

20

TEACH Existing Contract Grants By Assembly District

Fiscal Year Ending 2000

Assembly District Number	Location	City	Program Type
02	1 Chilton High School	Chilton	Existing Video Link
02	2 Kiel High School	Kiel	Existing Video Link
02	3 Wrightstown High School	Wrightstown	Existing Video Link
03	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
03	2 Chilton High School	Chilton	Existing Video Link
03	3 Kaukauna High School	Kaukauna	Existing Video Link
03	4 Kiel High School	Kiel	Existing Video Link
03	5 Kimberly High School	Kimberly	Existing Video Link
03	6 Menasha High School	Menasha	Existing Video Link
03	7 Stockbridge High School	Stockbridge	Existing Video Link
05	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
05	2 Freedom High School	Freedom	Existing Video Link
05	3 Kaukauna High School	Kaukauna	Existing Video Link
05	4 Little Chute High School	Little Chute	Existing Video Link
05	5 Seymour High School	Seymour	Existing Video Link
05	6 Wrightstown High School	Wrightstown	Existing Video Link

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
06	1 Clintonville High School	Clintonville	Existing Video Link
06	2 Coleman High School	Coleman	Existing Video Link
06	3 Gillett High School	Gillett	Existing Video Link
06	4 Lena High School	Lena	Existing Video Link
06	5 Marion High School	Marion	Existing Video Link
06	6 New London High School	New London	Existing Video Link
06	7 Oconto Falls High School	Oconto Falls	Existing Video Link
06	8 Seymour High School	Seymour	Existing Video Link
06	9 Shiocton High School	Shiocton	Existing Video Link
06	10 Suring High School	Suring	Existing Video Link
06	11 Tigerton School District	Tigerton	Existing Video Link
24	1 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
24	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
25	1 Chilton High School	Chilton	Existing Video Link
25	2 Kiel High School	Kiel	Existing Video Link
27	1 Kiel High School	Kiel	Existing Video Link

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
28	1 Clear Lake High School	Clear Lake	Existing Video Link
28	2 Cumberland School District	Cumberland	Existing Video Link
28	3 Frederic 6-12 School	Frederic	Existing Video Link
28	4 Grantsburg High School	Grantsburg	Existing Video Link
28	5 Luck High School	Luck	Existing Video Link
28	6 Osceola High School	Osceola	Existing Video Link
28	7 Saint Croix Falls High School	Saint Croix Falls	Existing Video Link
28	8 Shell Lake High School	Shell Lake	Existing Video Link
28	9 Siren Jr/Senior High School	Siren	Existing Video Link
28	10 Somerset High School	Somerset	Existing Video Link
28	11 Webster High School	Webster	Existing Video Link
29	1 Clear Lake High School	Clear Lake	Existing Video Link
29	2 Prairie Farm High School	Prairie Farm	Existing Video Link
29	3 Somerset High School	Somerset	Existing Video Link
29	4 Spring Valley High School	Spring Valley	Existing Video Link
30	1 Plum City High School	Plum City	Existing Video Link
30	2 Somerset High School	Somerset	Existing Video Link
30	3 Spring Valley High School	Spring Valley	Existing Video Link

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
31	1 Fort Atkinson High School	Fort Atkinson	Existing Video Link
31	2 Jefferson High School	Jefferson	Existing Video Link
31	3 Johnson Creek High School	Johnson Creek	Existing Video Link
31	4 Palmyra-Eagle High School	Palmyra	Existing Video Link
31	5 Whitewater High School	Whitewater	Existing Video Link
33	1 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
33	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
34	1 Elcho High School	Elcho	Existing Video Link
34	2 Phelps High School	Phelps	Existing Video Link
34	3 Tomahawk Middle School	Tomahawk	Existing Video Link
35	1 Elcho High School	Elcho	Existing Video Link
35	2 Tomahawk Middle School	Tomahawk	Existing Video Link
35	3 Wittenberg-Birnamwood High School	Wittenberg	Existing Video Link
36	1 Coleman High School	Coleman	Existing Video Link
36	2 Crandon High School	Crandon	Existing Video Link

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
36	3 Crivitz High School	Crivitz	Existing Video Link
36	4 Goodman High School	Goodman	Existing Video Link
36	5 Iola-Scandinavia High School	Iola	Existing Video Link
36	6 Menominee Indian High School	Keshena	Existing Video Link
36	7 Laona High School	Laona	Existing Video Link
36	8 Marion High School	Marion	Existing Video Link
36	9 Niagara High School	Niagara	Existing Video Link
36	10 Beecher-Dunbar-Pembine School District	Pembine	Existing Video Link
36	11 Rosholt High School	Rosholt	Existing Video Link
36	12 Suring High School	Suring	Existing Video Link
36	13 Tigerton School District	Tigerton	Existing Video Link
36	14 Wabeno High School	Wabeno	Existing Video Link
36	15 Wausaukee High School	Wausaukee	Existing Video Link
37	1 Fort Atkinson High School	Fort Atkinson	Existing Video Link
37	2 Jefferson High School	Jefferson	Existing Video Link
37	3 Johnson Creek High School	Johnson Creek	Existing Video Link
37	4 Lake Mills High School	Lake Mills	Existing Video Link
37	5 Whitewater High School	Whitewater	Existing Video Link
38	1 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
38	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line

