

Documented Incidents of Abuse, Neglect and Death

A multitude of studies have been done on how to decide where to consolidate and close RHC facilities. The legislature closed Interlake in 2004 and closed Frances Haddon Morgan Center last session in 2011. No deaths occurred from closing Interlake. The death of a man who had recently moved from FHMC is now causing legislators concern about the safety of closing other RHCs. Unfortunately, accidents and deaths happen in both the community and in the RHCs. The attached chart shows there is minimal difference in the ratio of death in community settings versus institutional settings. In actuality, the institutional percentage is slightly higher.

This document details some reports of the history of a culture of abuse which has led to inhumane and deadly treatment of residents in the RHC facilities. Abuses also happen in the community, usually with greater media coverage because records in the community are more available to the public, than incident records in the institutions.

The Arc of Washington State has 24 one minute videos on their web site of self advocates, most of who lived in an institution for part of their lives, all of whom say they would never want to live in one again. Some are able to function fairly well and should never have been institutionalized in the first place. Others have significant challenges and may speak through communication devices. Some relatives detail abuse that happened to a loved one during residence in an RHC, then share that in the community setting the broken bones, etc are not happening.

In addition, DSHS has posted short videos from family members who have recently moved their loved one from FHMC. To view these family videos and the self advocate videos go to <http://arcwa.org/takeaction> click on Legislative Notebook and then RHC News and Information. The articles include:

Sheriff's Dept. investigating death at Fircrest: *In June 2010 a resident at Fircrest died while being restrained by staff members.*

<http://www.king5.com/news/local/Sheriffs-Dept-investigating-death-at-Fircrest.html>

Two staff members arrested on drug charges at Rainier School: *In 2010 two employees of Rainier School were arrested and booked into jail for possession of drugs and drug paraphernalia found during searches of two cottages at the facility.*

http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/theblotter/2011440149_two_staff_members_arrested_on.html

Pierce County sheriff to defer more cases: *The Pierce County Sheriff's Dept. in 2009 said it will not take reports on non-emergency calls nor provide any criminal investigative services at Rainier because of lack of funding.*

<http://www.thenewtribune.com/topstories/story/621083.html>

Abuse and Death at Rainier School: *Video footage taken in 2007 by KIRO TV of violent physical abuse of residents by Rainier staff.*

<http://www.kirotv.com/news/14264936/detail.html>

Detectives Open Death Investigation at Rainier: *Investigation of the death in 2007 of Peter Bohnke, who a staff member told KIRO TV was routinely abused by other staff at Rainier. The medical report showed he had a broken neck, yet the Rainier in-house physician listed his death as natural, calling it respiratory failure from pneumonia.*

<http://www.kirotv.com/investigations/14643193/detail.html>

Medicine Mistake Kills Disabled Patient at Rainier School: *A fatal dose of the wrong medication given by Rainier staff caused the death of Kent Zimbleman in 2007. Twenty-six other medication errors occurred in the six months prior to this death due to a lack of availability of nurses in the facility.*

<http://www.kirotv.com/investigations/18001536/detail.html>

Trial in Lakeland Village drowning begins: *In 2006 Kathleen Smith drowned in a bathtub while having a seizure at Lakeland Village because she was unsupervised by staff despite a policy requiring employees to visually supervise Smith within an arm's-length while she bathed. The trial began in 2009, the staff member was found not guilty.*

<http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2009/may/12/lakeland-village-attendant-trial-drowning-there/>

Death And Denial (part 1): *In 2005 Krissy Shannon collapsed in the common room at a Morgan Center duplex. Paramedics and Krissy's family believe the 29 year-old had a heart attack or seizure, but six weeks after Krissy Shannon's death, Pathologist Dr. Emmanuel Lacsina ruled Krissy died of acute drug intoxication from a common, over the counter allergy medication: Chlortrimeton.*

<http://www.komonews.com/news/archive/4168516.html>

Death And Denial (part 2): *27-year-old Jenny Jessup collapsed in a bathroom at the Frances Haddon Morgan Center and died of septic shock from a perforated bowel. The night before she died, Jenny complained of a stomachache and began vomiting. But at the Morgan Center, no one called a doctor or took Jenny to the emergency room or did more than give her Pepto Bismol -- until she collapsed.*
<http://www.komonews.com/news/archive/4168516.html>

Feds Say Problems Are Worse At State's Largest Institution: *In 2002 the Department of Justice (DOJ) released a report criticizing Rainier for abuse and neglect of residents, including using inhumane devices such as wrist-to-waist shackles.*
<http://www.inclusiondaily.com/news/institutions/wa/rainier.htm>

