

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EDUCATION
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

APRIL 8, 1964

MINUTES

The third meeting of the Sub-Committee on Special Education, Governmental Affairs Committee, Minnesota ARC, was held at 7:30 p.m., April 8, 1964, at the Minnesota ARC office. Present were:

Mrs. Thomas Swallen, Chairman
Howard Huelster
Merlen Kurth

Absent: Mrs. William Woehrlin
Bernard Friel

This meeting was devoted to discussion of various matters upon which the Sub-Committee might take an official position. Most of the issues have been discussed by the Sub-Committee at its two previous meetings.

It was decided that a further search of available information would be undertaken to further clarify issues involved.

The issues cited as those upon which recommendations might be given included the following:

1. Mandatory trainable class legislation.
2. Staffing of the state department's special education section.
3. Extension of the allowance of \$900 for room and board to trainable class students.
4. Increasing special class teacher state aid from \$3600 to \$4800 per year.
5. The need for expanding psychological testing services.
6. Two-year probationary period for special class teachers under civil service.
7. Advantages or disadvantages of categorical aid.
8. Needs of the University of Minnesota and colleges with special education teacher training programs.

The next meeting of the Sub-Committee will be held at the Minnesota ARC office on Wednesday, April 13, 1964. Mr. James Geary, Director of Special Education, St. Paul Public Schools, will be present to offer further comments on needs or modifications in special education programs for the retarded.

The final meeting of the Sub-Committee, prior to making preliminary recommendations to the full committee, will be held April 29, 1964.

Respectfully submitted,

Merlen Kurth

Merlen G. Kurth
Acting Secretary

**Copies to: Sub-Committee Members
Governmental Affairs Steering Committee**

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EDUCATION
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

APRIL 15, 1964

MINUTES

The fourth meeting of the Sub-Committee on Special Education, Governmental Affairs Committee, Minnesota ARC, was held at 7:30 p.m., April 15, 1964, at the Minnesota ARC office. Present were:

Mrs. Thomas Swallen, Chairman
Howard Huelster
James Geary
Merlen Kurth

Absent: Mrs. William Woehrlin
Bernard Friel

The meeting was devoted to further discussion of various issues upon which the Sub-Committee may offer recommendations. James Geary, Director of Special Education, St. Paul Public Schools, was present to offer consultation on these matters.

Categorical Aids

The manner in which categorical aids are used in providing local school districts funds for special education programs was discussed. The 1957 legislation which established the current legal framework for classes also shifted special classes from per pupil to per personnel categorical aids. It was pointed out that without categorical aids we would undoubtedly have additional problems in providing school service to the mentally retarded. These aids have made possible supplemental programs in many school districts and can play an important role in stimulating work-study type programs around the state.

Mandatory Trainable Classes

There has been a steady increase in the development of trainable classes under permissive legislation. Mr. Geary pointed out that the problem of providing services in the local school districts gets back to the funds schools have available. If local funds are not readily available, mandatory legislation might not be too meaningful. Financing is usually the most important bottleneck in developing additional classes.

Not all school administrations are convinced that trainable classes belong in the school system. It may be important to develop well-documented studies showing the beneficial results of such programs. The availability of post-school programs, so that a continuum of service can be provided, may also lead to additional classes.

It is possible that as secondary school programs become more rehabilitation oriented, older trainable mentally retarded students will be retained beyond present limits.

Federal Funds

The effects of new federal funds on special education were discussed. The manner in which schools of higher learning and the Special Education Section will use grants was reviewed. A comment was made that it does not seem that funds are getting down to the "kids" who actually might benefit from them today. The need for funds to investigate less than 100 per cent proven programs, of which trainable classes may be one, was suggested. Trainable classes can be very much of an evaluation-type experience.

Increasing State Aid for Essential Personnel From \$3600 to \$4800

Mr. Geary indicated that this was an issue that requires further study. It should be evaluated both from the standpoint of types of programs and kinds of positions. The need for some kind of additional help to school districts is evident, however, and raising state aids would certainly have beneficial results.