Wednesday, November 29, 2000

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
39	1 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
39	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
39	3 Randolph High School	Randolph	Existing Video Link
40	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
40	2 Clintonville High School	Clintonville	Existing Video Link
40	3 Hortonville High School	Hortonville	Existing Video Link
40	4 Iola-Scandinavia High School	Iola	Existing Video Link
40	5 Little Wolf High School	Manawa	Existing Video Link
40	6 Marion High School	Marion	Existing Video Link
40	7 New London High School	New London	Existing Video Link
40	8 Shiocton High School	Shiocton	Existing Video Link
40	9 Waupaca High School	Waupaca	Existing Video Link
40	10 Weyauwega High School	Weyauwega	Existing Video Link
41	1 Omro High School	Omro	Existing Video Link
41	2 Oshkosh West High School	Oshkosh	Existing Video Link
41	3 Waupaca High School	Waupaca	Existing Video Link
41	4 Wautoma High School	Wautoma	Existing Video Link
41	5 Weyauwega High School	Weyauwega	Existing Video Link

Wednesday, November 29, 2000

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
42	1 Pardeeville High School	Pardeeville	Existing Video Link
42	2 Portage High School	Portage	Existing Video Link
43	1 Palmyra-Eagle High School	Palmyra	Existing Video Link
43	2 Whitewater High School	Whitewater	Existing Video Link
46	1 Deerfield High School	Deerfield	Existing Video Link
46	2 Sun Prairie High School	Sun Prairie	Existing Video Link
47	1 Portage High School	Portage	Existing Video Link
47	2 Randolph High School	Randolph	Existing Video Link
47	3 Sun Prairie High School	Sun Prairie	Existing Video Link
49	1 Cuba City High School	Cuba City	Existing Video Link
49	2 Southwestern Wis High School	Hazel Green	Existing Video Link
49	3 Iowa-Grant High School	Livingston	Existing Video Link
49	4 Mineral Point High School	Mineral Point	Existing Video Link
49	5 Riverdale High School	Muscoda	Existing Video Link
49	6 Platteville High School	Platteville	Existing Video Link

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
49	7 River Valley High School	Spring Green	Existing Video Link
50	1 Royall High School	Eiroy	Existing Video Link
50	2 Mauston High School	Mauston	Existing Video Link
50	3 Necedah Area School District	Necedah	Existing Video Link
50	4 New Lisbon High School	New Lisbon	Existing Video Link
50	5 River Valley High School	Spring Green	Existing Video Link
51	1 Cuba City High School	Cuba City	Existing Video Link
51	2 Darlington High School	Darlington	Existing Video Link
51	3 Southwestern Wis High School	Hazel Green	Existing Video Link
51	4 Iowa-Grant High School	Livingston	Existing Video Link
51	5 Mineral Point High School	Mineral Point	Existing Video Link
51	6 Platteville High School	Platteville	Existing Video Link
51	7 Shullsburg High School	Shullsburg	Existing Video Link
51	8 River Valley High School	Spring Green	Existing Video Link
53	1 Omro High School	Omro	Existing Video Link
53	2 Oshkosh West High School	Oshkosh	Existing Video Link
53	3 Winneconne High School	Winneconne	Existing Video Link

Wednesday, November 29, 2000

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
54	1 Oshkosh West High School	Oshkosh	Existing Video Link
55	1 Menasha High School	Menasha	Existing Video Link
55	2 Neenah High School	Neenah	Existing Video Link
56	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
56	2 Freedom High School	Freedom	Existing Video Link
56	3 Hortonville High School	Hortonville	Existing Video Link
56	4 Neenah High School	Neenah	Existing Video Link
56	5 New London High School	New London	Existing Video Link
56	6 Omro High School	Omro	Existing Video Link
56	7 Oshkosh West High School	Oshkosh	Existing Video Link
56	8 Seymour High School	Seymour	Existing Video Link
56	9 Shioclon High School	Shioclon	Existing Video Link
56	10 Weyauwega High School	Weyauwega	Existing Video Link
56	11 Winneconne High School	Winneconne	Existing Video Link
58	1 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
58	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
58	3 West Bend East High School	West Bend	Existing Data Line

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
59	1 West Bend East High School	West Bend	Existing Data Line
69	1 Osseo-Fairchild High School	Osseo	Existing Video Link
70	1 Rosholt High School	Rosholt	Existing Video Link
71	1 Iola-Scandinavia High School	Iola	Existing Video Link
71	2 Rosholt High School	Rosholt	Existing Video Link
71	3 Waupaca High School	Waupaca	Existing Video Link
73	1 Drummond High School	Drummond	Existing Video Link
73	2 South Shore High School	Port Wing	Existing Video Link
73	3 Spooner High School	Spooner	Existing Video Link
73	4 Superior School District	Superior	Existing Video Link
73	5 Webster High School	Webster	Existing Video Link
74	1 Drummond High School	Drummond	Existing Video Link
74	2 South Shore High School	Port Wing	Existing Video Link
74	3 Washburn High School	Washburn	Existing Video Link
74	4 Winter School District	Winter	Existing Video Link

Wednesday, November 29, 2000

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
75	1 Clear Lake High School	Clear Lake	Existing Video Link
75	2 Cumberland School District	Cumberland	Existing Video Link
75	3 Luck High School	Luck	Existing Video Link
75	4 Prairie Farm High School	Prairie Farm	Existing Video Link
75	5 Shell Lake High School	Shell Lake	Existing Video Link
75	6 Spooner High School	Spooner	Existing Video Link
75	7 Turtle Lake High School	Turtle Lake	Existing Video Link
81	1 Sun Prairie High School	Sun Prairie	Existing Video Link
86	1 Rosholt High School	Rosholt	Existing Video Link
86	2 Wittenberg-Biramwood High School	Wittenberg	Existing Video Link
89	1 Coleman High School	Coleman	Existing Video Link
89	2 Crivitz High School	Crivitz	Existing Video Link
89	3 Lena High School	Lena	Existing Video Link
89	4 Oconto High School	Oconto	Existing Video Link
89	5 Oconto Falls High School	Oconto Falls	Existing Video Link
89	6 Peshigo Middle/High School	Peshigo	Existing Video Link
89	7 Wausaukee High School	Wausaukee	Existing Video Link

