

### MAY 26 2000

The Honorable Joanne M. S. Brown
Legislative Secretary
1 Mina Bente Singko na Liheslaturan Guahan
Twenty-Fifth Guam Legislature
Suite 200
130 Aspinal Street
Hagatha, Guam 96910

Dear Legislative Secretary Brown:

Enclosed please find Substitute Bill No. 399 (COR), "AN ACT ADD CHAPTER 93 TO DIVISION 4, PART 2 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE \$75,000.00 FOR SUCH PURPOSE", which I have signed into law today as Public Law No. 25-141.

This legislation creates a council that would prepare a comprehensive mental health policy addressing the needs of severely emotionally disturbed children and their families. The council will focus on coordinating services, developing plans, and getting technical assistance. The council will consist of nine consumer representatives, and also representatives from the Department of Education, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities, Department of Youth Affairs, Guam Legal Services Corporation, the University of Guam Affiliated Program, and the Department of Law.

There is an appropriation in this legislation from the Tobacco Settlement Act, Health and Human Services Fund.

Very truly yours,

Madeleine Z. Bordallo
Maga Lahen Guahan, Akto
Acting Governor of Guam

Attachment: copy attached for signed bill or overridden bill original attached for vetoed bill

cc: The Honorable Antonio R. Unpingco

Speaker

00956

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGMENT RECEIPT

Received By

Time 10:20am

Oate 5/80/00

# MINA'BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN 2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

#### CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUAHAN

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 399 (COR) "AN ACT TO ADD CHAPTER 93 TO DIVISION 4, PART 2 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE \$75,000.00 FOR SUCH PURPOSE," was on the 11th day of May 2000, duly and regularly passed.

ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO Speaker Attested TOANNE M.S. BROWN Senator and Legislative Secretary This Act was received by I Maga'lahen Guahan this \_ (GTH day of 2000, o'clock P. .M. lorges #5" Assistant Staff Officer Maga'lahi's Office APPROVED: I Maga'lahen Guahan, Akto Date: <u>5/26/2000</u> Public Law No. <u>25-/4/</u>



# MINA' BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN

TWENTY-FIFTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 155 Hesler Street, Hagatifa, Guam 96910

May 16, 2000

The Honorable Carl T.C. Gutierrez I Maga'lahen Guåhan Ufisinan I Maga'lahi Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Dear Maga'lahi Gutierrez:

Transmitted herewith is Substitute Bill No. 399(COR), which was passed by I Mina' Bente Singko Na Liheslaturan Guåhan on May 11, 2000.

Sincerely,

TOANNE M.S. BROWN

Senator and Legislative Secretary

Enclosure (1)

# MINA'BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

#### Bill No. 399 (COR)

As substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage and further amended by the Author and on the Floor.

#### Introduced by:

S. A. Sanchez, II C. A. Leon Guerrero A. C. Lamorena, V

L. F. Kasperbauer F. B. Aguon, Jr.

E. C. Bermudes

A. C. Blaz

J. M.S. Brown

E. B. Calvo

M. G. Camacho

Mark Forbes

K. S. Moylan

V. C. Pangelinan

J. C. Salas

A. R. Unpingco

AN ACT TO ADD CHAPTER 93 TO DIVISION 4, PART 2 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO **CREATING** THE **FOR CARE** COUNCIL **GUAM SYSTEM** OF **SERIOUS EMOTIONAL** CHILDREN WITH DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE \$75,000.00 FOR SUCH PURPOSE.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

**Section 1.** Chapter 93 is hereby *added* to Division 4, Part 2 of Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated to read as follows:

4 "CHAPTER 93.

# GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE.

Section 93100. Legislative Findings. It is estimated that twelve percent (12%) of children in the United States have emotional disturbances. Existing research concludes that a conservative estimate of children with serious emotional disturbances is five percent (5%), or about three (3) million. It is also estimated that two-thirds of the seriously disturbed children in the U.S. are *not* getting the services they need.

While there is no aggregate data regarding Guam's children with serious emotional disturbance, based on established national prevalence rates, it is a safe assumption that at least five percent (5%) of approximately forty-five thousand (45,000) school-age children on Guam, or about two thousand two hundred fifty (2,250) children on Guam have serious emotional disturbances.

The Community of Guam has exerted a sustained effort at trying to serve children with emotional disabilities. Efforts over the past twenty-five (25) years demonstrate a clear desire to serve these children and their families. Guam, *however*, has experienced limited success.

This is reflective of a failure to place the child and family at the center of efforts, and also is due to the lack of a coordinated plan.

In 1994, the Child and Adolescent Services Division ("CASD") of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse was established to consolidate and improve mental health services for children, adolescents and their families. Other individuals and organizations providing services include the government departments of Youth Affairs, Public Health and Social Services, Education, and Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, the Superior Court of Guam through its counseling division, the Navy and Air Force Family Advocacy Centers, and private non-profits and professionals in private practice providing mental health services to children and families.

Funding of services is a concern. Guam is experiencing economic retraction for the sixth year. Government resources are limited. Guam continues to appropriate money to the Residential Treatment Fund to support evaluation, therapy, residential care and related services for emotionally disturbed children. This particular money could be made more "flexible" to meet individual needs of children and their families.

Guam does *not* have a comprehensive mental health policy addressing needs of children and families. In the past, and still today, children are often placed into residential treatment outside of Guam. Guam's children with serious emotional disturbances and their families should be served in as normal an environment as possible. Guam must work to facilitate the return of these children and to maintain as many children as possible on Guam, in their own homes and/or community,

by providing a range of family-focused and community-based services and supports. These services and supports should be part of one comprehensive and coordinated system of care.

It is therefore the intention of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to establish a "Guam System of Care Council" to develop a strategic plan to foster collaboration among families, public and private service providers, and other stakeholders towards the establishment of a system of care for children with, and at risk for, serious emotional disturbances on Guam.

Section 93101. Policy. On Guam, a child with, or at risk of, a serious emotional disturbance shall be provided access to a comprehensive system of care tailored to meet the child's unique needs. The system of care shall be child-centered and family-focused; culturally competent; and non-discriminatory. The system also shall provide services in the child's own community to the maximum degree possible with available and appropriate resources, or else off-Island until such services are available on Guam and shall provide services in the *least* restrictive setting.

Guam's comprehensive system of care shall be integrated, coordinated and shall promote an active partnership between the child, the child's family and all service providers. The system shall be guided by the following principles: collaboration; a full and flexible array of services; a proactive approach; systematic and periodic evaluation and accountability; and comprehensive training for all stakeholders and providers.

**GUIDING PRINCIPLES.** 

#### Collaboration.

Guam's system of care shall promote partnerships between the child, family and service providers from the initiation of services and thereafter. The partnerships with the child and family necessarily require effective collaboration with the child and family among and between public and private providers of services, and with other appropriate stakeholders in the community. In meeting the needs of the child and family, collaboration shall promote:

- a. availability and provision of all necessary services and supports to the child and that child's family;
- b. smooth transitions among and between services, including transition to adult services when appropriate;
- c. protection of the rights of the child, and/or of the family on behalf of the child;
- d. full family participation at every step of the process, to include family participation in policy and service development; and
- e. utilization of informal family and other natural community supports.

#### A Full and Flexible Array of Services.

In Guam's system of care, a child shall have access to an array of services and supports that are based in the community to the maximum degree possible and within the resources available, which shall include, but *not* be limited to:

a. child-specific and appropriate service models;

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- b. individualized planning and provision of integrated services which capitalize on child strengths, family strengths and family supports;
- c. protection of the individual rights of the child, and/or the rights of the child's family on behalf of the child (Protections shall include the due process rights of notice, appearance and participation in decision-making, representation by a person of one's own choice, the right to appeal of decisions, and all rights accorded under the existing local and federal law.);
- d. therapeutic home aides and other services for a child in that child's home offered by qualified persons to include qualified family members;
- e. community-based services for education, health, mental health, care coordination, social service, substance abuse prevention and intervention, *and* recreation;
- f. skills development in career and work orientation, family life and interpersonal relationships;
- g. a full and flexible array of living options, which could include family home, therapeutic foster care, therapeutic group care, respite care, in-home care services, inpatient psychiatric care, crisis care and any other appropriate service which is centered around the specific needs of a child and the child's family; and
- h. flexible funding sources that can come from both public and private sources which can be combined and shared by different

organizations and government entities to facilitate and accommodate a full and flexible array of services.

#### Proactive Approaches.

Guam's system of care shall include proactive approaches which promote early identification of the child, early intervention on behalf of the child and that child's family, crisis management, programs to prevent serious emotional disturbance in children, and outreach programs to the public to increase awareness, promote education and foster understanding.

#### Performance Evaluation and Accountability.

The Guam system of care for children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance shall provide mechanisms for evaluation of performance, and provide accountability to children, their families and the community. These mechanisms shall be outcome-based, systematic and periodic. These mechanisms shall measure interagency cooperation, delivery of service, community collaboration and family involvement at the level of the system of care, at the level of a program or programs within the system of care and at the level of an individual case within the system.

# Comprehensive Training For All Stakeholders and Providers.

Guam's system of care shall include funding for a comprehensive, broad outcome-based, systematic training component to promote systems change, family and personnel capacity and skill-building, and public awareness. Training activities shall focus on:

1	a. outreach training to family members and community
2	resources, including friends, neighbors, religious and recreational
3	support, including training of trainers for family and community
4	members;
5	b. the development of a comprehensive system of
6	personnel development consisting of:
7	1. Long range training plans based on supply and
8	demand, and needed career areas to fully support the system
9	of care;
10	2. the establishment of personnel standards and
11	competencies, and when appropriate, credentials;
12	3. the compilation and delivery of a core curriculum
13	for the system of care, including values, goals and planning
14	principles for pre-service professional training; and
15	4. the planning and implementation of ongoing in-
16	service personnel development to upgrade skills, and to
17	disseminate best practices in systems of care; and
18	c. public awareness campaigns to ensure that the
19	community at large is aware of the system of care and the training
20	opportunities, and to insure continuity of Guam's system of care
21	efforts when personnel and community leaders change.
22	Section 93102. Definitions. As used in reference to
23	the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Guam System of
24	Care Council for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, the
25	following terms are defined:

1 (1) 'Access to services': the right to, and ease in securing
2 desired and needed services.
3 (2) 'Accountability': refers to the efficacy of services,

- (2) 'Accountability': refers to the efficacy of services, programs, and plans and their responsiveness to the needs of the child/family.
- (3) 'Best practices': successful approaches, strategies and models in planning, implementation, service delivery and evaluation.
- (4) 'Blended (Funds)': a process of combining categorical funds to gain more flexibility in how these funds can be spent on individualized services.
- (5) 'Capacity building': refers to a component of the system of care that provides information, training, education or other resources to enable people (family and personnel) to carry out the needed and desired activities.
  - (6) 'Care coordination': see 'Case Management' below.
- (7) 'Case management': the task of coordinating various service components and ensuring that service needs are assessed and reassessed over time. In systems of care, case management also denotes the actual provision of services, as opposed to the limited 'brokering' of services in traditional mental health systems. In some settings, the term 'care coordination' is used instead of case management to connote broader job requirements and to describe the actual case management model being used.

1	(8) 'Case manager': an individual assigned with the
2	responsibilities of coordinating the care of the child and family.
3	The case manager is key to ensuring that the system is truly
4	responsive to the needs of the individuals it is designed to serve.
5	(9) 'Case management Team': members identified to work
6	together as a team to help the child and family meet their needs.
7	(10) 'Child with serious emotional disturbance': on Guam a
8	seriously, emotionally disturbed child or adolescent is defined as a
9	person who is under the age of eighteen (18) years old, or is under
10	the age of twenty-two (22) years old and has been receiving
11	services prior to the age of eighteen (18) years old that must be
12	continued for maximum therapeutic benefits, and who exhibits
13	any of the following characteristics for more than six (6) months:
14	(a) has received a DSM-IV diagnosis on axis I or II;
15	or
16	(b) exhibits severe behavioral, emotional or social
17	disabilities that cannot be attributed solely to intellectual,
18	physical or sensory deficits, such as, but not limited to:
19	(i) behaviors that are sufficiently intense or
20	severe enough to be considered seriously detrimental
21	to the child's growth, development, or welfare, or to
22	the safety or welfare of others;
23	(ii) behaviors that, although possibly

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provoked, are judged to be extreme or out of

proportion to the provocation, or an inappropriate age 1 reaction; 2 have been judged that 3 behaviors sufficiently disruptive to lead to exclusion from school, 4 home, therapeutic or recreational settings; or 5 (iv) behaviors that require interdisciplinary 6 services and intensive, well coordinated care to be 7 8 successfully managed. (11) 'Child at risk for serious emotional disturbance': on Guam 9 a child or adolescent is considered to be at risk for a serious 10 emotional disturbance, as defined by this Act, if the child would 11 be subject to a serious emotional disturbance for any length of 12 13 time. (12) 'Child-centered': a core value of the system of care 14 whereby the needs of the child and family dictate the type and 15 mix of services provided rather than expecting the child and 16 family to conform to preexisting service configurations. 17 18 approach is seen as a commitment to providing services in an 19 environment and in a manner that enhances the personal dignity of children and families, respects their wishes and goals, and 20 21 maximizes opportunities for involvement and self-determination 22 in the planning and delivery of services. 23 (13) 'Child specific and appropriate service models': services 24 and programs tailored specifically to meet the developmental

needs of children and adolescents, as opposed to programs geared to address adult needs.

- (14) 'Child's own community': referring to within or close to the child's home environment.
- (15) 'Collaboration': the process of bringing together those who have a stake in children's mental health for the purpose of interdependent problem solving that focuses on improving services to children and families.
- (16) 'Community-based (Based in the Community)': a core value of the system of care which emphasizes the need for services provided to children in less restrictive, more normative environments which are within or close to the child's home environment.
- (17) 'Comprehensive services': pertaining to a 'continuum of care' used to describe the range of services or program components at varying levels of intensity needed by the child.
- (18) 'Coordinated services': refers to a process whereby families and service providers agree upon a plan of care that meets the needs of the child and family. These service providers can include mental health, education, juvenile justice, and child welfare. Case management is necessary to coordinate services.
- (19) 'Crisis care': refers to a continuum of crisis and emergency services that range from nonresidential crisis services to crisis services in a non-hospital, residential context.

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- (20) 'Culturally competent': a set of behaviors, attitudes and policies of a system, agency, or among service providers that enables them to work effectively in cross-cultural situations.
- (21) 'Early identification and intervention': a process for recognizing warning signs that children are at risk for emotional disabilities and taking early action against factors that put them at risk. Early intervention can have a significant effect on the course of emotional disturbance in children and can help prevent problems from reaching serious proportions.
- (22) 'Family': is defined by its members and each family defines itself. Families can include biological and adoptive parents and their partners, siblings, extended family members and friends who provide a significant level of support to the child or primary caregiver.
- (23) 'Family-focused': an approach to designing and providing care that supports all family members involved with the child's care; decisions about services are made considering the strengths and needs of the family as a whole, as well as the individual child with a severe emotional disturbance. Further, family members are also involved in all aspects of planning and evaluating the service delivery system. This approach is seen as a commitment to support families in their role as caregivers and to preserve family integrity to the greatest possible extent.
- (24) 'Family-provider collaboration': a process that participants, including family coordinators and advocates,

therapists, administrators, social workers and case managers, in the system of care engage in to improve services for children and families. This process requires: ongoing dialogue on vision and goals; attention to how power (administrative, financial, etc.) is shared; attention to how responsibilities in planning and decisionmaking are distributed; open and honest two-way communication and sharing of information; and that all participants in the system of care are seen as mutually respected equals.

- (25) 'Family supports': community-based services and supports to promote the well-being of children and families designed to increase the strength and stability of families, to increase parents' confidence and competence in their parenting abilities, to afford children a supportive family environment, and to enhance child development.
- (26) 'Guam System of Care Council' ('GSOCC'): the Council established by this Act is responsible for the development and implementation of plans and strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional disturbances, and as otherwise provided by this Act.
- (27) 'Individualized services': services that are designed specifically to address the unique needs and strengths of each child and family.

(28) 'Inpatient psychiatric care': mental health treatment in a hospital setting twenty-four (24) hours a day. The purpose of inpatient hospitalization is: (1) short-term treatment in cases where the child is in crisis and possibly a danger to self or others, and (2) diagnosis and treatment when the patient cannot be evaluated or treated appropriately in an outpatient setting.

- (29) 'In-home care services/home-based services': services provided in the family's home for either a defined time, or for as long as a child with an emotional disability and that child's family needs assistance. Examples include parent training, counseling and working with family members to identify, find or provide other help they may need. The goal is to prevent the child from being placed out of the home.
- (30) 'Integrated services': services that are provided in a community through multiple agencies with decreased overlap and decreased gaps in services.
- (31) 'Least restrictive setting': children with emotional disabilities should receive services within the least restrictive setting. This means that children and adolescents should be served in as normal an environment as possible. Preferred interventions are those that provide the needed services and at the same time are minimally intrusive in the normal day-to-day routine of the child and family. An implicit goal of the system of care is to maintain as many children as possible in their own

homes by providing a full range of family-focused and community-based services and supports.