Inter-District Cooperation

It was suggested that intermediate districts or improved inter-district cooperation is important in the expansion of necessary education services to the retarded. There is no carefully developed pattern of suggested cooperation presently.

In order to further expand inter-district cooperation, it was suggested that consideration be given districts. These might be regional vocational school areas, junior college districts, athletic districts, or any other appropriate divisions. Pennsylvania assigns state-paid coordinators to regions. New York State has inter-district cooperation organized through Cooperative School Boards which employ coordinators who are paid through local school district funds.

The research and development council of the Greater Twin City Area may eventually develop into a unit that could provide necessary special services to a group of school districts.

The need for improved inter-district cooperation in expansion of special services to the retarded was reaffirmed.

State Planning in Special Education for the Retarded

Mr. Huelster requested that a study be undertaken to suggest a total special education program for the state's mentally retarded, including necessary staff within the Special Education Section to implement the recommendations.

Curriculum Development

Benefits could be derived from having available a person to work on curriculum development at the state level. There are several state projects underway presently that will lend themselves to further information about curriculum for special classes.

Civil Service

In discussing the need for increased staff within the Special Education Section of the State Department of Education, as well as in other areas, it was suggested that effort be made to continue to upgrade positions in order that state civil service positions might be more competitive and, therefore, more attractive to qualified personnel.

Extension of \$900 Allowance for Room and Board to Trainable

It was agreed that if this were to be made a legislative issue, the potential cost of the program should be carefully analyzed. The probable benefits to children, especially in rural areas, should be evaluated. In some cases, presently, allowances for room and board are being provided by county welfare departments if children are under state guardianship.

Psychological Testing

Psychological testing, generally, can be more valuable to the schools if provided by local districts themselves. This allows them to spend necessary time with teachers, parents, and other personnel involved in planning for students. Expansion of psychological services relates to other issues such as inter-district cooperation and state allowances for essential personnel.

The final meeting of the Sub-Committee, at which time preliminary recommendations to the full Governmental Affairs Committee will be formalized, will be held on April 29, 1964, at the Minnesota ARC office at 7:50 p.m.

If a Sub-Committee member cannot attend the meeting on April 29, the chairman has indicated she will appreciate written comments from you on any of the following items or any other matter pertaining to special education on which you may wish to express an opinion.

1. Mandatory trainable class legislation.
2. Staffing of the state department's special education section.
3. Extension of the allowance of \$900 for room and board to trainable class students.
4. Increasing special class teacher state aid from \$3600 to \$4800 per year.
5. The need for expanding psychological testing services.
6. Two-year probationary period for special class teachers under civil service.
7. Advantages or disadvantages of categorical aid.
8. Needs of the University of Minnesota and colleges with special education teacher training programs.
9. Methods of expanding inter-district cooperation on special education programs.

Respectfully submitted,

Merlen G. Kurth
Acting Secretary

Copies to: Sub-Committee Members
Governmental Affairs Steering Committee
Mr. James Geary

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS STEERING COMMITTEE

RESIDENTIAL CARE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1964

MINUTES

The Residential Care Sub-Committee of the Governmental Affairs Steering Committee met Thursday, April 30, 1964, 8:00 p.m. in the Minnesota ARC office.

Present

John Holahan, chairman
Verna Johnston
Melvin Hecht

Absent

Russell Sarnar
Curtis Pearson

Gerald F. Walsh, Executive Director, was also present.

There was discussion of the institution needs throughout Minnesota. Some of the specific points brought out were the following:

1. A need to re-state the philosophy of the Minnesota ARC regarding institution programs.
2. The need to reactivate the Minnesota building program.
3. Question of the Department of Welfare's position regarding the size of the Brainerd State School and Hospital (whether or not it should be completed to accommodate 2,000).
4. The future size of the institutions at Faribault and Cambridge.
5. The need to analyze building needs at Faribault.
6. The possibility of using an American Association on Mental Deficiency evaluation team for Faribault.
7. Discussion of the fire inspections at Faribault for the possibility of having the Joint Accreditation Commission involved in an evaluation of the Faribault State School and Hospital.
8. Discussion of the use of the smaller type institutions in the communities and placement of retarded in boarding homes.