Wednesday, November 29, 2000

<i>Assembly District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
91	1 Galesville-Ettrick-Tremp School District	Galesville	Existing Video Link
91	2 Independence School District	Independence	Existing Video Link
91	3 Osseo-Fairchild High School	Osseo	Existing Video Link
91	4 Plum City High School	Plum City	Existing Video Link
91	5 Elleva-Strum High School	Strum	Existing Video Link
91	6 Whitehall High School	Whitehall	Existing Video Link
92	1 Royall High School	Elroy	Existing Video Link
92	2 Osseo-Fairchild High School	Osseo	Existing Video Link
92	3 Whitehall High School	Whitehall	Existing Video Link
93	1 Osseo-Fairchild High School	Osseo	Existing Video Link
93	2 Elleva-Strum High School	Strum	Existing Video Link
96	1 Royall High School	Elroy	Existing Video Link
96	2 Riverdale High School	Muscoda	Existing Video Link
96	3 River Valley High School	Spring Green	Existing Video Link

Assembly District Number **Location**

City

Program Type

Note: Existing Contract Grant Locations identified in this report reflect the city where they are installed. For example, an entire school district or library system may have locations inside and outside of your district and therefore be shown in more than one Assembly district.

TEACH Existing Contract Grants

Fiscal Year Ending 2000

By Senate Districts

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
01	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
01	2 Chilton High School	Chilton	Existing Video Link
01	3 Kaukauna High School	Kaukauna	Existing Video Link
01	4 Kiel High School	Kiel	Existing Video Link
01	5 Kimberly High School	Kimberly	Existing Video Link
01	6 Menasha High School	Menasha	Existing Video Link
01	7 Stockbridge High School	Stockbridge	Existing Video Link
01	8 Wrightstown High School	Wrightstown	Existing Video Link
02	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
02	2 Clintonville High School	Clintonville	Existing Video Link
02	3 Coleman High School	Coleman	Existing Video Link
02	4 Freedom High School	Freedom	Existing Video Link
02	5 Gillett High School	Gillett	Existing Video Link
02	6 Kaukauna High School	Kaukauna	Existing Video Link
02	7 Lena High School	Lena	Existing Video Link
02	8 Little Chute High School	Little Chute	Existing Video Link
02	9 Marion High School	Marion	Existing Video Link
02	10 New London High School	New London	Existing Video Link

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
02	11 Oconto Falls High School	Oconto Falls	Existing Video Link
02	12 Seymour High School	Seymour	Existing Video Link
02	13 Shiocton High School	Shiocton	Existing Video Link
02	14 Suring High School	Suring	Existing Video Link
02	15 Tigerton School District	Tigerton	Existing Video Link
02	16 Wrightstown High School	Wrightstown	Existing Video Link
08	1 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
08	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
09	1 Chilton High School	Chilton	Existing Video Link
09	2 Kiel High School	Kiel	Existing Video Link
10	1 Clear Lake High School	Clear Lake	Existing Video Link
10	2 Cumberland School District	Cumberland	Existing Video Link
10	3 Frederic 6-12 School	Frederic	Existing Video Link
10	4 Grantsburg High School	Grantsburg	Existing Video Link
10	5 Luck High School	Luck	Existing Video Link
10	6 Osceola High School	Osceola	Existing Video Link
10	7 Plum City High School	Plum City	Existing Video Link

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
10	8 Prairie Farm High School	Prairie Farm	Existing Video Link
10	9 Saint Croix Falls High School	Saint Croix Falls	Existing Video Link
10	10 Shell Lake High School	Shell Lake	Existing Video Link
10	11 Siren Jr/Senior High School	Siren	Existing Video Link
10	12 Somerset High School	Somerset	Existing Video Link
10	13 Spring Valley High School	Spring Valley	Existing Video Link
10	14 Webster High School	Webster	Existing Video Link
11	1 Fort Atkinson High School	Fort Atkinson	Existing Video Link
11	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
11	3 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
11	4 Jefferson High School	Jefferson	Existing Video Link
11	5 Johnson Creek High School	Johnson Creek	Existing Video Link
11	6 Palmyra-Eagle High School	Palmyra	Existing Video Link
11	7 Whitewater High School	Whitewater	Existing Video Link
12	1 Coleman High School	Coleman	Existing Video Link
12	2 Crandon High School	Crandon	Existing Video Link
12	3 Crivitz High School	Crivitz	Existing Video Link
12	4 Elcho High School	Elcho	Existing Video Link
12	5 Goodman High School	Goodman	Existing Video Link

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
12	6 Iola-Scandinavia High School	Iola	Existing Video Link
12	7 Menominee Indian High School	Keshena	Existing Video Link
12	8 Laona High School	Laona	Existing Video Link
12	9 Marion High School	Marion	Existing Video Link
12	10 Niagara High School	Niagara	Existing Video Link
12	11 Beecher-Dunbar-Pembine School District	Pembine	Existing Video Link
12	12 Pheips High School	Pheips	Existing Video Link
12	13 Rosholt High School	Rosholt	Existing Video Link
12	14 Suring High School	Suring	Existing Video Link
12	15 Tigerton School District	Tigerton	Existing Video Link
12	16 Tomahawk Middle School	Tomahawk	Existing Video Link
12	17 Wabeno High School	Wabeno	Existing Video Link
12	18 Wausaukee High School	Wausaukee	Existing Video Link
12	19 Wittenberg-Biramwood High School	Wittenberg	Existing Video Link
13	1 Fort Atkinson High School	Fort Atkinson	Existing Video Link
13	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
13	3 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
13	4 Jefferson High School	Jefferson	Existing Video Link
13	5 Johnson Creek High School	Johnson Creek	Existing Video Link
13	6 Lake Mills High School	Lake Mills	Existing Video Link
13	7 Randolph High School	Randolph	Existing Video Link