- (32) 'Parent': biological and adoptive mother or father, or the legal guardian of the child, or a responsible relative or primary caregiver, including foster parents, with whom the child regularly resides.
- (33) 'Prevention programs': programs and services in the system of care designed to reduce the incidence of emotional disabilities in children. Interventions directed at children and/or families who have not yet been identified, especially those children who, by virtue of genetic, family or situational factors, are at the highest risk for emotional disabilities.
- (34) 'Qualified persons': individuals within the system of care responsible for developing a service plan and providing services and supports for the child, including professionals (people who have specific educational training), parents of the child, and other individuals with knowledge or special expertise regarding the child.
- (35) 'Respite care': a service that gives a family a short break, relief, where someone else temporarily takes care of the child for a few hours or a few days. Respite can be provided in the family's home, at a respite provider's home or at a special respite care facility.

(36) 'Strengths-Based Planning' ('SBP'): a method to improve the lives of the child and family who have complex needs by working within the areas or domains of their lives and focusing on what strengthens family functioning. Life domains include safety, interpersonal health, family, home/shelter, social/leisure, educational/vocational, legal and behavioral/emotional. The plan incorporates strengths, goals, needs and strategies for the selected life domains. SBPs are developed by a team of individuals who care about the child, including family members. This method of planning can be utilized in IEPs, mental health treatment plans, case plans and/or coordinated child and family plans.

- (37) 'Systems change': to make modifications in existing systems to increase the likelihood that individuals will encounter favorable outcomes within the system, may include the transfer of authority among individuals and agencies in order to alter the system by which services are delivered.
- (38) 'System of Care' ('SOC'): a system of care is a comprehensive spectrum of mental health and other necessary services which are organized into a coordinated network to meet the multiple and changing needs of children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances and their families. A system of care not only includes the program and service components, but also encompasses mechanisms, arrangements, structures or processes

to ensure that the services are provided in a coordinated, cohesive manner.

- (39) 'Therapeutic foster care home': a home where a child with a serious emotional disturbance lives with trained foster parents with access to other support services. These foster parents receive special support from organizations that provide crisis intervention, psychiatric and social work services. The intended length of this care is usually from six to twelve (6-12) months.
- (40) 'Therapeutic group care': community-based, home-like settings that provide intensive treatment services to a small number of young people (usually five to ten (5-10) persons). These young people work on issues that require twenty-four (24) hour supervision. The home should have many connections with an interagency system of care. Psychiatric services offered in this setting try to avoid hospital placement and to help the young person move toward a less restrictive situation.
- (41) 'Transitional services': services that help children leave the system that provides help for children and move into adulthood and the adult service system. Help includes mental health care, independent living services, supported housing, vocational services and a range of other support services.
- (42) 'Wraparound': wraparound is a philosophy of care that includes a definable planning process involving the child and family that results in a unique set of community services and

1	natural supports, individualized for that child and family to
2	achieve a positive set of outcomes.
3	Section 93104. Creation of the Guam System of Care Council.
4	There is hereby created the Guam System of Care Council ('GSOCC').
5	The GSOCC shall be composed of the following:
6	(a) nine (9) consumer representatives appointed by $I$
7	Maga'lahen Guåhan, to include parents or other family members of
8	children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance or
9	consumers who have experienced serious emotional disturbance
10	and are cognizant of issues and barriers in the current delivery
11	system; and
12	(b) one (1) representative from each of the following
13	entities, designated by their respective appointing authorities: (1)
14	Department of Education; (2) Department of Public Health and
15	Social Services, (3) Department of Mental Health and Substance
16	Abuse, (4) Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with
17	Developmental Disabilities; (5) Department of Youth Affairs; (6)
18	Guam Legal Services Corporation; (7) University of Guam
19	Affiliated Program; and (8) Department of Law.
20	The Council members shall select a Chairperson, always from the
21	family representatives, and a Vice-Chairperson from the Council

**GSOCC** Powers, Responsibilities and Duties.

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membership.

Section 93105.

The Guam System of Care Council, in the first year following enactment of this Act, shall be responsible for the development and implementation of plans and strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional disturbance.

The Council, with the technical and clerical assistance of the University Affiliated Program, shall:

- (1) develop technical assistance strategies to find, receive and use resources to develop and maintain the Guam system of care;
- (2) develop and carry out activities which promote and support parent and family understanding involvement education training and participation in the system of care and system development;
- (3) facilitate collaboration of families, caregivers, service providers, policy makers and community members to develop Guam's system of care;
- (4) educate families, caregivers, service providers, policy makers and the community concerning children with emotional disabilities and the system of care;
- (5) develop a plan to provide parents, caregivers, service providers, policy makers and the community access to an array of services providing a continuous care for children and families;
  - (6) develop a system of evaluation and quality assurance;

(7) the Council may request for an appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its report and justifying its needs; and

(8) the Council may make such expenditures, *subject* to the provisions of this Article or any other applicable law, regulation or restriction, as may be necessary for the activities and operations of the Council and carry out the purposes of this Article.

All Departments and Agencies of the government shall fully respond to requests for information from the Council within ten (10) days, and *if* unable to fully respond therein, they shall provide a reason for inability to timely respond and expected full response date.

The Council is empowered and authorized to participate in the programs of the Federal Government, and its agencies that provide assistance for systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and related programs and services.

The Council shall submit a report to *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* and *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* outlining its accomplishments, specific findings and recommendations to improve Guam's compliance with this policy no later than one (1) year after the enactment of this Act."

Section 2. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated from the Health and Human Services Fund, established by Public Law Number 24-174, *The Tobacco Settlement Act*, the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) to the Guam System of Care Council to cover the cost of planning,

- 1 coordination and administration of the purposes of this Act. No funds shall
- 2 be expended for the hiring of permanent Council staff. The Council shall
- 3 contract for such administrative support as is deemed necessary. No funds
- 4 shall be expended for direct services to children with serious emotional
- 5 disturbances or their families. All funds appropriated shall remain with the
- 6 Council until fully expended.
- 7 Section 3. Severability. If any provision of this Law or its
- 8 application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to
- 9 law, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this
- 10 Law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application,
- and to this end the provisions of this Law are severable.

#### 2000 (SECUIND) INDE

#### CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUAHAN

The second se

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 399 (COR) "AN ACT TO ADD CHAPTER 93 TO DIVISION 4, PART 2 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE \$75,000.00 FOR SUCH PURPOSE," was on the 11th day of May 2000, duly and regularly passed.

Attested:  JOANNE M.S. BROWN Senator and Legislative Secretary	ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO Speaker
This Act was received by I Maga'lahen Gua ato'clock PM.	than this 16TH day of MAY, 2000,
APPROVED:	Assistant Staff Officer  Maga'lahi's Office
CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ  I Maga'lahen Guahan	
Date:	
Public Law No	

## MINA'BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

#### Bill No. 399 (COR)

As substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage and further amended by the Author and on the Floor.

#### Introduced by:

S. A. Sanchez, II
C. A. Leon Guerrero
A. C. Lamorena, V
L. F. Kasperbauer
F. B. Aguon, Jr.
E. C. Bermudes
A. C. Blaz
J. M.S. Brown
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Section 93100. Legislative Findings. It is estimated that twelve percent (12%) of children in the United States have emotional disturbances. Existing research concludes that a conservative estimate of children with serious emotional disturbances is five percent (5%), or about three (3) million. It is also estimated that two-thirds of the seriously disturbed children in the U.S. are *not* getting the services they need.

While there is no aggregate data regarding Guam's children with serious emotional disturbance, based on established national prevalence rates, it is a safe assumption that at least five percent (5%) of approximately forty-five thousand (45,000) school-age children on Guam, or about two thousand two hundred fifty (2,250) children on Guam have serious emotional disturbances.

The Community of Guam has exerted a sustained effort at trying to serve children with emotional disabilities. Efforts over the past twenty-five (25) years demonstrate a clear desire to serve these children and their families. Guam, *however*, has experienced limited success.

This is reflective of a failure to place the child and family at the center of efforts, and also is due to the lack of a coordinated plan.

In 1994, the Child and Adolescent Services Division ("CASD") of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse was established to consolidate and improve mental health services for children, adolescents and their families. Other individuals and organizations providing services include the government departments of Youth Affairs, Public Health and Social Services, Education, and Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, the Superior Court of Guam through its counseling division, the Navy and Air Force Family Advocacy Centers, and private non-profits and professionals in private practice providing mental health services to children and families.

Funding of services is a concern. Guam is experiencing economic retraction for the sixth year. Government resources are limited. Guam continues to appropriate money to the Residential Treatment Fund to support evaluation, therapy, residential care and related services for emotionally disturbed children. This particular money could be made more "flexible" to meet individual needs of children and their families.

Guam does *not* have a comprehensive mental health policy addressing needs of children and families. In the past, and still today, children are often placed into residential treatment outside of Guam. Guam's children with serious emotional disturbances and their families should be served in as normal an environment as possible. Guam must work to facilitate the return of these children and to maintain as many children as possible on Guam, in their own homes and/or community,

by providing a range of family-focused and community-based services and supports. These services and supports should be part of one comprehensive and coordinated system of care.

It is therefore the intention of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to establish a "Guam System of Care Council" to develop a strategic plan to foster collaboration among families, public and private service providers, and other stakeholders towards the establishment of a system of care for children with, and at risk for, serious emotional disturbances on Guam.

**Section 93101. Policy.** On Guam, a child with, or at risk of, a serious emotional disturbance shall be provided access to a comprehensive system of care tailored to meet the child's unique needs. The system of care shall be child-centered and family-focused; culturally competent; and non-discriminatory. The system also shall provide services in the child's own community to the maximum degree possible with available and appropriate resources, or else off-Island until such services are available on Guam and shall provide services in the *least* restrictive setting.

Guam's comprehensive system of care shall be integrated, coordinated and shall promote an active partnership between the child, the child's family and all service providers. The system shall be guided by the following principles: collaboration; a full and flexible array of services; a proactive approach; systematic and periodic evaluation and accountability; and comprehensive training for all stakeholders and providers.

**GUIDING PRINCIPLES.** 

#### Collaboration.

Guam's system of care shall promote partnerships between the child, family and service providers from the initiation of services and thereafter. The partnerships with the child and family necessarily require effective collaboration with the child and family among and between public and private providers of services, and with other appropriate stakeholders in the community. In meeting the needs of the child and family, collaboration shall promote:

- a. availability and provision of all necessary services and supports to the child and that child's family;
- b. smooth transitions among and between services, including transition to adult services when appropriate;
- c. protection of the rights of the child, and/or of the family on behalf of the child;
- d. full family participation at every step of the process, to include family participation in policy and service development; and
- e. utilization of informal family and other natural community supports.

#### A Full and Flexible Array of Services.

In Guam's system of care, a child shall have access to an array of services and supports that are based in the community to the maximum degree possible and within the resources available, which shall include, but *not* be limited to:

a. child-specific and appropriate service models;

1	b. individualized planning and provision of integrated
2	services which capitalize on child strengths, family strengths and
3	family supports;
4	c. protection of the individual rights of the child, and/or
5	the rights of the child's family on behalf of the child (Protections
6	shall include the due process rights of notice, appearance and
7	participation in decision-making, representation by a person of
8	one's own choice, the right to appeal of decisions, and all rights
9	accorded under the existing local and federal law.);
10	d. therapeutic home aides and other services for a child in
11	that child's home offered by qualified persons to include qualified
12	family members;
13	e. community-based services for education, health, mental
14	health, care coordination, social service, substance abuse prevention
15	and intervention, and recreation;
16	f. skills development in career and work orientation,
17	family life and interpersonal relationships;
18	g. a full and flexible array of living options, which could
19	include family home, therapeutic foster care, therapeutic group
20	care, respite care, in-home care services, inpatient psychiatric care,
21	crisis care and any other appropriate service which is centered
22	around the specific needs of a child and the child's family; and
23	h. flexible funding sources that can come from both public
24	and private sources which can be combined and shared by different

organizations and government entities to facilitate and accommodate a full and flexible array of services.

#### Proactive Approaches.

Guam's system of care shall include proactive approaches which promote early identification of the child, early intervention on behalf of the child and that child's family, crisis management, programs to prevent serious emotional disturbance in children, and outreach programs to the public to increase awareness, promote education and foster understanding.

### Performance Evaluation and Accountability.

The Guam system of care for children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance shall provide mechanisms for evaluation of performance, and provide accountability to children, their families and the community. These mechanisms shall be outcome-based, systematic and periodic. These mechanisms shall measure interagency cooperation, delivery of service, community collaboration and family involvement at the level of the system of care, at the level of a program or programs within the system of care and at the level of an individual case within the system.

### Comprehensive Training For All Stakeholders and Providers.

Guam's system of care shall include funding for a comprehensive, broad outcome-based, systematic training component to promote systems change, family and personnel capacity and skill-building, and public awareness. Training activities shall focus on:

1	a. outreach training to family members and confinuity
2	resources, including friends, neighbors, religious and recreational
3	support, including training of trainers for family and community
4	members;
5	b. the development of a comprehensive system of
6	personnel development consisting of:
7	1. Long range training plans based on supply and
8	demand, and needed career areas to fully support the system
9	of care;
10	2. the establishment of personnel standards and
11	competencies, and when appropriate, credentials;
12	<ol><li>the compilation and delivery of a core curriculum</li></ol>
13	for the system of care, including values, goals and planning
14	principles for pre-service professional training; and
15	4. the planning and implementation of ongoing in-
16	service personnel development to upgrade skills, and to
17	disseminate best practices in systems of care; and
18	c. public awareness campaigns to ensure that the
19	community at large is aware of the system of care and the training
20	opportunities, and to insure continuity of Guam's system of care
21	efforts when personnel and community leaders change.
22	Section 93102. Definitions. As used in reference to
23	the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Guam System of
24	Care Council for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, the
25	following terms are defined:

(1) 'Access to services': the right to, and ease in securing desired and needed services.

- (2) 'Accountability': refers to the efficacy of services, programs, and plans and their responsiveness to the needs of the child/family.
- (3) 'Best practices': successful approaches, strategies and models in planning, implementation, service delivery and evaluation.
- (4) 'Blended (Funds)': a process of combining categorical funds to gain more flexibility in how these funds can be spent on individualized services.
- (5) 'Capacity building': refers to a component of the system of care that provides information, training, education or other resources to enable people (family and personnel) to carry out the needed and desired activities.
  - (6) 'Care coordination': see 'Case Management' below.
- (7) 'Case management': the task of coordinating various service components and ensuring that service needs are assessed and reassessed over time. In systems of care, case management also denotes the actual provision of services, as opposed to the limited 'brokering' of services in traditional mental health systems. In some settings, the term 'care coordination' is used instead of case management to connote broader job requirements and to describe the actual case management model being used.

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- (8) 'Case manager': an individual assigned with the responsibilities of coordinating the care of the child and family. The case manager is key to ensuring that the system is truly responsive to the needs of the individuals it is designed to serve.
- (9) 'Case management Team': members identified to work together as a team to help the child and family meet their needs.
- (10) 'Child with serious emotional disturbance': on Guam a seriously, emotionally disturbed child or adolescent is defined as a person who is under the age of eighteen (18) years old, or is under the age of twenty-two (22) years old and has been receiving services prior to the age of eighteen (18) years old that must be continued for maximum therapeutic benefits, and who exhibits any of the following characteristics for more than six (6) months:
  - (a) has received a DSM-IV diagnosis on axis I or II; or
  - (b) exhibits severe behavioral, emotional or social disabilities that cannot be attributed solely to intellectual, physical or sensory deficits, such as, but *not* limited to:
    - (i) behaviors that are sufficiently intense or severe enough to be considered seriously detrimental to the child's growth, development, or welfare, or to the safety or welfare of others;
    - (ii) behaviors that, although possibly provoked, are judged to be extreme or out of

proportion to the provocation, or an inappropriate age

- judged been sufficiently disruptive to lead to exclusion from school, home, therapeutic or recreational settings; or
- (iv) behaviors that require interdisciplinary services and intensive, well coordinated care to be
- (11) 'Child at risk for serious emotional disturbance': on Guam a child or adolescent is considered to be at risk for a serious emotional disturbance, as defined by this Act, if the child would be subject to a serious emotional disturbance for any length of
- (12) 'Child-centered': a core value of the system of care whereby the needs of the child and family dictate the type and mix of services provided rather than expecting the child and family to conform to preexisting service configurations. approach is seen as a commitment to providing services in an environment and in a manner that enhances the personal dignity of children and families, respects their wishes and goals, and maximizes opportunities for involvement and self-determination
- (13) 'Child specific and appropriate service models': services and programs tailored specifically to meet the developmental

needs of children and adolescents, as opposed to programs geared to address adult needs.

- (14) 'Child's own community': referring to within or close to the child's home environment.
- (15) 'Collaboration': the process of bringing together those who have a stake in children's mental health for the purpose of interdependent problem solving that focuses on improving services to children and families.
- (16) 'Community-based (Based in the Community)': a core value of the system of care which emphasizes the need for services provided to children in less restrictive, more normative environments which are within or close to the child's home environment.
- (17) 'Comprehensive services': pertaining to a 'continuum of care' used to describe the range of services or program components at varying levels of intensity needed by the child.
- (18) 'Coordinated services': refers to a process whereby families and service providers agree upon a plan of care that meets the needs of the child and family. These service providers can include mental health, education, juvenile justice, and child welfare. Case management is necessary to coordinate services.
- (19) 'Crisis care': refers to a continuum of crisis and emergency services that range from nonresidential crisis services to crisis services in a non-hospital, residential context.