Attached is an outline of the action deemed necessary by the Residential Care Sub-Committee to gather information for the support of the 1965 Governmental Affairs Committee.

Respectfully submitted,



Gerald F. Walsh
Acting Secretary

Attached/outline of action

May 5, 1964

**OUTLINE OF ACTION DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE
SUB-COMMITTEE ON RESIDENTIAL CARE OF THE
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS STEERING COMMITTEE.**

The Sub-Committee decided we should re-state our policy regarding state institutions.

I. We will always need at least the present state institutional capacity

A. This is indicated by:

1. Population growth
2. Waiting list
3. Delayed admissions due to temporary use of community facilities

B. Some study is needed to further show trends:

1. Analysis of patient types
2. Stability of the present increased discharge to community homes of various types
3. Historical development
4. Nature of unemployment as it affects the retarded
5. Comparison of Minnesota state institutions with others in United States
6. Trends in patient types in Minnesota's institutions

II. The ten year building program should be reactivated

A. Indicated action for the Minnesota ARC is as follows:

1. Hold hearings at institutions
2. Develop building priorities
3. Set time schedules
4. Develop plans and having good photos of building which must be replaced

III. Staffing is still a critical problem

A. Analysis of staff needs:

1. Comparisons with other Big Ten States
2. National comparisons
3. Calculate standards for Minnesota
4. Obtain team evaluation through A.A.M.D.
5. Compare with Kansas and California
6. Determine amount of salary budget turned back each year.
Compare with institutions for the mentally ill
7. Get certification of needs through Joint Hospital Accreditation Commission

IV. Develop Support

A. Methods:

1. Organize bus tours to institutions
2. Films
3. Brochures
4. Flying trip to Plymouth State Hospital, Michigan

V. Financing of Program Improvement

A. Voter referendum

1. Surtax of \$10 - \$15

May 5, 1964

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EDUCATION
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

INTRODUCTION

During the past two months, the Sub-Committee on Special Education has met on five occasions to consider special education needs of the mentally retarded in Minnesota.

We have not investigated every phase of a broad program of special education but have considered the following matters:

- (1) The issue of mandatory trainable class legislation,
- (2) The needs of the Special Education Section of the Department of Education,
- (3) A \$900 room and board allowance for trainable class students,
- (4) Increasing aid for essential personnel from \$3600 to \$4800,
- (5) Expansion of psychological testing,
- (6) A change in the probationary period for special class teachers employed under civil service,
- (7) Requests of the University of Minnesota for needs within its special education program,
- (8) Means of encouraging inter-district cooperation.

The Sub-Committee has heard comments from the following individuals representing various areas of special education interest.

Thomas Irvin, Assistant Director, Special Education Section, Dept. of Education
Dr. Bjorn Karlsen, Assistant Professor of Education Psychology, University of Minn.
James Geary, Director of Special Education, St. Paul Public Schools

We have arrived at the following conclusions:

MANDATORY TRAINABLE CLASS LEGISLATION

More committee discussion centered around the advantages or disadvantages of requesting mandatory trainable class legislation than any other issue. At the conclusion of our meetings, the sub-committee members split with two in favor of requesting mandatory legislation and two against at this time.

Those against argued that timing is important and now is not the time--more public education concerning the benefits derived from classes is necessary; that until there is a change in the tax base, necessary money is not available to make mandatory legislation meaningful; that the Department of Education probably will not back mandatory legislation now; that consultants called upon to give information to the sub-committee generally recommended continuance of permissive legislation.

Those for felt that mandatory legislation represents the best possible means of accelerating the growth of necessary classes for the trainable. Favoring mandatory legislation is a position from which we could retreat if pressures indicated it would be unwise to press the matter.

Under mandatory legislation, it was agreed it would be important to establish a minimum number of potential students necessary before it would be mandatory for a school district to establish a class and that an age range for schooling be included, possibly from 7-18 years.

