Session.

*2 A structured verbal reprimand of a single individual by a panel of three or more persons.

*3 A structured confrontation between two persons with a panel of three or more persons providing criticism and perspective.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER

CALENDAR

OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 15:

	TREATMENT ACTIVITIES			COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
	Group Sessions ¹	"Haircuts Received" ²	"Hats Off" ³	Development Leisure	On Sight Visits	Speaking Engagements	Open House
10/ 1		14	3				
10/ 2		0	0				Open House
10/ 3	Session A: 9 people Session B: 9 people	1	8				
10/ 4		9	3				
10/ 5	Session A: 5 people Session B: 6 people	0	0				
10/ 6	Session A: 8 people Session B: 8 people	4	2		Carlson, Kolenburg: Echo-Glen Delaney: Small Tribes Assc.		
10/ 7		1	0	Family to Benefit			
10/ 8	Session A: 6 people Session B: 6 people	~	0				
10/ 9		3	3				
10/10	Session A: 8 people Session B: 7 people	1	0				
10/11	Leave Retreat			Leave Retreat			
10/12				Rosario's			
10/13				Rosario's		1 Speaker Panel Dis. at: Channel 11 T.V.	
10/14	Return Retreat			Family Home			
10/15	Session A: 9 people Session B: 7 people	0	0				

*1 In this column: Sess. = Sessions, E = Emergency, M = Mens, W = Womens, N = Nursery, A and B indicate regular split group sessions.

*2 A structured verbal reprimand of a single individual by panel of three or more persons.

*3 A structured confrontation between two persons with a panel of three or more persons providing criticism and perspective.

D. OPERATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER NURSERY: Nursery consultation was obtained for several months last winter on a weekly basis from both Childrens Orthopedic Hospital on the formation of the Nursery Program and from Public Health Visiting Nurse Service in regard to the care of infants in the Nursery.

1. Eight year old Susie Pearson resided in the Nursery from October 16, 1970, to August 31, 1971, when she joined her Dad after his graduation to live at the facility where he is now Program Director.
2. Fifteen month old Elisha Favro resided in the Nursery from January 15, 1971, to October 13, 1971, when her parents left the program without completing therapy.
3. Seven month old Nicolus Thompson was born March 19, 1971, to a resident of the Family House and presently resides there with his parents who are Re-entry personnel.
4. Eleven month old Quentin Dawson resided in the Nursery from September 21, 1971 to present.

COMMENT: We are most satisfied with the operation of the Nursery and have observed definite development and "improvement" in children as they stay there. Many innovative techniques were implemented, especially in the case of our eight year old, Susie, such as parent-child groups, in which she could voice her grievances (these worked well). Individuals here three months or more babysit in the Nursery, and often get their first real perspective of what the responsibility of parenthood entails from this experience.

RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

A. INTRODUCTION: The primary goal of the Family House project was to evolve an effective Community Re-entry phase (an auxiliary goal was the secondary benefits inherent to the community in the course of the accomplishment of that objective). In the second year, the "training" aspect of the Family House therapy emerged increasingly. Personal counseling becomes staff consultation to the Re-entry person in regard to his various projects and activities. The Community Relations Director is primarily responsible for the Re-entry Program. Much effort is employed developing future job opportunities after graduation for re-entry persons both via jobs at other agencies and by starting projects which will later provide staff positions. Of primary importance both in developing future job position and in the "therapy" or growth aspect of the second year program is the training experiences which have been developed:

1. Experiences in the original Family House projects, the Rap and Media.
2. Experiences in forming new programs ourselves, such as the projected Walla Walla Family and Spokane programs.
3. Experiences in assisting other agencies through consultation, staff training, or running group sessions for clients (for example: CDP, Purdy, Monroe, Seattle Treatment Center, Echo-Glen, Operation Awareness, etc.).
4. Experiences assisting others to start new programs (most of which will probably utilize some Family House graduates as staff) i.e. Genesis House, the projected CAS, and most recently Stonewall House.
5. Experiences in formal Re-entry personnel training (Autogenics, Speed Reading, Motivation Cybernetics, Training in Sensitivity Games and Drama techniques, introduction to Himelers Firo-B, training in Virginia Satir's techniques, Institutes at SMHI on referring and referral resources and Suicide Seminars, etc.).
6. Experiences through formal schooling, such as completing high school.