Wednesday, November 29, 2000

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
13	8 Whitewater High School	Whitewater	Existing Video Link
14	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
14	2 Clintonville High School	Clintonville	Existing Video Link
14	3 Hortonville High School	Hortonville	Existing Video Link
14	4 Iola-Scandinavia High School	Iola	Existing Video Link
14	5 Little Wolf High School	Manawa	Existing Video Link
14	6 Marion High School	Marion	Existing Video Link
14	7 New London High School	New London	Existing Video Link
14	8 Omro High School	Omro	Existing Video Link
14	9 Oshkosh West High School	Oshkosh	Existing Video Link
14	10 Pardeeville High School	Pardeeville	Existing Video Link
14	11 Portage High School	Portage	Existing Video Link
14	12 Shioclon High School	Shioclon	Existing Video Link
14	13 Waupaca High School	Waupaca	Existing Video Link
14	14 Wautoma High School	Wautoma	Existing Video Link
14	15 Weyauwega High School	Weyauwega	Existing Video Link
15	1 Palmyra-Eagle High School	Palmyra	Existing Video Link
15	2 Whitewater High School	Whitewater	Existing Video Link

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
16	1 Deerfield High School	Deerfield	Existing Video Link
16	2 Portage High School	Portage	Existing Video Link
16	3 Randolph High School	Randolph	Existing Video Link
16	4 Sun Prairie High School	Sun Prairie	Existing Video Link
17	1 Cuba City High School	Cuba City	Existing Video Link
17	2 Darlington High School	Darlington	Existing Video Link
17	3 Royall High School	Elroy	Existing Video Link
17	4 Southwestern Wis High School	Hazel Green	Existing Video Link
17	5 Iowa-Grant High School	Livingston	Existing Video Link
17	6 Mauston High School	Mauston	Existing Video Link
17	7 Mineral Point High School	Mineral Point	Existing Video Link
17	8 Riverdale High School	Muscoda	Existing Video Link
17	9 Necedah Area School District	Necedah	Existing Video Link
17	10 New Lisbon High School	New Lisbon	Existing Video Link
17	11 Platteville High School	Platteville	Existing Video Link
17	12 Shullsburg High School	Shullsburg	Existing Video Link
17	13 River Valley High School	Spring Green	Existing Video Link

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
18	1 Omro High School	Omro	Existing Video Link
18	2 Oshkosh West High School	Oshkosh	Existing Video Link
18	3 Winneconne High School	Winneconne	Existing Video Link
19	1 Appleton West High School	Appleton	Existing Video Link
19	2 Freedom High School	Freedom	Existing Video Link
19	3 Hortonville High School	Hortonville	Existing Video Link
19	4 Menasha High School	Menasha	Existing Video Link
19	5 Neenah High School	Neenah	Existing Video Link
19	6 New London High School	New London	Existing Video Link
19	7 Omro High School	Omro	Existing Video Link
19	8 Oshkosh West High School	Oshkosh	Existing Video Link
19	9 Seymour High School	Seymour	Existing Video Link
19	10 Shioclon High School	Shioclon	Existing Video Link
19	11 Weyauwega High School	Weyauwega	Existing Video Link
19	12 Winneconne High School	Winneconne	Existing Video Link
20	1 Central Middle School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
20	2 Hartford High School	Hartford	Existing Data Line
20	3 West Bend East High School	West Bend	Existing Data Line

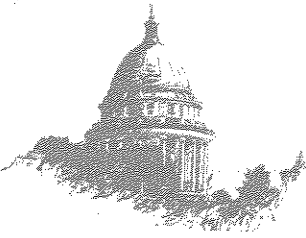
<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
23	1 Osseo-Fairchild High School	Osseo	Existing Video Link
24	1 Iola-Scandinavia High School	Iola	Existing Video Link
24	2 Rosholt High School	Rosholt	Existing Video Link
24	3 Waupaca High School	Waupaca	Existing Video Link
25	1 Clear Lake High School	Clear Lake	Existing Video Link
25	2 Cumberland School District	Cumberland	Existing Video Link
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25	9 Superior School District	Superior	Existing Video Link
25	10 Turtle Lake High School	Turtle Lake	Existing Video Link
25	11 Washburn High School	Washburn	Existing Video Link
25	12 Webster High School	Webster	Existing Video Link
25	13 Winter School District	Winter	Existing Video Link

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
27	1 Sun Prairie High School	Sun Prairie	Existing Video Link
29	1 Rosholt High School	Rosholt	Existing Video Link
29	2 Wittenberg-Birmannwood High School	Wittenberg	Existing Video Link
30	1 Coleman High School	Coleman	Existing Video Link
30	2 Crivitz High School	Crivitz	Existing Video Link
30	3 Lena High School	Lena	Existing Video Link
30	4 Oconto High School	Oconto	Existing Video Link
30	5 Oconto Falls High School	Oconto Falls	Existing Video Link
30	6 Peshigo Middle/High School	Peshigo	Existing Video Link
30	7 Wausaukee High School	Wausaukee	Existing Video Link
31	1 Royall High School	Elroy	Existing Video Link
31	2 Galesville-Eitrick-Tremp School District	Galesville	Existing Video Link
31	3 Independence School District	Independence	Existing Video Link
31	4 Osseo-Fairchild High School	Osseo	Existing Video Link
31	5 Plum City High School	Plum City	Existing Video Link

<i>Senate District Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Program Type</i>
31	6 Eleva-Strum High School	Strum	Existing Video Link
31	7 Whitehall High School	Whitehall	Existing Video Link
32	1 Royall High School	Elroy	Existing Video Link
32	2 Riverdale High School	Muscoda	Existing Video Link
32	3 River Valley High School	Spring Green	Existing Video Link

Note: Existing Contract Grant Locations identified in this report reflect the city where they are installed. For example, an entire school district or library system may have locations inside and outside of your district and therefore be shown in more than one Senate district.