State firing Fircrest worker accused of rape: *In 2002 a staff member at Fircrest was charged for the rape of a woman in his care at that facility.*
<http://community.seattletimes.nwsourc.com/archive/?date=20020508&slug=fircrest08m>

Feds allege civil rights violations: *In 2002 federal investigators listed their findings of civil rights violations against the Morgan Center and against the Rainier School in Buckley saying staff were misusing physical restraints, overusing medications, offering inadequate psychiatric and health care, and failing to protect the safety of the residents.*
<http://www.inclusiondaily.com/news/institutions/wa/rainier.htm>

Former Rainier School Employee Convicted Of Indecent Liberties: *In 2001 a Rainier School employee was convicted of sexually assaulting a male resident at the state-run institution.*
<http://www.inclusiondaily.com/news/institutions/wa/rainier.htm>

Death And Denial (part 3): *In 200 Bob Elder also died. Bob choked during a seizure. He had a seizure disorder. Yet in the weeks before his death, Center doctors changed his medication to one that increased his risk of seizures. In 1998 Arvid Arden suffocated to death. Counselors were supposed to watch Arvid constantly , but he got away from them, snuck into the kitchen and stuffed so many pancakes in his mouth, he choked to death.*
<http://www.komonews.com/news/archive/4168516.html>

Death And Denial (part 4): *In February 2000, when Brandon Newman was 16, his caretaker at the Frances Haddon Morgan Center, Bill Wilson, confessed to raping the boy, repeatedly, for a year.*
<http://www.komonews.com/news/archive/4168516.html>

Dangerous conditions at Rainier School prompt WPAS lawsuit: *People First vs. Rainier, a class action lawsuit filed in 1996 because of dangerous and deadly conditions at that RHC.*
[http://www.wpas-rights.org/Envoy_Online/Envoy%20Archives/october-november_1996.htm#Dangerous conditions at Rainier School prompt WPAS lawsuit](http://www.wpas-rights.org/Envoy_Online/Envoy%20Archives/october-november_1996.htm#Dangerous%20conditions%20at%20Rainier%20School%20prompt%20WPAS%20lawsuit)