B. NEW PERSPECTIVE ON RE-ENTRY: Our original conception Re-entry when writing the grant (the first two residents had just begun Re-entry on September 22, 1970) was each person would spend the first few weeks working in Community Relations, running group sessions for other agencies, and attending committee meetings in the community. The individual would then settle into one position: either assuming coordinatorship of an ongoing Re-entry project (the Rap); or begin full time to build his own project (as did Steve Lervold with the Factory and Media); or be placed full time working for another agency. In actuality the picture has been different. The adjustment to straight society has proven difficult for those in Re-entry. We have seen that most people are not ready even at fifteen to sixteen months to be placed alone full time with another agency. Instead they have continued volunteering service part time to other agencies conducting group sessions, the Community Referral Service at C.D.), etc. Also, with the exception of the first four persons in Re-entry, individuals have not stayed in a single project or position during the second year. Instead they may work in the Rap Center part time, run outside groups part time, and work in Community Relations; or possibly they may also be doing the ground work on a project, but doing all the above activities until a grant request comes down; or maybe going to school part time besides. We have found this type of flexibility advantageous both to the individual and to the operation of the program. In regard to finally returning people back to the community we have also altered our concept. Rather than attempting to re-enter each person individually to separate job positions, we are increasingly thinking in terms of teams (for example the Spokane or Walla Walla projects). This idea was originated by the Mendocino State Hospital Drug Treatment Program and has proved highly successful for them. The advantage is the individual has continuing support from the people he works with.

C. COMMENTS ON "THERAPY" ASPECTS OF RE-ENTRY: At present our re-entry personnel still spend far too much time at the first year treatment facility (since they work out of the Community Relations office located there), also there is not enough emphasis placed on learning to handle leisure, most re-entry personnel put in twelve plus hours per day. Although re-entry people live at the Family Commune, a less structured life style has yet to evolve as no one spends any time there. Some people have had problems when first going into re-entry. The work load is great and considerable less time per week is spent in therapy groups, etc. Also, some people suffer the "I've got it together and can make it on my own" syndrome when they achieve the status that goes with re-entry. Of the three re-entry persons who have split behind this syndrome, two cannot return (a married couple, the husband having maximum number of splits allowed), and one (Bill Davis), returned in forty-eight hours. He was "shot down" to the service crew for a short period and is now back in re-entry and doing well. Two other persons (Jim Armstrong and Archie Loran) were found to have visited the home of a former girlfriend who used drugs (they did not take any drugs however) and were both "shot down" for a short period for being irresponsible. Both are now back in re-entry and progressing well.

D. COMMENTS ON COMMUNITY SERVICE ASPECTS OF RE-ENTRY (also see Comments on Component Projects): We have far exceeded our expectations in the degree of Community Services, Family House Staff and Re-entry personnel have rendered (especially in the area of consulting), the variety of services and sheer quantity of man hours has been tremendous. We have had only three real problems in this area:

1. We have not had the client participation at the Rap we had hoped.
2. Bill Davis jeopardized trust and credibility both in the STC training and the Purdy groups in which he was involved at the time of his split (see Purdy/STC training sections).
3. The attack therapy techniques used in the treatment center have not generally proved suitable in the Community so we have employed considerable staff training to provide our re-entry personnel with new skills.

COMPONENT PROJECTS OF RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

THE FAMILY COMMUNE

An excellent second-year facility was leased on July 1. After considerable looking it was located within walking distance of the Mother Facility. The House has immense charm and is ideal for our purpose. It is a large five bedroom structure with two and a half baths. We have just finished the task of painting it throughout. This effort is not just for esthetics, but because a well-kept home environment is an important aspect of a new life style.

COMMENT: See comments on therapy, previous section.

THE FAMILY RAP

The Family Rap was originally conceived as a "youth involvement center" for kids on Queen Anne hill. Richard Tracy and Rod Pearson began it as their re-entry project. As the Rap developed, it was more structured than what we had originally anticipated. Instead of a drop in population, there were scheduled counseling appointments, and once a week group sessions. Also, the client population was slightly older than expected, 18 - 25 years. Considerable work was done with probation and parole and the Youth Service Center, and the Rap has received referrals from both.

Richard Tracy moved from Project Co-ordinator of the Rap to Assistant Director of the First year Facility in March, and Tori Thompson began working in his place. When Rod Pearson also graduated in July 1, Tori assumed full responsibility of the Rap and has maintained it since, drawing on other re-entry co-ordinators for part-time assistance (especially Gayle Williams).

COMMENT: Since opening, the participation at the Rap has not been what we would have liked. It has been particularly slow this summer due to a change in staff and because of the season. After Rod Pearson departed in July, the weekly group he had been leading largely disintegrated. Tori Thompson has put considerable effort into rebuilding it, but with only marginal success. To help remedy the situation, staff are being trained (Tori Thompson and Gayle Williams) in new techniques (Drama Techniques, Sensitivity games, Virginia Satir's methods, etc.) which have been well received by clients. In September the group was increased from one to two sessions per week at the request of the clients. More people need to be made aware of the services of the Rap; its focus must be redefined; and more activities need to be introduced.