We recommend that further consideration be given to the feasibility of requesting mandatory trainable classes in the coming legislative session.

STAFFING OF STATE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL EDUCATION SECTION

We believe that both the State Department of Education and State Board of Education have already concluded how many positions can be requested for the Special Education Department. Of the four regional consultants that Special Education asked for, the Commissioner's office has cut the figure to two and the State Board has eliminated the positions altogether. The general thinking of the sub-committee is that four to six consultants need to be added to the staff. However, it was one sub-committee member's thinking that eight should be asked for and we would get perhaps half of that. The sub-committee thought that we should make a recommendation at this time for four consultants in line with that made by the Special Education people themselves, but that it would be foolish later in the event that the Department of Education asks for less to be at variance with their ultimate recommendation. It was thought that a recommendation of four by us at this time might be persuasive with the State Department of Education in causing them to reach the conclusion that at least four is the proper number to request from the state legislature.

We recommend that four consultants be authorized to the Special Education Section and assigned on a regional basis.

\$900 ROOM AND BOARD PROVISION

It is the general and unanimous agreement of the sub-committee that the \$900 room and board allowance be extended to trainable children. It is now given to the educable retarded as well as other handicapped children.

It is recommended that the present law be amended to allow for extension of the \$900 room and board allowance to trainable students.

INCREASING AID FOR ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL

There is general sub-committee agreement on increasing the special class teacher state aid from \$3,600 to \$4,800 per year. One suggestion was offered that the request be made for \$5,400 on the thinking that this might result in a grant of \$4,800. We thought that the \$5,400 could be justified, not as soundly however as the \$4,800 might be.

It is recommended that state reimbursement for essential personnel in special education programs be increased to \$4,800 per year.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

In connection with expanding psychological testing services, it was pointed out that mental health centers throughout the state could provide both individuals and local school districts with necessary testing services, provided that a spirit of cooperation can be developed between the district and the center and that the center is properly oriented. It was felt that members of the Association in local areas could bring to bear the sort of pressure necessary to orient any center not so inclined presently. We generally agreed also that the Associations should favor the establishment of additional mental health centers throughout the state. The sub-committee recommendation, of course, for increasing the special class aid from \$3,600 to \$4,800 per year also was

an encouragement of expanded psychological testing services for this increase would apply in connection with hiring of psychologists by a school district. It was pointed out too that school districts, through inter-district cooperation, could economically make use of the services of psychologists for necessary psychological testing services. Other present means of securing psychological services include using the Bureau of Psychological Services, through arrangements with colleges, and through the use of private psychologists.

It is recommended that we support the establishment of additional mental health centers and that efforts be undertaken to increase psychological services to school districts through them.

EXTENSION OF PROBATIONARY PERIOD FOR TEACHERS

The sub-committee was in unanimous agreement that the probationary period for special class teachers under civil service should be extended from six months to two years. It is extremely difficult to terminate the services of a teacher half-way through the school year, thereby seriously disrupting a classroom program.

It is recommended that the probationary period for teachers employed under civil service be extended to two years.

SPECIAL EDUCATION AT COLLEGES AND THE UNIVERSITY

The sub-committee discussed briefly the needs of the University of Minnesota and colleges with special education teacher training programs. We are in sympathy with their needs, but we generally agreed that any specific recommendation depended, first, upon the recommendations of department heads at the University of Minnesota and other colleges. Once these recommendations have been made, we might then be in a position to offer support for specific projects.

INTER-DISTRICT COOPERATION

A suggestion was offered by a committee member that \$10,000 be appropriated to the State Department of Education to carry out a study on the feasibility of inter-district cooperation. This idea was rejected. It was decided that if additions to the staff were allowed, this would have the same effect as would any appropriation to study feasibility. The sub-committee did not feel that there was any specific method possible for encouraging inter-district cooperation except in making it easier for districts throughout the state to cooperate by facilitating methods under which funds are made available to them.

