

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Date: 3/26/04

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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1. Letter	To Carol/Terry from Ginny Heiple re: Hamp, 1p	10/11/94	P6/B6
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P1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
P2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].

P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].

P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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B1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].

B2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].

B3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].

B4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].

B6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].

B7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].

B8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

B9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

Telephone
call in
10/20

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PR

17-Oct-1994 10:16am

TO: Stanley S. Herr
FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy
SUBJECT: Letter I am sending you.

I am sending you a letter Ginny Heiple of the Ark. Technology Resource Center has sent to Hamp's father and myself on his progress on the computer...thought you might enjoy seeing it. She mentions in handwriting at the bottom she is writing me about the TECH GRANT and the difficulties in using it...I haven't received that letter yet but would appreciate it if you would give her a call, tell her if letter not finished you wanted at my request to go ahead and hear her out...the Jon Park she mentions is a young man who is cousin of my former husband, Lou Gehrig's disease...

Thanks..

(Her number is on the letterhead you'll get.)

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1
LISTED IN THE WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

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942 \$110.00 MAC

Note: See page 27 for information on the Macintosh PowerBook Wheelchair Battery Power Adapter to supplement you mobile Ke:nx needs



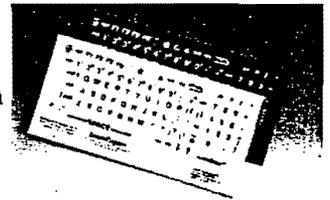
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Ke:nx Create 3.0 Upgrade M42US \$25.00 MAC

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**Requires Macintosh; Ke:nx; appropriate software.*

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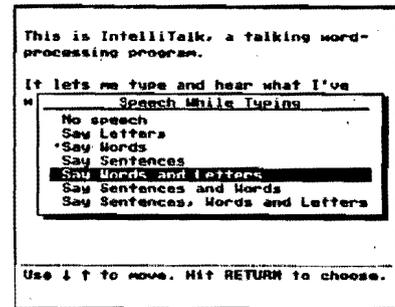
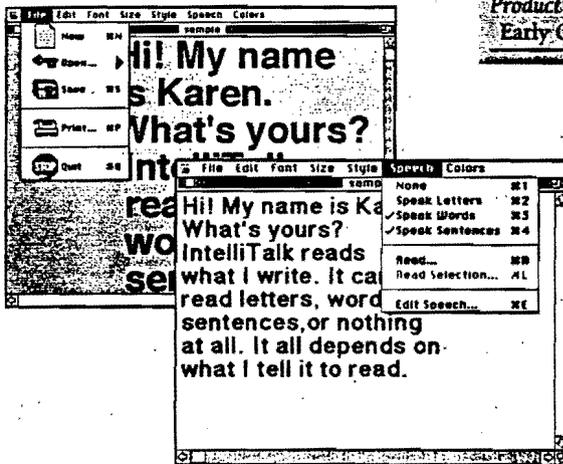
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1994

Ginny Heiple, M.Ed.
Coordinator/ARTechnology
Resource Center
Arkansas Easter Seal Society
3920 Woodland Heights Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72212-2495

Dear Ginny:

Thank you for your letter and for the fax to Carol of your support letter to Dr. Thomas Hehir concerning Family Technology Resource Centers. I'm sure she appreciates your views.

I did read your letter in its entirety and absorbed its points. You also asked about an address for America On Line, but I'm informed that Hamp could instead communicate with Carol through Internet. Carol's Internet address: Rasco&al.eop.gov

Please pass that information on to Hamp as well as my congratulations on what I understand was his very warmly received speech at the ASHA conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes for the holidays.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Herr
Kennedy Public Policy Fellow

NOV - 4 1994

FAX



Date: 11-4-94

Number of pages including cover sheet: 2

To: Carol Rasco
Domestic Policy

From: Arkansas Easter Seal Society
3920 Woodland Heights Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72212
501-227-3600 (Voice)
501-227-3601 (Fax)

CC: Family Technology Resource Centers
Reauthorization of IDEA

Telephone Number: 202-456-2216

Dept: _____

Comments:

Carol-

Ginny wanted me to send you a copy of this letter submitted to Dr. Thomas Hehir, regarding Family Technology Resource Centers. Please call her if

you have any questions.