THE BOUTIQUE FACTORY

Remodeling of the boutique factory has been completed. Plumbing, wiring, and considerable structural changes have been accomplished in two garages in the basement of the Residential Treatment Facility. The project was part of the re-entry plan of Steve Lervold (who will also manage the retail shop, The Family Media). All supplies and labor (electrical, plumbing, etc.) were donated. Large florescent lights and electric baseboard heat have been installed, also a double sink and sump pump. A potters wheel has been built and two kilns (one for pottery and one for ceramics) have been donated and installed. A ton of clay, glazes, pottery lessons (given at the Factory by a leading Northwest artist), candle making equipment, and leather tools have been donated. A formidable inventory of completed items is presently in stock for an inventory at the shop. On April 3, 1971, Peggy Henrickson, a second year Re-entry Worker, joined Steve working in the Factory. (She also attends classes at Seattle Community College).

THE FAMILY MEDIA

The site for The Family Media was located early in July at 1116 Fourth Avenue, half a block south of the Olympic Hotel. Although the floor space is small, the location and building are excellent. Since considerable remodeling must be done, Walston and Company (the stock brokerage which is both our neighbor and landlord) has agreed not to begin rent until September 1. An architect has developed plans for the remodeling, materials have been solicited, also specialized labor (electrical, etc.). We have designed and printed Media brochures (improperly done by a volunteer printer), and exploring possible consignment items. We plan to complete remodeling and open in time for the Christmas rush.

COMMENT: We hope to have a quality shop (not the trinkets and beads that attract mainly hip types) which will appeal essentially to a "straight" clientele, a goal the location should encourage. It was our decision to avoid the usual "Boutique Shop" areas (University District, Capitol Hill, Pike Street Market, etc.) because those districts are noted for their high incidence of drug use. We did not want to place our Re-entry personnel in a position where they would continuously be in contact with street people in the neighborhoods where they formerly used drugs. In addition, there is far more learning involved in developing the ability to relate with the patron who is an office worker or stock broker. The more we can identify with the larger community, the better our chances are of finding a constructive role as a part of it.

SPOKANE PROJECT

On June 19, 1971, on-site visits at the Family House were conducted for Mr. H. Pointer of the Wayside Inn (a Spokane Drop-in Center), and Mr. Devore and Mr. Anderson of the Spokane Drug Council. Mr. Pointer approached us concerning the possibility of providing Family House graduates to staff a projected residential treatment center which was to be opened by Wayside under an H.E.W. grant proposal which was being drafted. We were interested but the matter was not followed up on by Wayside. Next contact came from the members of the Spokane Drug Council requesting that we visit Spokane and consider setting up a program there independently. This we did on August 9, 1971; meeting with the staff person of the Drug Council, personnel of the Community Mental Health Center, and the board of Wayside Inn. Due to inadequate match, the section of the grant for Wayside's residential project had been scratched, also the ongoing residence they had been operating was closed down. It was the decision of Family House, that since we would now have to begin from the ground up, we would develop an independent program under our own name (if we did come to Spokane), since Wayside no longer had any existing structure. On September 13, 1971, the Spokane Drug Council financed a two day visit by Family House Directors with the purpose of determining:

1. if Spokane warranted a two year residential treatment program
2. if the overall community was supportive enough to sustain one
3. if a local church camp would be suitable as a facility.

All three factors were affirmative. A follow up visit was made on September 19, 1971, at Family House expense.

Zepher Lake Proposal: On September 20, 1971, Family House submitted a detailed proposal (see attached correspondence) requesting donated use of the Zepher Lake facility, which was rejected (the board decided to continue their camping program). The Drug Council is in the process of locating alternatives.

Program Description-Action Plan: To provide Spokane with a detailed picture of how we would implement a program, we developed a program Action Plan (attached).

Fidelity Mutual Proposal: At the instigation of Mr. Senter, Family House also submitted a presentation for funding from the Fidelity Mutual Flag Sale in Spokane.

COMMENT: We have learned from our experience at Walla Walla and are placing the burden for beginning the project there on Spokane. If they want Family House in their community, they must obtain the facility, develop funding, write any necessary grants, etc. Howard Senter has proven surprisingly dynamic, already working on Title 16 funding for the program, and generally impressing us as someone who will do the ground work needed to provide a workable situation for our staff when they arrive at Spokane (the most difficult task at this time appears to be obtaining a facility).

(Structure Description)

Proposed Project: To establish in the Spokane County area a long-term residential treatment program for injectable drug users, (capacity of 25 persons) similar to the Family House Model.