(20) 'Culturally competent': a set of behaviors, attitudes and policies of a system, agency, or among service providers that enables them to work effectively in cross-cultural situations.

- (21) 'Early identification and intervention': a process for recognizing warning signs that children are at risk for emotional disabilities and taking early action against factors that put them at risk. Early intervention can have a significant effect on the course of emotional disturbance in children and can help prevent problems from reaching serious proportions.
- (22) 'Family': is defined by its members and each family defines itself. Families can include biological and adoptive parents and their partners, siblings, extended family members and friends who provide a significant level of support to the child or primary caregiver.
- (23) 'Family-focused': an approach to designing and providing care that supports all family members involved with the child's care; decisions about services are made considering the strengths and needs of the family as a whole, as well as the individual child with a severe emotional disturbance. Further, family members are also involved in all aspects of planning and evaluating the service delivery system. This approach is seen as a commitment to support families in their role as caregivers and to preserve family integrity to the greatest possible extent.
- (24) 'Family-provider collaboration': a process that participants, including family coordinators and advocates,

therapists, administrators, social workers and case managers, in the system of care engage in to improve services for children and families. This process requires: ongoing dialogue on vision and goals; attention to how power (administrative, financial, etc.) is shared; attention to how responsibilities in planning and decision-making are distributed; open and honest two-way communication and sharing of information; and that all participants in the system of care are seen as mutually respected equals.

- (25) 'Family supports': community-based services and supports to promote the well-being of children and families designed to increase the strength and stability of families, to increase parents' confidence and competence in their parenting abilities, to afford children a supportive family environment, and to enhance child development.
- (26) 'Guam System of Care Council' ('GSOCC'): the Council established by this Act is responsible for the development and implementation of plans and strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional disturbances, and as otherwise provided by this Act.
- (27) 'Individualized services': services that are designed specifically to address the unique needs and strengths of each child and family.

(28) 'Inpatient psychiatric care': mental health treatment in a hospital setting twenty-four (24) hours a day. The purpose of inpatient hospitalization is: (1) short-term treatment in cases where the child is in crisis and possibly a danger to self or others, and (2) diagnosis and treatment when the patient cannot be evaluated or treated appropriately in an outpatient setting.

- (29) 'In-home care services/home-based services': services provided in the family's home for either a defined time, or for as long as a child with an emotional disability and that child's family needs assistance. Examples include parent training, counseling and working with family members to identify, find or provide other help they may need. The goal is to prevent the child from being placed out of the home.
- (30) 'Integrated services': services that are provided in a community through multiple agencies with decreased overlap and decreased gaps in services.
- (31) 'Least restrictive setting': children with emotional disabilities should receive services within the least restrictive setting. This means that children and adolescents should be served in as normal an environment as possible. Preferred interventions are those that provide the needed services and at the same time are minimally intrusive in the normal day-to-day routine of the child and family. An implicit goal of the system of care is to maintain as many children as possible in their own

homes by providing a full range of family-focused and community-based services and supports.

- (32) 'Parent': biological and adoptive mother or father, or the legal guardian of the child, or a responsible relative or primary caregiver, including foster parents, with whom the child regularly resides.
- (33) 'Prevention programs': programs and services in the system of care designed to reduce the incidence of emotional disabilities in children. Interventions directed at children and/or families who have not yet been identified, especially those children who, by virtue of genetic, family or situational factors, are at the highest risk for emotional disabilities.
- (34) 'Qualified persons': individuals within the system of care responsible for developing a service plan and providing services and supports for the child, including professionals (people who have specific educational training), parents of the child, and other individuals with knowledge or special expertise regarding the child.
- (35) 'Respite care': a service that gives a family a short break, relief, where someone else temporarily takes care of the child for a few hours or a few days. Respite can be provided in the family's home, at a respite provider's home or at a special respite care facility.

(36) 'Strengths-Based Planning' ('SBP'): a method to improve the lives of the child and family who have complex needs by working within the areas or domains of their lives and focusing on what strengthens family functioning. Life domains include safety, interpersonal health, family, home/shelter, social/leisure, educational/vocational, legal and behavioral/emotional. The plan incorporates strengths, goals, needs and strategies for the selected life domains. SBPs are developed by a team of individuals who care about the child, including family members. This method of planning can be utilized in IEPs, mental health treatment plans, case plans and/or coordinated child and family plans.

- (37) 'Systems change': to make modifications in existing systems to increase the likelihood that individuals will encounter favorable outcomes within the system, may include the transfer of authority among individuals and agencies in order to alter the system by which services are delivered.
- (38) 'System of Care' ('SOC'): a system of care is a comprehensive spectrum of mental health and other necessary services which are organized into a coordinated network to meet the multiple and changing needs of children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances and their families. A system of care not only includes the program and service components, but also encompasses mechanisms, arrangements, structures or processes

to ensure that the services are provided in a coordinated, cohesive manner.

- (39) 'Therapeutic foster care home': a home where a child with a serious emotional disturbance lives with trained foster parents with access to other support services. These foster parents receive special support from organizations that provide crisis intervention, psychiatric and social work services. The intended length of this care is usually from six to twelve (6-12) months.
- (40) 'Therapeutic group care': community-based, home-like settings that provide intensive treatment services to a small number of young people (usually five to ten (5-10) persons). These young people work on issues that require twenty-four (24) hour supervision. The home should have many connections with an interagency system of care. Psychiatric services offered in this setting try to avoid hospital placement and to help the young person move toward a less restrictive situation.
- (41) 'Transitional services': services that help children leave the system that provides help for children and move into adulthood and the adult service system. Help includes mental health care, independent living services, supported housing, vocational services and a range of other support services.
- (42) 'Wraparound': wraparound is a philosophy of care that includes a definable planning process involving the child and family that results in a unique set of community services and

natural supports, individualized for that child and family to achieve a positive set of outcomes.

Section 93104. Creation of the Guam System of Care Council.

There is hereby created the Guam System of Care Council ('GSOCC').

The GSOCC shall be composed of the following:

- (a) nine (9) consumer representatives appointed by *I* Maga'lahen Guåhan, to include parents or other family members of children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance or consumers who have experienced serious emotional disturbance and are cognizant of issues and barriers in the current delivery system; and
- (b) one (1) representative from each of the following entities, designated by their respective appointing authorities: (1) Department of Education; (2) Department of Public Health and Social Services, (3) Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, (4) Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities; (5) Department of Youth Affairs; (6) Guam Legal Services Corporation; (7) University of Guam Affiliated Program; and (8) Department of Law.

The Council members shall select a Chairperson, always from the family representatives, and a Vice-Chairperson from the Council membership.

Section 93105. GSOCC Powers, Responsibilities and Duties.

The Guam System of Care Council, in the first year following enactment of this Act, shall be responsible for the development and implementation of plans and strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional disturbance.

The Council, with the technical and clerical assistance of the University Affiliated Program, shall:

- (1) develop technical assistance strategies to find, receive and use resources to develop and maintain the Guam system of care;
- (2) develop and carry out activities which promote and support parent and family understanding involvement education training and participation in the system of care and system development;
- (3) facilitate collaboration of families, caregivers, service providers, policy makers and community members to develop Guam's system of care;
- (4) educate families, caregivers, service providers, policy makers and the community concerning children with emotional disabilities and the system of care;
- (5) develop a plan to provide parents, caregivers, service providers, policy makers and the community access to an array of services providing a continuous care for children and families;
  - (6) develop a system of evaluation and quality assurance;

(7) the Council may request for an appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its report and justifying its needs; and

(8) the Council may make such expenditures, *subject* to the provisions of this Article or any other applicable law, regulation or restriction, as may be necessary for the activities and operations of the Council and carry out the purposes of this Article.

All Departments and Agencies of the government shall fully respond to requests for information from the Council within ten (10) days, and *if* unable to fully respond therein, they shall provide a reason for inability to timely respond and expected full response date.

The Council is empowered and authorized to participate in the programs of the Federal Government, and its agencies that provide assistance for systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and related programs and services.

The Council shall submit a report to *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* and *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* outlining its accomplishments, specific findings and recommendations to improve Guam's compliance with this policy no later than one (1) year after the enactment of this Act."

Section 2. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated from the Health and Human Services Fund, established by Public Law Number 24-174, *The Tobacco Settlement Act*, the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) to the Guam System of Care Council to cover the cost of planning,

- 1 coordination and administration of the purposes of this Act. No funds shall
- 2 be expended for the hiring of permanent Council staff. The Council shall
- 3 contract for such administrative support as is deemed necessary. No funds
- 4 shall be expended for direct services to children with serious emotional
- 5 disturbances or their families. All funds appropriated shall remain with the
- 6 Council until fully expended.
- 7 Section 3. Severability. If any provision of this Law or its
- 8 application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to
- 9 law, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this
- 10 Law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application,
- 11 and to this end the provisions of this Law are severable.

## CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

TRANSMISSION CHECKLIST TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUAHAN (Included in File w/ All Bills Transmitted)

BILL NO. 399 (car)

## FINAL PROOF-READING OF BLUEBACK COPY

	Initialed by:	and Date:
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	EXHIBITS ATTACHED	NO
	CONFIRM NUMBER OF	PAGES 23
	CAPTION ON CERTIFIC	CATION MATCHES BILL CAPTION
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# MINA'BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN 2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

## CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUAHAN

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 399 (COR) "AN ACT TO ADD CHAPTER 93 TO DIVISION 4, PART 2 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE \$75,000.00 FOR SUCH PURPOSE," was on the 11th day of May 2000, duly and regularly passed.

Attested:	-	ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO Speaker		
<del>-</del>	E M.S. BROWN Legislative Secretary			
This Act was rece	rived by I Maga'lahen Guahan th	s day of	, 2000,	
at	o'clockM.			
APPROVED:	OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE SEC  ACKNOWLEDGMENT RECEIPT  Received By  Time  2 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	····	-	
_	C. GUTIERREZ Jahen Guahan	Office of the speaker ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO Date: 5-16-00 Time: 130 p.m.		
Public Law No		Rec'd by: Ata Gruz		

# I MINA' BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN

2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

Date:	5 /	///	100
Date.	/		100

## **VOTING SHEET**

5 Bill No. 399 (COR)	
Resolution No.	
Question:	

NAME	YEAS	NAYS	NOT VOTING/ ABSTAINED	OUT DURING ROLL CALL	ABSENT
AGUON, Frank B., Jr.					
BERMUDES, Eulogio C.					
BLAZ, Anthony C.	V				
BROWN , Joanne M.S.	V				
CALVO, Eduardo B.					
CAMACHO, Marcel G.	V				
FORBES, Mark					
KASPERBAUER, Lawrence F.	V				
LAMORENA, Alberto C., V	V				
LEON GUERRERO, Carlotta A.	V				
MOYLAN, Kaleo Scott	V				
PANGELINAN, Vicente C.					
SALAS, John C.	V				
SANCHEZ, Simon A., II					EA
UNPINGCO, Antonio R.	V				

TOTAL	14	 _0		To far
CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:				
Clerk of the Legislature			★ 3 Passes = No EA = Excused A	





## MINA' BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN TWENTY-FIFTH GUAM LEGISLATURE

155 Hesler Street, Hagåtña, Guam 96910

April	27,	2000	
([	ATI	Œ)	

Memorandum

To:

Senator Simon A. Sanchez, II

From:

Clerk of the Legislature

Subject:

Report on Bill No. 399(COR)

Pursuant to §7.04 of Rule VII of the 25<sup>th</sup> Standing Rules, transmitted herewith is a copy of the Committee Report on Bill No.\_\_399(COR)\_, for which you are the prime sponsor.

Should you have any questions or need further information, please call the undersigned at 472-3464/5.

**Attachment** 

4/28/00

## I MINA' BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN

### Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamoru Sinadot Simon A. Sanchez II, Ge'Hilo'

April 20, 2000

Speaker Antonio R. Unpingco
I Mina' Bente Singko Na Liheslaturan Guåhan
155 Hesler Street
Hagåtña, Guåhan 96910

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamoru has completed its evaluation of Bill No. 399 and hereby issues the enclosed Committee Report.

A public hearing was held on the measure on March 23, 2000.

Committee Members voted as follows:

To pass  $\frac{8}{9}$  Not to pass  $\frac{9}{9}$  Abstain  $\frac{9}{9}$  Inactive File  $\frac{1}{9}$ 

Consequently, the Committees submits its recommendation to "DO PASS" Bill No. 399, as substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage.

Your kind attention to this matter is immensely appreciated.

Saina Ma'åse' yan Magof Ha'ånen Yu'os,

SIMON A. SANCHEZ II

Orlean Pacific Plaza, Suite B-103 865 South Marine Drive Tamuning, Guam 96911

Phone: (671) 649-LIFE (5433) • 647-3234/5/6

Fax: (671) 647-3267

Email: sensanchez@kuentos.guam.net

## I MINA' BUNTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN

Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamorro Sinadot Simon A. Sanchez II, Ge'Hilo'

April 19, 2000

### **MEMORANDUM**

TO:

**Committee Members** 

FROM:

Chairperson

SUBJECT: Committee Report for Bill No. 399, as substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage – An act to add a new chapter 93 to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to creating the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) for such purpose.

Attached hereto is the Committee Report for your review and consideration. Please call me if you need clarification or additional information. Then, please mark and sign the accompanying Voting Sheet.

Phone: (671) 649-LIFE (5433) • 647-3234/5/6

Email: sensanchez@kuentos.guam.net

Fax: (671) 647-3267

Saina Ma'ase' yan Magof Ha'anen Yu'os,

SIMON A. SANCHEZ II

### I Mina' Bente Singko Na Liheslaturan Guanan Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao Yan Irensian Chamoru VOTING SHEET

Bill No. 399, as substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage – An act to add a new chapter 93 to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to creating the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) for such purpose

SAST	To Pass	Not to Pass	Abstain	Inactive File
Senator Simon A. Sanchez II, Chairperson		$\overline{\mathcal{I}}$		
MBun )	1			
Senator Joanne M.S. Brown, Vice Chairpe	rson			
Senator Frank B. Aguon, Jr., Member				<del></del>
Senator Anthony C. Blaz, Member		<del></del>		
Senator Eduardo B. Calvo, Member				
Senator Marcel G. Camacho, Member				
Senator Mark Forbes, Member				
Senator Lawrence F. Kasperbauer, Member				
Senator Alberto C. Lamorena V, Member	7	<del></del>		
Senator Carlotta A. Leon Guerrero, Memb	er		<del></del>	
Senator Kaleo S. Moylan, Member	\			
Senator Vicente C. Pangelinan, Member	<u> </u>			

## I Mina' Bente Singko na Liheslaturan Guåhan Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamorro

# Committee Report Bill No. 399

as substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage

"An act to add a new chapter 93 to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to creating the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) for such purpose."

# Simon A. Sanchez II, Chairperson Joanne M.S. Brown, Vice Chairperson

## Members

Frank B. Aguon, Jr.
Anthony C. Blaz
Marcel G. Camacho
Lawrence F. Kasperbauer
Carlotta A. Leon Guerrero
Vicente C. Pangelinan

Eulogio C. Bermudes
Eduardo B. Calvo
Mark Forbes
Alberto C. Lamorena V
Kaleo S. Moylan

#### I. OVERVIEW

Bill No. 399 proposes to add a new chapter 93 to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to creating the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) for such purpose.

The Bill was introduced March 15, 2000 and referred to this Committee on March 17, 2000. A public hearing was held on March 23, 2000.

### II. COMMITTEE FINDINGS

It is estimated that 11.89% of children in the United States have "clinical maladjustment." Existing research concludes that a conservative estimate of children with serious emotional disturbances is 5%, or about 3 million. It is also estimated that two-thirds of the seriously disturbed children in the U.S. are not getting the services they need.

While there is no aggregate data regarding Guam's children with serious emotional disturbance, based on established national prevalence rates, it is a safe assumption that at least 5% of approximately 45,000 school-age children on Guam, or about two thousand two hundred fifty (2,250) children on Guam have serious emotional disturbances.

The community of Guam has exerted a sustained effort at trying to serve children with emotional disabilities. Efforts over the past 25 years demonstrate a clear desire to serve these children and their families. Guam, however, has experienced limited success. This is reflective of a failure to place the child and family at the center of efforts, and also is due to the lack of a coordinated plan.

In 1994, the Child and Adolescent Services Division (CASD) of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse was established to consolidate and improve mental health services for children, adolescents and their families. Other individuals and organizations providing services include the government departments of Youth Affairs, Public Health and Social Services, Education, and Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, the Superior Court of Guam through its counseling division, the Navy and Air Force Family Advocacy Centers, private non-profits and professionals in private practice providing mental health services to children and families.

Funding of services is a concern. Guam is experiencing economic retraction for the sixth year. Government resources are limited. Guam continues to appropriate money to the Residential Treatment Fund to support evaluation, therapy, residential care and related services for emotionally disturbed children. This particular money could be made more 'flexible' to meet individual needs of children and their families.