Sen. Bob Jauch
313 South



Mark Pettis
STATE REPRESENTATIVE

TO: Members of the Joint Committee on Information Policy and Technology
FROM: State Representative Mark Pettis, Co-Chair
SUBJECT: Amendment to AB 43

Attached is an amendment to Assembly Bill 43. The amendment is authored by the AB 43 author, Rep. David Ward. The amendment changes the sunset date in the bill from June 30, 2002 to December 31, 2005, which is the current sunset date for the TEACH program.

The committee is expected to possibly hold an executive session on AB 43. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Mark Pettis
Mark Pettis, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Information Policy and Technology

Co-Chair:
Joint Committee on
Information Policy and
Technology

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(608) 267-2365

TOLL-FREE: (888) 529-0028

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E-MAIL: Rep.Pettis@legis.state.wi.us

HOME: 3830 State Road 70
Hertel, WI 54845
(715) 349-2206
(715) 349-7844 Fax

Independent Living Assistive Technology Proposal

Purpose

The purpose of the Independent Living Assistive Technology Proposal is to provide resources and technical assistance regarding assistive technology to persons of all disabilities and all ages in the state of Wisconsin.

The proposal we are suggesting is General Purpose Revenue (GPR) funding of \$800,000. each yr.

1. Independent Living Centers (ILC's) for the eight Wisconsin ILC's (\$60,000 ea.)	\$480,000
2. Wisconsin Coalition for Advocacy (WCA)	\$120,000
3. Office for Persons with Physical Disabilities (OPPD)	\$60,000
4. Agrability	\$60,000
5. Wheelchair Recycling Program	\$80,000

Detailed Distribution

ILC's- The \$60,000 to each ILC would be used to maintain a full time Assistive Technology/Adaptive Equipment Specialist and funds for the ILC's to maintain the Assistive Device/Equipment Loan Closet. The Assistive Technology Specialist would provide information, resources and assessments for person's assistive technology needs. This would be based on the existing and latest information and products available. The Assistive Technology Specialist would maintain the equipment loan closet for test trials.

WCA- The \$120,000 would allow WCA to maintain two positions to provide statewide systemic advocacy on assistive technology issues. The position would focus on assessing systemic barriers to the provision of technology in school systems, human service programs, businesses, and public and private insurance programs. WCA staff will develop education, training, technical assistance, and advocacy services to overcome the barriers.

OPPD- The \$60,000 to OPPD would provide the office a staff to administer the state funding, develop statewide reporting mechanisms, contract performance evaluation, training and additional resource development. Specifically, in the area of resource development, the staff would work with assistive technology/adaptive equipment vendors to obtain equipment to maintain and update the trial equipment.

***Agrability** - Provide Easter Seals Society of Wisconsin with \$60,000 to staff their unique program of providing persons with disabilities in the agricultural industry, living in the state of Wisconsin, with specialized assistance regarding adaptations/modifications to continue their chosen profession.

Wheelchair Recycling Program - The \$80,000 go for a staff person to provide recycled medical equipment directly to consumers and programs in need and for equipment parts, maintenance, and distribution costs.

Historic perspective:

In 1990, the National Technology Act provided funding to all 50 states to develop a central resource in each state for the dissemination of assistive technology/adaptive equipment information. In 1992, Wisconsin obtained a \$640,000 annual grant extended to 10 years, to create the WisTech Program located at the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR). The idea of WisTech was that subcontracting to each of the eight ILC's, WCA, and Agrability provides Wisconsin with regional "technology" experts.

The WisTech program met the need of DVR, schools and local businesses to have a centralized resource for assistive technology/adaptive equipment information. The project was, and is, a perfect fit for ILC's, as technology/adaptive equipment is available and needed by persons of all disabilities and of all ages. Not only did WisTech fund ILC staff, but also, over the past 9 years it has helped each of the ILC's build an inventory of approximately \$35,000 of assistive technology/adaptive equipment. Since 1994, WisTech has also funded WCA's Assistive Technology Advocacy Program, and WCA has worked with the ILC's and other AT partners to identify and remove funding barriers.

Together, we have built an incredibly successful infrastructure for the provision of providing quality cost effective assistive technology services in the state. Without new resources, this important infrastructure will wither on the vine. Funds are needed to retain AT staff that are needed by: DVR, Department of Workforce Development (DWD) One-Stop Shops, and integral to the success of Governor Thompson's Pathways Initiative, implementation of new Work Incentives Act (WIAA) initiatives, and likely important for the success of the Family Care initiative.

General discussion points:

1. Technology/adaptive equipment specialists save money for DVR, Medicaid, Insurance, etc. By getting good information and test trials, individuals obtain equipment that works for them, not stuff doesn't work and gets put in the closet.
2. Technology/Adaptive Equipment allows individuals to be employed and less dependent upon paid help or institutional care.
3. New state initiatives, such as Pathways and Family Care, are dependent on technology to help individuals to be independent and minimize care and support of others.
4. The Agrability resource allows for the specialized expertise needed to assist farmers with disabilities to continue their chosen career.
5. The systemic efforts of WCA create a long term cost effective solution related to technology in schools, human services, and the business community.

Assistive Technology is Cost Effective

When looking at cost-effectiveness of assistive technology for tasks of daily living Activities of Daily Living (ADL's) you are really asking the question - "How does this item reduce the need for human assistance?" The equation, in dollars and cents, becomes people time vs. the price of the technology. Human assistance, be it a van driver, personal care assistant is an ongoing expense for the duration of the person's disability. Equipment is a one-time purchase (with replacement down the line, as things wear out). But the equation goes far beyond this. As a person with a disability develops the awareness that their environment is "handicapped," or has barriers, not themselves as a person, they start to realize how other barriers can be overcome. This may lead to increased independence, not just for tasks of daily living, but in other areas, such as employment. Once a person, business, and community see that environments can be modified to fit individuals needs that allow them to be productive citizens - the sky's the limit!