I will be seeing Hamp two days a week now that

we are in our new facility. It is great, we are loving it.

Teena Collins

Remarks: Urgent For your review Reply ASAP Please Comment



Fifty Years of Giving Ability a Chance

Arkansas Easter Seal Society

3920 Woodland Heights Road
Little Rock, AR 72212-2495

November 4, 1994

Dr. Thomas Hehir, Director
Office of Special Education Programs
U.S. Department of Education
Mary E. Switzer Building
330 C St., S.W.
Room 3086
Washington, DC 20202-6132

Dear Dr. Hehir,

I would like to lend my support to the possible establishment of Family Technology Resource Centers in the reauthorization of IDEA. This is a much needed service that will attest to what all of us already know about education, that it is most successful when schools and families participate in the process as partners.

As a member of the Alliance for Technology Access (ATA), the Arkansas Technology Resource Center at Arkansas Easter Seals provides training and "hands on" access to assistive technology to persons with disabilities, their families, professionals who work with them, and to all who are interested. Our center was also selected by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) as one of 11 outstanding sites in the country in augmentative communication and as a regional site for IBM's Offering for Persons with Disabilities.

It is not unusual for us to work with hundreds of individuals monthly. Many of these individuals are young people with disabilities, their families, and the school districts who serve them. The ever-increasing demand for our services by these individuals seems to be an indication of increased awareness of the important role that assistive technology can play in the lives of children and adults with disabilities.

On behalf of the Arkansas Technology Resource Center at Arkansas Easter Seal Society, I encourage and entreat you to assist in the establishment of Family Technology Resource Centers in the reauthorization of IDEA. Having participated in many collaborations between families and schools, we know that this type of service delivery provides the best opportunity for young people with disabilities to use the power of technology to do more.

Sincerely,

Ginny Heiple, M.Ed.
Coordinator/AR Technology Resource Center

Arkansas Easter Seal Society Board of Directors

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October 27, 1994

Stan Herr
c/o Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
2nd Floor, West Wing
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Stan,

I'm sorry that I missed your call. We were in Minneapolis attending and presenting at a national assistive technology conference, Closing the Gap. I realize that I am being somewhat of a coward by not calling you, but I sometimes do better putting things in writing, which would probably be a giant faux pas if I were in politics.

I really do appreciate Carol having you call me, and obviously I just couldn't miss the chance of adding that postscript. I will tell you quite honestly that I am just one of those people who can't believe that wrong things happen, that they continue to happen, and that people or agencies like us just can't do anything about it. I really don't expect you or Carol to be able to do anything about some of the wrongs that have occurred in our state and in other states that have been a part of the Tech Grant. I don't really believe that the legislation or the system that brought it about is wrong. What I think happened in this case is that the people who have been given the authority to control the Tech Grant in some states have mistaken responsibility for power. However, in some other states this has not occurred, and the Tech Grant Director has funded and used centers like ours who already had much assistive technology expertise to help empower persons with disabilities and their families. I am faxing you an America On Line message from Kentucky that demonstrates such a situation.

What we see happening on a national level is almost like Tech funding inbreeding. State Tech Grant agencies, like ICAN, which is ours, seem to have the edge on additional funding from Title II funds through collaborations which each other. State Tech Grant Directors, like Sue Gaskin, go to Washington to read these grants and are selected to go to other Tech Grant States to evaluate them. They have the inside track on additional tech funding, and they can ensure that others don't get funding if they don't want them to have it.

Essentially what happened to us on a state level is this: Our state was well positioned to receive Tech Act funding because of the vision of Dr. Alan VanBiervliet of UAMS, formerly with UALR. Alan wrote a grant proposal that was funded by the DDPC to prepare a grant proposal that we would submit should the Tech Act become reality. This grant proposal consisted of a coalition of six agencies of which we were one. Sue Gaskin from AR Rehabilitation Services was also on that committee since she was involved in a small Abledata project that Rehab was doing. Since Rehab was the only state agency on this coalition, it was natural for us to name them the lead agency.