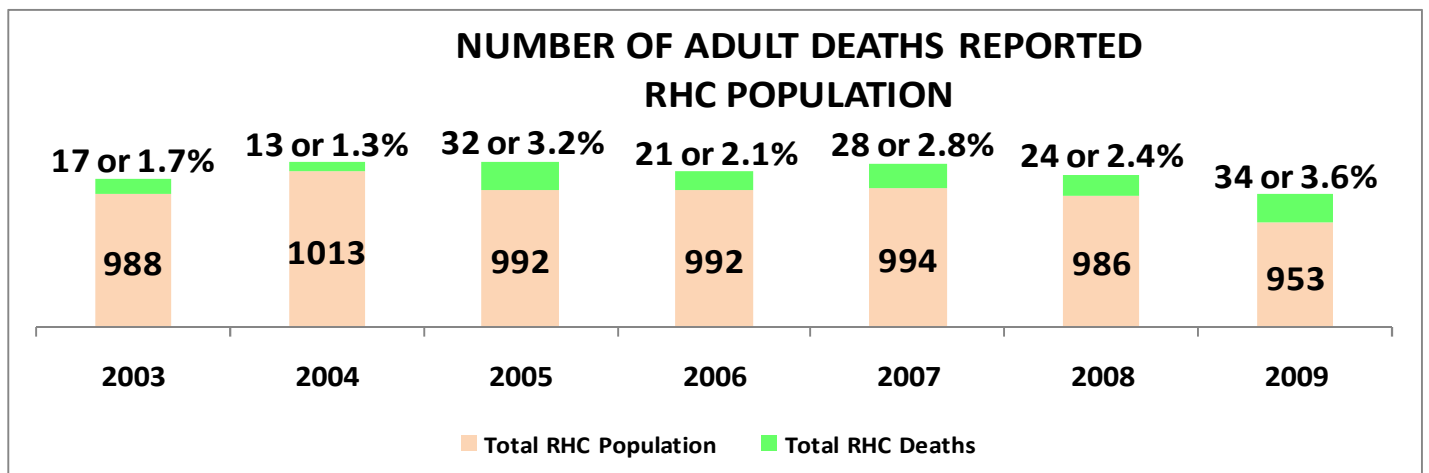
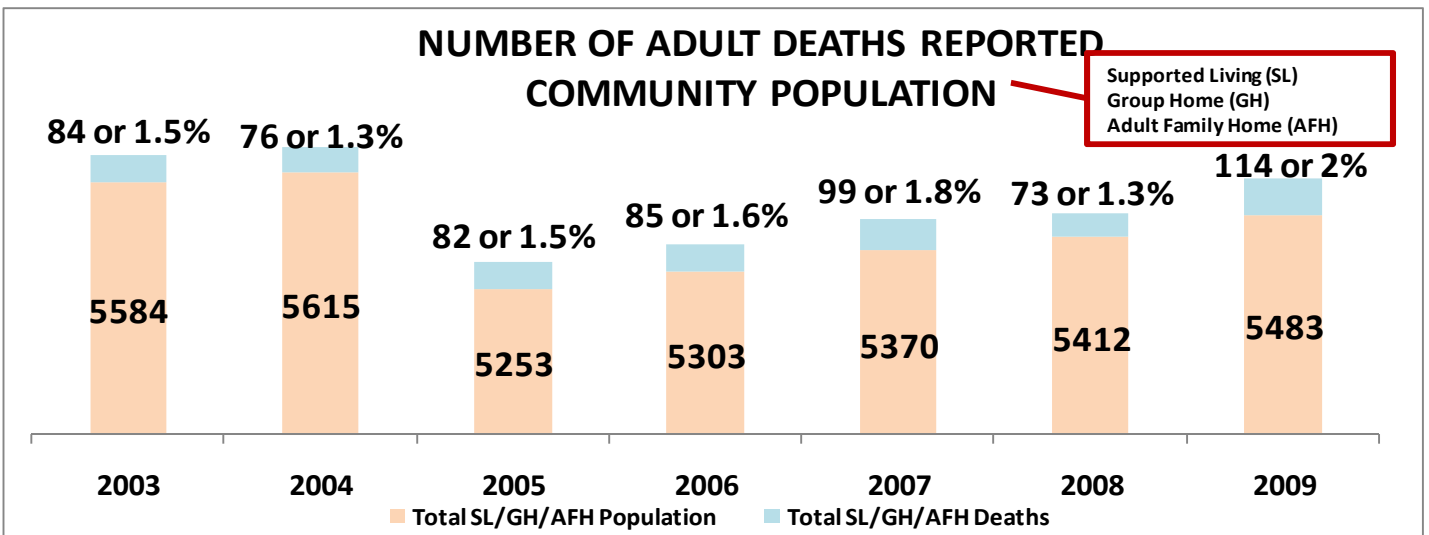
Yakima Valley School sued over alleged sexual abuse: *In 1994 a resident at Yakima Valley turned up pregnant while at the facility, her family sued the facility and DSHS in 1998.*
<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P2-18473542.html>

Case rests on disabled victims Mentally, they're kids, but they'll testify. *In 2000 : Another counselor reported seeing Wei Tang Chen on top of a non speaking resident who was partly clothed. When the counselor confronted Chen, Chen allegedly placed \$40 in his hand and told him not to say anything. When counselors began interviewing residents of a dormitory under Chen's supervision, another man said Chen had sex with him "lots of times". A third man came forward to investigators several months later.*

RHC Deaths

Month	Long-term Stay Clients		Totals	Comments
	Children	Adults		
November 2009	12	902	914	4 residents passed away (2 Lakeland, 1 Rainier, 1 at Fircrest)
December 2009	13	899	912	4 residents passed away (1 Lakeland and 3 at Rainier)
January 2010	15	896	911	4 residents passed away (1 Lakeland, 2 at Rainier, and 1 at YVS)
February 2010	11	895	906	2 residents passed away (1 at Rainier and 1 at Fircrest)
March 2010	11	897	908	2 residents passed away (1 at Rainier and 1 at Fircrest)
April 2010	11	892	903	4 residents passed away (1 at Lakeland, 2 at Fircrest and 1 at YVS)
May 2010	10	892	902	2 residents passed away (1 at Lakeland and 1 at YVS)
June 2010	10	891	901	6 residents passed away (2 at Fircrest and 4 at Lakeland)
July 2010	9	888	897	1 resident passed away at Rainier
August 2010	9	885	894	1 resident passed away at Lakeland
September 2010	9	883	892	1 resident passed away at Lakeland
October 2010	9	882	891	0 resident passed away
November 2010	9	881	890	1 resident passed away at YVS

NOTE: One death of a man at Fircrest, who reportedly died while being restrained by staff, is still under investigation. These figures show that percentage-wise, mortality rates in community residential settings are LOWER than in the Residential Habilitation Centers.