Guam does not have a comprehensive mental health policy addressing needs of children and families. In the past, and still today, children are often placed into residential treatment outside of Guam. Guam's children with serious emotional disturbances and their families should be served in as normal an environment as possible. Guam must work to facilitate the return of these children and to maintain as many children as possible on Guam, in their own homes and/or Community, by providing a range of family-focused and community-based services and supports. These services and supports should be part of one comprehensive and coordinated system of care.

It is therefore the intention of this Bill to establish a Guam System of Care Council to develop and implement strategies to foster collaboration among families, public and private service providers, and

other stakeholders towards the establishment of a system of care for children with, and at risk for, serious emotional disturbances on Guam.

The Bill sets forth a policy that a child with, or at risk of, a serious emotional disturbance shall be provided access to a comprehensive system of care tailored to meet the child's unique needs. The system of care shall be child-centered and family-focused; culturally competent; non-discriminatory; the system also shall provide services in the child's own community to the maximum degree possible with available and appropriate resources or else off-island until such services are available in Guam and shall provide services in the least restrictive setting.

Guam's comprehensive system of care shall be integrated, coordinated, and shall promote an active partnership between the child, the child's family and all service providers. The system shall be guided by the following principles: collaboration; a full and flexible array of services; a proactive approach; systematic and periodic evaluation and accountability; and comprehensive training for all stakeholders and providers.

The Guam System of Care Council shall be responsible for the development and implementation of strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional disturbances.

At the March 23<sup>rd</sup> public hearing, there was overwhelming support to pass the Bill. In addition, the collaborative group advocating for its passage submitted revisions to the original Bill, which have mostly been incorporated into the substitute version.

#### III. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage thus recommends that Bill No. 399, as substituted by the Committee, "TO PASS".

## MINA BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 399 (COR)

as substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage

Introduced by:

S. A. Sanchez, II C. A. Leon Guerrero A. C. Lamorena V

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 93 TO TITLE 10 OF **CODE** ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO **GUAM** THE **OF** SYSTEM CARE CREATING THE **GUAM** CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (75,000.00) FOR SUCH PURPOSE.

### 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 Section 1. A new Chapter 93 is added to Title 10 of the Guam Code
- 3 Annotated to read as follows:
- 4 "Chapter 93. Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional
- 5 Disturbance.
- 6 **§93100. Legislative findings.** It is estimated that 12% of children in the United
- 7 States have emotional disturbances. Existing research concludes that a conservative
- 8 estimate of children with serious emotional disturbances is 5%, or about 3 million. It
- 9 is also estimated that two-thirds of the seriously disturbed children in the U.S. are
- 10 not getting the services they need.
- While there is no aggregate data regarding Guam's children with serious
- 12 emotional disturbance, based on established national prevalence rates, it is a safe

assumption that at least 5% of approximately 45,000 school-age children on Guam, or about two thousand two hundred fifty (2,250) children on Guam have serious emotional disturbances.

The community of Guam has exerted a sustained effort at trying to serve children with emotional disabilities. Efforts over the past 25 years demonstrate a clear desire to serve these children and their families. Guam, however, has experienced limited success. This is reflective of a failure to place the child and family at the center of efforts, and also is due to the lack of a coordinated plan.

In 1994, the Child and Adolescent Services Division (CASD) of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse was established to consolidate and improve mental health services for children, adolescents and their families. Other individuals and organizations providing services include the government departments of Youth Affairs, Public Health and Social Services, Education, and Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, the Superior Court of Guam through its counseling division, the Navy and Air Force Family Advocacy Centers, private non-profits and professionals in private practice providing mental health services to children and families.

Funding of services is a concern. Guam is experiencing economic retraction for the sixth year. Government resources are limited. Guam continues to appropriate money to the Residential Treatment Fund to support evaluation, therapy, residential care and related services for emotionally disturbed children. This particular money could be made more 'flexible' to meet individual needs of children and their families.

Guam does not have a comprehensive mental health policy addressing needs of children and families. In the past, and still today, children are often placed into residential treatment outside of Guam. Guam's children with serious emotional disturbances and their families should be served in as normal an environment as

- 1 possible. Guam must work to facilitate the return of these children and to maintain
- 2 as many children as possible on Guam, in their own homes and/or Community, by
- 3 providing a range of family-focused and community-based services and supports.
- 4 These services and supports should be part of one comprehensive and coordinated
- 5 system of care.
- 6 It is therefore the intention of I Liheslaturan Guåhan to establish a Guam System
- 7 of Care Council to develop a strategic plan to foster collaboration among families,
- 8 public and private service providers, and other stakeholders towards the
- 9 establishment of a system of care for children with, and at risk for, serious emotional
- 10 disturbances on Guam.
- 11 **§93101. Policy**. On Guam, a child with, or at risk of, a serious emotional
- 12 disturbance shall be provided access to a comprehensive system of care tailored to
- 13 meet the child's unique needs. The system of care shall be child-centered and family-
- 14 focused; culturally competent; non-discriminatory; the system also shall provide
- 15 services in the child's own community to the maximum degree possible with
- 16 available and appropriate resources or else off-island until such services are available
- in Guam and shall provide services in the least restrictive setting.
- 18 Guam's comprehensive system of care shall be integrated, coordinated, and
- 19 shall promote an active partnership between the child, the child's family and all
- 20 service providers. The system shall be guided by the following principles:
- 21 collaboration; a full and flexible array of services; a proactive approach; systematic
- 22 and periodic evaluation and accountability; and comprehensive training for all
- 23 stakeholders and providers.

### **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

## <u>Collaboration</u>

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- Guam's system of care shall promote partnerships between the child, family
- 27 and service providers from the initiation of services and thereafter. The partnerships

- 1 with the child and family necessarily require effective collaboration with the child and
- 2 family among and between public and private providers of services and with other
- 3 appropriate stakeholders in the community. In meeting the needs of the child and
- 4 family, collaboration shall promote:

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- a. Availability and provision of all necessary services and supports to the child
  and her/his family;
- b. Smooth transitions among and between services, including transition to adult
   services when appropriate;
- 9 c. Protection of the rights of the child, and/or of the family on behalf of the 10 child;
  - d. Full family participation at every step of the process, to include family participation in policy and service development;
- e. Utilization of informal family and other natural community supports.

## A Full and Flexible Array of Services

- In Guam's system of care, a child shall have access to an array of services and supports that are based in the community to the maximum degree possible and within the resources available, which shall include but not be limited to:
  - a. Child-specific and appropriate service models;
- b. Individualized planning and provision of integrated services which capitalize on child strengths, family strengths and family supports;
  - c. Protection of the individual rights of the child, and/or the rights of the child's family on behalf of the child. Protections shall include the due process rights of notice, appearance and participation in decision-making, representation by a person of one's own choice, the right to appeal of decisions, and all rights accorded under the existing local and federal law;
- d. Therapeutic home aides and other services for a child in his home offered by qualified persons to include qualified family members;

- e. Community-based services for education, health, mental health, care coordination, social service, substance abuse prevention and intervention, and recreation;
  - f. Skills development in career and work orientation, family life and interpersonal relationships;
- g. A full and flexible array of living options which could include family home, therapeutic foster care, therapeutic group care, respite care, in-home care services, inpatient psychiatric care, and crisis care and any other appropriate service which is centered around the specific needs of a child and the child's family;
  - h. Flexible funding sources that can come from both public and private sources which can be combined and shared by different organizations and government entities to facilitate and accommodate a full and flexible array of services.

## **Proactive Approaches**

Guam's system of care shall include proactive approaches which promote early identification of the child, early intervention on behalf of the child and her/his family, crisis management, programs to prevent serious emotional disturbance in children, and outreach programs to the public to increase awareness, promote education and foster understanding.

## Performance Evaluation and Accountability

The Guam system of care for children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance shall provide mechanisms for evaluation of performance, and provide accountability to children, their families and the community. These mechanisms shall be outcome-based, systematic and periodic. These mechanisms shall measure interagency cooperation, delivery of service, community collaboration, and family involvement at the level of the system of care, at the level of a program or programs within the system of care, and at the level of an individual case within the system.

## Comprehensive Training For All Stakeholders and Providers

Guam's system of care shall include funding for a comprehensive, broad outcomes-based, systematic training component to promote systems change, family and personnel capacity and skill-building, and public awareness.

Training activities shall focus on:

- a. Outreach training to family members and community resources including friends, neighbors, religious and recreational support, including training of trainers for family and community members;
- b. The development of a comprehensive system of personnel developmentconsisting of:
  - 1. Long range training plans based on supply and demand and needed career areas to fully support the system of care;
  - 2. The establishment of personnel standards and competencies, and when appropriate, credentials;
  - 3. The compilation and delivery of a core curriculum for the system of care including values, goals, and planning principles for pre-service professional training; and
  - 4. The planning and implementation of ongoing in-service personnel development to upgrade skills and to disseminate best practices in systems of care.
  - c. Public awareness campaigns to ensure that the community at large is aware of the system of care and the training opportunities, and to insure continuity of Guam's system of care efforts when personnel and community leaders change.
  - §93102. Definitions. As used in reference to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, the following terms are defined:
- 26 Access to Services The right to, and ease in securing desired and needed 27 services.

- 1 Accountability Refers to the efficacy of services, programs, and plans and
- 2 their responsiveness to the needs of the child/family.
- Best Practices Successful approaches, strategies and models in planning,
- 4 implementation, service delivery, and evaluation.
- 5 Blended (Funds) A process of combining categorical funds to gain more
- 6 flexibility in how these funds can be spent on individualized services.
- 7 Capacity Building Refers to a component of the system of care that provides
- 8 information, training, education, or other resources to enable people (family and
- 9 personnel) to carry out the needed and desired activities.
- 10 Care Coordination See "Case Management" below.
- 11 Case Management The task of coordinating various service components and
- 12 ensuring that service needs are assessed and reassessed over time. In systems of
- 13 care, case management also denotes the actual provision of services as opposed to
- 14 the limited "brokering" of services in traditional mental health systems. In some
- 15 settings, the term "care coordination" is used instead of case management to
- 16 connote broader job requirements and to describe the actual case management
- 17 model being used.
- 18 Case Manager -An individual assigned with the responsibilities of
- 19 coordinating the care of the child and family. The case manager is key to ensuring
- 20 that the system is truly responsive to the needs of the individuals it is designed to
- 21 serve.
- 22 Case Management Team Members identified to work together as a team to
- 23 help the child and family meet their needs.
- 24 Child with Serious Emotional Disturbance On Guam, a seriously
- 25 emotionally disturbed child or adolescent is defined as a person who is under the
- age of 18, or is under the age of 22 and has been receiving services prior to the age of

- 1 18 that must be continued for maximum therapeutic benefits, and who exhibits any
- 2 of the following characteristics for more than six (6) months:
- 3 has received a DSM-IV diagnosis on axis I or II
- 4 exhibits severe behavioral, emotional, or social disabilities that cannot be
- 5 attributed solely to intellectual, physical, or sensory deficits, such as but not limited
- 6 to:
- behaviors that are sufficiently intense or severe enough to be considered
- 8 seriously detrimental to the child's growth, development, or welfare, or to the safety
- 9 or welfare of others;
- behaviors that, although possibly provoked, are judged to be extreme or out of
- 11 proportion to the provocation, or an inappropriate age reaction;
- behaviors that have been judged sufficiently disruptive to lead to exclusion
- 13 from school, home, therapeutic, or recreational settings;
- 14 behaviors that require interdisciplinary services and intensive, well
- 15 coordinated care to be successfully managed.
- 16 Child at Risk for Serious Emotional Disturbance On Guam, a child or
- 17 adolescent is considered to be at risk for a serious emotional disturbance as defined
- 18 by this Act if the child would be subject to a serious emotional disturbance for any
- 19 length of time.
- 20 Child-Centered A core value of the system of care whereby the needs of the
- 21 child and family dictate the type and mix of services provided rather than expecting
- 22 the child and family to conform to preexisting service configurations. This approach
- 23 is seen as a commitment to providing services in an environment and in a manner
- 24 that enhances the personal dignity of children and families, respects their wishes
- 25 and goals, and maximizes opportunities for involvement and self-determination in
- 26 the planning and delivery of services.

- 1 Child Specific and Appropriate Service Models Services and programs
- 2 tailored specifically to meet the developmental needs of children and adolescents as
- 3 opposed to programs geared to address adult needs.
- 4 Child's Own Community Referring to within or close to the child's home
- 5 environment.
- 6 Collaboration The process of bringing together those who have a stake in
- 7 children's mental health for the purpose of interdependent problem solving that
- 8 focuses on improving services to children and families.
- 9 Community-Based (Based in the Community) A core value of the system of
- 10 care which emphasizes the need for services provided to children in less restrictive,
- 11 more normative environments which are within or close to the child's home
- 12 environment.
- 13 Comprehensive Services Pertaining to a "continuum of care" used to
- 14 describe the range of services or program components at varying levels of intensity
- 15 needed by the child.
- 16 Coordinated Services Refers to a process whereby families and service
- 17 providers agree upon a plan of care that meets the needs of the child and family.
- 18 These service providers can include mental health, education, juvenile justice, and
- 19 child welfare. *Case management* is necessary to coordinate services.
- 20 Crisis Care Refers to a continuum of crisis and emergency services that
- 21 range from nonresidential crisis services to crisis services in a non-hospital,
- 22 residential context.
- 23 Culturally Competent A set of behaviors, attitudes, and policies of a system,
- 24 agency, or among service providers that enables them to work effectively in cross-
- 25 cultural situations.
- 26 Early Identification and Intervention A process for recognizing warning
- 27 signs that children are at risk for emotional disabilities and taking early action

- 1 against factors that put them at risk. Early intervention can have a significant effect
- 2 on the course of emotional disturbance in children and can help prevent problems
- 3 from reaching serious proportions.
- 4 Family Family is defined by its members and each family defines itself.
- 5 Families can include biological and adoptive parents and their partners, siblings,
- 6 extended family members and friends who provide a significant level of support to
- 7 the child or primary caregiver.
- 8 Family-Focused An approach to designing and providing care that supports
- 9 all family members involved with the child's care; decisions about services are made
- 10 considering the strengths and needs of the family as a whole as well as the
- 11 individual child with a severe emotional disturbance. Further, family members are
- 12 also involved in all aspects of planning and evaluating the service delivery system.
- 13 This approach is seen as a commitment to support families in their role as caregivers
- 14 and to preserve family integrity to the greatest possible extent.
- 15 Family-Provider Collaboration A process that participants (including
- 16 family coordinators and advocates, therapists, administrators, social workers, and
- 17 case managers) in the system of care engage in to improve services for children and
- 18 families. This process requires: on going dialogue on vision and goals; attention to
- 19 how power (administrative, financial, etc.) is shared; attention to how
- 20 responsibilities in planning and decision-making are distributed; open and honest
- 21 two-way communication and sharing of information; and that all participants in the
- 22 system of care are seen as mutually respected equals.
- 23 Family Supports Community-based services and supports to promote the
- 24 well-being of children and families designed to increase the strength and stability of
- 25 families, to increase parents' confidence and competence in their parenting abilities,
- 26 to afford children a supportive family environment, and to enhance child
- 27 development.