Let me add that we were selected for the DDPC coalition because we were already somewhat of a national leader in assistive technology having already been selected as a member of the Alliance for Technology Access (ATA) and as a regional site for IBM's Offering for Persons with Disabilities.

We had also been selected by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) as one of eleven outstanding sites in the country in augmentative communication. This is an area of speech pathology that deals with individuals who have little or no functional speech and often incorporates both high and light technology.

Since AR Easter Seals has a history of working with severely disabled individuals, assistive technology was a natural tool for us to use to increase their independence, education, and so many things. AR Easter Seals had made a commitment to and was well grounded in assistive technology before the Tech Grant arrived. In fact, prior to the Tech Grant while we were still working with the original DDPC grant, some of the funding from that grant was used to bring in an assistive technology "expert" from Pennsylvania. During her speech she commented about how a lot of money could have been saved if they had used AR Easter Seals instead of paying for her to come. She also commented that she guessed that most people don't consider you an expert unless you're from another state.

Arkansas was one of the first nine states to receive funding through the Tech Grant, Rehab was named our lead agency, and Sue Gaskin was named Director of ICAN or Increasing Capabilities Access Network. Some "national" grant readers were brought in, and AR Easter Seals' proposals for a Technology Access Center in Language and Learning and one in Communication and Computer Access were funded.

Essentially for three years, we were treated like dogs by Sue Gaskin. Everything that we wrote or submitted in the way of reports was thrown back in our faces, and we wasted hours re-writing already excellent reports for her. Other agencies that were also funded turned reports in months late, and they were told that this was fine. We pride ourselves on our accurate report writing and we were definitely able to observe how differently we were being treated despite the high quality of our work. It became a joke with the other Technology Access Centers (TAC)s that were funded by ICAN that we were definitely the "black sheep". Dr. VanBierivliet, the author of Arkansas' original proposal, also held a position that was funded through ICAN. In fact, he was the only person besides Sue Gaskin who had some veto power over how ICAN used their budget. He was fired by Bobby Simpson based on Sue's recommendation. The fact that he had gotten into an argument with Sue about how she wanted to use some ICAN funds prior to that probably had some bearing on his firing.

Another really unpleasant situation that occurred during this time involved a federally funded project that ICAN was involved in with some other States' Tech Grant agencies. I believe that it was called the TLC Project from UCPA and was funded by Title II funds of the Tech Grant. Even though we were at this time a part of the Tech Grant in Arkansas, we were having difficulty getting information from Sue or her ICAN staff about this project. This was a computer training grant for parents, service providers, and other professionals. Since most of what we do is primarily in the area of computer access and augmentative communication, we were very interested in letting people whom we work with in the state know about this. Deborah Rudolph called the Director for the TLC grant in Washington to offer our assistance and talk about our future involvement in the project. The Director of the TLC grant told Ms. Rudolph that they were told by ICAN not to contact us because we were impossible to get along with or work with.

During this first funding cycle, we made a long list of our concerns with ICAN. Our Executive Director shared these with Sue Gaskin and her supervisor. We got no where with this so our Assistant Executive Director and Executive Director also shared our documented concerns with Mr. Bobby Simpson, the Deputy Director of Arkansas Rehabilitation Services. One of our complaints was that with each new budget that ICAN submitted to the Feds more of the money was being diverted to AR Rehab Services.

For example, each state was required by the legislation to have an evaluation. The Research and Training Center at the University of Arkansas was contracted to do ours. Of course, they just happen to be funded by AR Rehabilitation Services. In addition, our concerns were never addressed or resolved.