Corporate Structure: The facility would function under the title of Spokane Family but operate under the Family House Charter; thus avoiding the problem of obtaining separate tax exemption and of re-incorporation. A locally based board of Advisors would be established for the facility.

Composition of Advisory Board (Tentative - No one yet approached).

1. Representatives of related drug programs:
 - Mary Crosby - NARA
 - Chuck Devore - CMC Drug Abuse Program
 - Mr. Pointer - Way Inn
 - Andy Andersen - Way Inn
2. Representative of
3. Jack Garrison (formerly associated with Family House in Seattle as a probation officer) to act as a liaison to probation or parole.
4. Representative of the Prosecutors Office.
5. (?) Welfare case worker for the house.
6. (?) Probation officer carrying resident of house. Member of clergy active in drug abuse prevention.
7. Physician or Psychiatrist.
8. An attorney.
9. An accountant.

Function of Advisory Board:

1. to provide community involvement
2. to serve in an advisory capacity to the program
3. to act as advocates for the program, when possible providing assistance to staff in the accomplishment of project goals
4. to facilitate coordination with other drug programs

Composition of sponsorship group (friends of the Family): concerned citizens, parents, etc., willing to volunteer time—

Function:

1. Support the organization through assisting with needs, food, clothing, etc., (especially establish a guide for food)
2. provide moral support through attending Open Houses, etc.

Program Action Plan

Prerequisite: Permission for use of Zepher Lake facility (to be clarified between October 1st and 15th) and necessary operating capital.

Time Table: on approval of sight, prior to occupancy

(From Seattle): Design and obtain donation of paper and printing for:

1. Brochures
2. Letterhead
3. Envelopes
4. Thank you cards and envelopes
5. Staff cards

Develop Public Service spots for radio and television.

Develop a skeleton clinical records system to be transported to new facility, with an accompanying stock of forms adequate for 3 months. Set up a system of books, a donations log, etc.

Arrange conference on funding including: Howard Senter, Bob Stuart, MHMR, a supervisor from appropriate branch office of welfare, the Director of the CMHC.

1. Discuss all possible avenues of funding.
2. Arrange for PA assistance and assignment of an interested case worker to the house.
3. Arrange agreement for medicare fees (model on SMHI-Family House agreement). Psychiatrist to visit Seattle if possible, and request Chuck Devore to monitor Spokane Family program.

Arrange transfer of members of core group still on Public Assistance from Seattle to Spokane.

Arrange transfer of facility utilities on October 15th to Spokane Family name (one business line, one Director's residence line, an intercom line).

Establish Spokane Family as a legitimate charitable organization and obtain support to provide goods and services needed to operate the facility.

1. Register Spokane Family as a non-profit organization with:
 - a) the Better Business Bureau
 - b) the Chamber of Commerce
 - c) any municipal bureau necessary
2. Speak at local business and civic groups (gaining reference):
 - a) Chamber of Commerce
 - b) Rotary
 - c) etc.

Develop a needs list of items necessary to begin operation:

1. Supplies to renovate the facility (paint, cleaning supplies, sandpaper, refinishing for furniture, etc.)
2. Any additional furnishings or equipment needed (especially furniture, etc.)
3. Basic operating supplies: food, maintenance supplies/light bulbs, etc., office supplies, etc.

Begin obtaining donation of needs list (priority being supplies necessary to upgrade the facility).

Begin approaching individuals to serve on the Board of Advisors.

October 15th:

Preparing facility and grounds for occupancy:

Take a work team of a dozen people from the Seattle Family House to the facility and with the help of volunteers spend 10 days repairing, cleaning, painting, and decorating the house for use as home and office of

Later:

Create general awareness of program:

1. Via news articles
2. via small posters in public places
3. via flyers available in public places
4. appearances on radio talk shows
5. public service announcements on radio and television

Develop referral sources through speaking engagements and/or newsletters with brochures.

Agencies and organizations to speak to:

1. Probation and Parole staff
2. City and County Narcotics officers
3. Superior Court Judges
4. the freaks squad
5. the CMHC Staff
6. Way Inn Staff
7. Public defenders, legal aid
8. association of attorneys practicing criminal law (if any)
9. Drug abuse sub committee of the medical society
10. staff of emergency rooms of major hospitals
11. case workers at all welfare offices.

PURDY TREATMENT CENTER SERVICE

Dr. Esie Wallfrew, a staff personnel from Purdy Treatment Center, visited the Family House during a Division of Institutions Training Session. As a result of that visit, the assistant superintendent of Purdy contacted Family House Directors and requested that our re-entry personnel conduct therapy sessions at the Treatment Center. Two planning conferences were held with our Directors, and re-entry personnel, and Purdy staff and residents present. It was decided that a two month "contract" was advisable, consisting of an 18 hour marathon therapy on June 1 to kick off the sessions and familiarize the residents with group techniques, followed by 3½ hour sessions weekly for a minimum of 8 weeks (at which time the project would be evaluated and a decision made on whether to renew the sessions). Tori Thompson and Bill Davis conducted the sessions 'til the latter part of July.

