

Briefing Book

Dedication of ASK Independent Living Center

Accessing Southwest Kansas, Inc. ("ASK"), Dodge City
Monday, August 9, 1993

Contact Person: Glade Jones, Executive Director, 316/225-6070

- Purpose: Dedication of only independent living center in SW Kansas; serves 7-county area (see map in pocket). 50-100 people: members of ASK Board of Directors, including Tim Steininger (President of Board), Carla Pettay (you have met her with Tim), Jay Blankenship; local and county officials from 7 counties; local Republican Party officials. Invitation list in pocket.

- Where and When:

3:00 pm Arrive ASK Independent Living Center. Met by Glade Jones, Tim Steininger, Directors, staff, and others. ASK office one large room, 1200 sq. ft.; work areas separated by low partitions.

3:10 pm You will be introduced by Tim Steininger or Glade Jones. Begin your remarks.

3:20 pm Ribbon cutting.

3:30 pm Mix with guests.

4:00 pm Depart.

- Background:

ASK description in pocket. Incorporated 1992 by Tim Steininger, Jay Blankenship, and Carla Pettay to serve 7 SW counties (Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Meade, Clark, Kiowa, and Edwards). 1-year \$99,000 state grant awarded November 1992; services started June 1st; have served 30-40 people to date. 3 employees: Jones; Leslie Freisner, independent living specialist; and Flo Crump, secretary.

Of 12 independent living centers in Kansas, only one in SW. Nearest others 170 miles away (in Wichita, Salina, Hays).

Number of people w/disabilities of working age (18-64 years old) in 7 counties: 2,331 (See county breakout in pocket).

ASK located in building on old lumber yard; that building houses two offices: ASK on the north side (sign in window); on south side, a health care and equipment company called "MASH."

7-COUNTY AREA SERVED BY ASK INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER

<p>Cheyenne</p> <p>Bird City Times</p> <p>St. Francis Herald</p>	<p>Rawlins</p> <p>Atwood Citizen-Patriot</p>	<p>Decatur</p> <p>Oberlin Herald</p>	<p>Norton Daily Telegram</p> <p>Norton</p>	<p>Phillips</p> <p>Phillipsburg, Phillips Co. Review</p> <p>Logan Republican</p>	<p>Smith</p> <p>Lebanon Times</p> <p>Smith Center, Smith Co. Pioneer</p> <p>Hearland Herald-Echo</p>	<p>Jewell</p> <p>Mankato, Jewell County Post</p>
<p>Sherman</p> <p>Goodland Daily News</p>	<p>Thomas</p> <p>CoBy Free Press</p>	<p>Sheridan</p> <p>Hoxie Sentinel</p>	<p>Graham</p> <p>Hill City Times</p>	<p>Rooks</p> <p>Stockton Sentinel</p> <p>Mainville Times</p>	<p>Downs News</p> <p>Osborne County Farmer</p> <p>Osborne</p>	<p>Cawker City Ledger</p> <p>Solomon Valley Post</p> <p>Beloit Daily Call</p> <p>Mitchell</p>
<p>Wallace</p> <p>Sharon Springs, Western Times</p>	<p>Oakley, Quad Co. Star</p> <p>Oakley Graphic</p> <p>Logan</p>	<p>Grinnell Town and Country</p> <p>Gove</p> <p>Quinter, Gove Co. Advocate</p>	<p>Wakeeney, Western Ks. World</p> <p>Trego</p>	<p>Ellis</p> <p>Ellis Review</p> <p>Ellis County Star</p> <p>Hays Daily News</p>	<p>Russell</p> <p>Russell Daily News</p> <p>Russell Record</p>	<p>Lincoln</p> <p>Lincoln Sentinel-Republican</p>
<p>Greeley</p> <p>Tribune Greeley Co. Republican</p>	<p>Wichita</p> <p>Lead Standard</p>	<p>Scott</p> <p>Scott City News Chronicle</p>	<p>Lane</p> <p>Dighton Herald</p>	<p>Ness</p> <p>Ness Co. News</p>	<p>Rush</p> <p>La Crosse, Rush Co. News</p>	<p>Barton</p> <p>Holadington Dispatch</p> <p>Great Bend Tribune</p> <p>Ellinwood Leader</p>
<p>Hamilton</p> <p>Syracuse Journal</p>	<p>Kearney</p> <p>Lakin Independent</p>	<p>Finney</p> <p>Garden City Telegram</p>	<p>Hodgeman</p> <p>Jettmore Republican</p>	<p>Pawnee</p> <p>Larned Tiller & Toller</p>	<p>Stafford</p> <p>St. John News</p> <p>Stafford Courier</p>	<p>Rice</p> <p>Lyons Daily News</p> <p>Rice Co. Monitor-Journal</p>
<p>Stanton</p> <p>Johnson Pioneer</p>	<p>Grant</p> <p>Ulysses News</p>	<p>Haskell</p> <p>Sublette, Haskell Co. Monitor</p>	<p>Gray</p> <p>Chamilton Jacksonian</p>	<p>Edwards</p> <p>Kinsley Mercury</p> <p>Lewis Press</p>	<p>Pratt</p> <p>Pratt Tribune</p>	<p>Reno</p> <p>Hutchinson News</p> <p>Town Record</p> <p>Haven Journal</p> <p>Pretty Prairie, Ninnescah Valley News</p>
<p>Morton</p> <p>Elkhart Tri-State News</p>	<p>Stevens</p> <p>Hugoton Hermes</p>	<p>Seward</p> <p>Liberal, Southwest Daily Times</p>	<p>Meade</p> <p>Montezuma Press</p>	<p>Kiowa</p> <p>Greenburg, Kiowa Co. Signal</p> <p>Mallardville, Merchant's Directory</p>	<p>Barber</p> <p>Medicine Lodge, Barber County Index</p> <p>Opp Hill Premier</p>	<p>Kingman</p> <p>Cunningham Courier</p> <p>Kingman Journal</p> <p>Kingman Leader-Courier</p> <p>Norwich News</p>
			<p>Clark</p> <p>Ashland, Clark Co. Clipper</p>	<p>Comanche</p> <p>Coldwater, The Western Star</p> <p>Protection Press</p>		<p>Harper</p> <p>Harper Advocate</p> <p>Artica Independent</p> <p>Anthony Republican</p>

LIST OF INVITED GUESTS FOR GRAND OPENING

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Terry Arnold
Clark County Commissioner

Etheled Marshall
Clark County Commissioner

Bill Shaw
Mayor, Ashland
Clark County

Harold Rickers
Meade County Commissioner

Fred Boyd
Meade County Commissioner

Max Johannson
Meade County Commissioner

Leroy Lemaster
Mayor, Meade
Meade County

Larry Wenta
Mayor, Fowler
Meade County

Frank Wells
Mayor, Plains
Meade County

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County Commissioner
Hodgeman County (Jetmore)

Eugene Gleason
County Commissioner
Hodgeman County (Jetmore)

Burke Goebel
County Commissioner
Hodgeman County (Jetmore)

Evert Beltz
County Clerk
Hodgeman County (Jetmore)

W. R. McFarland
County Commissioner
Gray County

Steve Irsik, Jr.
County Commissioner
Gray County

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County Commissioner
Gray County

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County Commissioner
Gray County

Nancy Dotts
Mayor, Montezuma
Gray County

Marjory Scheufler
County Commissioner
Edwards County

Richard Frotschner
County Commissioner
Edwards County

Norma Bowers
County Commissioner
Edwards County

Pam Meadows
County Clerk
Edwards County

Judge Richard Miller
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Harvey Ulmer
County Commissioner
Kiowa County

Robert Mitchum
County Commissioner
Kiowa County

Manford Clark
County Commissioner
Kiowa County

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Ford County

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County Commissioner
Ford County

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Ford County

Jim Leimbright
Dodge City City Council
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Ford County

Bill Bailey
Dodge City City Council
Ford County

Jerry Wilson
Mayor, Dodge City
Ford County

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1st. District

Joan Finney
Governor, State of Kansas

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District #114

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District #123

Carl Dean Holmes
Kansas House of Representatives
District #125

Marian K. Reynolds
Kansas Senate
District #38

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A.S.K., Inc.

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A.S.K., Inc.

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Brian Atwell
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Independent Living Resource Center (Topeka)

Bill Morris
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SEIKIL (Parsons)

Mary Holloway
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Resource Center for Independent Living (Parsons)

Dan O'Roarke
Acting Director
The Whole Person, Inc. (Kansas City)

Gina McDonald
Executive Director
Kansas Association of Centers for Independent Living (Parsons)

Janet Williams
Kansas Association of Centers for Independent Living
(Kansas City)

Renee Gardner, L.M.S.W.
Director, Constituent's Services
Governor's Liaison of Developmental Disabilities (Topeka)

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Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (Topeka)

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Director
Kansas Commission of Disability Concerns (Topeka)

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Head Injury Association of Kansas & Greater Kansas City
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Patty Goerdel
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Familites Together, Inc. (Topeka)

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Dorothy Hunter
Frances Acre
Richard McKee
Mr & Mrs Frank Fletcher
Juanita Gulick
Mr & Mrs Harold Marconnette
Dee McKee

A.S.K., INC

809 S. 14th. (Office Address)
Dodge City, Ks. 67801

(316) 225-7547 - Tim Steininger, Board President
(316) 225-6070 - Glade Jones, Executive Director

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

A.S.K. (Accessing Southwest Kansas), Inc., a private nonprofit organization established to meet the independent living needs of southwest Kansas residents with disabilities. A.S.K. will operate its office in Dodge City and services will be extended to the unserved counties of Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Meade, Clark, Kiowa, and Edwards counties. The objectives of the organization as stated in our Articles of Incorporation are:

- * To provide services for all individuals with disabilities to enhance their abilities to live independently.
- * To provide a clearly identified program of services within independence oriented objectives to develop the individuals maximum potential for independent living.
- * To provide or locate those services which increase self direction and create opportunities for the development of the individual potential in the person's home or other place in the community.
- * To cooperate with all public, private, and religious agencies and professional groups in the furtherance of these ends.

