

assistance. This division also provides mental health services for children in residence at four psychiatric hospitals, two special schools, and five mental retardation centers.

The high number of institutions for children—11 within a single DHR division—reflects the legacy of the state's traditional treatment approach to handicapped citizens. But in its budget request to the General Assembly for 1983-85, the division emphasized the goal of

"planned deinstitutionalization based on the development of suitable community alternatives." The population figures in the budget request do indicate some movement in that direction, particularly concerning children. In 1983-84, the five mental retardation centers, for example, expect to have only half as many children in their total average daily population (265) as they did in 1979-80 (525).⁴ Despite some declines in the institutional populations, this division continues

Programs for Handicapped Persons

<u>Department/Division, Agency</u>	<u>Program</u>
Department of Human Resources	
Aging	In-home and Escort Services (chore, homemaker, home meal delivery, health care, shopping—to enable handicapped people over 65 to remain at home)
Services for the Blind	Counseling (job placement, training, supportive services) Independent Living (mobility, self-care household maintenance skills) Job Program (food operations, home crafts) Medical (diagnosis, treatment) Public Assistance (State Aid to Blind)
Schools for the Deaf	Education (academic/vocational, 3 residential schools for 5-18 year olds, special adult day classes)
Facility Services	Licensing (nursing homes, rest homes, boarding homes, etc.)
Governor Morehead School for the Visually Impaired	Residential Education (academic, vocational)
Health Services	Crippled Children's Program (medical diagnosis and treatment; payments for financially needy) 19 Developmental Evaluation Centers Genetic Disorders Counseling Lenox Baker Children's Hospital Prevention (Perinatal Care High Risk Infant)
Medical Assistance (Medicaid)	Medical Assistance Benefits for Blind and Disabled Reimbursement to institutions and facilities treating the handicapped
Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services	Area Mental Health Programs (41) for diagnostic, counseling, and treatment services, including, for example: Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation (education, counseling, detoxification through area mental health centers) Alternative Living (11 apartment living programs, foster care, 164 group homes) Day Service (81 child developmental day centers, 95 adult day activity programs - ADAP) Sheltered Workshops (14) (through area mental health, schools, institutions) Institutional Care (4 psychiatric hospitals, 3 alcohol rehabilitation centers, 5 mental retardation centers, 1 special nursing home, 2 special schools) <i>Willie M.</i> programs, lead agency.
Social Services	Eligibility determination for federal Social Security Disability Foster Care/Adoption Services (family recruitment, subsidies for children with special needs) In-home Services (personal chores, adult day care, home delivered meals, homemaker, health care for poor, handicapped persons) Protective Services for Adults State/County Special Assistance for Adults (domiciliary care for low-income people) Transportation

to fund both institutional and community-based services. Operating this dual system results in the division's having the largest state appropriation within DHR, over \$205 million for 1982-83 (see chart on page 16).

Combining educational, diagnostic, medical, and psychological services for children is a challenging process for teachers, counselors, doctors, and psychologists. Similarly, managing such a continuum of services has proved vexing

to state officials. Witness the "Willie M." case, for example. In 1980, Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. and other defendants in a class-action lawsuit (dubbed "Willie M." for one of the plaintiffs) promised in a formal consent decree before U.S. District Court Judge James B. McMillan that the state of North Carolina would provide a variety of services for children with violent behavior problems. Prior to the consent decree, three different state agencies already had legal

provided by N.C. State Government

Department of Human Resources

continued

Youth Services

Community-based programs (assistance to counties providing alternatives to institutional care for handicapped, delinquent youth)
5 Training Schools (special education for delinquent youth with special needs, rehabilitative counseling)

Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Counseling (job placement, supportive services, etc.)
Independent Living (pilot project, Charlotte)
Sheltered Workshops (contract services only)

Department of Administration

Governor's Advocacy Council
for Persons with Disabilities

Individual case advocacy (litigation, administrative hearings)
Policy Recommendations
Public Awareness

Department of Commerce

Employment Security Commission (ESC) Industrial Commission

Employment Counseling (for handicapped persons in each ESC office)
Disability Determination and payments for work-related disability

Department of Community Colleges

Adult Developmental Services

Compensatory Education for Mentally Retarded Adults
(3 pilot programs to develop a statewide curriculum to be available through community colleges)

Department of Correction

Prison Education Services

Education (academic/vocational, for inmates under 21 years old identified as exceptional or handicapped)

Department of Cultural Resources

State Library

Lending Library for visually impaired (audio equipment, cassettes)

N.C. Museum of Art

Tours for visually impaired

Department of Insurance

Engineering and Building Code

Compliance with handicapped accessibility section of the N.C. Building Code (technical assistance to builders, architects; information to public)

Department of Natural Resources and Community Development

Employment and Training

CETA program (awards grants for disadvantaged handicapped training programs to state/local government agencies and private organizations)

Parks and Recreation

Assistance to cities, counties, and state institutions on therapeutic recreation and on accessibility of recreation facilities (federal grants)

Department of Public Instruction

Exceptional Children

Develops rules and regulations (for education in "least restrictive environment" at local level)
Monitors 142 local school systems in state (for compliance with rules and regulations regarding special education)
Monitors local school systems for *Willie M.* services
Responsible for helping local school systems in educating 175,000 school children with special needs

Department of Transportation

Public Transportation

Administers federal grant program (\$780,000/yr. for transportation for elderly and handicapped people)
Monitors compliance with federal regulations on mass transit systems (in 6 small cities and 13 county or multi-county systems)