COMMENT: These sessions went well (there was a long waiting list), the only complication being some dropouts when individuals went on work release; until Bill Davis split for 48 hours and was returned to the first year stage, just prior to the last sessions in the end of July. Half of the group was angered by the fact The Family House would not allow Bill to continue running the sessions and discontinued participation. Since we were nearing the end of our two month commitment, we decided to terminate the group session rather than drawing on the waiting list and restructuring the group, which would have entailed at least another two months contract. It was our feeling that the women were going through many changes adjusting to the new freedoms of work release and moving to the apartments outside the compound and that at this time they were still in the honeymoon period, believing the answers to their problems could be found via those alterations in their environment.

Our decision was to consider re-activating the group after the first of the year (depending upon the situation of Purdy and The Family House then) after the women had had time to realize that an improvement in external situation helps, but in itself would not change who they were. The problems commuting that distance also had strong influence on the decision not to renew the groups.

NOTE: After discontinuing formal groups, just prior to termination on the Purdy effort, we attempted to do some consulting for three girls who wanted to set up an agency run by Purdy inmates (probably a crisis center or half way house). However, one girl was transferred to a half way house in Seattle, one girl went on work release and seemed to lose interest, and the third girl was not yet eligible for work release so could not continue the project alone (see attached proposal).

PROGRAM PROPOSAL FOR CRISIS-REFERRAL SERVICE

Project Purpose:

To form a community-based free clinic operated by residents from Purdy Treatment Center.

Proposed Location: Tacoma or Bremerton (Downtown area)

Type of Facility: Properly zoned large house or storefront

Structure of Organization:

Private non-profit corporation

Federal Tax exemption

Governed by a Board of Directors:

S. Johnson, G. Bennette, K. Ihler, Mrs. Goodrich or Mr. Burns.

Community person from the Treatment field

(Possibly a staff member of a CMHC)

Advisory Board on program structure:

Lawyer

Doctor

Social Worker

Rep. from Crisis Clinic

Rep. from Family House

Accountant

Board of Sponsors (Community Support):

- Local Civic Groups
- Rep. of Churches
- Fraternal Organizations
- Women's Groups (initiate guide for emergency assistance supply)

Staffing:

- Residents of Purdy Treatment Center
- Community volunteers

Necessary Supporting Agencies:

- Purdy Treatment Center for Women
- Family House
- Crisis Clinic
- CMHC
- Planned Parenthood
- Legal Aid
- Public Assistance

Services:

- Crisis Telephone Line
- Walk-In Crisis Intervention

Referral Services:

- Employment referral, drug treatment referral, counseling for homosexuality, alcoholism treatment referral, suicide intervention referral

MONROE REFORMATORY SEMINARY

Mr. Jay Johnson, a counselor from Monroe Reformatory, visited the Family House on April 12, 1971. He voiced an interest in having Re-entry personnel act as his co-therapist in group sessions at the reformatory. Family House Directors later conferred with Mr. Johnson twice more in regard to the project. Administration clearance, however, to begin our involvement could not be obtained until summer. As of July 22, Tim and Tori Thompson have been working with Mr. Johnson on a weekly basis leading an ongoing therapy group.

COMMENT: Although there was considerable delay in clearance for our personnel, this group has had excellent response (see attached letter). The key factor here has been participation of a staff member who has a good relationship with the residents. It is easier to maintain a group in conjunction with a staff person who is there on a continuous basis, and can direct new members into the group, and carries some authority in the eyes of the residents. The problem is to find a staff person who has the time to devote and the confidence of the residents.

NOTE: Participation in these sessions is providing excellent experience in working in a prison setting for Tim Thompson, whose goal is setting up a therapeutic community at Walla Walla (see: Prison Project at Walla Walla State Penitentiary).

PRISON PROJECT AT WALLA WALLA STATE PENITENTIARY

Bob and Elaine Garsi (Directors of Family House) spoke November 6, 1970 at Walla Walla to the staff and a limited number of residents, as part of a two day training institute organized by Tom Adams.

Bob has spent ten years in prison and mentioned numerous times a dream of developing a therapeutic community similar to the Family House within a penitentiary. Several residents participating in the institute were inspired by this idea, resulting in a group obtaining a tier and taking the name, Family Group, and also requesting the use of the now vacant Women's quarters.