The Articles of incorporation for A.S.K. Inc. were filed July 31, 1992. A.S.K. was awarded a grant following a competitive grant process from Kansas Rehabilitation Services, a part of Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. The primary focus of the grant is to plan, establish, and operate a center for independent living in southwest Kansas. The project period began November 1, 1992 and will end October 31, 1993. Any subsequent grant award is contingent upon legislative appropriation funds and the grantee's demonstrated satisfactory performance.

As a recipient of state Independent living funds, A.S.K. must meet the following definition of a center for independent living:

The term "center for independent living" means a consumer-controlled, community-based, cross-disability, nonresidential private nonprofit agency that is

designed and operated within a local community by individuals with disabilities. CIL's offer a minimum four core services which include:

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL - A wide array of activities and packaged information designed to increase knowledge about the needs, issues, resources, services and advances relative to persons with disabilities. A.S.K. will refer individuals with to other existing community resources upon request.

INDEPENDENT LIVING SKILLS TRAINING - Instruction, either individual or group, to develop specific skills which might include cooking, budgeting activities of daily living, community access skills, and other skills necessary to live independently in the community.

PEER COUNSELING - The whole range of making adjustments to a disability, experiencing changes in life or learning to use services more effectively can addressed through a discussion with another person who also has a disability, who acts as a role model.

ADVOCACY - Centers offer two kinds of advocacy: (1) Individual advocacy, which involves assistance to individuals, at their request, to obtain necessary support services from other agencies in the community, and (2) systems advocacy, in which Centers initiate activities to make changes in the community to make it easier for all persons with disabilities to live more independently.

Additional services may be developed, depending on the needs and request of southwest Kansas residents.

Centers for independent living also require that qualified individuals with disabilities (at least 51%) be substantially involved in the center regarding decision-making, service delivery, management, and establishment of the center.

WHO WILL BE SERVED - WILL SERVICES COST MONEY?

A.S.K. will serve individuals with any disability type. There is no age requirement. Services, will be available at no cost for people with disabilities.

A.S.K. projects to serve 50 - 75 consumers during its first year of operation.

08/03/93

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OF WORKING AGE
IN ASK 7-COUNTY SERVICE AREA:

FORD	1,259
HODGEMAN	81
EDWARDS	129
KIOWA	151
CLARK	362
MEADE	150
GRAY	199
 TOTAL	 2,331

SOURCE: 1990 U.S. CENSUS

DODGE CITY NEWS

0 "DODGE CITY DAYS" END ON SUNDAY EVENING, JUST PRIOR TO YOUR
ARRIVAL ON MONDAY. THE PROFESSIONAL RODEO CHAMPIONSHIPS AND
OTHER EVENTS ARE THE MAJOR ANNUAL EVENTS SPONSORED BY THE
CHAMBER AND SUPPORTERS. CONSEQUENTLY, EVERYONE IS
EXHAUSTED, HOWEVER COMMUNITY SPIRIT IS VERY HIGH.

0 EXPANSION OF SEVERAL INDUSTRIES IS CREATING A SHORTAGE IN
THE LABOR FORCE. HIGH PLAINS BEEF IS ADDING 450 JOBS. WW
MANUFACTURING AND SPEED KING ARE ALSO ADDING WORKERS.

WITH THE LOW UNEMPLOYMENT (2.9%), THEY ARE LOOKING FOR
WORKERS WILLING TO RELOCATE AND ARE FOCUSING ON A PROJECTED
HOUSING SHORTAGE.

0 3 NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS (\$13 MILLION) ARE PROPOSED ON AN
OCTOBER BALLOT. A TASK FORCE HAS DONE A STUDY. SOME ASK
ABOUT USING SPACE AT ST. MARYS OF THE PLAINS. HOWEVER, THE
COSTS TO UPGRADE TO MEET ADA REGULATIONS IS PROHIBITIVE.

THE CITY MAINTAINS THE ST. MARYS FACILITIES AND GROUNDS.
THE ATHLETIC BUILDINGS ARE OPEN TO THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY.

0 THE NEW MAYOR (& CITY COMMISSIONER) JERRY WILSON OWNS AND
OPERATED "JERRY'S AUTOMOTIVE AND TRAILER SALES."

AUGUST 5, 1993

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: DAVID WILSON
SUBJECT: TRIP BOOK -- DODGE CITY

EARLIER THIS YEAR, SEVERAL COLLEGES AROUND THE COUNTRY, INCLUDING DODGE CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, WERE NOTIFIED THAT THEY WOULD NOT RECEIVE TRIO FUNDING THIS YEAR. IN GENERAL, TRIO PROGRAMS ASSIST LOW-INCOME PERSONS, WHO ARE POTENTIAL FIRST GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS, TO PURSUE THEIR EDUCATION. SENATOR HEFLIN HAD AN AMENDMENT TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL TO PROVIDE EXTRA MONEY (HIS STATE HAD BEEN HIT PARTICULARLY HARD), BUT DID NOT OFFER IT BECAUSE HE COULD NOT FIND AN OFFSET.

I SHOULD NOTE THAT PROGRAM FUNDING IS COMPETITIVE AND DODGE CITY'S APPLICATION FELL SHORT.

DODGE CITY

BANKERS

Larry A. Wangrud
Bank of the Southwest

Ben Zimmerman, Jr.
Fidelity State Bank and Trust Company

John V. Harding
First National Bank & Trust Company in Dodge City

NEWSPAPERS

Dodge City Daily Globe	Terry Cochran	(316) 225-4151
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ACADEMIES

Schartz, James A.
Air Force, '95

Guenthner, Samuel L.
Air Force, '96

STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS - FORD CO. & DODGE CITY

STATE SENATOR

Marian K. Reynolds, R
Dodge City

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Melvin J. Neufeld, R
Ingalls

Don C. Smith, D
Dodge City

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

I. B. "Sonny" Rundell, R
Syracuse

FORD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Laura Carlson
B. A. Leonard
Don K. Wiles

DODGE CITY CITY COMMISSION

Mayor: Jerry Wilson

Commissioners:

Bob Carlson, Vice Mayor
Tom Martin
Jim Lembright
Bill Bailey

Dodge City Appropriations Projects

FY 94:

DEA Officer SW Kansas

The Governor's Drug Office requested a Drug Enforcement Agency officer in western Kansas. Kerry is drafting a letter for the DEA Office in Washington. If nothing happens, you can add to appropriations report.

Essential Air Service

Not funded in House. The Senate is likely to restore at last year's funding level of \$38.6 million.

Santa Fe Trail

Interior Subcommittee earmarked \$150,000 for the Santa Fe Historic Trail. This level of funding would enable the Santa Fe office to hire additional personal to establish and develop the Trail.

FY 93:

National Weather Service Modernization (state-wide)

Committee added \$6.3 million to the President's request of \$132 million for next generation weather radars (NEXRADs). Conference trimmed this amount by \$3 million. You were one of two Senators who wrote in support of this modernization project. Kansas will be the first state with full doppler radar coverage.

South 14th Ave

Greg suggested that with the closing of St. Mary's of the Plains, Dodge City could use any help we could give them. Conference added \$1,040,000 for construction of the bridge portion of the 14th street improvement project. Total cost of the project is \$3,286,600. The state has committed to \$1,486,600.

FY 92:

National Weather Service Modernization: High Tech Tornado Warning

The Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations Conference agreed to the Senate funding level of \$155,607,000, after Senator Dole wrote House Subcommittee Chairman Neal Smith in strong support of the higher Senate number. The House of Representatives level was \$122,347,000 -- \$33,360,000 less than the Senate level. The National Weather Service has slated 24 sites in Kansas to receive the high-tech Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) and 4 sites the NEXRAD Doppler radar system (Wichita, Dodge City, Goodland, and Topeka).

Santa Fe National Historic Trail

The Senate approved Senator Dole's floor amendment to provide \$205,000 for auto tour route signs, an interpretive film, brochures and educational outreach program items for the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

Memorandum

Date: August 6, 1993

To: Senator Dole

From: Alec Vachon 

Re: Additional Materials for ASK ILC Visit

1. Personal Assistance Services (PAS)

On July 25, 1991, Tim Steininger testified at the first Congressional hearing on personal assistance services (PAS). You were present. Attached is Steininger's testimony. PAS is a top priority of the disability community, and this topic may be raised during your visit. Also attached is a May 19, 1993, Washington Post article on home care (including presumably PAS) and the Clinton health care reform plan.

2. History of Architectural Barriers Act

Attached is your statement on the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 inserted in the Congressional Record on Friday. It recounts more history of the Act. Although born in California, Hugh Gallagher has Kansas roots -- his great-grandfather was an early homesteader in Gove County and he is himself part owner of a 3,000-acre wheat farm that remains from the 15,000-acre farm assembled by his great-grandfather.

PERSONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES AND INDEPENDENCE FOR THE DISABLED

HEARING OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES UNITED STATES SENATE ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

EXAMINING THE NEED FOR COVERAGE OF PERSONAL ASSISTANCE
SERVICES TO ENABLE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACHIEVE
MORE INDEPENDENT LIVING

JULY 25, 1991

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources



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(III)

Senator Dole. Mr. Chairman, could I just say something?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator Dole. I think the record ought to reflect, too, that Judy is an outstanding example of people who have been able to move ahead, and this past year she received the Henry A. Betts Award, the first annual Henry A. Betts Award for outstanding rehab leader in Chicago. Judy was a recipient and made an outstanding statement that day, and her parents were there.

But Judy is an example for others to follow, and she has been out there as a pioneer. So I really appreciate the chance to hear your testimony.

Ms. HEUMANN. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate the Senator mentioning that. Dr. Betts has been a great friend of our family; he looked out after my dad years ago. He has been a really extraordinary leader. So it is amazing how all this comes around.