This was also a "socially awkward" position for me since both Carol Rasco and I have been friends and associates of Sue Gaskin for a number of years. During this time, Sue also managed to tell me many things. She mentioned that a lot of the Title II grants were going to friends and agencies that some of the Tech Grant people at the top were formally associated with. I believe that Resna Director, Karen Franklin's, formerly of UCPA, husband works for AmTrak, and they got a grant. Sue also told me that New York got Tech Grant funding because Carol Cohen is from there.

As we approached the second cycle of tech funding in Arkansas, a rumor was going around that we were not going to be refunded. We had some calls from a therapist at UALR's speech and hearing clinic and one from the VA hospital telling us that they had heard that we weren't going to be re-funded. UALR was involved in ICAN funding as a Technology Access Center for the Hearing Impaired but the VA was involved only through us since we provide evaluations and technical assistance to some of their patients. From what I understand several agencies were called and asked to submit for the next round of funding and were given information that we weren't going to be refunded. This was prior to the RFP's being sent out. It was not that Sue Gaskin just wanted all "new blood" because she has continued to fund some of the original Technology Access Centers for the hearing impaired and blind/visually impaired. It was obvious we had been "blackballed" by Ms. Gaskin.

It was no surprise to us when we were not funded for the second cycle of tech funding. However, we were still shocked to find out that some agencies in our state received funding from ICAN when they have no expertise or experience in assistive technology. Since I knew that we had a strong second proposal with collaboration with Area Councils on Aging and Mainstream Living and had earmarked a data entry position for a person with a disability, I contacted the State Clearinghouse to get copies of the proposals that were selected for ICAN funding. Some of the proposals that were accepted looked as if they had been written in a single day. There were no resumes that showed assistive technology credentials, and the agency didn't even pretend to know anything about assistive technology. Of course these same agencies have continued to refer people to us for help. Some have expected us to spend hours training them, doing evaluations, and loaning them equipment without any reimbursement.

So what we continue to have here are some agencies with no assistive technology expertise being funded through ICAN. They are now being told by ICAN to go out and start doing evaluations. They have no knowledge, experience, or equipment in some cases, and they are supposed to evaluate people and charge for the evaluation. One case that I heard about from CMS was an augmentative communication evaluation that had been done by a group that is being funded by ICAN. This group performed an augmentative communication evaluation with only two old augmentative communication devices and then recommended a piece of equipment that they didn't have and that the child had not tried during the evaluation. CMS, of course, refused to accept the evaluation and would not let Medicaid funding be used to purchase the augmentative communication device for that child.

ICAN has continued to list us as one of their Technology Access Centers (TAC) although we have not received funding from them for years. I object to this, since this gives people the mistaken impression that we should be providing free services to them.

Last year Sue called me and asked me to meet with her since she wanted to start working with us again. What she actually wanted was for me to attend all of their meetings and let them know what we were doing. She had no attention of providing any funding to us, but essentially wanted me to volunteer my time at attend all of her meetings. Since my junior league days are over, I didn't choose to volunteer our services in this manner.

Our tech grant agency, ICAN, and some other states have recently gotten funding in conjunction with the AMA to do training that will educate physicians about assistive technology. Sue mentioned this to me at a meeting that we both attended. We were talking about one of our therapists who was the Outreach Coordinator here but had gone to work for a private rehab company because she can make a lot more money. Sue commented that she just might try to contract with our former therapist for this AMA grant. The ironical thing about that is that this therapist has no assistive technology knowledge and use to joke with us about how she couldn't even turn on a computer. That's just another example of how little importance Sue Gaskin attaches to using our tax dollars to provide quality assistive technology services in Arkansas.

I was recently visiting with an occupational therapist from Houston whose center is going to be involved in the Tech Grant in Texas. She was telling me that one of the State Tech Grant staff in Texas wrote an article that said that the only equipment/software that someone with learning disabilities needed was voice recognition. In truth, there are a number of assistive technology options that are available for people with learning disabilities, and all the solutions are based on the individual. The therapist couldn't believe that incorrect information was written and sent out all over Texas. For years we have seen ICAN give people incorrect information because most of their staff and some of their funded TACs have only "known enough to make themselves dangerous". We are also seeing that many people aren't getting real services that might help them learn to use assistive technology because the agencies in some cases who are receiving funding to provide the service don't have the ability to perform them. This particularly seems to affect severely disabled people who need assistive technology, such as computer access or augmentative communication.