Grab Bars, Lift Systems, Motorized Wheelchairs are examples of assistive technology which also help reduce the need for personal care assistance. An average grab bar costs about \$20 and can be reused time and time again. Personal Care Assistance (PCA) care costs about \$15.50/hour and has to be continually used for assistance in transferring. A Lift System can vary in price, but starts around \$5000 for a basic system. It is a High Tech item used in assisting people to transfer independently or semi-independently. The price of a track lift system equates to about the same cost as 277 hours of personal care assistance. Say a person uses the track lift system for 10 years. The cost of the track system over 10 years would be cost effective if it reduced the need for PCA care by a little more than 30 minutes a week. Usually the savings in time will be much great than this, allowing family members or the individual with a disability to transfer themselves. It also helps prevent back injuries among PCA workers and can help prevent potential injuries to the consumer during a transfer. Apply the same math to having someone being pushed in a manual wheelchair vs. using an electric wheelchair. The savings can be immense.

Assistive Technology (AT) specialists are interested, impartial partners with persons with disabilities, they can guide them through the process of selecting the right equipment. This can be compared to the vendor company spokesperson who may be knowledgeable, but probably only about their own product line, and who usually works on commission.

Below is a sample of costs that are related to what might be saved and/or entered into the benefits of use of adaptive equipment technology:

AT specialists facilitate informed choice with consumers

An Assistive Technology specialist is not a sales person; they are technical consultants who work for the individual. Because they are not trying to move inventory, they can help the individual make objective decisions about a variety of devices. Assistive Technology specialists have training in both technology and disability, and understand how each interacts with the other. For instance, most funders and consumers believe that voice recognition software will facilitate independent computer access. While this is true, Voice Recognition does not always work well for persons with head injury, learning disability and other cognitive disabilities affecting the ability to sequence multiple step tasks. The Scan and Read systems

that are especially useful for individuals with reading disabilities may conflict with certain types of computer networks. Seating systems that may improve posture could result in a loss of functional abilities and an increased need for personal assistance. Understanding this human/technological interaction can make the difference between purchasing appropriate technology and wasting money.

Assistive Technology specialists are also familiar with a wide variety of funding sources, and can assist the individual with obtaining funding. Because Assistive Technology is such a specialty, consumers and funding sources can spend a great deal of time "fact finding." Having a trained consultant available can reduce the amount of time spent learning about all of the options. An Assistive Technology specialist can also help to ensure that funding is not wasted. Our program purchased a \$750.00 page-turner, a device that most people believe will permit independent reading. In reality, the device does increase consumer independence somewhat, but not as much as most people expect. It also increases the amount of work the caregiver must contribute. It does not work well with large books, or with pages that use lightweight paper. EVERY individual who has tried this device has opted not to buy it. Ten individuals were referred with funding, and after having an opportunity to work with an Assistive Technology specialist and try the device, all ten opted not to buy it, saving the funder over \$7500.00. Three others planned on paying for it out-of-pocket and they also opted not to buy it.

Many people use a trial and error basis—"try this -doesn't work, try this-it works!" in order to select equipment. This is a valuable process, but can fall short, be expensive, or at least time-consuming. In order to facilitate informed choice AT specialists, by and large, are trained to take a functional approach when looking at tasks, barriers, and equipment.

Cost Effective Statistics

1. The average Social Security Insurance (SSI) recipient was awarded \$7152.00 last year; the threshold of poverty was \$7990.
2. The average wage index for a single person in 1999 was \$30,299.
3. 78,811 Wisconsin residents received SSI last year because of disability.
4. All of those people received Medicaid.
5. Medicaid funded personal assistance is reimbursed at \$15.50 per hour.
6. Treatment of pressure sores can cost as much as \$90,000-not counting lost wages.

Dressing aids assistive devices that are generally inexpensive reduce the need for personal assistance. See statistic #5

Kitchen adaptive devices not only allow the user to prepare food independently, but may allow the user to buy more labor intensive (less pre-prepared) foods which are usually cheaper. This cost savings can be very beneficial to individuals on low or fixed incomes. See # 1

Grasping aids can increase independence across the spectrum of household activities—from ADL's to housekeeping, driving, money management (adapted writing utensils), communication (telephone holders and writing aids) and recreation.

Environmental controls such as electronic emergency alert devices only increase personal independence and safety, but also can stretch personal care dollars by allowing the user to be alone in a safe environment. See statistic #5

Communication aids allow for independent communication, which can result in a cost savings for medical and personal care by allowing the user to take an active role in directing treatment and activities. They also reduce secondary complications of disability such as depression; and increase personal safety by affording the user a method of reporting abuse. See statistic #3-5
Seating and Positioning is probably the most under-appreciated form of Assistive Technology. It can not only make the user more comfortable, it can increase productivity at work, reduce complications of inactivity such as skin breakdown, respiratory and circulatory problems, and increase overall functional ability in all areas of life. See statistic #2, 5, and 6.

Driving/transportation aids increase personal independence, and increase employability by allowing the user to work in jobs that require "transportation mobility". They also decrease stress on caregivers by allowing for more spontaneous outings, not only for medical care but also for other family related activities. Reduced caregiver stress translates to better care, less reliance on "the system", and reduced need for service dollars. See statistic # 3 and 5.

Transferring/bathing/toilet aids provide much needed support for the caregiver, offering the above mentioned benefits AND reducing the incidence of injury to the caregiver-thereby reducing worker's comp and insurance costs. They also increase safety and reduce the likelihood of developing pressure sores. See statistic # 3, 5, and 6.