Tim, we're glad to have you here, and we look forward to hearing from you.

Senator Dole. He is accompanied by Robert Graves, his personal attendant.

The CHAIRMAN. Robert, we are glad to have you here, too.

Mr. STEININGER. I am also accompanied by another attendant, Debbie Nicks. They accompanied me on the trip here.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to stand up, Debbie? Thank you very much.

Mr. STEININGER. I'd like to thank Chairman Kennedy and the other distinguished members of the committee on Labor and Human Resources for this time to discuss the importance of personal care assistance.

I am a resident of Wilroads Gardens, which is approximately four miles outside of Dodge City. It is a rural community.

I am a student at Dodge City Community College, where I am working for my associate of arts degree in business administration. In addition to my academic commitments, I am an advocate for my Kansas peers with disabilities. I was appointed by former Governor Mike Hayden to the Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns, and most recently by acting commissioner for social and rehabilitation services Glen Yancey, to the Kansas Independent Living Advisory Council.

As members of the Senate committee with jurisdiction for the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act, you share the excitement of this week's one-year anniversary of the legislation's historic signing.

The ADA is intended to allow individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in the mainstream of American society. Without a comprehensive national system for PAS, the ADA's promise of inclusion will remain an empty guarantee. While the ADA outlaws discrimination on the basis of disability in employment, public services, public accommodations, and telecommunications, my peers and I will have great difficulty taking full advantage of these opportunities due to problems locating, obtaining, and financing adequate personal assistance.

I am happy to have this opportunity to offer testimony outlining my experiences with PAS in order to make general recommenda-

tions on the need to establish a flexible and coordinated national program. While my experience locating a personal assistant has not been easy, I have been persistent in finding existing programs to fit my individual needs and also other individuals and their needs.

I am from a large family like yours, Mr. Kennedy. I have six brothers and two sisters, and I am the youngest boy.

My spinal cord injury occurred March 25th, 1980. I knew immediately that I had broken my neck, after which I was transferred to the Dodge City Hospital. After seeing that my neck was broken, they rushed me to the Wesley Medical Center in Wichita, KS. In July 1980, I was released from the Wichita facility and sent home.

I later went to Craig for further evaluation of my disability, and they saw that I had coped well with my accident and would be a productive and independent member of society in the future.

When I returned home, I once again began my education after structural accommodations to make the high school accessible were completed. I then graduated from high school, one semester behind my classmates, and I hoped to pursue my postsecondary education.

Unfortunately, the vocational rehabilitation agency refused to provide PAS funding because they determined that my disability was too severe to obtain gainful employment. Upon graduation, all my personal assistance responsibilities were the responsibility of my parents once again. It was very difficult for my mother to operate a business and also take care of my needs.

The strain of caring for me was taking its toll on my mother. I chose to move away from my parents' home so that they could have a life of their own and I could continue my life. I moved into a 24-hour care facility which appeared to be the most appropriate option that I was promised to be provided. I wanted a home-like atmosphere and chose an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded which served 15 residents. There was simply no adequate home-based assistance program at the present time in Kansas to assist all my needs.

The first 6 months that I spent in the ICF/MR facility were excellent. Unfortunately, after that, the next 6 months proved to be a great disappointment. The facility's administrator restricted my freedom to move around. They no longer allowed me to order my own medicine and self-administer. Also, I had stated before I moved to the facility that I had a cat, and that if I was accepted I would bring it along. They made it feel more like a prison than a home. So I decided to continue on.

I moved back in with my parents, after which they once again had fully responsibility for my care. The main point of this is that I have always attempted to live independently. I applied for placement in another specially-designed facility for severely disabled individuals and was denied service there because they said that I needed too much attendant care.

Ultimately, while I was living at the facility for the trial period, I learned of a program called Attendant Care for Independent Living, which offered 12 hours, which I started in Dodge City as the first of its kind outside of a facility.

I now reside in my own home and am continuing my college. Also, I have overturned the vocational rehabilitation agency decision on my ability to become employable.

My recommendations for the PAS system are that I believe they should offer the individual an opportunity to lead a self-directed life. The disabled individual's right to choose the provider is absolutely critical. As a consumer, I desire to control the selection of an individual who can best satisfy my needs.

Second, a PAS system should be national in scope and uniform in delivery. Currently, PAS programs are very sparse and different in each and every community. So I believe that there should be unifying principles and standards for service delivery. To this end, each State needs a coordinating agency, and all States need guidance from the Federal Government.

Third, a PAS system must be flexible. Every citizen, disabled or otherwise, is unique and has individual requirements. A system should be sensitive and responsive to the user's demands.

In closing, I thank you for this wonderful opportunity to address the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. I hope to 1 day complete my college and become a productive member of society.

I thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Steininger follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TIM STEININGER

Chairman Kennedy and other Distinguished Members of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, it is a pleasure for me to be here today to discuss the importance of personal assistance services (PAS).

My name is Tim Steininger, and I am a resident of Wilroads Gardens, Kansas, a rural, isolated community located approximately 4 miles east of Dodge City. As a student at Dodge City Community College, I am working for my Associate of Arts degree in Business. In addition to my academic commitments, I am an advocate for my Kansas peers with disabilities. I was appointed by former Governor Mike Hayden to the Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns, and most recently, by Acting Commissioner for Social and Rehabilitation Services Glen Yancey to the Kansas Independent Living Advisory Council.

As members of the Senate Committee with jurisdiction for the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), you share the excitement of this week's one year anniversary of the legislation's historic signing.

The ADA is intended to allow individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in the mainstream of American society. Without a comprehensive national system for PAS, the ADA's promise of inclusion will remain an empty guarantee. While the ADA outlaws discrimination on the basis of disability in employment, public services, public accommodations, and telecommunications, my peers and I will have great difficulty taking full advantage of these opportunities due to problems locating, obtaining, and financing adequate personal assistance.

I am happy to have this opportunity to offer testimony outlining my experiences with PAS in order to make general recommendations on the need to establish a flexible and coordinated national program. While my experience locating a personal assistant has not been easy, I have been persistent in finding existing programs to fit my individual needs. Unfortunately, many others do not have the wherewithal nor the time to locate one of the few existing State programs.

PERSONAL HISTORY

My parents, Raymond and Glenda, owned and operated Steininger Truck Line and managed to raise nine children. I am their eighth child and have 6 older brothers and one younger sister. My older sister was killed in an automobile accident. Prior to my injury in 1980, I was an avid outdoorsman and especially enjoyed fishing, hunting, and trapping. As a child, my friends and I often played in the Arkansas River.

My spinal cord injury occurred on March 25, 1980 when I was 16-years old. I was playing with a few friends in one of the snow banks in our neighborhood. As usual, we spent the afternoon playing in the snow. On one day we jumped from a nearby bridge into deep snow banks below, but on that day we dove off a flatbed trailer in my neighbor's backyard. After a few successful dives, I hit a frozen section of the drift.

Immediately, I knew that I had broken my neck. The sensation resembled a knock to the funny bone in one's elbow. The shock went right through my body, and it felt like I had just gripped an electrical fence. After the electrical shock concluded, I called to my friends for help.

My friends removed me from the snow drift and set me down on the ground. As I lay in the snow, my best friend's sister ran to her house and had their mother call the ambulance and my parents. I never lost consciousness, and did not panic. My friend and I prayed to God that I would be alright. I gave him a living will in case he died and assured him that it was not his fault. Ironically, paralysis, as an injury, never occurred to me even though I could neither feel nor move my limbs.

It took 6 people to carry me out of the snow drift and into the ambulance. First, I was transported to the Dodge City Hospital and the emergency personnel took x-rays of my neck. Although I was able to breathe on my own, I was in excruciating pain. The prognosis was very grim, and the doctors questioned whether I would survive.

After approximately thirty minutes at the Dodge City Hospital, the ambulance drove me and my parents to Wichita on icy and slick roads. I spent about nine days in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the Wesley Medical Center before my initial surgery. By this time, I had begun to accept my paralysis, and I hoped to continue an active life. I prayed for a miracle by the grace of God.

During the four months that I spent at the Wesley Medical Center, I was close to death on several occasions. For example, I had an allergic reaction to a medicine used during my initial surgery. I went from 140 lbs. to about 75 lbs., losing nearly half my body weight. I also developed a blood clot that moved into my lung.

In July 1980, I was released from the Wichita facility and sent home. I later went to Craig Rehabilitation Hospital for an extended evaluation. The rehabilitation professionals expressed that I had adjusted well to my disability, and I had hope for a productive and independent future. When I returned home, Debbie, a nurse's aide who cared for me at the hospital in Wichita, moved to Dodge City to help my family fulfill my personal assistance needs. My parents privately paid for these crucial services.

The structural accommodations completed at my high school during the spring of 1981 enabled me to return part time to my studies. To our surprise, my parents and I discovered a little known personal assistance program that allowed an attendant to receive compensation through the school system for helping me complete my schooling through high school.

I graduated from high school one semester behind my classmates with the help of several assistants and I hoped to pursue my post-secondary education. Unfortunately, the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency refused to provide PAZ funding because they determined that my disability was too severe to obtain gainful employment. Upon graduation, my mother, therefore, took over the personal assistance responsibilities without compensation. It was very difficult for my mother not only to operate a trucking business, but also to take care of my needs.

The strain of caring for a quadriplegic's activities of daily living was taking its toll on my mother. Even with a State attendant, the program only provided funding for several hours per day. My parents had responsibility for providing most of the necessary services. At this point, I decided to place myself in an institution in order to spare my family any more financial and emotional strain.

A 24 hour care facility appeared to be the most appropriate option that I was promised to be provided. I wanted a home-like atmosphere and chose an Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR) which served fifteen residents. There was simply no adequate home-based assistance program. Sadly, most PAS programs were based in institutionalized settings, and I felt that I had no other choice.