Family House staff has supported the group through conducting for them monthly or bi-monthly marathon therapy sessions. The group has split into two segments, one wishing an essentially industrial orientation and the others preferring a therapeutic community. Both are cooperating in the preparation of a joint LEAA Grant proposal (Family House staff are writing the therapeutic community's portion.) This is the re-entry project of Tim Thompson, who has a long prison background, and who will assume the Senior staff position of the therapeutic community if the Grant is successfully funded.

COMMENT: This project has proven a tremendous undertaking because it involves the cooperation of a state institution, the co-ordination of many different groups (Department of Institutions, Prison Administration, Industrial section, etc.), and commuting great distances, and preparation of a grant application. We are making progress though, and hope to submit the grant prior to the first of the year. Also, see attached activities list.

COOPERATION EFFORTS WITH CORRECTIONS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

GROUP SERIES I. A re-entry worker (Bill Davis) was "contracted" to act as a co-therapist to a C.D.P. staff person in a twice weekly group session at the city jail from March 22, 1971, to May 5, 1971. This series was terminated when the group leader went on vacation for the summer.

COMMENT: Evidently our contribution was satisfactory since Family House re-entry workers were then requested to initiate a new series of groups during this absence.

GROUP SERIES II: Gayle Williams and Rod Pearson (later Tim Thompson) led this second series of twice weekly sessions from June 1st to July 5th, 1971.

COMMENT: These sessions had poor participation and were not successful for several reasons:

1. Confrontation techniques were employed which although effective in a supportive treatment center, we now feel are not generally applicable to outside therapy sessions. (We have since obtained training for our re-entry personnel in techniques more applicable to community groups, ranging from sensitivity and Gestalt methods to Virginia satir's techniques and exposure to psychodrama).

2. Also communication within jail was difficult both in terms of arranging a period for interviewing prospects for the group and terms of attempting to alter the group time from an undesirable early morning hour.

3. Also the high turnover of population at the city jail makes it extremely hard to form a cohesive therapy group since the members are continuously changing.

It is our policy to modify any program or project which is not working well. At our request the group sessions were terminated on August 2, 1971 and a conference with C.D.P. personnel was arranged to determine how we could better provide services. The "Community Referral Service" developed from these conferences.

COMMUNITY REFERRAL SERVICE: It was decided that rather than try to do ongoing therapy, which was hampered by the high turnover of population, we should instead key our services to that aspect and provide referral counseling to the individuals, on where they could receive help in the community after release.

A referral course sheet (Appendix III Attached) was developed by the Project Coordinator (working from the resource sheet developed for the rap center) geared to the needs of the jail population. The Project Coordinators familiarized themselves with various agencies and obtained from each a name of a specific person to which referrals would be made. The coordinator arranged to spend one afternoon per week on the 8th floor), circulating among the inmates, during their recreation period. Each time a list was left for C.D.P. personnel of all referrals, in order that they could provide any needed follow up.

COMMENT: Support from the Assisting C.D.P. staff person, Marilyn Eden, has been excellent, as has response and cooperation from resource agencies. It seems that the referral service is working out well. If it continues so we may possibly expand the service to the county jail.

NOTE:

1. Cooperation on C.A.S. Criminal Justice Component: One of the Family Directors worked with the Directors and Project Supervisor of C.D.P. to formulate the relationship to the Criminal Justice System Component of the C.A.S. Grant.

2. Originally we had considered placing a re-entry worker full time with C.D.P., however, instead the referral service concept has developed.

STAFF TRAINING SERVICES FOR SEATTLE TREATMENT CENTER AND GENESIS HOUSE

Daytop Village in New York, which we are basically modeled after, conducts a program of Training institutes for other agencies that Family House has long admired. The following series represents our first effort in that direction.

With the assistance of Rod Pearson, a graduate who is now staff at Genesis, The Family House held a series of training sessions for ex-addict staff at Seattle Treatment Center and Genesis House. It included:

1. Two planning sessions;
2. A 28 Hour reality therapy marathon;
3. Four weekly two hour seminar/discussion on theory (Glasser's "reality therapy", Psycho Cybernetics, Bach's "fight therapy" and Maslowe's "Toward a psychology of Being") to illustrate a frame of reference based on emotional interaction, goal orientation, and growth, as opposed to an illness model;
5. A summary all day workshop in which guest speakers demonstrated various theories, techniques, and skills (Leonard Shaw on Gestalt and sensitivity techniques; and Dr. Robert MacDonald on the Phiro B. Scale, and a seminar on the keeping of effective case notes).