- 1 Guam System of Care Council ("GSOCC") the Council established by this
- 2 Act is responsible for the development and implementation of plans and strategies
- 3 to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is
- 4 substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious
- 5 emotional disturbances, and as otherwise provided by this Act.
- 6 Individualized Services Services that are designed specifically to address
- 7 the unique needs and strengths of each child and family.
- 8 Inpatient Psychiatric Care Mental health treatment in a hospital setting 24
- 9 hours a day. The purpose of inpatient hospitalization is (1) short-term treatment in
- 10 cases where the child is in crisis and possibly a danger to self or others, and (2)
- 11 diagnosis and treatment when the patient cannot be evaluated or treated
- 12 appropriately in an outpatient setting.
- 13 In-Home Care Services/Home-Based Services Services provided in the
- 14 family's home for either a defined time or for as long as a child with an emotional
- 15 disability and his/her family needs assistance. Examples include parent training,
- 16 counseling, and working with family members to identify, find, or provide other
- 17 help they may need. The goal is to prevent the child from being placed out of the
- 18 home.
- 19 Integrated Services Services that are provided in a community through
- 20 multiple agencies with decreased overlap and decreased gaps in services.
- 21 Least Restrictive Setting Children with emotional disabilities should receive
- 22 services within the least restrictive setting. This means that children and adolescents
- 23 should be served in as normal an environment as possible. Preferred interventions
- 24 are those that provide the needed services and at the same time are minimally
- intrusive in the normal day-to-day routine of the child and family. An implicit goal
- of the system of care is to maintain as many children as possible in their own homes

- 1 by providing a full range of family-focused and community-based services and
- 2 supports.
- 3 Parent Biological and adoptive mother or father, or the legal guardian of the
- 4 child, or a responsible relative or primary caregiver (including foster parents) with
- 5 whom the child regularly resides.
- 6 Prevention Programs –Programs and services in the system of care designed
- 7 to reduce the incidence of emotional disabilities in children. Interventions directed at
- 8 children and/or families who have not yet been identified, especially those children
- 9 who, by virtue of genetic, family or situational factors, are at the highest risk for
- 10 emotional disabilities.
- 11 Qualified Persons -Individuals within the system of care responsible for
- 12 developing a service plan and providing services and supports for the child
- 13 including professionals (people who have specific educational training), parents of
- 14 the child, and other individuals with knowledge or special expertise regarding the
- 15 child.
- **Respite Care** A service that gives a family a short break relief where
- 17 someone else temporarily takes care of the child for a few hours or a few days.
- 18 Respite can be provided in the family's home, at a respite provider's home, or at a
- 19 special respite care facility.
- 20 Strengths-Based Planning (SBP)- A method to improve the lives of the child
- 21 and family who have complex needs by working within the areas or domains of
- 22 their lives and focusing on what strengthens family functioning. Life domains
- 23 include safety, interpersonal health, family, home/shelter, social/leisure,
- 24 educational/vocational, legal and behavioral/emotional. The plan incorporates
- 25 strengths, goals, needs and strategies for the selected life domains. SBPs are
- 26 developed by a team of individuals who care about the child, including family

- 1 members. This method of planning can be utilized in IEPs, mental health treatment
- 2 plans, case plans and/or coordinated child and family plans.
- 3 Systems Change –To make modifications in existing systems to increase the
- 4 likelihood that individuals will encounter favorable outcomes within the system.
- 5 May include the transfer of authority among individuals and agencies in order to
- 6 alter the system by which services are delivered.
- 7 System of Care (SOC) A system of care is a comprehensive spectrum of
- 8 mental health and other necessary services which are organized into a coordinated
- 9 network to meet the multiple and changing needs of children and adolescents with
- 10 severe emotional disturbances and their families. A system of care not only includes
- 11 the program and service components, but also encompasses mechanisms,
- 12 arrangements, structures, or processes to ensure that the services are provided in a
- 13 coordinated, cohesive manner.
- 14 Therapeutic Foster Care Home A home where a child with a serious
- 15 emotional disturbance lives with trained foster parents with access to other support
- 16 services. These foster parents receive special support from organizations that
- 17 provide crisis intervention, psychiatric, and social work services. The intended
- length of this care is usually from 6-12 months.
- 19 Therapeutic Group Care Community-based, home-like settings that provide
- 20 intensive treatment services to a small number of young people (usually 5-10
- 21 persons). These young people work on issues that require 24-hour supervision. The
- 22 home should have many connections with an interagency system of care. Psychiatric
- 23 services offered in this setting try to avoid hospital placement and to help the young
- 24 person move toward a less restrictive situation.
- 25 Transitional Services Services that help children leave the system that
- 26 provides help for children and move into adulthood and the adult service system.

- 1 Help includes mental health care, independent living services, supported housing,
- 2 vocational services, and a range of other support services.
- Wraparound Wraparound is a philosophy of care that includes a definable
- 4 planning process involving the child and family that results in a unique set of
- 5 community services and natural supports individualized for that child and family to
- 6 achieve a positive set of outcomes.

- §93104. Creation of the Guam System of Care Council. There is hereby created the Guam System of Care Council.
- The GSOCC shall be composed of the following:
  - a. Nine (9) consumer representatives appointed by the Governor, to include parents or other family members of children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance or consumers who have experienced serious emotional disturbance and are cognizant of issues and barriers in the current delivery system; and
  - b. One representative from each of the following entities, designated by their respective appointing authorities: (1) Department of Education; (2) Department of Public Health and Social Services, (3) Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, (4) Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities; (5) Department of Youth Affairs; (6) Guam Legal Services Corporation; (7) University of Guam Affiliated Program; and (8) Department of Law.
  - The Council members shall select a Chairperson, always from the family representatives, and a Vice-Chairperson from the Council membership.
  - §93105. GSOCC Powers, Responsibilities and Duties. The Guam System of Care Council, in the first year following enactment of this Act, shall be responsible for the development and implementation of plans and strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially

1 embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional 2 disturbance.

The Council, with the technical and clerical assistance of the University Affiliated Program, shall:

- 1) Develop technical assistance strategies to find, receive, and use resources to develop and maintain the Guam system of care;
- 2) Develop and carry out activities which promote and support parent and family understanding involvement education training and participation in the system of care and system development;
- 3) Facilitate collaboration of families, care givers, service providers, policy makers, and community members to develop Guam's system of care;
- 4) Educate families, care givers, service providers, policy makers and the community concerning children with emotional disabilities and the system of care;
- 5) Develop a plan to provide parents, care givers, service providers, policy makers and the community access to an array of services providing a continuous care for children and families;
- 6) Develop a system of evaluation and quality assurance; and
- 7) The Council may request for an appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its report and justifying its needs;
  - 8) The Council may make such expenditures, subject to the provisions of this Article or any other applicable law, regulation or restriction, as may be necessary for the activities and operations of the Council and carry out the purposes of this Article.

All Departments and Agencies of the Government shall fully respond to requests for information from the Council within ten (10) days and if unable to fully

respond therein, they shall provide a reason for inability to timely respond and expect full response date.

The Council is empowered and authorized to participate in the programs of the Federal Government and its agencies that provide assistance for systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and related programs and services.

The Council shall submit a report to *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* and *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* outlining its accomplishments, specific findings and recommendations to improve Guam's compliance with this policy no later than one (1) year after the enactment of this Act.

Section 2. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) to the Guam System of Care Council to cover the cost of planning, coordination, and administration of the purposes of this Act. No funds shall be expended for the hiring of permanent Council staff. The Council shall contract for such administrative support as is deemed necessary. No funds shall be expended for direct services to children with serious emotional disturbances or their families. All funds appropriated shall remain with the Council until fully expended.

**Section 3. Severability.** *If* any provision of this Law or its application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such invalidity shall *not* affect other provisions or applications of this Law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Law are severable.

## MINA'BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

	2,000					
Ci	erk	of	the	Legi	isla	ture

Bill No. 399 (WR)

Introduced by:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

Acknowled by:

SnaheSanchez, II St. 3: (50)

Coate Leon Guerrero (79, 3 15) 07

A.C. Lamorena Viele

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE \_\_\_\_\_\_ TO TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (75,000.00) FOR SUCH PURPOSE.

#### 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- Section 1. A new Article \_\_\_ is added to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated
- 3 to read as follows:
- 4 "Article \_\_. Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance.
- 5 Chapter . Declaration of legislative findings and policy. § . Findings. It is
- 6 estimated that 11.89% of children in the United States have "clinical maladjustment."
- 7 Existing research concludes that a conservative estimate of serious emotional disturbance
- 8 in children is 5%, or about 3 million. It is also estimated that two-thirds of the seriously
- 9 disturbed children in the U.S. are not getting the services they need.
- While there is no aggregate data regarding Guam's children with serious emotional
- disturbance, based on national data it is a safe assumption that at least 5% or about twenty
- thousand (20,000) children of the children on Guam have serious emotional disturbances.
- The community of Guam has exerted a sustained effort at trying to serve children
- with emotional disabilities. Our efforts over at least the past 25 years demonstrate a sincere

desire to serve these children and their families. We have, however, experienced only limited success, this is reflective of our failure to place the child and family at the center of our efforts.

In 1994, the Child and Adolescent Services Division (CASD) of the Department of Mental health and Substance Abuse was established to consolidate and improve mental health services for children, adolescents and their families. Other individuals and organizations providing services include the government departments of Youth Affairs, Public Health and Social Services, Education, and Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, the Superior Court of Guam through its counseling division, the Navy and Air Force Family Advocacy Centers, private non-profits and professionals in private practice providing mental health services to children and families.

Funding of services is a concern. Guam is experiencing economic retraction for the sixth year. Government resources are limited. We continue to appropriate money to the Residential Treatment Fund to support evaluation, therapy, residential care and related services for emotionally disturbed children. This particular money could be made more 'flexible' to meet individual needs of children and their families.

Guam does not have a comprehensive mental health policy addressing needs of children and families. In the past, and still today, children are placed into residential treatment outside of Guam. However, we want our children to return to our community. We want our children to stay in our community. We want our children and their families to be better served in our community.

Our community must have families, public and private service providers, policy makers, and community members work in collaboration to develop a system of care on Guam; educate families' care givers, providers and the community concerning children with emotional disturbance and the system of care on Guam; parents, care givers and providers will have access to a 'one stop center'; an array of services will exist in the community providing a continuum of care for children and families; and a system of

evaluation and quality assurance exists and the quality of care to children and families continues to improve as a result.

§ \_\_\_\_\_. Policy. On Guam, a child with, or at risk of, a serious emotional disturbance shall be provided access to a comprehensive system of care tailored to meet the child's unique needs. The system of care shall be child-centered and family-focused; culturally competent; non-discriminatory; the system also shall provide services in the child's own community to the maximum degree possible with available and appropriate resources or else off-island until such services are available in Guam and shall provide services in the least restrictive setting.

Guam's comprehensive system of care shall be integrated, coordinated, and shall promote an active partnership between the child, the child's family and all service providers. The system shall be guided by the following principles: collaboration; a full and flexible array of services; a proactive approach; systematic and periodic evaluation and accountability; and comprehensive training for all stakeholders and providers.

#### **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

### Collaboration

Guam's system of care shall promote partnerships between the child, family and service providers from the initiation of services and thereafter. The partnerships with the child and family necessarily require effective collaboration with the child and family among and between public and private providers of services and with other appropriate stakeholders in the community. In meeting the needs of the child and family, collaboration shall promote:

- a. Availability and provision of all necessary services and supports to the child and her/his family;
- b. Smooth transitions among and between services, including transition to adult services when appropriate;
  - c. Protection of the rights of the child, and/or of the family on behalf of the child;

- d. Full family participation at every step of the process, to include family participation in policy and service development, 2
  - e. Utilization of informal family and other natural community supports.

## A Full and Flexible Array of Services

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In Guam's system of care, a child shall have access to an array of services and supports that are based in the community to the maximum degree possible and within the resources available, which shall include but not be limited to:

- a. Child-specific and appropriate service models
- b. Individualized planning and provision of integrated services which capitalize on child strengths, family strengths and family supports;
- c. Protection of the individual rights of the child, and/or the rights of the child's family on behalf of the child. Protections shall include the due process rights of notice, appearance and participation in decision-making, representation by a person of ones' own choice, the right to appeal of decisions, and all rights accorded under the existing local and federal law;
- d. Therapeutic home aides and other services for a child in his home offered by qualified persons to include qualified family members;
- e. Community-based services for education, health, mental health, care coordination, social service, substance abuse prevention and intervention, and recreation;
- f. Skills development in career and work crientation, family life and interpersonal relationships;
- g. A full and flexible array of living options which could include family home, therapeutic foster care, therapeutic group care, respite care, in-home care services, inpatient psychiatric care, and crisis care and any other appropriate service which is centered around the specific needs of a child and the child's family;
- h. Flexible funding sources that can come from both public and private sources which can be combined and shared by different organizations and government entities to facilitate and accommodate a full and flexible array of services.

### **Proactive Approaches**

Guam's system of care shall include proactive approaches which promote early identification of the child, early intervention on behalf of the child and her/his family, crisis management, programs to prevent serious emotional disturbance in children, and outreach programs to the public to increase awareness, promote education and foster understanding.

### Performance Evaluation and Accountability

The Guam system of care for children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance shall provide mechanisms for evaluation of performance, and provide accountability to children, their families and the community. These mechanisms shall be outcome-based, systematic and periodic. These mechanisms shall measure interagency cooperation, delivery of service, community collaboration, and family involvement at the level of the system of care, at the level of a program or programs within the system of care, and at the level of an individual case within the system.

### **Comprehensive Training For All Shareholders and Providers**

Guam's system of care shall include funding for a comprehensive, broad outcomesbased, systematic training component to promote systems change, family and personnel capacity and skill-building, and public awareness.

Training activities shall focus on:

- a. Outreach training to family members and community resources including friends, neighbors, religious and recreational support, including training of trainers for family and community members;
- b. The development of a comprehensive system of personnel development consisting of:
  - 1. Long range training plans based on supply and demand and needed career areas to fully support the system of care;
  - 2. The establishment of personnel standards and competencies, and when appropriate, credentials;

3. The compilation and delivery of a core curriculum for the system of care including values, goals, and planning principles for pre-service professional training; and

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- 4. The planning and implementation of ongoing in-service personnel development to upgrade skills and to disseminate best practices in systems of care.
- c. Public awareness campaigns to ensure that the community at large is aware of the system of care and the training opportunities, and to insure continuity of Guam's system of care efforts when personnel and community leaders change.
- Chapter \_\_. Definitions. As used in reference to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, the following terms are defined:
- **Access to Services** The right to, and ease in securing desired and needed services.
- Accountability Refers to thee efficacy of services, programs, and plans and their responsiveness to the needs of the child/family.
- Best Practices (SOC) Successful approaches, strategies and models in planning,
   implementation, service delivery, and evaluation.
- 18 Blended (Funds) A process of combining categorical funds to gain more flexibility in how these funds can be spent on individualized services.
- Capacity Building Refers to a component of the system of care that provides
   information, training, education, or other resources to enable people (family and personnel)
   to carry out the needed and desired activities.
- 23 Care Coordination See "Case Management" below.
- Case Management The task of coordinating various service components and ensuring that service needs are assessed and reassessed over time. In systems of care, case management also denotes the actual provision of services as opposed to the limited "brokering" of services in traditional mental health systems. In some settings, the term

- 1 "care coordination" is used instead of case management to connote broader job
- 2 requirements and to describe the actual case management model being used.
- 3 Case Manager –An individual assigned with the responsibilities of coordinating the
- 4 care of the child and family. The case manager is key to ensuring that the system is truly
- 5 responsive to the needs of the individuals it is designed to serve.
- 6 Case Management Team Members identified to work together as a team to help
- 7 the child and family meets their needs.
- 8 Child with Serious Emotional Disturbance On Guam, a seriously emotionally
- 9 disturbed child or adolescent is defined as a person who is under the age of 18, or is under
- the age of 22 and has been receiving services prior to the age of 1 that must be continued
- for maximum therapeutic benefits, and who exhibits either of the following characteristics
- 12 for more than six (6) months:
- 13 has received a DSM-IV diagnosis on axis I or II
- exhibits severe behavioral, emotional, or social disabilities that cannot be attributed
- solely to intellectual, physical, or sensory deficits, such as but not limited to:
- behaviors that are sufficiently intense or severe enough to be considered seriously
- detrimental to the child's growth, development, or welfare, or to the safety or welfare of
- 18 others;
- behaviors that, although possibly provoked, are judged to be extreme or out of
- 20 proportion to the provocation, or an inappropriate age reaction;
- behaviors that have been judged sufficiently disruptive to lead to exclusion from
- 22 school, home, therapeutic, or recreational settings;
- behaviors that require interdisciplinary services and intensive, well coordinated care
- 24 to be successfully managed.
- 25 Child at Risk for Serious Emotional Disturbance On Guam, a child or
- 26 adolescent is considered to be at risk for a serious emotional disturbance if she or he has
- either of the characteristics above for any length of time,

- 1 Or is a child or adolescent with a history of
- 2 abuse or neglect,
- failure to thrive syndrome,
- 4 homelessness,
- 5 chronic physical illness,
- receiving special education services,
- 7 attempted or threatened suicide,
- 8 use of drugs or alcohol,
- receiving inappropriate services, services from undertrained and untrained persons,
- 10 or failing to receive necessary services,
- Or is a child or adolescent from a family with a history of
- parent or care giver with a serious mental illness,
- parent or care giver dependence on drugs or alcohol,
- parental death,
- divorce, suicide, family violence, abuse, neglect, or chronic unemployment.
- 16 Child-Centered A core value of the system of care whereby the needs of the child
- and family dictate the type and mix of services provided rather than expecting the child and
- 18 family to conform to preexisting service configurations. This approach is seen as a
- 19 commitment to providing services in an environment and in a manner that enhances the
- 20 personal dignity of children and families, respects their wishes and goals, and maximizes
- 21 opportunities for involvement and self-determination in the planning and delivery of
- 22 services.
- 23 Child Specific and Appropriate Service Models Services and programs tailored
- 24 specifically to meet the developmental needs of children and adolescents as opposed to
- programs geared to address adult needs.
- 26 Child's Own Community Referring to within or close to the child's home
- 27 environment.

- Collaboration The process of bringing together those who have a stake in children's mental health for the purpose of interdependent problem solving that focuses on
- 3 improving services to children and families.
- Community-Based (Based in the Community) A core value of the system of care which emphasizes the need for services provided to children in less restrictive, more
- 6 normative environments which are within or close to the child's home environment.
- 7 Comprehensive Services Pertaining to a "continuum of care" used to describe
- 8 the range of services or program components at varying levels of intensity needed by the
- 9 child.
- 10 Coordinated Services Refers to a process whereby families and service providers
- 11 agree upon a plan of care that meets the needs of the child and family. These service
- providers can include mental health, education, juvenile justice, and child welfare. Case
- 13 management is necessary to coordinate services.
- 14 Crisis Care Refers to a continuum of crisis and emergency services that range
- 15 from nonresidential crisis services to crisis services in a non-hospital, residential context.
- Culturally Competent A set of behaviors, attitudes, and policies of a system,
- agency, or among service providers that enables them to work effectively in cross-cultural
- 18 situations.
- Early Identification and Intervention A process for recognizing warning signs
- 20 that children are at risk for emotional disabilities and taking early action against factors that
- 21 put them at risk. Early intervention can have a significant effect on the course of emotional
- disturbance in children and can help prevent problems from reaching serious proportions.
- Family Family is defined by its members and each family defines itself. Families
- 24 can include biological and adoptive parents and their partners, siblings, extended family
- 25 members and friends who provide a significant level of support to the child or primary
- 26 caregiver.