The first 6 months that I spent at the ICF/Y met my every expectation. I had the authority to come and go as I pleased, made friends easily, and had an active social life with the facility's aides. We attended movies and went shopping, fishing, and bar hopping.

Unfortunately, the next 6 months proved to be a great disappointment. The facility's administrator restricted my freedom of choice and independence. For example, they no longer allowed me to order my own medicine and self-administer by re-

questing the assistance of an aide. When they restricted my ability to do this, there were many occasions when the facility did not have the medicine I needed. The ICF/ resembled a prison more than a home.

Although I was concerned about my independence, I became alarmed by the manner in which my activities of daily living were being neglected. For instance, I had bouts with autonomic hyperreflexia, which some members of the staff ignored due to misconceptions about the condition. My health also declined because the aides were prohibited from spending the time necessary to properly serve my needs. The system was not flexibly designed to accommodate individuals with differing requirements.

I elected to leave the ICF/ after only a year in order to save my life. As a result of poor health care, I spent 17 days in an ICU. The institution, even though it provided 24 hour care, failed to adequately service my needs. Consequently, I moved back to Dodge City to live once again with my parents.

While a resident of the facility, I dated one of its employees. My girlfriend, Sherri, followed me to Dodge City and we rented a low-income apartment. Her only source of income was the funding she received from the state for my care. Although Sherri worked 7 days per week, 24 hours per day, she was paid approximately \$365 per month.

After 6 months in low-income housing, Sherri and I financed our own apartment by using her low salary and my Supplemental Security Income (SSI). We Survived on \$600 per month. Because of her personal care attendant duties, Sherri Seriously injured her back and our relationship deteriorated. Once again, I became dependent upon my parents for my survival.

Again, I attempted to live independently I applied for placement in a specially designed facility for individuals with severe disabilities and my application was accepted on a probationary basis. After the time period elapsed, I was informed that I met the eligibility criteria, but was too severely disabled to successfully complete the program.

Ultimately, I was referred to a program known as Attendant Care for Independent Living (ACIL). Although I was accepted into the ACIL program and received 12 ACIL hours, many of my friends were not as fortunate. Surprisingly, my case established the precedent of comprehensive attendant care outside of a facility, and have since assisted a few of my friends in their applications to the ACIL program.

After I started ACIL Services, I finally moved out of my parents house and into my own trailer. Once out on my own, I reapplied for funding for school through the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency. While I was once again denied for the same reasons as before, I have successfully attended school on scholarship. Also, I have recently had the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency decision overturned in district court.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of my personal history, it is easy for me to offer three general observations about the formulation of a national PAS system.

First, a PAS system should offer the individual an opportunity to lead a self-directed life. The disabled individual's right to choose the provider is absolutely critical. As a consumer, I desire to control the selection of an individual who can best satisfy my needs.

Second, a PAS system should be national in scope and uniform in delivery. Currently, PAS programs come in a variety of shapes and colors. No single point of entry exists for a person with a disability and there are no unifying principles or standards for service delivery. To this end, each State needs a coordinating agency and all States need guidance from the Federal Government.

Third, a PAS system must be flexible. very citizen, disabled or otherwise, is unique and has individual requirements. A system should be sensitive and responsive to the user's demands.

In closing, thank you for this wonderful opportunity to address the Committee on Labor and Han Resources. I hope that one day I will be able to join the ranks of the average American. I hope that one day I will be able to have the opportunity to live an economically independent and productive life. I hope that one day the Congress and the President will pass comprehensive legislation to create a national PAS system.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Tim.

I thank all the panelists, and I think the only way we'll ever be able to thank you adequately is to take up the challenge and try to

deal with this issue, which is of extraordinary importance to all of you, I know.

Let me ask you, Tim, is this an issue which the Kansas Commission on Disability is working on as well? Is this something that they are giving some consideration to?

Mr. STEININGER. Yes. We worked through and began 2012, which was the bill for community care, in which they offer up to a maximum of 12 hours' care in the State of Kansas now. But it takes a lot of special work to get an individual up to that amount of hours. I was fortunate to get into the ACI program, in which I got started out of any facility; it is usually used within a facility. I use those funds outside the facility now for my care.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you pointed out so well the flexibility. I think Mr. Kemp pointed out that one might need only two or three hours a day, and there are others who need virtually 24-hour attention. So we ought to build that kind of flexibility, and I think what we've heard this morning is that these arbitrary hours or just a few hours or whatever is really not recognizing these extraordinary needs.

Mr. STEININGER. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Sandy and the others, I wish you'd comment, and then I'll yield to my colleague. One of the things that I know the parents are enormously concerned about is what happens to these children if they die, or something happens to you. You have indicated what you have been doing over a long period of time, caring for two children, and you have indicated very clearly that that is how you want them attended to. And I suppose in the back of your mind you are always thinking, "What if something happens to me?" I'd be interested in what you know from your own life's experience or from others.

I want to thank Senator Dole for being here.

Senator Dole. I was happy to be here, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Sandy.

Ms. SCHLOSSER. I think I have been trying through my own leadership to try to make a difference, to leave a record, to work with others, to stand very, very strongly for family-centered services. I believe in the family, and when I am gone—I doubt that Mary or Mark will marry, I doubt that they will have their own children—their family will be one another, their friends.

I hope to leave behind me a plan for them. My husband and I have worked so very, very hard to have their individual service plan written in great detail so that when something happens to us, we will leave them a legacy of what we believed in and what we think will make their lives the richest.

There may be a day when we can leave them our home, because we do want them in a neighborhood, in a small house.

The CHAIRMAN. Judy.

Ms. HEUMANN. Senator, I'd like to also say that it is not just parents who are concerned. As I said in my statement, I spend about \$10,000 a year of my own salary right now on personal assistance services, plus what my employer is putting in. What I become concerned about is what is going to happen to me when I have to retire, because I am not able to save any money because I am basically always spending my money on my current needs.

So that many of us who have been forced off assistance programs in order to work are concerned about how we are going to be able to live when we are older, when in some cases we are also going to have more extensive personal assistance services needs. And given that so few people are now getting assistance, and the few who are getting some are not getting what they need, we are in fact afraid of being forced into more restricted or institutionalized settings.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think that is certainly a very real question and issue which we ought to be addressing.

Loralee, do you find in your own work that the issue of personal assistance comes up frequently?

Ms. STEWART. In my work it does, because I work at an independent living center, as I said before. We have a truly cross-disability center, and what is going on is the people who are eligible for the program in Massachusetts who have physical disabilities are educating those who have other disabilities about the needs of personal assistance services. This is something that we have been able to grasp onto very strongly at our center because we see that it is something that we need—I need it; this is how I learned about it when the board of directors at my center offered reasonable accommodation to me, and I said, “You’re kidding. I really can have this? I have needed this for so long.” I wasn’t quite sure how I would be able to hold down the job when I took it, and I don’t think that right now with my disability I’d be able to work anywhere else without it. And that seems like a terrible shame.

But it is very, very important. We are working right now with a man who has been in an institution for 43 years, and he wants to try to get out. He wants to try it once before he dies. He has spina bifida, and his parents left him there. We are teaching him now how to took for himself and how to do shopping, and he is getting more and more independent over the years that we have been working with him. But he would not be able to make that transition without some type of personal assistance services.

The CHAIRMAN. What do people who are financially unable do if they have these needs? Do you come in contact with people who need it and just can’t afford it, and what are their lives really like?

Ms. STEWART. Well—

Mr. STEININGER. It’s basically left up to the parents or family, which is a great strain.

Ms. STEWART. Yes. Suicide is an option for a lot of people. Right now we have a problem in Massachusetts where people are getting what is called personal care attendant services in Massachusetts, and recently in the budget crisis it was threatened that that optional Medicaid program might be cut, and people had developed suicide pacts. They said the only option for me is to go back into an institution, and I have fought my whole life to get out, and I am not going back. People feel that strongly about it, and I think people who don’t have it as an option rely on their family if they have that, and if they don’t have that, like this man who had been in the institution for 43 years and has no family that wants him, he is in an institution—there is no need for that.

Ms. HEUMANN. Senator, also, if you look at a number of the cases that have been before the courts where disabled people have come in, asking to be allowed to be assisted in committing suicide,

all of those records will show you that those individuals were desperately trying to get personal assistance services in the community, were forced into nursing homes, and it was only once they were forced into nursing homes, could not get money from the State for personal assistance services, that they requested assistance in dying. And instead of the courts coming in, stipulating that the States had an obligation to provide assistance for people to live in the community, the courts in fact—quote-unquote—“honored” these people’s requests, and are were numerous cases of people now who are dead because of lack of assistance, where the court supported suicide.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I’d say that’s unbelievable, but I believe, just listening to not only the witnesses here, but others.

I just want to pay tribute to all of you for the inspiration that you have provided all of us here this morning and for your enormous personal courage. I think many people in both this institution and around the world feel sorry for themselves, and I think you have really demonstrated what real life courage is all about, and sharing that strength with us is something which is really enormously helpful to all of us.

Ms. HEUMANN. Senator, I would like you to know that in countries like England and all over Scandinavia, personal assistance services as a national policy has been in existence for a number of years. The British can document 900,000 people that they are providing personal assistance services for now, as can all the Scandinavian countries.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we’ll be trying to deal with both access and long-term care and personal assistance. I give you assurance that we’ll work with you in trying to see what our responsibility is and see if we can’t start down that road toward really meaningful progress. We’ll do the best, and we’ll be calling on all of you for guidance.

Senator Durenberger.

Senator DURENBERGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have just one question—although there are many that we could ask everybody. I would begin by complimenting all of you on the way in which you share your personal stories. I don’t think this would have been possible a few years ago for us to have been able to experience—and I’ll bet you haven’t told us everything, and I’ll bet you felt like you’d like to, but you are still uncomfortable. So I just want to acknowledge that, and maybe this isn’t the right place, and maybe there are other settings in which you can be encouraged to do that. I know the folks in Minnesota don’t mind doing it, and I compliment Sandy for bringing her family and her experiences here.