One of my friends who is blind is on the ICAN advisory board. I asked him about "systems change" in Arkansas as a result of the Tech Grant. As I already knew, he confirmed that there haven't been any system changes. He also told me that when the Advisory Board meets they talk about things, but Ms. Gaskin ends up doing what she wants.

I can't believe that one of the purposes of the Tech Grant was to fund agencies who have no knowledge of assistive technology. Also in my opinion, there has been no emphasis on "quality of service" or "best practices".

There is no doubt in my mind, that what really motivates Sue Gaskin is control and power. At one time she mentioned to me that she was going to meet with the Department of Education, Special Education, who funds our Outreach Project to see what she could do to eliminate Outreach. This is an outstanding program, and obviously she was not able to convince the Dept of Education here to eliminate it. Our situation with Sue Gaskin and ICAN has just reaffirmed something that I already knew, that there are some leaders out there who want to be on top no matter how flimsy the structure is below them. I'm sure that we'll survive without support from ICAN no matter how much Sue Gaskin would like for that not to be case. However, I am sorry that many who could use of services have not been able to access them through tech grant funding.

I apologize for the lengthy letter. I know that people don't read long letters, but I got carried away. Also please call Teena Hale sometime and give us an America On Line address for someone at the White House so that Hamp, or HampR, as he is known on e-mail, can send his mom a message. Tell Carol that I appreciate her offer to help us with the Tech Grant in Arkansas. I feel better that she knows our complaints and just hearing us out is enough for me. I'm sure that things like this happen all the time, but it makes it less frustrating to us to know that someone knows about this and cares.

Thanks again for reading this extremely long letter. You're being spared from having to read more because everything around me is in the process of being moved to our new building at this very moment. Tell Carol that I'll stay in touch.

Sincerely,


Ginny Heiple

Date: Thu, Oct 27, 1994 9:15 AM EST

From: GLASSBOB

Subj: ATA & New Tech Act \$-Ky. Plan Works!

To: TASK CA, LINC MD, CCAC NC, TASC AL, ETSTAC TN, LLRC MI, ILCAT, SCAT1, CACofSM CA, SACC CA, TACT AZ, TXPRS NY, TCTA, STAR TN, MAAdamsPT, PLUK MT, TAC TN, EPTAC, CCCD UT, ACCESS RI, CforAT, CET NJ, TRCD OH, IN ATTIC 1, AtrcE, MOSTLTAC, STAC HI, TAADCENTER, TRSP KS, CCdA NJ, EnTec KY, TEK ABLEGA, GLUE ATA, BluegrassC, SPCLINK KY, ASET SE AK, ALLIANCE@trentu.ca, CATER LA, Judypacer

cc: GradyAP, BobLLRC, Grass D, Salkever, BrandJ, JaneBer, LSYMINGTON, RussHo, Madenta, Intellitoo, LESTERMARY, ATA FTA, DonnaD13, GLASSBOB, TSHWORLES, 72274.573@compuserve.com, CITE@applelink.apple.com, BILC@applelink.apple.com, MASTAC@applelink.apple.com

Hi, All,

Ready for some good Tech Act news? Starting this month, Kentucky is distributing one-fourth of all its Tech Act funds under Title I equally to the three ATA centers operating in Louisville, Lexington, and Covington, Kentucky... and that's quite a hunk of change. The only larger expenditure in the statewide budget is to support the salaries of the state coordinating center in Frankfort, the capital.

If you remember back to the middle of June, I circulated a piece, "ATA and the Tech Act," that discussed the way that ATA centers beautifully serve the systems change and advocacy mandates of the reauthorized Tech Act. Basically, the piece adopts the position that the "direct services" that ATA centers provide every single day are, in fact, "systems change and advocacy services." Then the document discusses several examples of specific activities in which ATA centers could engage to uphold and implement the six mandates of the reauthorized law.