OTHER DISCUSSION

The sub-committee recommends that the Minnesota ARC establish a permanent education Committee which would concern itself with a long-range special education needs of Minnesota's retarded. For example, the committee could be charged with providing legislators with appropriate background information between sessions.

Respectfully submitted,

 Committee on Special Education:

Mrs. Thomas Swallen, Chairman
Howard Huelster
Mrs. William Woehrlin
Bernard Friel

- in state institution*
4. We recommend that the probationary period for teachers under civil service be extended to two years.

- The present six month probation period usually falls in the middle of the school year.
- Six months is not sufficient time to evaluate performance of professional personnel.

II. COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. We recommend that day activity center services be expanded and \$620,000 in state funds appropriated for the next biennium. The present law should be amended to allow rent as a matching item. The limitation of twenty-five cents per capita per county should be removed. Provision must be made to make it clear that county funds may be used to match state funds...

- Over 300 mentally retarded are now enrolled in day activity centers which receive state matching funds. 80 are reported to have been kept at home rather than sent to a state institution. DAC cost is \$55 per month; institution cost is over \$123 per month. Four DAC participants are former institution residents who returned home because of the center. 12 DAC participants are now employed on either a full or part-time basis.

- Rent is a legitimate and necessary cost.
- The twenty-five cent limit imposes a hardship on sparsely populated counties.

2. We recommend state financial aid for long-term sheltered workshops for all handicapped.

- Spill out*
- It is not possible for a workshop to operate and serve severely handicapped persons without some type of subsidy.
 - Severely handicapped are in great need of additional services.
 - A workshop experience can be a step in the rehabilitative process leading to greater independence.

3. We recommend additional staff for the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for additional counsellors to enable that office to give more adequate service.

- There is a need to expand DVR services to the retarded, in general.
- There is a need to expand DVR services in state institutions for the mentally retarded.
- The growth of special classes has increased their use of DVR.

4. Salary levels for DVR personnel should be made competitive with surrounding states.

- Minnesota is losing personnel to other states.
- Minnesota ranks 35th in the nation for counsellor salaries.

5. We recommend that additional funds be appropriated to allow DVR to effectively utilize federal funds available in Minnesota.

- In 1963-64, \$900,000 of federal funds available to Minnesota for vocational rehabilitation could not be used.

6. We recommend that consideration be given to appropriate funds to enable the Department of Public Welfare to establish several sheltered living units for the mentally retarded on a pilot basis.

- Certain individuals residing in institutions are capable of returning to the community with proper housing and supervision.
- The per capita cost of the program would be no more than institutional care.

III. WELFARE

1. We again support the Department of Public Welfare's request for state funds to partially reimburse counties for cost of caring for retarded in boarding homes.

- Not only would state financial participation aid counties, it would encourage the counties to keep retarded in the community. The need is for a complete range of adequate services. At the present time, the State pays 92% of the institution cost. The counties pay or are responsible for 100% of the boarding home cost.
- The county pays a maximum of \$10 for care of retarded in state institutions, but all of cost in boarding homes if parents are unable to pay.
- Such reimbursement will make finances a lesser consideration when placement is planned.

2. No changes are recommended at the present time in the guardianship law. The Welfare sub-committee will continue to study this matter.

IV. STATE RESIDENTIAL CARE

1. State institution staffing must be increased to a level which will make possible acceptable and decent care, programming, training, and treatment. We recommend that patient care staff at the three regional institutions be increased to an overall ratio of 1:3.0.

- Staffing in state institutions for the mentally retarded is at a minimum level.

- At Faribault State School and Hospital, at night, 34 aides are on duty for almost 3,000 patients. Most of these patients are severely or profoundly retarded.

Some examples of types of problems because of staff shortage at night:

- Among a few patients need service*
- In some buildings, dressing of patients begins at 4:30 a.m.
- Too many patient accidents.
- Unable to keep bed patients dry and clean.
- Over 100 patients in one building with two dormitories and one aide in charge.
- Buildings not covered at times.