Sandy has done something with her family that is sort of akin to sending one child to Holy Cross and the other one to Boston College, when one son goes to St. Johns and the other one goes to St. Thomas, and I just say that as someone born and raised at St. Johns. But, I’ve got a son who went to both St. Johns and St. Thomas.

I looked at Sandy Parrino’s testimony, and I wasn’t here to hear all of it, and she talked about a couple of the impediments that are built into the current Medicare and Medicaid systems. Back in

Minnesota, we get kind of good at knocking these impediments down, but we don't always hear them or see them, like the HCFA challenge to PCA reimbursement outside the home last year. That sort of came along, Minnesotans spotted it right away, and we were able to do something about it.

One of the impediments Sandy Parrino mentioned in her testimony was the certification requirements, which I suppose is one of those let's make them accountable by putting them through a process and giving them a certificate at the end saying the government now blesses it, even though Paul has already blessed it; we now want the government, whatever it is, to bless it.

Another one had to do with transportation, and I have heard this somewhere else before, that personal care attendant cannot provide transportation services. Is there available to us a list that somebody has accumulated either experientially or legally or somehow administratively, a list of some of these impediments to realistic access PCA to services that are built into third party payment systems? I'm not just talking about Medicare and Medicaid. Maybe you can help me with other insurance or reimbursement.

Ms. HEUMANN. Senator, I have given materials to Senator Kennedy's staff which are pretty exhaustive about the type of recommendations that we believe need to be looked at for services. They list some of the problems that exist, and because there are so many different programs—we have studied about 174 programs around the United States—they all differ. So you can just assume that if you put all of the programs together, they all have many restrictions.

I think one of the biggest problems is that personal assistance services is a new term. It typically has really been seen as a service to be provided in the home. In California, the program is called in-home supportive services. The title of the program defines what it has been designed for typically, to provide minimal services with the assumption that a disabled person will happily live in their home.

The definition of personal assistance services that all of us have been raising with you today has been talking about personal assistance services as a right and a service that enables us to live our lives, like you, 24 hours a day.

So obviously if you look at a person from a 24-hour-a-day point of view, that individual is going to leave their house, and if they don't drive, they are going to have to be driven, etc. But if you don't look at the program as enabling someone to live life, then you are going to put all these restrictions up, and that's where part of the problem is.

Senator DURENBERGER. But somebody here has a summary of all of these—

Ms. HEUMANN. Yes.

The other thing, Senator, that I know we all would like to State very clearly is that we want these programs to enable choice, but we feel very clearly that the problem has been that typically these programs have been viewed as medical programs, and typically they have been viewed as requiring medical training, and in many cases, supervision from doctors or nurses, when clearly it is not required. I think someone raised an issue earlier about expenditure

of dollars. What I would just like to say is that since we are the people who would benefit from the programs, we are the ones to make sure that the programs are designed so they are most cost-effective for us—not for medical agencies, not for nursing homes, not for community colleges and others that are setting up training programs that in many cases are not providing appropriate training and are not necessary.

We want disabled individuals and family members to be the first people that are trained. We only want to be bringing in outside people for training and outside trained workers when an individual is not capable of doing it himself.

Senator DURENBERGER. But our experience with other programs like this is that as soon as we give it some kind of a blessing, everybody wants to go into the PCA/PAS business. Then the government decides that in order to get into the business, you've got to provide this, this, and this, whether it is needed or not, and pretty soon we've got a \$50 a day service that has to cost \$150 a day.

Ms. HEUMANN. If you work with us, we guarantee we will keep costs down. In California, 148,000 people are being served primarily under what is called the individual provider mode. That means that those individuals have first right to be able to go out and hire and train their own workers.

We are trying in the system right now to set up a smaller pot for those people who can't do that themselves, but it is a 30 year-old program that is providing services to 148,000 people. So obviously it is possible to run a system which is not over-medicalized.

Senator DURENBERGER. Thank you.

Mr. STEININGER. If they cut out the middle-man, I think it would help.

Ms. HEUMANN. Cut out the middle-man, as Tim says, yes—unless it is necessary. I think it is very important—children like Sandy is talking about are children who in fact will need greater supervision. And I think all of us who are up here, talking about wanting to have maximum choice want to make sure that everyone is able to be included in the program, so that we don't want only those people who can hire and train to be the ones who can get the services. But we want to make sure that when her children get services that in fact their workers are appropriately trained, and right now that typically is not the case, either.

Senator DURENBERGER. Great. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wellstone.

Senator WELLSTONE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Since it is getting late, I will just make a quick apology to everybody and make about a 15-second statement, and hopefully, Sandy, we'll get a chance to talk a little bit later.

First of all, I apologize to everybody on the panel. I was late because I had an amendment on the floor I had to debate. I wanted to be here. And as I think about what each of you have said, if I had to summarize, it is the compelling point that people in the disabilities community want to live in as near normal circumstances as possible; that that is the basic premise of what we are talking about. Personal attendants fit into that.

Tim, when you were talking about your life and the vocational rehab service decision, it just stunned me, and I'd like to find out more about that. I cannot believe what you had to put up with.

Mr. STEININGER. Right after I graduated in 1982, I applied for it, because my parents were having to do all my cares, and we didn't have the time to fight. Then I reapplied for it again a couple years later, and they again denied it.

But once I got out, living on my own, and had the hours of the aide care so I could fight it, which it took 2 years of fighting, we had to go to district court to get it overturned. You have to fight it that hard. If they had done it right after I graduated, I would already be a productive member of society and be paying taxes and helping out instead of just being a liability on the system.

Senator WELLSTONE. Well, I sure would like to be a part of some really good policy initiatives that empower people and don't strangle people with rules and regulations. I think the advocacy and empowerment work from ARC and other organizations like that, the kind of work I know you have done, Sandy, in Minnesota and all of you do, is going to be key. So I guess we will keep on with this.

I really thank you for being here today and only apologize that I missed some of the testimony.

Ms. SCHLOSSER. Senator Kennedy, when you mentioned the question about long-term planning, I might say that the Medicaid waiver my two young people have is not a good vehicle for long-term planning because, as you are probably very aware, it is indeed a waiver; the slots are allotted to States on a very limited basis. It requires a State to shut down institutional beds. Some States don't apply at all, and the waiver is granted for just a three- to five-year time span. So what we need is a policy of personal care.

The CHAIRMAN. Excellent.

Thank you all very much.

[Additional statement for the record follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR ANN W. RICHARDS

We have a unique opportunity to change the way Texas delivers services to persons with disabilities.

I support funding and services which will allow people with disabilities to live and work in their communities.

Historically the emphasis has been on institutional care with little attention paid to the importance of community care.

We must begin the process of changing funding and service delivery patterns to focus on community based services.

During this special session I am supporting legislation that will consolidate from 13 to 11 the number of State schools in Texas. As a result, we will be able to begin shifting more resources to community care.

Federal funding patterns favor institutional care and I support changing those funding guidelines.

However I do not control the Federal funding formulas and I am unable to make any commitments on the use of Federal funds.

The Governor's Committee on People With Disabilities is being transferred into the Governor's office in September. I will assign this committee the responsibility to identify laws and regulations that encourage institutional over community care. We will then work to change those policies.

I will work with disability advocacy groups (including ADAPT) and with the legislature to begin the transition to greater support for community care in Texas.

People with disabilities will no longer be forced into institutions and nursing homes because of a lack of options.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

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... WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1993 A9

Health Planners Allot \$15 Billion For At-Home Care

By Dana Priest
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Clinton administration, moving to close a major hole in the health care safety net, has tentatively decided to include at least \$15 billion a year in its health plan for at-home care of the chronically disabled, according to White House documents and sources.

Funding would be phased in over a number of years, and would cover some of the estimated 8 million Americans who are home-bound. The disabled would be eligible regardless of age or financial assets.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, who heads the president's task force, and other officials have said they wanted to include some provision for long-term care in the national health plan, but believed they could only "make a start," as White House adviser Ira Magaziner said recently, because of the potential cost.

"We have said we are interested in providing a good start on a serious long-term care program. We intend to do that," said task force spokesman Robert Boorstin. He declined to discuss details and said no final decision had been made.

Under the plan being discussed, disabled people who need help in performing three or more basic functions—getting out of bed or a chair, getting dressed, washing themselves, using the toilet or eating—would be eligible for federal assistance. People with a certain level of cognitive impairment are likely to be eligible as well.

Beyond those criteria, states would be given considerable flexibility in how they disburse the money, sources said. It is not clear whether the administration intends for this benefit to become an entitlement that would grow as the eligible population grows, or whether officials intend to set a limit on the amount of money each state would be given each year.

Some of the funds may also be used to increase the number of elderly eligible for Medicaid by raising the value of assets they would be allowed to have before becoming eligible for the program.

In its final form, the plan may also cover some community-based care, which refers to group homes, adult day care and respite services.

The long-term care plan is

weighted toward coverage of home and community-based care because current federal programs and many private insurance policies provide for some nursing-home care and because many disabled and elderly people would prefer to stay at home than be institutionalized. Home care also is generally less expensive to provide than nursing-home care.

Politically, including some long-term care in the plan could help the

*The disabled would
be eligible
regardless of age or
financial assets.*

administration with the powerful senior-citizen constituency whose support is thought crucial to the plan's survival.

"We're obviously pleased home care is an active part of the discussion," said Martin Corry, director of federal affairs for the American Association of Retired Persons. "We will withhold judgment until we see the package and some of the important features in this proposal."

The \$15 billion in home-care funds would be part of the \$30 billion to \$90 billion a year the administration initially estimated it would cost to pay for coverage for the uninsured, sources said.