- Family-Focused An approach to designing and providing care that supports all family members involved with the child's care; decisions about services are made considering the strengths and needs of the family as a whole as well as the individual child with a severe emotional disturbance. Further, family members are also involved in all aspects of planning and evaluating the service delivery system. This approach is seen as a commitment to support families in their role as caregivers and to preserve family integrity to the greatest possible extent.
- Family-Provider Collaboration A process that participants (including family coordinators and advocates, therapists, administrators, social workers, and case managers) in the system of care engage in to improve services for children and families. This process requires: on going dialogue on vision and goals; attention to how power (administrative, financial, etc.) is shared; attention to how responsibilities in planning and decision-making are distributed; open and honest two-way communication and sharing of information; and that all participants in the system of care are seen as mutually respected equals.
- Family Supports Community-based services and supports to promote the wellbeing of children and families designed to increase the strength and stability of families, to increase parents' confidence and competence in their parenting abilities, to afford children a supportive family environment, and to enhance child development.
- 19 Homelessness – One of the characteristics of a child at risk for serious emotional 20 disturbance. Means a child who lacks a fixed and regular night time residence or a child 21 whose primary night time residence is: 1) a supervised shelter designed to provide 22 temporary accommodations (such as a welfare hotel or congregate shelter); 2) a halfway 23 house or similar institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be 24 institutionalized; 3) a temporary accommodation for not more than 90 days in the residence 25 of another individual; or 4) a place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, as regular 26 sleeping accommodation for human beings (a hallway, a bus station, a lobby or similar 27 places).

- Individualized Services Services that are designed specifically to address the
   unique needs and strengths of each child and family.
- In Patient Psychiatric Care Mental health treatment in a hospital setting 24 hours a day. The purpose of inpatient hospitalization is (1) short-term treatment in cases where the child is in crisis and possibly a danger to self or others, and (2) diagnosis and treatment when the patient cannot be evaluated or treated appropriately in an outpatient setting.
- In Home Care Services/Home-Based Services Services provided in the family's home for either a defined time or for as long as assistance is needed by a child with an emotional disability and his/her family. Examples include parent training, counseling, and working with family members to identify, find, or provide other help they may need. The goal is to prevent the child from being placed out of the home.
- 12 Integrated Services Services that are provided in a community through multiple 13 agencies with decreased overlap and decreased gaps in services.
- Least Restrictive Setting Children with emotional disabilities should receive services within the least restrictive setting. This means that children and adolescents should be served in as normal an environment as possible. Preferred interventions are those that provide the needed services and at the same time are minimally intrusive in the normal day-to-day routine of the child and family. An implicit goal of the system of care is to maintain as many children as possible in their own homes by providing a full range of family-focused and community-based services and supports.
- Parent Biological and adoptive mother or father, or the legal guardian of the child, or a responsible relative or primary caregiver (including foster parents) with whom the child regularly resides.

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• Prevention Programs –Programs and services in the system of care designed to reduce the incidence of emotional disabilities in children. Interventions directed at children and/or families who have not yet been identified, especially those children who by virtue of genetic, family or situational factors are at the highest risk for emotional disabilities.

- Qualified Persons –Individuals within the system of care responsible for developing a service plan and providing services and supports for the child including professionals (people who have specific educational training), parents of the child, and other individuals with knowledge or special expertise regarding the child.
- Respite Care A service that gives a family a short break relief where someone else temporarily takes care of the child for a few hours or a few days. Respite can be provided in the family's home, at a respite provider's home, or at a special respite care facility.
- 9 Strengths-Based Planning – A method to improve the lives of the child and family who have complex needs by working within the areas or domains of their lives and 10 focusing on what strengthens family functioning. Life domains include safety, 11 12 interpersonal health, family, home/shelter, social/leisure, educational/vocational, legal and behavioral/emotional. The plan incorporates strengths, goals, needs and strategies for the 13 selected life domains. SBP's are developed by a team of individuals who care about the 14 15 child, including family members. This method of planning can be utilized in IEP's, mental 16 health treatment plans, case plans and/or coordinated child and family plans.
- Systems Change Reforming the system. Making modifications in systems to increase the likelihood that individuals will encounter favorable outcomes within the system. May include the transfer of authority among individuals and agencies in order to alter the system by which services are delivered.
- System of Care (SOC) A system of care is a comprehensive spectrum of mental health and other necessary services which are organized into a coordinated network to meet the multiple and changing needs of children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances and their families. A system of care not only includes the program and service components, but also encompasses mechanisms, arrangements, structures, or processes to ensure that the services are provided in a coordinated, cohesive manner.

- 1 Therapeutic Foster Care Home A home where a child with a serious emotional
- 2 disturbance lives with trained foster parents with access to other support services. These
- 3 foster parents receive special support from organizations that provide crisis intervention,
- 4 psychiatric, and social work services. The intended length of this care is usually from 6-12
- 5 months.
- 6 Therapeutic Group Care Community-based, home-like settings that provide
- 7 intensive treatment services to a small number of young people (usually 5-10 persons).
- 8 These young people work on issues that require 24-hour supervision. The home should
- 9 have many connections with an interagency system of care. Psychiatric services offered in
- 10 this setting try to avoid hospital placement and to help the young person move toward a
- 11 less restrictive situation.
- 12 Transitional Services Services that help children leave the system that provides
- 13 help for children and move into adulthood and the adult service system. Help includes
- 14 mental health care, independent living services, supported housing, vocational services,
- and a range of other support services.
- 16 Wraparound Wraparound is a philosophy of care that includes a definable
- planning process involving the child and family that results in a unique set of community
- services and natural supports individualized for that child and family to achieve a positive
- 19 set of outcomes.
- 20 Chapter \_\_. Creation of the Guam System of Care Council. There is hereby
- 21 created within the University Affiliated Program the Guam System of Care Council
- 22 ("GSOCC").
- The GSOCC shall comprise fifteen (15) members as follows:
- a. Eight (8) parents or other family members of children with, or at risk of, severe
- emotional disturbance; and
- b. One official from each of the following entities, designated by their respective
- appointing authorities: (1) Department of Education; (2) Department of Public

1	Health, (3) Department of Mental Health, (4) Department of Integrated Services
2	for People with Developmental Disabilities; (5) Department of Youth Affairs; (6)
3	Protection and Advocacy; and (7) University Affiliated Program.
4	The members shall select a Chairperson, always from the family representatives, and
5	a Vice-Chairperson from the membership.
6	Chapter GSOCC Powers, Responsibilities and Duties. The Guam System of
7	Care Council, in the first year following enactment of this Act, shall be responsible for the
8	development and implementation of strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders
9	so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to
10	children with serious emotional disturbance.
11	The Guam System of Care Council, following enactment of this Act, shall be
12	responsible for the development of strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so
13	that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to
14	children with serious emotional disturbance.
15	The Council with the technical and clerical assistance of the University Affiliated
16	Program shall:
17	1) Develop technical assistance strategies to find, receive, and use resources to
18	develop and maintain the Guam system of care;
19	2) Develop and carry out activities which promote and support parent and family
20	understanding involvement education training and participation in the system of
21	care and system development;
22	3) Facilitate collaboration of families, care givers, service providers, policy makers,
23	and community members to develop Guam's system of care;
24	4) Educate families, care givers, service providers, policy makers and the
25	community concerning children with emotional disabilities and the system of

care;

- 5) Develop a plan to provide a one stop center where parents, care givers, service providers, policy makers and the community can have access to an array of services providing a continuous care for children and families;
- 6) Develop a system of evaluation and quality assurance; and

Act.

7) Request an appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its report and justifying its needs.

All Departments and Agencies of the Government shall fully respond to requests for information from the Council within ten (10) days and if unable to fully respond therein, they shall provide a reason for inability to timely respond and expect full response date.

The Council is empowered and authorized to participate in the programs of the Federal Government and its agencies that provide assistance for systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and related programs and services.

The Council shall submit a report to *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* and *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* outlining its accomplishments, specific findings and recommendations to improve Guam's compliance with this policy no later than one (1) year after the enactment of this

The council shall request for an appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its report and justifying its needs.

The Council also shall develop technical assistance strategies to find, receive, and use resources to develop and maintain the Guam system of care.

The Council may make such expenditures, subject to the provisions of this Article or any other applicable law, regulation or restriction, as may be necessary for the activities and operations of the Council and carry out the purposes of this Article.

The Council shall submit an annual report to *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* and *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* outlining its accomplishments, specific findings and recommendations to improve Guam's compliance with this policy.

The Council shall request an annual appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its annual report justifying its needs.

Section 2. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) to the Guam System of Care Council to cover administrative start-up costs. No funds shall be expended for the hiring of permanent Council staff. The Council shall contract for such administrative support as is deemed necessary.

Section 3. Severability. If any provision of this Law or its application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such invalidity shallnot affect other provisions or applications of this Law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Law are severable.

LOURDES T. BASCON 238 Tumon Heights Rd. Tumon, GU 96911 Phone: 649-2761



April 6, 2000

Senator Simon A. Sanchez II Committee on Health, Human Services, and Chamorro Heritage 25th Guam Legislature 155 Hesler Street Hagatna, GU **9**6**9**32

Dear Senator:

Re. Bill 399;

An Act to Add a New Article \_\_\_\_ to Title 10 of the Guam Annotated, Relative to Creating the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, and to Appropriate the Sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (75,000.00) for Such Purpose.

I fully support Bill 399. I am a parent of children with different developmental disabilities and this Bill which shall be child-centered and family focused is what we as parents, families, and advocates have been striving for. The magnitude of frustrations in situations we encounter regarding our children and families is sometimes indescribable, and Bill 399 to us is like a dream come true.

With your support and your colleagues I look forward to working and collaborating with the community to enhance our children and families lives. After all we all pursue the same right to happiness, only we need everyone's help in achieving it.

Sincerely yours,

Lourdes T. Bascon

Lourdes J. Bascon

Parent of Children with Disabilities

### Daniel B. Cobb 294 Y-Sengsong Road Dededo, Guam 96912

April 5, 2000

Simon A. Sanchez II, Chairman Committee on Health, Human Services, and Chamoru Heritage Mina'Bente Singko Na Liheslaturan Guahan 155 Hesler Street Hagatna, Guam 96910

Dear Senator Sanchez:

I would like to thank you for this opportunity to submit my written testimony on Bill 399 (COR). I am a parent of a child with a disability, who is at risk of being a child with Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED).

Since July 1999, I have been very actively involved with a collaboration group, who has been attempting to establish a System of Care (SOC) for children with SED and children at risk on Guam. I also attended the Policy Academy in Annapolis, Maryland on developing Systems of Care for Children with Mental Health Needs and Their Families. We found out that most states have or are developing SOC's and have experienced very positive and cost effective results.

As a parent I feel it is past the time for Guam to develop a System of Care. We need to help our children before another child develops SED. I humbly request the support of the Legislature to move quickly on this Bill.

Thank you, Cancil Ball

Post-it* Fax Note 7671	Date 4/5 pages ► /
TO SEN. SANCHEZ	From DANIEL COBB
Co./Dept.	Co.
Phone #	Phone # 475-9127
Fax # 647-3267	Fax#

Apr-05-00 14:19



MICHAEL J. REIDY Director of Education, Acting

# AGUEDA 1. JOHNSTON MIDDLE SCHOOL

"Home of the Pirates" DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION **GOVERNMENT OF GUAM** P. O. BOX HA

HAGATNA, GUAM 96921 TEL: 472-6785 or 472-6947

FAX: 477-2248



MANUEL C. BARTONICO, Ed. D PRINCIPAL

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FACSIMILE NO: Number of pages including cover sheet: THE FOLLOWING: Date: Document: IS/ARE TRANSMITTED HEREWITH FOR Your Information JNecessary Action [ ]Your files Confirmation Per Our Conversation Your review and comment [ ]Your approval Return executed copy to office See remarks below 1 Per Your Request

Vote yes on 399!

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Should problem occur with is transmission, contact our office or respond via return facsimile at [671] 477-2248.

Bringing the "Treasure" Out of Every Shotest

From:

To: The Honorable

The Honorable Senator Simon Sanchez, II Edward Feeley, Parent and SED Teacher

Re: Written Testimony for Bill 399

Date: April 5, 2000

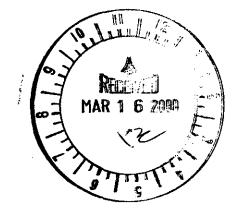
I strongly urge the members of the 25th Guam Legislature to pass bill 399, An Act to Create the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance. This bill is urgently needed for our island and for the sake of those children who suffer with an emotional disability.

While no one questions the need to care for our children, SED children are usually leftover and left out. These children have a right to be treated fairly and equally in order to reach their potential as productive citizens, but on Guam these rights are consistently denied. DYA and off island treatment centers are not the answer! It is long past time for we as a collective community to begin to show our care and commitment to all our children, even the difficult ones.

I can't begin to share with you the frustrations of parenting an SED child on Guam. Having an SED child means never ending battles with officials from Mental Health, DOE, CPS, Public Health, etc., etc., etc., just to try to obtain the services my child needs to be successful and has a right to receive. When my child threatens to kill himself or someone else because of years of frustration, anger, or abuse, I receive blame and guilt instead of help. When I finally find a sympathetic individual, they can't help me because of the rep tape, lack of communication and coordination, and turf battles of the various providers. Everyone tries to make my child fit their own needs instead of making their services fit the unique needs of my child.

At the recent policy academy in Maryland, an expert reviewed the funding provided on Guam and concluded that we have enough money to meet the needs of our children here on island, if only we would cooperate and spend it correctly. This bill does not ask for a huge chunk of money. We ask that providers be required to cooperate, collaborate, be flexible in funding, and put the needs of our children and their families first in a wrap-around process. We currently appropriate 1.5 million dollars each year to send our children off island to strangers when we fail them. It is far better to spend a small amount of money here and now to ensure that we can meet the needs of all our children here on island. I know personally that we are spending \$400 a day for one child to be sent to a prison in Oklahoma. Am I to believe that with a little cooperation and flexibility we couldn't use that same money to keep that boy on island and design a program to meet not only his needs, but the needs of other children like him? As a service provider myself I know we could! The sad truth is that we just refuse to do so.

This bill is a first step in changing the pathetic conditions for SED children here on Guam. If the legislature is willing to join forces with the dedicated parents and individuals who are working on this cause, we can go a long way in caring for these most difficult children. I know for a fact that it will help to alleviate some of the pain and heartache that are in store for my child and me if we keep the current shameful status quo. Please put aside your differences and work with use to pass this bill for the sake of the children. Thank You.



March 15, 2000

Honorable Senator Simon Sanchez Chairman Committee on Health, Human Services, and Chamorro Heritage Ufisinan I Lihestura 155 Hesler Street Hagatna GU 96910

Dear Senator Sanchez,

It was indeed my pleasure to be able to speak with you about my concerns for the individuals with autism on our island. I was even more inspired about the new bill that you are working on along with Senator Carlota Leon Guerrero, titled, "AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE----TO TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$50,000) SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$75,000) FOR SUCH PURPOSE".

I am glad that this bill will provide services to individuals who have serious emotional disturbance. However, I feel that it might exclude others who will also benefit from this bill such as individuals with Autism. Currently, some individuals with autism on Guam are not receiving appropriate services that they deserve. Parents of the autism Society of Guam can attest to that. My son, Jay Flores Macadagum is the only fortunate one who was able to receive such services. He attends a special school in the U.S. mainland who specializes in teaching only students with autism. He has been in that school since he was nine years old because at the time, Guam Department of Special Education did not have the staff capable of teaching him. I believe this Bill could make a great impact in the lives of these individuals and their families including my son who will be turning 22 and returning to Guam, and who will continue to need the necessary services throughout his life span.

<u>Autism</u>— is a lifetime developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and non-verbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3 that adversely affects educational performance. It is a neurological disorder that affects functioning of the brain. Autism and its associated behaviors are four times common in boys than in girls and know no racial, ethnic, or social boundaries. Family income, lifestyle, and educational levels do not affect the chance of autism occurrence. According to the Autism society of America, it is estimated that nearly 400,000 people in the U.S. today have some form of autism. Its prevalence rate now places it as the third most common developmental disability, more common than Down syndrome. Yet the majority of the public, including many professionals in the medical, educational, and vocational

fields are still unaware of how autism affects people and how to effectively work with individuals with autism (Autism Society of America, 1998). The term <u>autism</u> does not include students with the characteristics of the disability <u>Serious Emotional</u> <u>Disturbance</u>, which is the only category stated in the Bill.

It is my hope that necessary changes be made into this new bill to include; "Children or individuals with autism". Please be aware that Autism is now a separate eligibility category which means autism is a disability is its own right under P.L. 101-476 (I.D.E.A.) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. No longer can IEP's fail to address autism or exclude those with autism from appropriate programming and services including services like the GROUP HOMES FOR ADULTS WITH AUTISM AND EARLY INTERVENTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM TO BE PROVIDED BY EXPERIENCED AND WELL-TRAINED PROFESSIONALS IN THE AREA OF-AUTISM AND HAVE A TEACHING CERTIFICATE WITH A MAJOR IN SEVERE SPECIAL NEEDS.