Computer adaptations increase overall work and educational productivity-reducing the need for economic support and personal assistance in the educational system. See statistic # 1-3.

Architectural adaptations/universal design is almost always cost effective because of the overall increase in personal and caregiver functioning that occurs when it is not necessary to "fight" the environment.

Telecommunications equipment allows for safety, increased employability, and all of the benefits of the communication devices listed above.

List of AT from Hi tech to Low tech, by category & average cost

Communication Aids - range from \$8.00 -\$20 for homemade simple boards, \$200-\$400 for small 2-8 message devices, \$1000-\$2600 for limited vocabulary devices, to over \$8000 for high tech dynamic display devices.

Kitchen Gadgets range from \$1.75 for low-tech manual devices to \$200-400 for food processors and microwaves.

Reachers average about \$20.00

Dressing aids average \$15.00 or less

Writing adaptations range from \$0.75-10.00 for grippers and adapted pens, to \$200-800 for computer adaptations

Eating/feeding adaptations-\$3-8 for low tech, \$200 or more for feeders.

Environmental controls range from \$12.95 for a touch lamp converter kit, to \$4000 for a voice activated home automation system

Assistive Technology Stories

Leslie had several strokes and found herself having significant difficulty following conversations, especially in meetings. Her ability to perform her job was being affected, and she was concerned about being able to maintain an acceptable level of productivity. The Assistive Technology Coordinator worked with her to identify her communication strength, which turned out to be written communication. The option of Real Time Captioning was found to be an effective method of assuring communication during large meetings. This individual

now requests closed captioning on videos and watches captioned television, and has also been given some coaching on how to control verbal communication to allow for her slower auditory processing. An unintended benefit of using captioning at work is that a co-worker with Central Auditory Processing Disorder is also able to benefit from the same adaptation. Leslie also used the equipment trial program to identify dressing aids and a headset for her telephone. She remains a valued employee and has developed a national reputation in her field.

A family member referred **Lydia** to our services. Lydia was 80 years old at the time of her referral and had experienced age related hearing loss. Lydia had worked closely with a county case manager and had received funding via the Telecommunications Assistance Program (TAP) for a Text Telephone (TTY). Lydia was not about to learn how to use the TTY because it was just too complicated for her. Lydia's family believed that if someone took the time to sit down with her, she could learn to use it and have a venue for communication with family and friends. IL staff met with Lydia once a week for a month going over how to make calls, receive calls, and how to utilize Telerelay services. Staff role-played with her and practiced by calling staff at the center to build Lydia's confidence. Lydia soon became very self-assured and one day called the center, bursting with excitement, that she had placed an order to her Avon lady by using Telerelay. What a success!

A farmer from **Malone** depends on his tractors for preparing land, cutting hay, chopping corn, and general utility work. Arthritis in his back, hips and knees made it difficult for him to enter and exit his tractors. It was also painful and fatiguing for him to operate the tractors, because the seats did not provide proper lumbar support and placed his knees in an improper position. This farmer can continue to use his tractors thanks to the addition of steps and handrails, costing \$250, which make the tractors easier to enter and exit. New seats, costing less than \$200, provide lumbar support and help the farmer keep his back and knees in a healthier position.

A farmer from **Kenosha** has degenerative arthritis of the back and shoulders, and was feeding his cattle with a feed cart that had small, hard, rubber tires. It was difficult and painful for the farmer to stoop, push and pull this cart, and using it caused pain in his shoulders and back. Spending \$300 on a 24"-wheel cart has solved these problems. The larger wheels raise the level of the grain up to a more appropriate height, making it unnecessary to stoop to use the cart. The larger, pneumatic wheels also make the weight of the cart easier to manage.

A farmer from **Marathon** has back and leg problems, which made it difficult for her to carry wash buckets, buckets and milk units from the milk house to the barn where the milking is done. Her barn is 50 feet long, and she had to make up to seven trips per milking, carrying the buckets and milk units. The bucket was kept on the floor, requiring her to bend repetitively to ankle level each time she needed a wash towel to prep the udders of the cow before milking. She now uses a Loyal milking cart, which cost \$150, to carry all of her buckets and milk units, reducing the number of trips needed to move wash materials from seven to one. The cart also brings the bucket to waist level, eliminating much of the bending she had to do to get towels to wash and prep each cow prior to milking.

A farmer from **Kewaunee** must use brooms, shovels, scrapers and forks for cleaning his barns and feeding his cattle. Using these items caused fatigue and pain in his arthritic knees and hips.

A carton of Upper Hand devices, costing \$79, made it possible for this farmer to install these attachments on his handled tools which raised and balanced the weight of lifting and reduced the bending and stooping that was required to clean his barns and feed his cattle.

Assistive Technology Systems Change Initiatives

The State of Wisconsin **Medical Assistance Program** had set an arbitrary limit of \$5000 as the maximum amount they would spend in a ten-year period on an augmentative communication device. This limit on funding resulted in the inability of persons with disabilities to get coverage for certain devices, even though the device was medically necessary. In addition, this policy interfered with the ability of users to obtain needed repairs and upgrades. Under the policy, a child was expected to use the same communication device at age 15 that he or she had obtained at age 6.

WCA advocacy resulted in the elimination of this barrier. The court found that both the cap and life expectancy were in violation of Medicaid law, and also were imposing cost sharing responsibilities, which are illegal, for recipients under age 21. Additionally, the court concluded that the cap did not follow Medicaid principles which require that the recipient be provided services necessary to maximize her or his potential abilities, and did not give proper consideration to the growing communication needs of a child. Therefore, Wisconsin Medicaid was ordered to provide the communication device and all supplementary equipment.

Since that decision, Medicaid is now willing to reimburse at a 90% rate any medically necessary device. (Many providers have indicated that they are willing to accept that amount as payment in full.) This has effectively eliminated the \$5,000 cap and 10-year life expectancy. This policy is in effect retroactive to February 23, 1998.