About 8 million Americans are chronically disabled and living at home. That figure does not include people with cognitive impairments, such as Alzheimer's disease, said Ron Pollack, executive director of Families USA, a Washington-based long-term-care advocacy group that works closely with the administration. About 4.8 million of them are over 65 years old.

"If the plan provides this type of home-care protection it would be a giant step in protecting America's families," said Pollack. "It should receive enthusiastic support."

The Pepper Commission, a bipartisan congressional panel that studied health care reform in 1990, estimated it would cost more than \$42 billion a year to provide home care and some nursing-home coverage for the chronically disabled and elderly.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT BY
SENATOR ROBERT DOLE
AUGUST 6, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT, LAST WEEK WE MARKED THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT. AS MEMBERS OF THIS CHAMBER KNOW WELL, ADA WAS A WATERSHED EVENT. WE DETERMINED UNEQUIVOCALLY THAT OUR NATION'S PROPER GOALS REGARDING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ARE TO ASSURE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY, FULL PARTICIPATION, AND ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

BUT LESS CELEBRATED, INDEED APPARENTLY FORGOTTEN, IS NEXT WEEK'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROGENITOR OF ADA -- THE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT OF 1968 (P.L. 90-480). ON AUGUST 12TH, 25 YEARS AGO, THE BARRIERS ACT BECAME THIS NATION'S FIRST ATTEMPT TO LEGISLATE AN ACCESSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETY.

MR. PRESIDENT, SENATOR E.L. "BOB" BARTLETT OF ALASKA INTRODUCED THE BARRIERS ACT IN JANUARY 1967. ONLY A PAGE LONG AND WITH NO ENFORCEMENT PROVISION, ITS PURPOSE WAS MODEST BUT COMPELLING -- THAT BUILDINGS BUILT WITH FEDERAL FUNDS BE ACCESSIBLE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

ONLY SEVERAL BLOCKS FROM THE CAPITOL IS ONE PLACE THAT PROMPTED THIS LEGISLATION. IN THE EARLY 1960'S, A YOUNG AIDE TO SENATOR BARTLETT, HUGH GALLAGHER, A WHEELCHAIR USER, WANTED TO VISIT THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART ON WEEKENDS, AS DO THOUSANDS OF OTHER AMERICANS. BUT TO ENTER UNASSISTED HE NEEDED A RAMP AT THE CONSTITUTION AVENUE ENTRANCE.

GALLAGHER WROTE TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY, AND WAS TOLD THAT A RAMP WOULD DESTROY THE ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDING. HE HAD THE AUDACITY TO BELIEVE THAT A NATIONAL MUSEUM BELONGED TO ALL AMERICANS, NOT JUST THOSE WHO COULD WALK INTO IT.

DESPITE THIS REFUSAL, GALLAGHER GOT HIS WISH. SENATOR BARTLETT PREVAILED ON THE MUSEUM'S TRUSTEES TO INSTALL A RAMP IN 1965. MADE OF WOOD AND INTENDED ONLY TO BE TEMPORARY, THAT RAMP IS STILL THERE TODAY AND WORKS FINE. FOR THOSE WHO STILL BELIEVE ARCHITECTURAL MODIFICATIONS MUST BE EXPENSIVE, THIS RAMP AGAIN PROVES OTHERWISE.

BUT TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY MORE GENERALLY, GALLAGHER DRAFTED THE BARRIERS ACT. THE BARRIERS ACT WAS THE LAST LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SENATOR BARTLETT, WHO DIED IN DECEMBER 1968. DESPITE ITS LIMITED SCOPE, THIS LEGISLATION HAS BEEN THE MODEL FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT DISABILITY RIGHTS LAWS. I WONDER WHAT SENATOR BARTLETT WOULD THINK TODAY OF THE PROFOUND CHANGES IN OUR VALUES AND LAW INITIATED BY THE BARRIERS ACT.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY IN 25 YEARS, BUT MUCH

REMAINS TO BE DONE. LET ME CITE JUST TWO AREAS.

FIRST, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES. TODAY WE SPEND OVER \$55 BILLION ON SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY PROGRAMS AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. DESPITE THESE GREAT EXPENDITURES, ONLY 40 PERCENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ARE WORKING. IT SHOULD NOT BE SURPRISING THEN THAT 30 PERCENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ARE IN POVERTY, AND MANY MORE ARE WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CALLS "NEAR POOR." THE RATE OF POVERTY AMONG THE DISABLED IS NEARLY 3 TIMES THAT FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION. SOMETHING IS PROFOUNDLY WRONG, AND WE MUST DO BETTER.

SECOND, HEALTH CARE REFORM. FOR MANY OBVIOUS REASONS, THERE IS PERHAPS NO OTHER GROUP FOR WHOM HEALTH CARE REFORM HOLDS SUCH OPPORTUNITY AND PERIL. APART FROM ISSUES OF ACCESS AND EQUITY THAT CONCERN EVERY AMERICAN, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE A KEEN INTEREST IN SUCH THINGS AS PERSONAL ASSISTANCE, ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY AND DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, REHABILITATION SERVICES, AND LONG-TERM CARE -- WHICH TODAY ARE NOT COVERED OR ONLY PARTLY COVERED BY MANY MEDICAL INSURANCE PLANS.

IN CLOSING, MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THE FUTURE, THE PLACE WHERE WE ALL SHALL LIVE. WITH THE AGING OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION AND THE INCREASING SUCCESS OF MEDICINE IN KEEPING PEOPLE ALIVE FROM ONCE FATAL CONDITIONS, ALTHOUGH OFTEN WITH SEVERE AND LIFELONG IMPAIRMENTS, AN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBER OF AMERICANS ARE PREDICTED TO BECOME DISABLED OVER THE NEXT TWO DECADES. ONE LIKELY SCENARIO SUGGESTS A 42-PERCENT RISE IN DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY THE YEAR 2010.

MR. PRESIDENT, FOR THIS REASON I BELIEVE DISABILITY WILL COME TO DRIVE OUR HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES IN WHOLLY UNEXPECTED WAYS. LET US PREPARE NOW, OR BE PREPARED FOR THE CONSEQUENCES.

REMARKS BY
SENATOR BOB DOLE
ON DEDICATION OF
ASK INDEPENDENT LIVING
CENTER
DODGE CITY, AUGUST 9, 1993

-- GREETINGS

**IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE
TODAY, AND TO SEE SO MANY
OLD FRIENDS.**

**I WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN BY
SALUTING THE INITIATIVE AND
BOLDNESS OF TIM, CARLA, AND
JAY IN FOUNDING THE ASK
INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER,
AND BRINGING INDEPENDENT**

LIVING SERVICES TO DODGE CITY AND SEVEN SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

-- COMPARISON BETWEEN WESTERN FRONTIER AND NEW FRONTIER OF DISABILITY

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO
DODGE CITY WAS ONE OF THE
GREAT FRONTIER TOWNS OF
THE AMERICAN WEST. THE**

**AMERICAN FRONTIER WAS
ALWAYS TWO THINGS. FIRST, IT
WAS A MATTER OF GEOGRAPHY,
THE WESTERNMOST BOUNDARY
OF SETTLEMENT AS WAVES OF
IMMIGRANTS MOVED ACROSS
OUR GREAT CONTINENT.**

**BUT THE AMERICAN
FRONTIER WAS SOMETHING
MORE. IT WAS ABOUT**

**FUNDAMENTAL BELIEFS -- IN
JUSTICE, FREEDOM, HELPING
YOUR NEIGHBOR -- AND A
VISION OF BOUNDLESS
POSSIBILITIES.**

**WITH THE ASK INDEPENDENT
LIVING CENTER, DODGE CITY
BECOMES PART OF ANOTHER
FRONTIER, BASED ON SIMILAR
CONVICTIONS -- THE NEW**

**FRONTIER FOR PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES.**

**THIS FRONTIER IS A
MOVEMENT FROM DEPENDENCE
TO INDEPENDENCE, FROM
INSTITUTIONAL LIFE TO LIFE IN
THE COMMUNITY, FROM
EXCLUSION TO INCLUSION.**

**THIS FRONTIER ALSO HAS A
VISION OF BOUNDLESS**

**POSSIBILITIES: THAT PEOPLE
WITH DISABILITIES MIGHT FULLY
PARTICIPATE IN OUR SOCIETY
AND HAVE THE SAME
OPPORTUNITIES AS OTHERS.**

**-- HISTORY OF THE NEW
FRONTIER OF PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES**

**THIS NEW FRONTIER OF
DISABILITY IS JUST 25 YEARS**

**OLD, ITS BEGINNINGS MARKED
BY TWO EVENTS. FIRST,
PASSAGE OF THE FIRST
DISABILITY RIGHTS LAW IN 1968.
SECOND, THE START OF THE
INDEPENDENT LIVING
MOVEMENT.**

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
THIS THURSDAY, ON AUGUST 12,
1968, THE ARCHITECTURAL**

**BARRIERS ACT, BECAME LAW.
THE PURPOSE OF THE BARRIERS
ACT WAS MODEST -- IT
REQUIRED THAT BUILDINGS
FINANCED WITH FEDERAL
FUNDS BE ACCESSIBLE TO
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.**

**ITS RATIONALE WAS SIMPLE
BUT COMPELLING: THAT SUCH
BUILDINGS BELONG TO ALL**

**AMERICANS, NOT JUST THOSE
WHO CAN WALK INTO THEM.
THE BARRIERS ACT WAS ONLY A
PAGE LONG AND WITH NO
ENFORCEMENT PROVISION, BUT
WAS OUR FIRST INCLUSION LAW.
JUST TWO WEEKS AGO
TODAY, ON JULY 26TH, WE
CELEBRATED THE THIRD
ANNIVERSARY OF THE**

**AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES
ACT, A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF
THE BARRIERS ACT. WE HAVE
NOW DETERMINED THAT OUR
WHOLE SOCIETY -- ITS JOBS,
BUSINESSES, GOVERNMENT
SERVICES, TRANSPORTATION,
AND TELEPHONES -- BE
ACCESSIBLE.**