On behalf of the individuals with autism, their teachers and families, I thank you and your colleagues for your initiatives and efforts in working on this very needed and important bill. Please do not hesitate to solicit the parents of individuals with autism for their inputs. They are the experts. If I can be of assistance in any way please contact me at 565-1336 or Dan Somerfleck, Managing attorney, Guam Legal Services at 477-9811. I look forward to hearing from you.

Cc: Guam Legal services
Autism Society of Guam
Senator Lawrence Kasperbauer

#### John and Elizabeth Weisenberger P.O. Box 5067 Hagåtña, Guam 96932

Honorable Simon Sanchez, Senator Twenty Fifth Guam Legislature Hagatña, Guam Via Fax

Re:

Support for Bill 399 relative to a System of Care for Seriously Emotionally

Disturbed Children.

**Dear Senator Sanchez:** 

I support Bill 399. This law will do two important things. First, Bill 399 will establish a policy for the Government of Guam, setting out a clear path to follow in order to establish a system of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and their families. Second, Bill 399 will establish a mechanism to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for creating the system of care on Guam. This plan can be developed in less than one year.

There are many sources of funds, beyond the Government of Guam, which are available and can be tapped in developing our system of care. A clear government policy and a strategic plan for piecing together the various elements of a Guam system of care will greatly aide in tapping into these sources of funds for our children and families. A collaborative group of families, professionals and providers of service, both government and private, are ready to do this important work. Passage of Bill 399 will greatly aide them in taking this next important step.

I support putting these two important elements of our system of care for seriously emotionally disturbed children in place at this time. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely, John Weismberge

SENT BY:DISABILITY LAW CENTER ; 4- 5-00 ; 2:19PM ;

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Juan M. Rupudas PMB #653 525 Ch. Pale RH Sic 116 Yigo, Guant 96929 Opported individual

Senatur Sumon Sunchey II Chairman, Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamoru Horliage Orlean Poolile Plaza, Ste 19-103 865 South Marine drive Temaning, Guam 96911

Dear Simon:

I am submining this letter as written testimony in atrong support of Bill 399, a bill to create a Chinan System of Care Council for children with serious emotional disturbances and apeir families. The bill series to appropriate the sum of (\$73,000) for such purpose.

Since three of less year I have been closely involved with these family members and various professionals who work with this special population. In iny capacity as a family counselor, I deal with these children and who work with this special population. In iny capacity as a family on a daily basis and I believe that they need voice to emphasizedly state that Guam courtently has no operating, collaborative ayatem of care that adequately meets their needs. From these family members they often privately after to operating an family members they after they seem unwilling an intuity of speak up. Many family members have since begun to speak about they seem unwilling an intuition to speak up, many needs to be many more families to speak about their good and bad experiences with Cumily's system of once, the many more families to speak about their good and bad experiences with Cumil's system of once.

It is time that Chaim seriously moves in the direction that many U.S. States have siready gone...the development of a system of one that works, is relevant, accessible, culturally appropriate, and must development of a system of one that works, is relevant, accessible, culturally appropriate that therefore importantly limity-centered. This Council, if created, will substantially upgrade the officer that therefore been done by concentrated. This Council, if created that the first much financial backing or supplied by conclude the postion of the most important, timely, and groundbreaking of our replacement in the can impact many that some of the most important, timely, and groundbreaking legislations that can impact many the acquaity begin to after anne unnecessary suffering of our exhibited may family the impact many the pregioning of our children and lamither. It can be regioning at a solution.

Thunk you the aithoring are to express my views and to submit this without testimony.

-Augenta'

June M. Rapadan Web 475-3383

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Chambers of Hon. Katherine A. Maraman Judge

### Superior Court of Guam Judicial Center

120 West O'Brien Drive Hagåtña, Guam 96910 Tel: (671) 475-3589 • Fax: (671) 477-1852 E-mail: kmaraman@ns.gu



March 23, 2000

The Honorable Simon A. Sanchez II
Chair, Committee on Health, Human Services
and Chamorro Heritage
Mina'Bente Singko Na Liheslaturan Guahan
155 Hesler Street
Hagatna, Guam 96910

Dear Mr. Chair:

For the past several years a number of people have gathered to develop better ways to serve our children. As time has passed the group has grown to encompass parents, family members and providers – both government and private. We share a common goal of meeting the needs of seriously emotionally disturbed children in our community.

The Superior Court has two roles in this process. The Court is a service provider. Both the Probation and Client Services and Family Counseling Divisions provide direct counseling and case management services. As Family Court Judge it is necessary for me to give direction in those cases where the system has broken down or where the child has no family member capable of providing for his or her needs.

Unfortunately, many of my experiences with Guam's current system of providing for our children often involve the worst system failures – the child left at the Court's doorstep with every agency refusing to take responsibility for the child. I face parents whose child I must send off-island for therapeutic foster care or institutional care. I face stressed, overworked social workers demanding that they do more without delay or excuse. I face 17, 18 and 19 year old children for whom there is no transitional plan for their adulthood. Children that I am afraid will soon be homeless, jobless and without a chance to make a decent life for themselves.

Most every person whom I know involved in caring for Guam's emotionally disturbed children is deeply committed to the children's well being. I know many go well beyond their job descriptions -- I hear about workers who buy clothes when needed, drop birthday or Christmas gifts and take "their kids" on outings. It is extremely difficult to understand how there can be failure when there is so much dedication and hard work by those involved in providing care to our children.

There is a huge gap between achieving what we all envision and know is best for our children and the present system. We need a fundamental change in how we address the services needed for our

The Honorable Simon A. Sanchez II March 23, 2000 Page Two

children. Bill 399 represents the considered judgment of parents, family members and service providers on how we on Guam should care for our seriously emotionally disturbed children. It is a dream. But to quote a famous American, "I have a dream" and mine is that each of our children will be respected, will be safe and will be nurtured. Bill 399 is an important step towards achieving this dream because it represents a commitment from our island leaders to change how we care for our children and it represents a commitment from parents and other people who will serve on and work with the Guam System of Care Council to keep fighting for change and improvement.

I urge you to immediately enact Bill 399 into law.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,

KATHERINE A. MARAMAN



### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

P.O. Box DE Agana, Guam 96932 Tel: (671) 475-0457 Fax: (671) 472-5003



March 21, 2000

The Honorable Simon Sanchez, II Chairman, Committee on Health, Human Services, and Chamorro Heritage 865 South Marine Drive Suite B 103 Tamuning, Guam 96911

The Division of Special Education recognizes the need for a System of Care and is in full support of the development of a local system of care for children/adolescents with serious emotional disturbance and their families.

Guam has always struggled to meet the needs of the SED population. Limited resources and antiquated practices have been roadblocks to growth and improved service delivery. Guam's quest to develop a local system of care for children/adolescents with SED and their families has come to fruition. Bill 399 specifically addresses the needs of this resource taxing population. The proposed bill is a result of many hours of collaboration between service providers, policy makers, and most importantly family members. Bill 399 sets the stage to start the change process into action. It utilizes lessons from research conducted by the Center for Mental Health Services regarding the development of Systems of Care plus Technical Assistance from the Georgetown Child Guidance Center. Bill 399 outlines the steps needed to localize the SOC.

It must be noted that having the label SED does not automatically entitle children/adolescents to receive special education services. There is a separate process for eligibility for special education services under the Program for Students with Emotional Disabilities. In order to minimize confusion a statement to that effect after the definition of SED would assist in clarifying this situation.

In closing, Bill 399 promotes placing the child and family at the center of the system of care. This is the best way to ensure follow through with treatment because families help to design their own treatment plans. Effective collaboration is the key to meeting the needs of the SED population. Therefore, the Division of Special Education is committed to the development of a local system of care.

ROSIE R. TAINATONGO

Director, Guam Department of Education



4/6 00 5:00 pm

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### Guam Alliance for Mental Health Incorporated P.O. Box 2502 Hagåtña, Guam 96932

March 23, 2000

Honorable Senator Simon A. Sanchez, II Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage Twenty-Fifth Guam Legislature Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Dear Senator Sanchez,

Hafa Adai. On behalf of the Board of Directors and members of the Guam Alliance for Mental Health Incorporated - GAMHI, I am writing to extend support for Bill 399 an act to establish a policy for the Government of Guam for a System of Care on Guam. As a nonprofit organization, GAMHI supports this legislation because it has implications for improving the quality of mental health care for children, adolescents and their families in Guam.

The multiple problems associated with "serious emotional disturbance" in children and adolescents are best addressed with a "systems" approach in which multiple service sectors work in an organized, collaborative way. Research on the effectiveness of systems of care shows positive results for system outcomes and functional outcomes for children and adolescents. Therefore, enactment of this legislation is a step in the right direction in addressing the critical mental health needs of children, adolescents and their families in Guam.

Please feel free to call me (735-2741) if you or the members of the committee have any questions. Thank you for accepting this written testimony. Si Yu'os Ma'ase.

Sincerely,

Ronald John San Nicolas, Ph.D., ACSW

President - GAMHI

### Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamorro

PUBLIC HEARING, March 23, 2000, 1:00 PM, Legislative Hearing Room, Hagåtña, Guam

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Phone: (671) 649-LIFE (5433) • 647-3234/5/6

### Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamorro

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#### Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamorro

#### TESTIMONY RECORD for

PUBLIC HEARING, March 23, 2000, 1:00 PM, Legislative Hearing Room, Hagåtña, Guam Bill No. 399 - An act to add a new article \_\_\_ to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to creating the Guam system of care for children with emotional disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) for such purpose; by S.A. Sanchez II, C.A. Leon Guerrero, A.C. Lamorena V. WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? [please circle one or both] **ORGANIZATION** NAME FOR or AGAINST? MAILING ADDRESS CONTACT NUMBER(S) [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? NAME ORGANIZATION [please circle one or both] FOR or AGAINST? **MAILING ADDRESS** CONTACT NUMBER(S) [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? [please circle one or both] **NAME** ORGANIZATION FOR or AGAINST? CONTACT NUMBER(S) **MAILING ADDRESS** [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? ORGANIZATION NAME [please circle one or both] FOR or AGAINST? MAILING ADDRESS CONTACT NUMBER(S) [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? **NAME ORGANIZATION** [please circle one or both] FOR or AGAINST? **MAILING ADDRESS** CONTACT NUMBER(S) [please circle one]

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<b>Bill No. 399</b> – An act to a creating the Guam system of	f care for children with emotional	aring Room, Hagåtña, Guam of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of by S.A. Sanchez II, C.A. Leon Guerrero,
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# I MINA' BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN

# Committee on Health, Human Services and Chamorro Heritage Kumiten Salut, Setbision Tinaotao yan Irensian Chamorro

PUBLIC HEARING, March 23, 2000, 1:00 PM, Legislative Hearing Room, Hagåtña, Guam

# TESTIMONY RECORD for

Bill No. 399 - An act to add a new article \_\_\_ to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to creating the Guam system of care for children with emotional disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) for such purpose; by S.A. Sanchez II, C.A. Leon Guerrero, A.C. Lamorena V. WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? ORGANIZATION [please circle one or both] NAME FOR or AGAINST? MAILING ADDRESS CONTACT NUMBER(S) [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? ORGANIZATION NAME [please circle one or both] FOR or AGAINST? CONTACT NUMBER(S) MAILING ADDRESS [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? NAME **ORGANIZATION** [please circle one or both] FOR or AGAINST? MAILING ADDRESS CONTACT NUMBER(S) [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? **NAME ORGANIZATION** [please circle one or both] FOR or AGAINST? **MAILING ADDRESS** CONTACT NUMBER(S) [please circle one] WRITTEN or ORAL Testimony? NAME ORGANIZATION [please circle one or both] FOR or AGAINST?

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Committee on Health, Human Services & Chamorro Heritage Mina Bente Singko Liheslamran Guahan NOTICE

# AGENDAS

Sinadot Simon A. Sancher, II. Ge Hilo!

Tuesday, March 21, 2000, 6:30 PM Legislative Session Hall Status of: Leadership-Accreditation-Outstanding receivables Staff shortage. Rate increase. Management audit · Guam Memorial Hospital Authority

Thursday, March 23, 2000, 1:00 PM, Legislative Hearing Room Bill No. 399 (COR) "An act to add a new article... to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated, relative to creating the Guam System of Care for children with serious emotional disturbance, and to appropriate the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) for such purpose."

Bill No. 400 (COR) "An act to authorize the temporary above step recruitment for hospital-based medical staff."

Bill No. 401 (COR) "An act to authorize the adoption of the "health care professional hourly per diem pay policy" as part of the administrative manual of the Guam Memorial Hospital · Dept. of Public Health & Social Services "Vuthority"

Status of: Food Stamps Payment-AGUPA-Public Assistance For more information, please call 647-3234-6 or email: sensanchezi@kuentos.guam.net

OVERSIGHT/PUBLIC HEARINGS

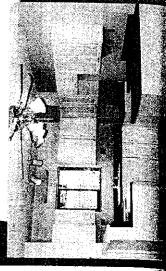
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Micronesia Media Warehouse Space (Harmon)

Calvo Plaza (Yigo) 800 s.f.

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NEWLY RENOVATED:

# Introduce

# MINA'BENTE SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2000 (SECOND) Regular Session

MAR 15 2000

Bill No. 399 (CUR)

Introduced by:

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S. A. Sanchez, II SKI C. A. Leon Guerrero Cyg A.C. Lamorena V. Le

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE \_\_\_\_\_\_ TO TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE GUAM SYSTEM OF CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, AND TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (75,000.00) FOR SUCH PURPOSE.

# BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. A new Article \_\_\_ is added to Title 10 of the Guam Code Annotated to read as follows:

4 "Article \_\_. Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance.

Chapter \_\_. Declaration of legislative findings and policy. §\_\_\_\_.Findings. It is

estimated that 11.89% of children in the United States have "clinical maladjustment."

7 Existing research concludes that a conservative estimate of serious emotional disturbance

in children is 5%, or about 3 million. It is also estimated that two-thirds of the seriously

disturbed children in the U.S. are not getting the services they need.

While there is no aggregate data regarding Guam's children with serious emotional disturbance, based on national data it is a safe assumption that at least 5% or about twenty thousand (20,000) children of the children on Guam have serious emotional disturbances.

The community of Guam has exerted a sustained effort at trying to serve children with emotional disabilities. Our efforts over at least the past 25 years demonstrate a sincere

desire to serve these children and their families. We have, however, experienced only limited success this is reflective of our failure to place the child and family at the center of our efforts.

In 1994, the Child and Adolescent Services Division (CASD) of the Department of Mental health and Substance Abuse was established to consolidate and improve mental health services for children, adolescents and their families. Other individuals and organizations providing services include the government departments of Youth Affairs, Public Health and Social Services, Education, and Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, the Superior Court of Guam through its counseling division, the Navy and Air Force Family Advocacy Centers, private non-profits and professionals in private practice providing mental health services to children and families.

Funding of services is a concern. Guam is experiencing economic retraction for the sixth year. Government resources are limited. We continue to appropriate money to the Residential Treatment Fund to support evaluation, therapy, residential care and related services for emotionally disturbed children. This particular money could be made more 'flexible' to meet individual needs of children and their families.

Guam does not have a comprehensive mental health policy addressing needs of children and families. In the past, and still today, children are placed into residential treatment outside of Guam. However, we want our children to return to our community. We want our children to stay in our community. We want our children and their families to be better served in our community.

Our community must have families, public and private service providers, policy makers, and community members work in collaboration to develop a system of care on Guam; educate families' care givers, providers and the community concerning children with emotional disturbance and the system of care on Guam; parents, care givers and providers will have access to a 'one stop center'; an array of services will exist in the community providing a continuum of care for children and families; and a system of

evaluation and quality assurance exists and the quality of care to children and families 2 continues to improve as a result.

§ \_\_\_\_\_. Policy. On Guam, a child with, or at risk of, a serious emotional disturbance shall be provided access to a comprehensive system of care tailored to meet the child's unique needs. The system of care shall be child-centered and family-focused; culturally competent: non-discriminatory; the system also shall provide services in the child's own community to the maximum degree possible with available and appropriate resources or else off-island until such services are available in Guam and shall provide services in the least restrictive setting.

Guam's comprehensive system of care shall be integrated, coordinated, and shall promote an active partnership between the child, the child's family and all service providers. The system shall be guided by the following principles: collaboration; a full and flexible array of services; a proactive approach; systematic and periodic evaluation and accountability; and comprehensive training for all stakeholders and providers.

# **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

# Collaboration

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Guam's system of care shall promote partnerships between the child, family and service providers from the initiation of services and thereafter. The partnerships with the child and family necessarily require effective collaboration with the child and family among and between public and private providers of services and with other appropriate stakeholders in the community. In meeting the needs of the child and family, collaboration shall promote:

- a. Availability and provision of all necessary services and supports to the child and her/his family;
- b. Smooth transitions among and between services, including transition to adult services when appropriate.
  - c. Protection of the rights of the child, and/or of the family on behalf of the child:

- d. Full family participation at every step of the process, to include family participation in policy and service development
  - e. Utilization of informal family and other natural community supports.