School districts often fail to see the value of funding independent AT evaluations, even though parents clearly have a right to them, and even though such evaluations are a valuable tool in both educational planning and in dispute resolution between parents and schools. WCA advocacy has led to favorable decisions on independent evaluations that have subsequently clarified the school's responsibilities. In addition, all cases WCA worked on in this area have been settled in the parent's favor prior to using the more expensive due process system.

Technology in the schools: **the TEACH Initiative**. The Governor of Wisconsin launched a major new educational technology initiative called TEACH Wisconsin designed to provide schools with data lines and video links for the 21st Century, increase the use of computers and the Internet, and provide computer hardware and software. However there was no guarantee that the new technology would be accessible to and usable by students with disabilities. WCA staff teamed up with Independent Living Center staff on this initiative.

WCA staff requested and received copies of TEACH plans submitted by many local school districts to DPI for approval. Staff examined these plans and found many to be deficient in regard to the accessibility of the proposed technology. This was brought to the attention of the TEACH Board. TEACH responded by first taking steps to ensure that technology in special

education classrooms was accessible. WCA intervened, explaining that all technology must be accessible, for the benefit of all students and all school personnel, and further positive changes were made.

AT in private post-secondary institutions. As opposed to the public university system, private post-secondary institutions of learning in Wisconsin often do not have clear policies regarding the provision of assistive technology as a reasonable accommodation to students with disabilities. At least two such institutions came to the attention of our project through advocacy referrals. In both cases, WCA staff successfully challenged equipment funding denials, and then reported our results through various disability networks and our own AT newsletter. Once again, these cases were resolved through mediation and did not require more expensive and time-consuming litigation.

The successful resolution of both cases resulted in both institutions reviewing and revising policies, gaining knowledge about *ADA/504* requirements, establishing better linkages with VR, and improving practices relating to individual students.

Examples of Successfully Resolved Individual Advocacy Issues

WCA intervened on behalf of three people with disabilities who had been denied VR assistance in obtaining **accessible motor vehicles** needed for work. We were successful in our efforts with two of these individuals and they have been able to maintain gainful employment through the use of these vehicles.

WCA, working in conjunction with an Independent Living Center, successfully resolved a case under the Wisconsin's **Wheelchair Lemon Law** involving a woman whose wheelchair had many serious and potentially dangerous problems (for example, it would begin to move in reverse without warning). The Burlington woman had exhausted all appeals before she contacted WCA. The company settled out of court by providing the woman with a new wheelchair and monetary damages.

WCA teamed up with an Independent Living Center to challenge Wisconsin's Medicaid program policy to prohibit the purchase of more than one wheelchair for a single beneficiary. WCA intervened on the behalf a **six-year-old child from Superior with cerebral palsy** who already had a motorized wheelchair. That wheelchair was not functional in all settings, nor could the child independently use that device in many settings. The child obtained a manual wheelchair after a successful administrative hearing on the matter.

WCA won a **private insurance settlement for a man with cystic fibrosis** who had been denied a percussion vest. The company denied the claim, stating the device was experimental and medically unnecessary. WCA used internal insurance company appeals mechanisms to reverse the ruling.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT

1. This proposal retains the attachment of the TEACH board to DOA but makes purchases of materials, supplies, equipment or services by the TEACH board subject to the approval of DEG.

Why not attach TEACH to DEG?

2. Under the proposal, DEG is authorized to enter into agreements to provide services not only to other government agencies but also to entities in the private sector?

What private entities are envisioned by this provision? Why should DEG be providing services to any private entity?

3. The two public members of the Information Technology Management Board are appointed by the Governor but are not subject to Senate confirmation.

Why not?

4. The bill proposes a very powerful "command and control" model for DEG, as opposed to one where DEG would have to compete with the private sector for state agencies' business. *create synergies*

Were other models considered? Why was this one chosen?

5. The proposal eliminates current requirements that JCIPT be consulted regarding IT planning and instead requires the submission of a biennial statewide strategic plan to JCIPT. This does not seem to allow for any feedback from the committee.

Would you find any value in requiring some consultation with the committee, rather than just the submission of a report? Why or why not?

6. The bill deletes the current requirement that the Joint Finance Committee be notified in writing of the proposed acquisition of any major IT resource or of any resource that is likely to result in a substantive change of service and that was not considered in the regular budgeting process.

Why is it desirable to remove this legislative oversight? Why not have some legislative oversight? Why not at least have a passive review process before JFC or even JCIPT?

7. The bill allows the Chief Information Officer to transfer monies from one agency to another or to the DEG, without the consent of the affected agencies. It also allows the CIO to transfer personnel between agencies or to the DEG. There is not legislative oversight or review of this power.

This kind of power appears to be unprecedented. Is it the administration's intent to create this kind of "superagency?" Again, why not allow for at least passive legislative review of these decisions by JFC?

8. Is it necessary to include the UW System in the DEG proposal? Would excluding the UW detract from achieving your objectives? How? Has the UW's performance in this area been somehow deficient so as to merit inclusion?

TEACH BOARD

1. What is the TEACH assessment now? What is it going to go to?
2. Please explain the need to spend \$1 million in federal E-Rate monies on the pupil technology support initiative. Why is this needed? Why is this the best way to accomplish this goal?
3. Please tell us about the six alternative technology studies you propose conducting. Can you provide examples of the type of technologies you would be studying?
4. How long do we need a person to administer the existing WATF grants? What will happen to that position when that work is completed?
5. What is the need for requiring school districts receiving an educational technology block grant to submit an annual report to the TEACH Board concerning the specific purposes for which the district used the grant. Isn't this contrary to the spirit of a block grant? Why is this kind of micro-management needed?