BUT ADA HAS DONE MORE

**THAN MANDATE ACCESSIBILITY,
AS IMPORTANT AT THAT IS.**

**WITH ADA, WE HAVE
DETERMINED UNEQUIVOCALLY
THAT OUR NATIONAL POLICY ON
DISABILITY WILL BE BASED ON
THE VALUES OF EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY, INCLUSION, AND
FULL PARTICIPATION.**

THE SECOND SPUR TO THE

**NEW FRONTIER OF DISABILITY IS
THE INDEPENDENT LIVING
MOVEMENT. THE INDEPENDENT
LIVING MOVEMENT GREW OUT
OF SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS BY
STUDENTS WITH SEVERE
DISABILITIES TO ATTEND THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT
BERKELEY IN THE LATE 1960S.
THESE SAME STUDENTS LATER**

**FOUNDED THE NATION'S FIRST
INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER IN
BERKELEY IN 1972.**

**THE INDEPENDENT LIVING
MOVEMENT REDEFINED THE
MEANING OF QUALITY OF LIFE
FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.
NO LONGER WAS IT TO BE
MEASURED, FOR EXAMPLE, BY
HOW FAR A PERSON'S LEGS**

**COULD CARRY HIM, BUT HOW
MUCH CONTROL A DISABLED
PERSON HAD OVER HIS LIFE.**

**AND FOR THE FIRST TIME THE
PRINCIPLE WAS ESTABLISHED
THAT PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE
WITH DISABILITIES SHOULD BE
RUN BY PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES.**

-- CLOSING

**IN CLOSING, LET ME NOTE
THAT WE HAVE COME A LONG
WAY IN 25 YEARS, BUT MUCH
REMAINS TO BE DONE. DESPITE
ADA AND THE EXCELLENT WORK
OF INDEPENDENT LIVING
CENTERS SUCH AS ASK, SOME
BARRIERS REMAIN -- ONES WE
CANNOT SEE, ONES NO LAW**

**CAN REMOVE -- ATTITUDINAL
BARRIERS.**

**BUT EVEN HERE WE SEE
PROGRESS. FIFTY YEARS AGO,
WE HAD A PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, WHO
COULD NOT WALK AND
BELIEVED IT NECESSARY TO
DISGUISE THAT FACT FROM THE
PUBLIC IN ORDER TO BE**

ELECTED.

**BUT TODAY I TRUST THAT
AMERICANS WOULD HAVE NO
PROBLEM IN ELECTING A MAN
OR WOMAN PRESIDENT SIMPLY
BECAUSE OF A DISABILITY.
THANK YOU AGAIN.**

08/09/93

09:34

SENATOR DOLE SH-141 - WICHITA

NO. 237

001

TO: SENATOR/YVONNE/JO-ANNE

FROM: SARAH (FOR JUDY)

FINAL - FRIDAY, AUGUST 6TH

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8

6:10 p.m. LV. Washington - U.S. Air Flight #577

7:45 p.m. AR. Kansas City International Airport

MET BY: Mike Glassner

DRIVE TIME: 1 hr.

DRIVEN BY: Mike Glassner

*Dave Spears will meet you at the Ramada Inn

9:00 p.m. AR. Downtown Ramada Inn

RON - TOPEKA - Ramada Inn - 913/234-5400

MONDAY, AUGUST 9

7:45 a.m. TOPEKA - Chamber of Commerce Breakfast
to Ramada Inn Downtown

8:30 a.m.

CONTACT: Christy Young
913/234-2644

8:30 a.m. LV. Ramada Inn for airport

DRIVEN BY: Judy

8:45 a.m. LV. Topeka - Philip Billard
FBO: Public Terminal
Helicopter to Elwood
FLIGHT TIME: 55 mins.

Fly over Elwood area.

9:40 a.m. Land in Wathena.

Met by: Don Saltee
913/985-3501

9:45 a.m. Flood meeting with area officials.
City Hall

2

10:15 a.m. LV. Wathena for Kansas City International Airport

NOTE: You will fly over flooded areas of Atchison and Leavenworth en route

10:40 a.m. AR. Kansas City International Airport, Executive Beech - transfer to Charter plane for flight to Wichita

10:45 a.m. LV. Kansas City International Airport for Wichita

AIRCRAFT: Cessna 414 Chancellor
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT:
CO-PILOT:
FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr.

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Dave Spears

11:50 a.m. AR. Wichita - Jabara Airport
FBO: Midwest Corporate Aviation
316/636-9700

Met by: Diana Dooms
DRIVE TIME: 5 minutes

NOON WICHITA - Pizza Hut World Wide Hdqts.
Lunch w/ executives - MARCIE

1:00 p.m. MEET w/ Pizza Hut employees (300) in the
to atrium - speak
1:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m. LV. Pizza Hut World Wide Hdqts. for Jabara Airport

DRIVER: Diana Dooms
DRIVE TIME: 5 minutes

1:50 p.m. LV. Wichita for Dodge City

AIRCRAFT: Cessna 414 Chancellor
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT:
CO-PILOT:

3

FLIGHT TIME: 50 mins.

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Dave Spears

2:40 p.m.

AR. Dodge City Airport
FBO: Crotts Flying Service
316/227-3553
MET BY: Francis Acres
DRIVE TIME: 15-20 mins.

3:00 p.m.

Dedication of Independent Living Center
(Tim Steininger)to
4:00 p.m.CONTACT: Glade Jones
316/225-6070

4:00 p.m.

Leave ASK Independent Living Center for
Airport.DRIVER: Francis Acres
DRIVE TIME: 15-20 min.

4:20 p.m.

LV. Dodge City Airport for Salina

AIRCRAFT: Cessna 414 Chancellor
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT:
CO-PILOT:
FLIGHT TIME: 55 mins.MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Dave Spears

5:15 p.m.

AR. Salina Airport - Flower Aviation
MET BY: Randy Duncan, Ben Vidricksen

Drive to Minneapolis.

DRIVEN BY: Randy Duncan
DRIVE TIME: 30 mins.**Chancellor 414 will return to Wichita -
will pick you up in Hutchinson Tuesday
afternoon.

5:45 p.m.

MINNEAPOLIS - PRESS AVAILABILITY
*Same location as meeting - Basement of the
County Courthouse, 307 N. Concord - ENTER
SOUTH DOOR.

4

6:00 p.m. MINNEAPOLIS - Area meeting with
FEMA/City/County officials and flood
victims. DAVE AND DAN ARE COORDINATING.

CONTACT: Janice Davidson
913/392-2976 (O)
913/523-4258 (H)
913/488-8438 (MOBILE)
SHERIFF: 913/392-2157 or 2158

7:00 p.m. LV. Minneapolis for Salina via Car.

DRIVER: Randy Duncan, GOP Chr.
913/825-8859 (O)
913/225-6800 (H)
912/826-0148 (MOBILE)

DRIVE TIME: 25 mins.

7:30 p.m. AR. Salina--you may have time to go to your
room at the Holiday Inn Holidome and freshen
up. If not, you will go straight to the
Salina Country Club.

8:00 p.m. SALINA - DINNER - Salina Country Club -
to 35-38 people - contributors, party officers,
9:30 p.m. possible candidates, current office holders.

9:30 p.m. LV. Dinner for your room.

DRIVER: Randy Duncan
DRIVE TIME: 10 mins.

RON - Salina - Holiday Inn Holidome
913/823-1739 (Confirmation #68955062)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10

8:15 a.m. LV. Holidome for Salina Airport

Driver: Randy Duncan

8:30 a.m. LV. Salina via National Guard helicopter
FBO: Flower Aviation

You will fly over flood areas along Saline
and Solomon Rivers.

9:30 a.m. Land in Tescott
Met by: Mayor John Ayers

5

10:15 a.m. LV. Tescott for Ellsworth

10:30 a.m. AR. Ellsworth
Met by:

11:00 a.m. LV. for Hutchinson Airport

DRIVEN BY:
DRIVE TIME:

11:35 a.m. AR. Hutchinson Airport
FBO: Wells Aircraft
316/663-1546

MET BY: Bob Fee, GOP Chairman
316/662-2381 (O)
316/663-6451 (H)
DRIVE TIME: 10 mins.

NOON to 1:15 p.m. Chamber Luncheon - Stringer Fine Arts
Center - Hutchinson Community College

CONTACT: John Daveline
316/662-3391

1:15 p.m. LV. Stringer Fine Arts Center for Holidome

DRIVEN BY: Bob Fee
DRIVE TIME: 5 min.

1:20 p.m. HUTCHINSON - Holidome - Meeting on Clean
to Water Act sponsored by Kansas Farm Bureau -
2:15 p.m. for Congressional delegation. SPEAK

CONTACT: Paul Fleener
913/587-6000

2:15 p.m. LV. Holidome for Hutchinson Airport

DRIVEN BY: Bill Fuller
DRIVE TIME: 5 mins.

2:25 p.m. LV. Hutchinson for Kansas City
FBO: Wells Aircraft
316/663-1546

AIRCRAFT: Cessna 414 Chancellor
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:

6

PILOT:
CO-PILOT:
FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr. 5 mins.

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Dave Spears

3:30 p.m. AR. Kansas City Downtown Municipal
FBO: Executive Beechcraft
816/842-8484

MET BY: Gale Grosch

3:45 p.m. KANSAS CITY - PRESS CONFERENCE - MAYOR'S
to OFFICE - with Congresswoman Meyers

4:10 p.m.

4:15 p.m. Area Flood meeting with Mayor Joe
to Steineger/city officials/Johnson and
5:45 p.m. Wyandotte County official/FEMA reps and
others - in Conference Room - open to press
- followed by tour of flooded area

6:00 p.m. LV. Wyandotte County for Hyatt Regency

DRIVER: Gale
DRIVE TIME: 35 mins.