COMMENT: The purpose of these sessions was not to qualify STS or Genesis personnel to run reality therapy sessions, but to give them increased familiarity with group experience and broaden their perspective through introducing them to new frames of references. The response of Genesis House staff was good, probably because they had more familiarity with the reality therapy techniques and planned, under Rod's continued tutorage, to explore them in their program. Participation and response of STC staff was generally poor, they liked the workshop theory sessions, but found participation in the reality therapy sessions very threatening personally. These sessions were disrupted by a change midway in the person conducting them, due to Bill Davis being returned to the first year stage, which damaged the rapor with the STC personnel (Seattle Treatment Center, nevertheless, expressed interest in our later conducting a similar training schedule for other new personnel).

The experience gained in conducting these training sessions was valuable for us. We will probably next time use a single reality therapy marathon and then demonstration tapes of groups at our house for participants to analyze on an intellectual level. Also, in the future we will probably stress confrontation techniques less and favor the new techniques we are learning via our own staff training. In general, we have evolved from these sessions a workable format for conducting future institutes.

CONSULTATION TO GENESIS HOUSE

The Family House Directors have been associated with the concept of Genesis House (for person's on methadone maintenance) since its inception. The idea grew out of a need for a half way house for methadone maintenance people expressed in a therapy group conducted by Robert Garsi for STC patients last winter.

We introduced the group to Brother Christopher, (a Catholic Monk with a degree in psychology, who had undergone training at the Mendicino State Hospital Family) who obtained a facility for them and has helped provide the organization abilities needed to actualize the program. Later, on the official opening day of Genesis (July 1), Rod Pearson (a Family House graduate) became Program Director of Genesis, assisting with the therapy program of Genesis. The Community Relations Director of Family House wrote the attached program outline for Genesis, which is basically being employed with minor alterations. Bob Garsi also provides informal consultation to Rod concerning techniques; and both Bob and Elaine Garsi are members of the Genesis Advisory Board.

RESOURCES

A. As explained in the introduction, The Family House has not yet received any LEAA monies. However, salaries will be paid retro-active to July 1, also expenses on the Rap, and the Family Commune. Expenses for the Media (snop) will begin in September, and expenses on the van in October. (See requests for re-imburements; July, August, September, and October.)

B. Although we have not attempted to reflect this fact in the requests (since we were already above the necessary match), our match has increased considerably. From January 1, 1971, to October 15, 1971, we have received roughly an average of \$1,300.00 per month in Medicaid funds (usually in the form of salaries and cash). Also donations of goods and services have been averaging over \$2,000.00 per month, a substantial increase over our original estimates.

EVALUATION

A. A research design has been developed and turned into Law and Justice. We believe the Family House program to be somewhat unique. By requesting consultation in forming adequate evaluation procedures, we hope to have the opportunity to demonstrate that the Family House Model is not only innovative, but truly effective.

B. Appendix V includes copies (blank copies sample completed forms) of all records kept by Family House. Re-entry personnel also keep an ongoing log of how they spend their time.

C. Appendix II is a rough draft of a procedures manual (with Job descriptions) we are attempting to develop (both for our use and assist other programs). Although we are not following it completely, it provides some consistency to our operation and is employed in staff training as people evolve through the status structure.

D. Subjective comments on the progress of the project are contained throughout this report, especially in the sections on the Residential Treatment Program and on Re-entry.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

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APPENDIX I

August 3, 1971

Mr. Neil Milinaar
L.E.A.A. Planning Office
1306 Capital Way
Olympia, Washington 98501

re: Budget Revisions

Dear Mr. Molinaar,

When originally written, it was expected The Family House proposal would be funded beginning 1/1/71. Since funding has been delayed to 7/1/71, the stage development plan (staggering the implementation of various re-entry projects and positions) is no longer relevant. Many projects and positions not contemplated until midway in the original proposal have already been started on a hand to mouth basis, and will now require funding from month one. It would be advantageous to maintain maximum flexibility with regard to the re-entry subsidy positions for two reasons: first because time has antiquated the original plan; second because practical experience gained during the six months delay has shown flexibility in the employment (presently unfunded) of these positions to be desirable. Such as: rather than always two co-ordinator positions at the Family rap, it would be better if there could sometimes be only one position and at other times be up to three positions at the rap, with an appropriate increase or reduction in the corresponding number of Boutique or Community Placement positions. In this way, varying interests of the individuals could be responded to, as could changing circumstances in program need. Due to the above mentioned obsolescence of the stage development plan and further to insights acquired during the past six months experience, approval of the following budget revisions is requested:

1. That funding for the Re-entry House (\$275.00 per month) be begun as of 7/1/71, during the first quarter of funding rather than being delayed until the third month of funding.
2. That funding for the Boutique (\$275.00 per month) be begun as of 8/1/71, rather than being delayed until the third month of funding.
3. That the eight re-entry subsidy positions (Family rap coordinator, Family Boutique coordinator, and Community Placement positions) funded in the original proposal totaling \$17750.00 be pooled together to be drawn upon as individual and program need determines, but not necessarily in the same distribution or sequence as delineated in the proposal. Since some of the positions were funded originally for fewer total months because of the stage development, than now needed, this would also allow us to attempt distributing the original amount allotted over the entire twelve month period.