As you may also recall, that position and those specific systems change and advocacy activities formed the heart of Kentucky's proposal to NIDRR...and that was a big gamble, even for a bunch of horse racers. As one of the first nine states funded under the Tech Act five years ago in FY 89, Kentucky was clearly testing the newly reauthorized law when the cornerstone of its next five-year plan from 1994 to 1999 was built upon contracting with its three ATA centers to perform a wide variety of

systems change and advocacy activities at the community and regional levels. Combined with the top-down systems change efforts of the proposal which the lead office in Frankfort is coordinating, the state had a winning, and well-funded, proposal.

Another tremendous development with this arrangement is that it positions the centers to receive a number of separate and additional contracts with other state agencies. For example, EnTech has a separate contract to provide training to teachers with the Educational Technology System of the Department of Education.

The point of this message is to encourage all of you to go find that piece, "ATA & the Tech Act v2.1," and to use its rationale with confidence as you work within your own state to carve out a contract for your center. If you can't easily find the document, just let me know and I'll be happy to re-send it to you.

It's always great to be able to share winning strategies among ourselves, and it's especially nice to let you know that Kentucky has a winning strategy to be sharing!

--Bob

REFLECTIONS FROM THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The Professional Standards Committee of USSAAC is addressing the concerns of service delivery in the field of Augmentative and Alternative Communication. Some of the areas that are currently being discussed are a Code of Ethics and consumer education regarding the expertise of professionals providing AAC services. The issue of credentialing in the field is of particular concern. The unique and complicated process involved in AAC assessment includes a diverse membership of individuals whose mission is to address the questions and concerns confronting an individual who can communicate intelligibly or independently through speech, writing, or gestural communication. In this article, we would like to highlight some of the current issues raised regarding service delivery.

- While an interdisciplinary team approach is considered the ideal, current restrictions regarding available funding impacts this delivery model. University and hospital programs have been closed because of the high costs involved in this service delivery approach.
- There are "well meaning" computer experts and computer sales people recommending AAC systems for augmentative communication users. These individuals do not have any background or training in disabilities or the field of augmentative communication.
- Insurance companies are beginning to question why training is not solely provided by the manufacturer of AAC equipment, rather than the AAC professional. Their goal is obviously to reduce therapy costs.
- Assistive technology grants are hiring individuals with no expertise in augmentative communication or an educational background in speech, language, cognition, gross motor, fine motor, oral motor, sensory or psycho-social functions. These individuals are providing AAC assessments.
- There are some manufacturer representatives that are seeing clients at no cost. This visit is being used as a substitute for a complete assessment by an AAC professional and/or team.
- Speech-language pathologists, who do not have training in AAC, are requesting that the manufacturer's representatives come to their facility to see their clients. The recommendation of the manufacturer's representative is then being incorporated into the evaluation report. This process is being used as a low cost substitute for an augmentative communication evaluation by a trained professional that will consider various AAC approaches.

These situations justify the need for credentialing in the field of augmentative communication. Questions still remain, however, regarding the required knowledge base and skills of an AAC specialist, since multiple disciplines may be involved in the service delivery. What should be the knowledge base and skills of an AAC specialist? Does it vary from one professional to another?

The direction of Medicaid in at least one state also raises the question whether the knowledge base and skill level should be that of a speech-language pathologist with additional expertise in augmentative communication and assistive technology.

- In New York the guideline for AAC delivery states that the evaluation must be conducted by a licensed speech-language pathologist. This criteria reflects the Federal intent of Medicaid regulations by identifying a speech-language pathologist as "an individual who (i) has a certificate of clinical competence from the American Speech and Hearing Association" (§440.110(2)). In addition, the Medicaid rules explain services for individuals with speech, hearing and language disorders to mean "diagnostic...., preventive, or corrective services. It includes any necessary supplies and equipment". (§440.110 (c)).

The Professional Standards Committee would like to hear from the general membership regarding the current concerns, as well as any additional ones. We would also like your input regarding the knowledge base and skills required of an AAC specialist.