There are 6,000 mentally retarded under care at Minnesota's four major facilities for the retarded. Brainerd S.S. & H., the newest, has 1,350; Cambridge, built in 1922, has 1,850; Owatonna, converted from an orphanage in 1945, has 260; and Faribault, the oldest and largest, has 2,800. There is a waiting list for space of 750 -- or about a three year wait.

Efforts have been made over the past four years to remove from these facilities those who could reside elsewhere; also, the waiting list has been carefully screened.

- We recommend that the legislature recognize the necessity of a long range plan to provide proper and adequate housing at the state institutions for the mentally retarded and that at least money be appropriated for the following construction in 1965:

Faribault S.S. & H.

Replacement Dormitory - Males	\$ 1,200,000
New Wing - Existing Hospital	600,000
	<u>\$ 1,800,000</u>

Cambridge State School & Hospital

Warehouse	\$ 375,000
Rehabilitation Center	1,400,000
Addition to Employees Dining Room	118,000
	<u>\$ 1,893,000</u>

Brainerd S. S. & H.

Two patient buildings	\$ 1,570,000
Other construction to further complete this facility	672,880
	<u>\$ 2,242,880</u>

Owatonna State School

New Service Building	\$ 500,000
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GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$ 6,435,880</u>
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- Faribault and Cambridge have building needs which need careful study and attention.

Faribault - This institution presently houses over 3,000 patients. It is 30% overcrowded. To eliminate overcrowding, space for 900 new beds is needed; to eliminate obsolete buildings, also, an additional 550 new beds are needed.

Cambridge - Houses 2,000 patients. It is 20% overcrowded. To eliminate overcrowding, 400 new beds are needed.

- There is need for a priority system to meet most pressing needs first.
- Because patients admitted over the past several years are more severely retarded, staff additions have not even been adequate to maintain a minimum level of care and program.

10-29-64

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY SERVICES
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, MINNESOTA ARC

INTRODUCTION

The Sub-Committee on Community Services has convened on four occasions since its initial meeting on January 11, 1964. It has attempted to consider the broad community needs of the retarded, with the exception of special education. It has not had sufficient time to explore new methods of providing community services beyond those previously considered by the state.

The committee devoted as much time as possible to day activity center legislative needs, proposed long-term sheltered workshop legislation, community sheltered living legislation, and the basis requests of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

It has consulted with the following individuals in an attempt to broaden its thinking on these areas of community service:

Mervin Healy, Director of Opportunity Workshop
August Gehrke, Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Vocational Rehabilitation and Special Education, Department of Education
Dr. Richard Bartman, Director of Children's Mental Health Services, Department of Public Welfare

We have arrived at the following conclusions and offer them to the full committee as preliminary recommendations.

DAY ACTIVITY CENTERS

Day activity centers are effectively meeting the need for community programs for some mentally retarded individuals who are too young, too old, or incapable of profiting from special education classes. The tremendous growth in the number of day activity centers throughout the entire state since the 1961 legislation authorized state participation clearly demonstrates the need for programs of this nature. Some changes in the present legislation could make the overall program more beneficial. The sub-committee recommends:

1. That appropriations for state matching funds for day activity centers be increased for the 1965-67 biennium to an amount estimated as necessary at the latest possible time before the next session (earlier estimates indicate a need in excess of \$370,000).
2. That the enabling law be changed to include the following:
 - (a) Rental of facilities for operation of a day activity center should be an allowable item for state aid.
 - (b) The present limitation which makes it impossible for the commissioner to allow expenditures in any fiscal year in any one county of amounts in excess of 25 cents per capita of the population in said county should be removed.