Note: Daily time logs would be kept by an individual designated to receive a subsidy showing him to be performing the overall types of functions intended by the re-entry subsidies.

It is anticipated that we will request a small amount of additional funding after 1/1/72 in order to compensate for the extra monies needed to fund the re-entry house and the Boutique until the termination of the grant. We also will require monies for evaluation which are not presently included in the budget.

In closing, we wish to inform you that since the writing of the proposal, our income from donable goods has increased considerably and that we have begun also receiving medicare fees from Public Assistance for our residents. These fees may be employed to pay small salaries for two Assistant Directors, as experience has also shown that two more premanent staff persons are badly needed for the programs in its expanded form.

Sincerely,

Elaine Garsi
Community Relations Director
The Family House

APPENDIX II

TREATMENT FACILITY ROUTINE

SEMINARS	3 times a week—Mon., Wed., Fri.
GROUPS	4 or 5 times a week
OPEN HOUSE	once a week — Sat. Night
LEISURE DAY	once a week — Sundays
COUPLES GROUP	once a week
STAFF MEETING	once a week
RE-ENTRY GROUP	once a week
RE-ENTRY MEETING	once a week
GIRL'S GROUP	twice a month
EVENING OUT	twice a month
WOMEN'S SEMINAR	twice a month
DIRECTOR'S REVIEW	once a month
JOB CHANGES	every six weeks
MARATHONS	every two months
RETREATS	quarterly
OPEN HOUSE FOR DONORS	twice a year

COMPOSITION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY

I BALANCE OF STATUS STRUCTURE:

- 2 Directors live-in
- 2-2 Assistant Directors residency at Re-entry house optional)
- 2-3 children
- 3-4 Re-entry people (just beginning second year)
- 2-3 Coordinator (on equivalent)
- 0-1 Expeditors
- 0-1 persons in limbo
- 3-4 department heads
- 0-2 rangers
- 8 workers

II. BALANCE OF TYPES OF PEOPLE:

A balance should be maintained between types of people, men and women, old and young, black and white, hardcore and hippy, couples to singles, etc. The house should not become characterized by any one group.

DIRECTORS' REVIEW OF FACILITY AND PROJECTS

(To take place approximately monthly but at irregular and unscheduled intervals)

- I. RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY
 - A. Inspect all Departments and their areas speaking with Department Heads and workers
 - B. Review living and sleeping areas
 - C. Inspect records
 - D. Inspect the Nursery
 - E. Inspect the Factory
 - F. Inspect storage areas
- II. RE-ENTRY PROJECTS
 - A. Inspect facilities
 - B. Review current work and records
 - C. Phone check on placements and groups
 - D. Talk with all personnel
- III. RE-ENTRY HOUSE
 - A. Inspect facility (living, sleeping, and office areas)
 - B. View records
 - C. Talk with residents
 - D. Possibly contact visitors

STAFF MEETING

STAFF MEETING: (Present: Directors and Assistant Directors, Upper Resident Staff upon request)
 MONDAY A.M.

MATERIALS FOR MEETINGS:

- | | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------|-----|
| A. Community Relations Materials: | | | |
| 1. Schedule (old & new) | ..... | Asst. Com. Rel. Dir. | |
| 2. Information Request List (phone & correspondence) | ..... | " " | " " |
| 3. Community Relations Directors Expenses | ..... | " " | " " |
| 4. Women's Requests (etc.) | ..... | " " | " " |
| B. Facility Material: | | | |
| 1. Appointment Book | ..... | Asst. Fac. Dir. | |
| 2. Interview Forms | ..... | " " | " " |
| 3. Interview Request List | ..... | " " | " " |
| 4. Hustle List | ..... | " " | " " |
| 5. Expenditures (past & future) | ..... | " " | " " |
| 6. Referral Book | ..... | " " | " " |
| 7. Guru Records | ..... | " " | " " |
| 8. Split-tee Forms | ..... | " " | " " |
| 9. Facility Directors Expenses | ..... | " " | " " |
| 10. Roster Sheet | ..... | " " | " " |
| 11. Donations Log | ..... | Fac. Coord. | |
| 12. Driving Schedule for week | ..... | " " |  |
| 13. Nursery Schedule for week | ..... | " " |  |