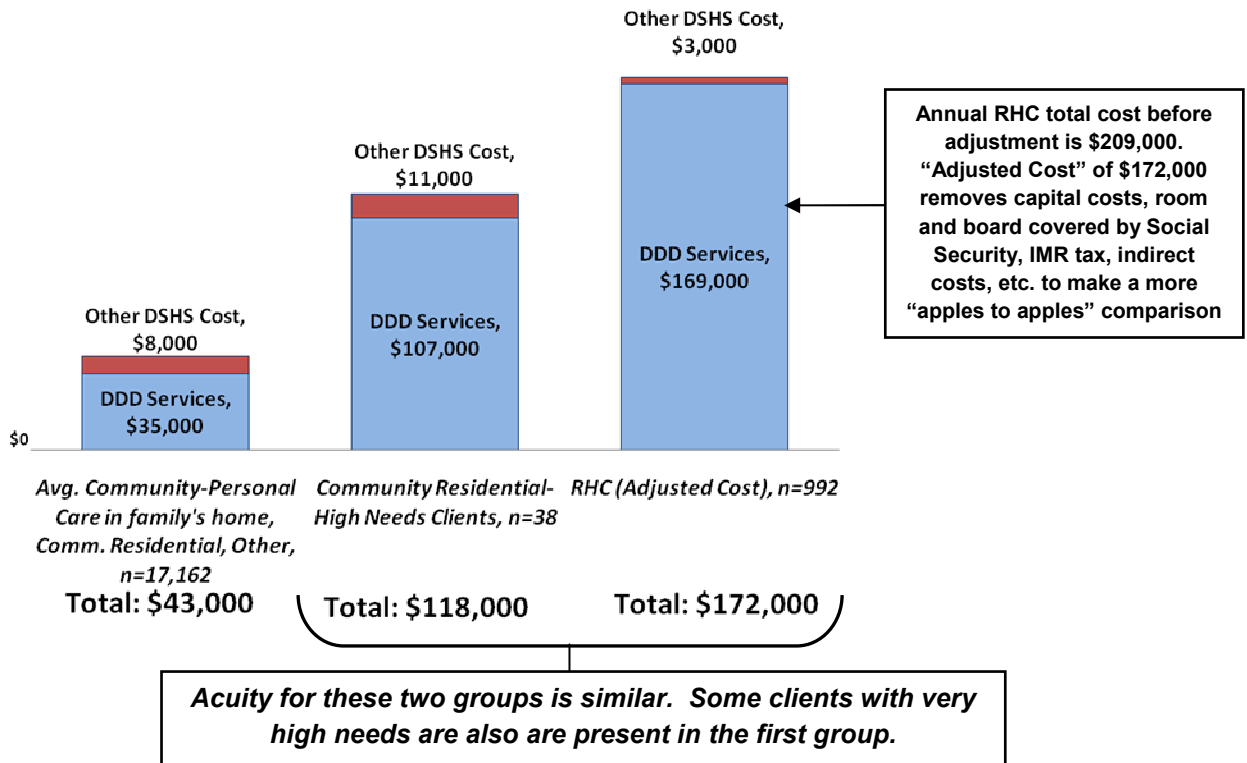


Cost Comparisons: Services for People with Developmental Disabilities

Comparable services provided in the community cost \$54,000 less (30% less) per year per person than in a Residential Habilitation Center (RHC), even for similar high needs clients and including other DSHS costs.