LONG-TERM SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Long-term sheltered workshop programs for the severely disabled can represent a logical extension of service in the community for the mentally retarded. They represent a step in the rehabilitative process of the retarded leading to, at least, semi-independence. In 1963, legislation was proposed calling for long-term workshops for the severely handicapped. It did not pass. The bill has been reviewed and the sub-committee suggests the following changes and recommendations:

That legislation be enacted authorizing rehabilitation services for the severely disabled through long-term sheltered workshops and that an enabling act be adopted to include the following:

- (1) That the bill be in the form of a pilot study and that \$150,000 be appropriated for this purpose.
- (2) That approved sheltered workshops be eligible for up to 50 per cent in matching state funds for their net cost of operation.
- (3) That rental of facilities be an allowable item.
- (4) That funds be included for a director of long-term sheltered workshop services within the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.
- (5) That boards of directors shall be representative so far as possible of local health departments, medical societies, county welfare departments, local school representatives and lay associations.
- (6) That no travel expenses and per diem allowances to board members be included.
- (7) That workshop boards decide on the types of handicapping conditions and the the most severe degrees of disability to be served.
- (8) That the Commission of Education provide standards as to the categories of handicapping condition and the mildest degrees of disability to be eligible for such services and of other rules and regulations as he deems necessary.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The committee recognizes the benefits that can be derived from improved staffing within the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. In order that greater service will be possible for the mentally retarded, the sub-committee offers the following recommendations:

1. That support be given to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation's request for ~~which~~ ~~are~~ counsellors which would provide staffing equal to approximately 70 per cent of their ultimate ideal.
2. That the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation be encouraged to expand its services to the retarded by assigning as many counsellors as possible to specialize in retarded cases only.
3. That support be given to the Division in any request it makes to upgrade the salary scale of counsellors, since Minnesota is losing substantial numbers of trained personnel to higher paying positions in neighboring states.
4. That the Division be encouraged to request from the legislature as much money as it can efficiently utilize in order that all federal funds available to Minnesota can be secured.
5. That the Minnesota ARC cooperate with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and other interested governmental groups in drafting and supporting a long-term sheltered workshop bill.

COMMUNITY SHELTERED LIVING

Certain individuals residing in institutions who are capable of returning to the community, but who do not have a family to supervise them, could enjoy a more meaningful life if placed in community sheltered living units. Participants, communities, facilities, and supervisors would be evaluated carefully prior to selection. The per capita cost of the program would be equivalent to present costs for institutional care. A similar bill,

introduced at the 1963 session of the legislature, failed to pass. The pilot project bill has been reviewed and the sub-committee suggests that it be supported as is except that it recommends that allowance be made for residents to retain up to \$75 a month of income earned with 50 per cent of additional income assessable at the discretion of the commissioner, not to exceed the calculated cost of patient care.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The sub-committee recommends that an investigation of present laws be made to determine the rights of the institutionalized person to retain earnings or other income.

Respectfully submitted,

Sub-Committee on Community Services

Dr. R.H. Ferguson, Chairman
Mrs. Jane Donnelly
Mrs. T.W. Hogan
Mrs. Robert Larsen
Chester Tollefson

mgk/msm

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

1965 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM

I. SPECIAL EDUCATION

1. We recommend that the \$3,600 ceiling on aid for personnel should be removed. *State* *Spaid school* *for all handicapped child*

- It was the intent of the 1957 legislature to pay two-thirds of the special class teacher cost. Now, seven years later, the \$3,600 limit pays on the average only 54% of cost. We are only providing special class services for 6,000 retarded. It is estimated that 12,000 to 16,000 still are not served.
- Additional aid would encourage more rapid expansion of special education programs.

2. We recommend that the law be amended to allow payment of \$900 for board and room for trainable retarded who must reside away from home to receive special education. *for you*

- There are now 66 special classes for trainable retarded in Minnesota. There are an estimated 3,900 such children. These children with I.Q.'s between about 30 and 50 can benefit greatly from these classes.
- In sparsely settled areas of the state there are not enough retarded to form a class.

- all*
- Such aid is presently extended to other handicapped students.

3. We recommend that four additional consultants be authorized for the special education section of the Department of Education.

- At the present time, there is one consultant on mental retardation. There are 2,200 school districts in Minnesota. About 500 have complete school programs. Consultants can on the average contact each of these 500 every five years. Smaller schools cannot be contacted at all.
- It is desirable that consultants be assigned on a regional basis.
- Present consultants cannot begin to service the total program.
- Additional consultants would encourage expanded inter-district cooperation.