# A Full and Flexible Array of Services

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In Guam's system of care, a child shall have access to an array of services and supports that are based in the community to the maximum degree possible and within the resources available, which shall include but not be limited to:

- a. Child-specific and appropriate service models
- b. Individualized planning and provision of integrated services which capitalize on child strengths, family strengths and family supports;
- c. Protection of the individual rights of the child, and/or the rights of the child's family on behalf of the child. Protections shall include the due process rights of notice, appearance and participation in decision-making, representation by a person of ones' own choice, the right to appeal of decisions, and all rights accorded under the existing local and federal law;
- d. Therapeutic home aides and other services for a child in his home offered by qualified persons to include qualified family members;
  - e. Community-based services for education, health, mental health, care coordination, social service, substance abuse prevention and intervention, and recreation;
  - f. Skills development in career and work α ientation, family life and interpersonal relationships;
- g. A full and flexible array of living options which could include family home, therapeutic foster care, therapeutic group care, respite care, in-home care services, inpatient psychiatric care, and crisis care and any other appropriate service which is centered around the specific needs of a child and the child's family;
  - h. Flexible funding sources that can come from both public and private sources which can be combined and shared by different organizations and government entities to facilitate and accommodate a full and flexible array of services.

# **Proactive Approaches**

Guam's system of care shall include proactive approaches which promote early identification of the child, early intervention on behalf of the child and her/his family, crisis management, programs to prevent serious emotional disturbance in children, and outreach programs to the public to increase awareness, promote education and foster understanding.

# Performance Evaluation and Accountability

The Guam system of care for children with, or at risk of, serious emotional disturbance shall provide mechanisms for evaluation of performance, and provide accountability to children, their families and the community. These mechanisms shall be outcome-based, systematic and periodic. These mechanisms shall measure interagency cooperation, delivery of service, community collaboration, and family involvement at the level of the system of care, at the level of a program or programs within the system of care, and at the level of an individual case within the system.

# **Comprehensive Training For All Shareholders and Providers**

Guam's system of care shall include funding for a comprehensive, broad outcomesbased, systematic training component to promote systems change, family and personnel capacity and skill-building, and public awareness.

Training activities shall focus on:

- a. Outreach training to family members and community resources including friends, neighbors, religious and recreational support, including training of trainers for family and community members;
- b. The development of a comprehensive system of personnel development consisting of:
  - 1. Long range training plans based on supply and demand and needed career areas to fully support the system of care;
  - 2. The establishment of personnel standards and competencies, and when appropriate, credentials;

- 3. The compilation and delivery of a core curriculum for the system of care including values, goals, and planning principles for pre-service professional training; and
  - 4. The planning and implementation of ongoing in-service personnel development to upgrade skills and to disseminate best practices in systems of care.
  - c. Public awareness campaigns to ensure that the community at large is aware of the system of care and the training opportunities, and to insure continuity of Guam's system of care efforts when personnel and community leaders change.
- Chapter \_\_. Definitions. As used in reference to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Guam System of Care for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance, the following terms are defined:
- Access to Services The right to, and ease in securing desired and needed services.
- Accountability Refers to thee efficacy of services, programs, and plans and their responsiveness to the needs of the child/family.
- Best Practices (SOC) Successful approaches, strategies and models in planning,
   implementation, service delivery, and evaluation.
- Blended (Funds) A process of combining categorical funds to gain more flexibility in how these funds can be spent on individualized services.
- Capacity Building Refers to a component of the system of care that provides
   information, training, education, or other resources to enable people (family and personnel)
   to carry out the needed and desired activities.
- 23 Care Coordination See "Case Management" below.

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Case Management – The task of coordinating various service components and ensuring that service needs are assessed and reassessed over time. In systems of care, case management also denotes the actual provision of services as opposed to the limited "brokering" of services in traditional mental health systems. In some settings, the term

- 1 "care coordination" is used instead of case management to connote broader job
- 2 requirements and to describe the actual case management model being used.
- 3 Case Manager An individual assigned with the responsibilities of coordinating the
- 4 care of the child and family. The case manager is key to ensuring that the system is truly
- 5 responsive to the needs of the individuals it is designed to serve.
- 6 Case Management Team Members identified to work together as a team to help
- 7 the child and family meets their needs.
- 8 Child with Serious Emotional Disturbance On Guam, a seriously emotionally
- 9 disturbed child or adolescent is defined as a person who is under the age of 18, or is under
- 10 the age of 22 and has been receiving services prior to the age of 1 that must be continued
- for maximum therapeutic benefits, and who exhibits either of the following characteristics
- 12 for more than six (6) months:
- 13 has received a DSM-IV diagnosis on axis I or II
- 14 exhibits severe behavioral, emotional, or social disabilities that cannot be attributed
- solely to intellectual, physical, or sensory deficits, such as but not limited to:
- behaviors that are sufficiently intense or severe enough to be considered seriously
- detrimental to the child's growth, development, or welfare, or to the safety or welfare of
- 18 others;
- behaviors that, although possibly provoked, are judged to be extreme or out of
- 20 proportion to the provocation, or an inappropriate age reaction;
- behaviors that have been judged sufficiently disruptive to lead to exclusion from
- school, home, therapeutic, or recreational settings;
- behaviors that require interdisciplinary services and intensive, well coordinated care
- 24 to be successfully managed.
- 25 Child at Risk for Serious Emotional Disturbance On Guam, a child or
- 26 adolescent is considered to be at risk for a serious emotional disturbance if she or he has
- either of the characteristics above for any length of time,

- 1 Or is a child or adolescent with a history of
- 2 abuse or neglect,
- 3 failure to thrive syndrome,
- 4 homelessness,
- 5 chronic physical illness,
- receiving special education services,
- 7 attempted or threatened suicide,
- 8 use of drugs or alcohol,
- 9 receiving inappropriate services, services from undertrained and untrained persons,
- 10 or failing to receive necessary services,
- Or is a child or adolescent from a family with a history of
- parent or care giver with a serious mental illness,
- parent or care giver dependence on drugs or alcohol,
- parental death,
- divorce, suicide, family violence, abuse, neglect, or chronic unemployment.
- Child-Centered A core value of the system of care whereby the needs of the child
- and family dictate the type and mix of services provided rather than expecting the child and
- 18 family to conform to preexisting service configurations. This approach is seen as a
- 19 commitment to providing services in an environment and in a manner that enhances the
- 20 personal dignity of children and families, respects their wishes and goals, and maximizes
- 21 opportunities for involvement and self-determination in the planning and delivery of
- 22 services.
- 23 Child Specific and Appropriate Service Models Services and programs tailored
- 24 specifically to meet the developmental needs of children and adolescents as opposed to
- 25 programs geared to address adult needs.
- 26 Child's Own Community Referring to within or close to the child's home
- 27 environment.

- 1 Collaboration The process of bringing together those who have a stake in
- 2 children's mental health for the purpose of interdependent problem solving that focuses on
- 3 improving services to children and families.
- 4 Community-Based (Based in the Community) A core value of the system of
- 5 care which emphasizes the need for services provided to children in less restrictive, more
- 6 normative environments which are within or close to the child's home environment.
- 7 Comprehensive Services Pertaining to a "continuum of care" used to describe
- 8 the range of services or program components at varying levels of intensity needed by the
- 9 child.
- 10 Coordinated Services Refers to a process whereby families and service providers
- 11 agree upon a plan of care that meets the needs of the child and family. These service
- providers can include mental health, education, juvenile justice, and child welfare. Case
- management is necessary to coordinate services.
- Crisis Care Refers to a continuum of crisis and emergency services that range
- from nonresidential crisis services to crisis services in a non-hospital, residential context.
- **Culturally Competent** − A set of behaviors, attitudes, and policies of a system,
- agency, or among service providers that enables them to work effectively in cross-cultural
- 18 situations.
- Early Identification and Intervention A process for recognizing warning signs
- 20 that children are at risk for emotional disabilities and taking early action against factors that
- 21 put them at risk. Early intervention can have a significant effect on the course of emotional
- 22 disturbance in children and can help prevent problems from reaching serious proportions.
- Family Family is defined by its members and each family defines itself. Families
- 24 can include biological and adoptive parents and their partners, siblings, extended family
- 25 members and friends who provide a significant level of support to the child or primary
- 26 caregiver.

Family-Focused - An approach to designing and providing care that supports all family members involved with the child's care; decisions about services are made 2 3 considering the strengths and needs of the family as a whole as well as the individual child with a severe emotional disturbance. Further, family members are also involved in all 4 aspects of planning and evaluating the service delivery system. This approach is seen as a 5 6 commitment to support families in their role as caregivers and to preserve family integrity 7 to the greatest possible extent.

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- Family-Provider Collaboration A process that participants (including family coordinators and advocates, therapists, administrators, social workers, and case managers) in the system of care engage in to improve services for children and families. This process requires: on going dialogue on vision and goals; attention to how power (administrative, financial, etc.) is shared; attention to how responsibilities in planning and decision-making are distributed; open and honest two-way communication and sharing of information; and that all participants in the system of care are seen as mutually respected equals.
- 15 Family Supports – Community-based services and supports to promote the well-16 being of children and families designed to increase the strength and stability of families, to 17 increase parents' confidence and competence in their parenting abilities, to afford children 18 a supportive family environment, and to enhance child development.
- Homelessness One of the characteristics of a child at risk for serious emotional 19 20 disturbance. Means a child who lacks a fixed and regular night time residence or a child 21 whose primary night time residence is: 1) a supervised shelter designed to provide temporary accommodations (such as a welfare hotel or congregate shelter); 2) a halfway 22 23 house or similar institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be 24 institutionalized; 3) a temporary accommodation for not more than 90 days in the residence 25 of another individual; or 4) a place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, as regular 26 sleeping accommodation for human beings (a hallway, a bus station, a lobby or similar 27 places).

- Individualized Services Services that are designed specifically to address the unique needs and strengths of each child and family.
- 3 In Patient Psychiatric Care Mental health treatment in a hospital setting 24 hours
- 4 a day. The purpose of inpatient hospitalization is (1) short-term treatment in cases where
- 5 the child is in crisis and possibly a danger to self or others, and (2) diagnosis and treatment
- 6 when the patient cannot be evaluated or treated appropriately in an outpatient setting.
- 7 In Home Care Services/Home-Based Services Services provided in the family's
- 8 home for either a defined time or for as long as assistance is needed by a child with an
- 9 emotional disability and his/her family. Examples include parent training, counseling, and
- working with family members to identify, find, or provide other help they may need. The
- goal is to prevent the child from being placed out of the home.
- 12 Integrated Services Services that are provided in a community through multiple
- agencies with decreased overlap and decreased gaps in services.
- 14 Least Restrictive Setting Children with emotional disabilities should receive
- services within the least restrictive setting. This means that children and adolescents should
- 16 be served in as normal an environment as possible. Preferred interventions are those that
- 17 provide the needed services and at the same time are minimally intrusive in the normal
- day-to-day routine of the child and family. An implicit goal of the system of care is to
- 19 maintain as many children as possible in their own homes by providing a full range of
- 20 family-focused and community-based services and supports.
- 21 Parent Biological and adoptive mother or father, or the legal guardian of the child,
- or a responsible relative or primary caregiver (including foster parents) with whom the
- 23 child regularly resides.
- 24 Prevention Programs –Programs and services in the system of care designed to
- 25 reduce the incidence of emotional disabilities in children. Interventions directed at children
- and/or families who have not yet been identified, especially those children who by virtue of
- 27 genetic, family or situational factors are at the highest risk for emotional disabilities.

- Qualified Persons –Individuals within the system of care responsible for developing a service plan and providing services and supports for the child including professionals (people who have specific educational training), parents of the child, and other individuals with knowledge or special expertise regarding the child.
- Respite Care A service that gives a family a short break relief where someone else temporarily takes care of the child for a few hours or a few days. Respite can be provided in the family's home, at a respite provider's home, or at a special respite care facility.
- 9 Strengths-Based Planning – A method to improve the lives of the child and family 10 who have complex needs by working within the areas or domains of their lives and 11 focusing on what strengthens family functioning. Life domains include safety, 12 interpersonal health, family, home/shelter, social/leisure, educational/vocational, legal and 13 behavioral/emotional. The plan incorporates strengths, goals, needs and strategies for the selected life domains. SBP's are developed by a team of individuals who care about the 14 15 child, including family members. This method of planning can be utilized in IEP's, mental health treatment plans, case plans and/or coordinated child and family plans. 16
- Systems Change Reforming the system. Making modifications in systems to increase the likelihood that individuals will encounter favorable outcomes within the system. May include the transfer of authority among individuals and agencies in order to alter the system by which services are delivered.
- System of Care (SOC) A system of care is a comprehensive spectrum of mental health and other necessary services which are organized into a coordinated network to meet the multiple and changing needs of children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances and their families. A system of care not only includes the program and service components, but also encompasses mechanisms, arrangements, structures, or processes to ensure that the services are provided in a coordinated, cohesive manner.

- 1 Therapeutic Foster Care Home A home where a child with a serious emotional
- 2 disturbance lives with trained foster parents with access to other support services. These
- 3 foster parents receive special support from organizations that provide crisis intervention,
- 4 psychiatric, and social work services. The intended length of this care is usually from 6-12
- 5 months.
- 6 Therapeutic Group Care Community-based, home-like settings that provide
- 7 intensive treatment services to a small number of young people (usually 5-10 persons).
- 8 These young people work on issues that require 24-hour supervision. The home should
- 9 have many connections with an interagency system of care. Psychiatric services offered in
- 10 this setting try to avoid hospital placement and to help the young person move toward a
- 11 less restrictive situation.
- 12 Transitional Services Services that help children leave the system that provides
- 13 help for children and move into adulthood and the adult service system. Help includes
- 14 mental health care, independent living services, supported housing, vocational services,
- and a range of other support services.
- 16 Wraparound Wraparound is a philosophy of care that includes a definable
- 17 planning process involving the child and family that results in a unique set of community
- services and natural supports individualized for that child and family to achieve a positive
- 19 set of outcomes.
- 20 Chapter . Creation of the Guam System of Care Council. There is hereby
- 21 created within the University Affiliated Program the Guam System of Care Council
- 22 ("GSOCC").
- The GSOCC shall comprise fifteen (15) members as follows:
- a. Eight (8) parents or other family members of children with, or at risk of, severe
- emotional disturbance; and
- b. One official from each of the following entities, designated by their respective
- appointing authorities: (1) Department of Education; (2) Department of Public

1	Health, (3) Department of Mental Health, (4) Department of Integrated Services
2	for People with Developmental Disabilities; (5) Department of Youth Affairs; (6)
3	Protection and Advocacy; and (7) University Affiliated Program.

The members shall select a Chairperson, always from the family representatives, and a Vice-Chairperson from the membership.

Chapter \_\_. GSOCC Powers, Responsibilities and Duties. The Guam System of Care Council, in the first year following enactment of this Act, shall be responsible for the development and implementation of strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional disturbance.

The Guam System of Care Council, following enactment of this Act, shall be responsible for the development of strategies to foster collaboration among stakeholders so that the system of care policy is substantially embraced in every program ministering to children with serious emotional disturbance.

The Council with the technical and clerical assistance of the University Affiliated Program shall:

- 1) Develop technical assistance strategies to find, receive, and use resources to develop and maintain the Guam system of care;
- 2) Develop and carry out activities which promote and support parent and family understanding involvement education training and participation in the system of care and system development;
- 3) Facilitate collaboration of families, care givers, service providers, policy makers, and community members to develop Guam's system of care;
- 4) Educate families, care givers, service providers, policy makers and the community concerning children with emotional disabilities and the system of care;

- Develop a plan to provide a one stop center where parents, care givers, service providers, policy makers and the community can have access to an array of services providing a continuous care for children and families;
  - 6) Develop a system of evaluation and quality assurance; and

7) Request an appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its report and justifying its needs.

All Departments and Agencies of the Government shall fully respond to requests for information from the Council within ten (10) days and if unable to fully respond therein, they shall provide a reason for inability to timely respond and expect full response date.

The Council is empowered and authorized to participate in the programs of the Federal Government and its agencies that provide assistance for systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and related programs and services.

The Council shall submit a report to *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* and *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* outlining its accomplishments, specific findings and recommendations to improve Guam's compliance with this policy no later than one (1) year after the enactment of this Act.

The council shall request for an appropriation for continued funding of its operations as part of its report and justifying its needs.

The Council also shall develop technical assistance strategies to find, receive, and use resources to develop and maintain the Guam system of care.

The Council may make such expenditures, subject to the provisions of this Article or any other applicable law, regulation or restriction, as may be necessary for the activities and operations of the Council and carry out the purposes of this Article.

The Council shall submit an annual report to *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* and *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* outlining its accomplishments, specific findings and recommendations to improve Guam's compliance with this policy.

Council shall request an annual appropriation for continued funding of its annual report justifying its needs.

Section 2. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) to the Guam System of Care Council to cover administrative start-up costs. No funds shall be expended for the hiring of permanent Council staff. The Council shall contract for such administrative support as is deemed necessary.

Section 3. Severability. If any provision of this Law or its application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such invalidity shallnot affect other provisions or applications of this Law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Law are severable.