***There may be some private time for you at this point.

7:30 p.m. DINNER - Peppercorn Duck Club at the Hyatt
to Regency - Kim Wells and John Peterson are
9:00 p.m. working on getting a group of potential
contributors together for a private dinner.

RON - KANSAS CITY - Hyatt Regency

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11

8:00 a.m. LV. Hyatt for Downtown Municipal Airport

DRIVER: Gale
DRIVE TIME: 10 mins.

8:15 a.m. LV. Kansas City for Abilene
FBO: Executive Beechcraft
816/842-8484

AIRCRAFT: Cessna 414 Chancellor
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:

7

PILOT:
CO-PILOT:
FLIGHT TIME: 50 mins.

9:10 a.m. AR. Abilene Airport

MET BY: Melvin Leckron, Chairman
Dickinson Co. Commissioner

9:15 a.m. ABILENE - Meet with SBA/FEMA/Area officials
regarding flood - Abilene Country Club -
city officials will be involved in the
groundbreaking for Russell Stover.

9:55 a.m. LV. Country Club for Groundbreaking.

DRIVEN BY: Bill Peterson, City Commissioner
913/263-1363

10:00 a.m. ABILENE - Russell Stover Groundbreaking
to
11:00 a.m.

11:00 a.m. LV. for Airport

Driven by: Bill Peterson

11:15 a.m. LV. Abilene Airport for Johnson County

AIRCRAFT: Cessna 414 Chancellor
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT:
CO-PILOT:
FLIGHT TIME: 50 MINS.

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Dave Spears

12:10 p.m. AR. Johnson County Executive Airport
FBO: Kansas City Aviation Center
913/782-0530

MET BY: Gale
DRIVE TIME: 8-10 mins.

12:20 p.m. OLATHE - Holiday Inn - Rotary Club
to Luncheon in progress.

8

1:10 p.m. Holiday Inn - 913/829-4000

PRESS AVAILABILITY???

CONTACT: Jim French
913/764-1882
Betty Hoaglund
913/782-0613

12:30 p.m. - SPEAK
Attendance: 100+

1:10 p.m. LV. Holiday in for KCI

DRIVEN BY: Gale
DRIVE TIME: 35 mins.

1:45 p.m. AR. KCI

2:00 p.m. LV. KCI, U.S. Air Flight #1108

5:17 p.m. AR. Washington National
MET BY: Wilbert

5

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10

8:30 A.M. LV. SALINA VIA. NATIONAL GUARD HELICOPTER
FBO:

TESCOTT
LINCOLN
ELLSWORTH
**DAN AND DAVE ARE WORKING OUT DETAILS -
WILL PROBABLY TOUCH DOWN IN TESCOTT, CULVER,
AND POSSIBLY SOMEWHERE ELSE.

11:45 A.M. AR. HUTCHINSON AIRPORT
FBO: WELLS AIRCRAFT
316/663-1546

MET BY: BOB FEE, GOP CHRM.
DRIVE TIME: 10 MINS.

NOON CHAMBER LUNCHEON - STRINGER FINE ARTS
TO CENTER - HUTCHINSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1:15 P.M.

CONTACT: JOHN DAVELINE
316/662-3391

1:20 P.M. LV. FINE ARTS CENTER FOR HOLIDOME

DRIVER: BOB FEE
DRIVE TIME:

1:30 P.M. HUTCHINSON - MEETING ON CLEAN WATER ACT
TO SPONSORED BY KANSAS FARM BUREAU - FOR
2:15 P.M. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION. SPEAK

CONTACT: PAUL FLEENER
913/587-6000

2:25 P.M. LV. HUTCHINSON FOR KANSAS CITY

AIRCRAFT: CESSNA 414 CHANCELLOR
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT: MITCHELL MOSIMAN
CO-PILOT: DENNIS RICHMEIER
FLIGHT TIME: 1 HR. 5 MINS.

MANIFEST: SENATOR DOLE
DAVE SPEARS

3:30 P.M. AR. KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN MUNICIPAL
FBO: EXECUTIVE BEECHCRAFT
816/842-8484

3:45 P.M. KANSAS CITY - PRESS CONFERENCE -
TO CITY HALL
4:10 P.M.

4:15 P.M. AREA FLOOD MEETING WITH MAYOR JOE
TO STEINEGER/CITY OFFICIALS AND OTHERS
5:45 P.M. -- FOLLOWED BY TOUR OF FLOODED
AREA.

6:00 P.M. LV, WYANDOTTE COUNTY FOR HALLBROOK
COUNTRY CLUB.

DRIVER: GALE
DRIVE TIME: 35 MINS.

**MAY WANT TO STOP BY THE HOTEL, OR THE
KANSAS CITY OFFICE BEFORE YOU GO TO THE
COUNTRY CLUB. THEY KNOW YOU WANT TO
SPEAK BEFORE DINNER, SO CAN ARRIVE ANY
TIME BEFORE 7:30 P.M.

7:30 P.M. DINNER - KIM WELLS IS WORKING ON GETTING
TO A GROUP OF POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS
9:00 P.M. TOGETHER FOR A PRIVATE DINNER - LOCATION
TO BE DETERMINED.

RON - KANSAS CITY - HYATT REGENCY - 816/421-1234

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11

8:00 P.M. LV. HYATT FOR DOWNTOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

DRIVER: GALE
DRIVE TIME: 10 MINS.

8:15 A.M. LV. KANSAS CITY FOR ABILENE
FBO: EXECUTIVE BEECHCRAFT
816/842-8484

AIRCRAFT: CESSNA 414 CHANCELLOR
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT: MITCHELL MOSIMAN
CO-PILOT: DENNIS RICHMEIER
FLIGHT TIME: 50 MINS.

9:15 A.M. AR. ABILENE AIRPORT
ABILENE FLYING SERVICE - 913/263-3970

MET BY: ARRANGEMENTS HANDLED BY DAVE AND/OR
DAN.

9:15 A.M. ABILENE - MEET WITH AREA OFFICIALS REGARDING
FLOOD. LOCATION OF MEETING TO BE DETERMINED
- CITY OFFICIALS WILL BE INVOLVED IN GROUND
BREAKING FOR RUSSELL STOVER.

DRIVE TIME FROM AIRPORT TO GROUNDBEAKING
SITE - 5 MINUTES.

10:00 A.M. ABILENE - RUSSELL STOVER GROUNDBREAKING
TO BRIEF CEREMONY FOLLOWED BY RECEPTION -
11:00 A.M. ENTIRE EVENT WILL TAKE ONE HOUR.

11:15 A.M. LV. ABILENE AIRPORT FOR JOHNSON COUNTY

AIRCRAFT: CESSNA 414 CHANCELLOR
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT: MITHELL MOSIMAN
CO-PILOT: DENNIS RICHMEIER
FLIGHT TIME: 50 MINS.

MANIFEST: SENATOR DOLE
DAVE SPEARS

08/10/93

13:01

TOPEKA 913 295 2748

005

8

12:05 P.M.

AR. JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE AIRPORT
FBO: KANSAS CITY AVIATION CENTER
913/782-0530

MET BY: GALE
DRIVE TIME: 8-10 MINS.

12:15 P.M.

TO

1:00 P.M.

OLATHE - HOLIDAY INN -ROTARY CLUB
LUNCHEON IN PROGRESS.
HOLIDAY INN - 913/829-4000

CONTACT: JIM FRENCH
913/764-1882
BETTY HOAGLAND
913/782-0613

12:30 P.M. - SPEAK
ATTENDANCE: 100+

1:00 P.M.

LV. OLATHE HOLIDAY INN FOR AIRPORT

1:10 P.M.

LV. JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE AIRPORT
FOR FORT SCOTT

AIRCRAFT: CESSNA 414 CHANCELLOR
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT: MITCHELL MOSIMAN
CO-PILOT: DENNIS RICHMEIER
FLIGHT TIME: 45 MINS.

MANIFEST: SENATOR DOLE
DAVE SPEARS

1:45 P.M.

AR. MANHATTAN AIRPORT -
KANSAS AIR CENTER, INC.
913/776-1991

BOARD HELICOPTER FOR FLIGHT TO FORT
RILEY MEMORIAL SERVICE.

2:00 P.M.

FORT RILEY - MEMORIAL SERVICE

2:30 P.M.

LV. FORT RILEY CHAPEL FOR MANHATTAN
AIRPORT - VIA HELICOPTER.

2:45 P.M. LV. FORT RILEY CHAPEL - FORT RILEY
PROTOCOL WILL DRIVE YOU TO THE
JOB CORPS CENTER.

3:00 P.M. MANHATTAN - JOB CORPS CENTER - FLOOD
TO MEETING WITH FEMA, CITY/COUNTY OFFICIALS/
3:40 P.M. MANHATTAN/OGDEN/WAMEGO/JUNCTION CITY
(RILEY, GEARY, WABAUNSEE, AND POTTAWATOMIE
COUNTIES)
MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE AUDITORIUM
FLINT HILL JOB CORPS CENTER: 913/537-7222

3:40 P.M. PRESS CONFERENCE - JOB CORPS CENTER

4:00 P.M. LV. JOB CORPS CENTER FOR MANHATTAN AIRPORT
DRIVER: FRANK MOSIER
913/539-4988
DRIVE TIME: 15 mins.

4:20 P.M. WHEELS UP FOR KCI
AIRCRAFT: CESSNA 414 CHANCELLOR
TAIL NO.: 12436
SEATS:
PILOT: Mithell Mosiman
CO-PILOT: Dennis Richmeier
FLIGHT TIME: 40 MINS.

5:00 P.M. AR. KCI - EXECUTIVE BEEHCRAFT
816/842-8484
MET BY: GALE
DRIVE TIME TO TERMIAL - 5 MINS.

6:15 P.M. LV. KCI, U.S. AIR FLIGHT #34

9:32 P.M. AR. WASHINGTON NATIONAL
MET BY: WILBERT