Please address your comments to either co-chair:

Judith Frumkin
4303 Hepatica Hill
Manlius, NY 13104

Diane Bristow
6241 1/2 Nita Avenue
Woodland Hills, CA 91367

Professional Standards Questionnaire

The Professional Standards Committee of USSAAC is in the process of establishing a question/answer sheet for consumers to use when selecting a professional or center for an augmentative communication evaluation. A preliminary list of questions for consumers to ask professionals follows. We would like input from the entire membership on this list. What other questions should be asked? What do you think some of the answers might be? We recognize that there is not one "correct answer" for these questions. Therefore we would like to develop a discussion paragraph for each question. The purpose would be to inform the consumer of areas to consider in the answer they obtain. Comments regarding this list should be sent to: Diane Bristow, Co-chair, Professional Standards Committee, 6241 1/2 Nita Ave. Woodland Hills, CA 91367.

Consumer Questions To Professionals Providing Augmentative/Alternative Communication Services

1. What do you consider when conducting an AAC evaluation?
2. What ways of communication (e.g., gestures, signing, manual communication boards, electronic devices) would you consider in the evaluation?
3. How long have you been conducting AAC evaluations?
4. What type of training have you received in this field?
5. What is your experience with clients that have my medical diagnosis (e.g. C.P., MS, ALS, MD)?
6. Do you provide AAC therapy?
7. How often do you attend conferences or workshops on AAC? What other ways do you receive AAC training?
8. Do you see clients that are my age?
9. What devices do you have at your facility?
10. Will the AAC devices be available for me to try during the evaluation?
11. Do you prefer one AAC device, system, or technique over another? If yes, why?
12. Do you prefer one manufacturer over another? If yes, why?
13. Do you sell any AAC devices?
14. Do you consult for any AAC manufacturer?
15. Will I be involved in the decision/selection process?
16. Will you provide me with a written report following the evaluation?
17. Will you provide me with a letter to submit to an insurance agency or funding source following the evaluation?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1994

Patricia McGill Smith
National Parent Network on
Disabilities
1600 Prince Street
Suite 115
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Patricia:

I write to express my thanks to you for helping to make my time here as a Kennedy Public Policy Fellow so productive and enjoyable. I am particularly proud to have been involved in launching the National Disability Policy Review, the Federal Disabilities Accommodations Working Group, the Administration's Appointees with Disabilities group, and a range of initiatives and activities relating to persons with mental retardation and other disabilities.

These activities have, of course, been team efforts, and it has been a real privilege to work directly for Carol H. Rasco and alongside the extraordinarily dedicated and accomplished program staff of the Domestic Policy Council. Although ongoing projects on which I worked may be allocated to various staff members, if you need to follow up with someone here on a disability policy matter, Jeremy Ben-Ami, Carol's Chief of Staff, could serve as an initial point of contact.

If you would like to reach me in the future, I will return to the University of Maryland in January. My address, phone, and fax are as follows:

Stanley S. Herr
University of Maryland School of Law
500 W. Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
(410) 706-3191
(410) 706-5856 (Fax)

I very much appreciate your treasured collegueship and look forward to staying in touch with you.

With very best wishes for the season and the new year.

Sincerely,

Stan

Stanley S. Herr
Kennedy Public Policy Fellow

*P.S. Good speaking with you today.
You were going to send me a copy of the video
tape that appeared in for your teleconference. I haven't received it yet.*

Dec. 23, 1994

Ray Glazier
Abt Associates
55 Wheeler street
Cambridge, MA 02138-1168

Dear Ray:

Thanks for your kind greetings card. I'll look forward to receiving your 3rd annual report.

I write to express my thanks to you for helping make my time here as a Kennedy Public Policy Fellow so productive and enjoyable. I am particularly proud to have been involved in launching the National Disability Policy Review, the Federal Disabilities Accommodations Working Group, the Administration's Appointees with Disabilities group, and a range of initiatives and activities relating to persons with mental retardation and other disabilities.

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