Average Annual DSHS Services Cost for DDD Clients

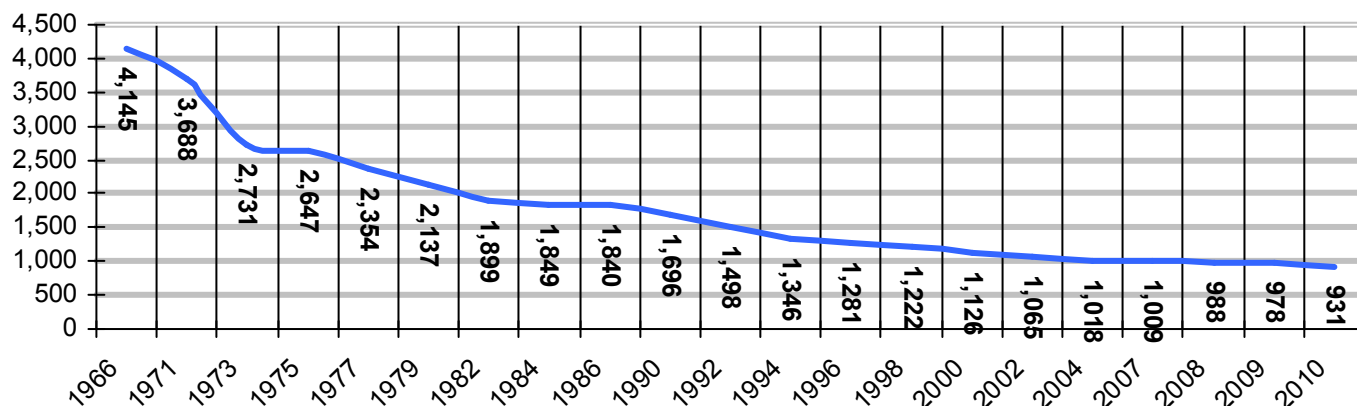
FY2008, Total Funds, Rounded



DSHS/ADSA Fact Sheet dated 1/27/2010 from these sources:

- DSHS Client Services Database, RHC federal cost reports, proviso reports, and forecast tracking, for FY2008.
- Costs for the client groups shown include *all of their* DDD services, and other DSHS costs, including medical, dental, mental health, economic assistance, long-term care, vocational rehabilitation, juvenile rehabilitation, child welfare, and substance abuse treatment. For RHC residents, other DSHS services are generally medical costs such as hospitalization.
- The middle column displays community costs for the most complex community residential clients, those covered by the "Expanded Community Services proviso." They meet institutional level of care criteria and have the highest needs for extensive supports, including for challenging behaviors. Some in this group have annual costs higher than in an RHC, but on average their cost is lower. This group provides the most conservative comparison to an RHC resident, but people of similar acuity to those residing in RHCs are also present in the first group, a weighted average of average community residential clients and clients who reside at home with personal care and other services such as employment or respite.
- Room and board costs covered by federal Social Security are not shown above for any group, *but are considered comparable*. The RHC cost shown is lowered to remove "client participation" which is the portion of the resident's Social Security kept by the RHC to offset room and board. In the community, clients may use their Social Security check or federal housing vouchers to help cover room and board, at no cost to the state. (If they receive food stamps or DDD client allowance to assist, those costs *are* counted above.)
- These results are consistent with 2004 findings by DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) and national studies. RDA looked at the total DSHS (not just DDD) costs of RHC residents who moved to the community between 2001 and 2002, and found a 30 percent reduction in total DSHS costs after clients moved. See: <http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1131/>
- These findings are also consistent with a 2009 Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) review of national research on DD services which found that for similar clients, community services cost less than institutional services, even including non-DD services. See: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/09-10-3901.pdf>

History of Declining Number of Residents living in RHCs



What is the historical use for the RHCs?

- Lakeland Village in Medical Lake has been in existence the longest, opening in 1915 and by 1938 had a population of 1,650 residents.
- Rainier then opened its doors in October of 1939 and by year's end had 172 residents. At its peak, in the late 1950's, Rainier had about 1,900 residents.
- To accommodate the increasing need, Fircrest took over Firlands in 1950 and moved in 220 people. By the early 1960's, Fircrest had about 1,000 residents.
- Yakima Valley School was established in 1958 to serve the needs of children and was later converted into a nursing home.
- In 1967 Interlake was established at Medical Lake to specifically address the needs of the medically fragile population. It was subsequently closed in 1994 and all residents moved to other RHCs or the community.
- In 1972, Francis Haddon Morgan Children's Center was opened with a capacity of 48 children and specializing in autism.

From 1970 on, the institutional population steadily declined from over 4,000 people to today's census of 931. Several factors contributed to this decline. The most important change is the realization that with intervention, people with developmental disabilities grow and develop and are capable of achieving major developmental milestones. Community resources have been developed, schools are required to include children with disabilities and medical information and practices have improved dramatically. All these factors help parents keep family members home and help them gain access to alternative services near their family homes.

What happened to people and staff when Interlake School was closed in 1994?

All people who were moved from Interlake because of the legislated closure, were able to go to the place they desired, whether it was the community or another RHC. None of the residents who moved died as a result of the move. Of the 303 state employees, only 6 did not receive RIF options.

In a report to the Legislature on the Interlake closure, dated August 18, 1994, the Division of Developmental Disabilities summarized the move by saying, "Interlake school closure was carried out within the context of a set of General guidelines which called for phasing out Interlake on time and on budget, reducing RHC census by 123 residents through community placements, fully protecting the rights, interests, safety and welfare of RHC residents who would move between facilities and into the community as the result of these efforts and arranging all transfers on a voluntary basis and providing maximum opportunities for participation in planning for parents and guardians.

Roads to Community Living Grant

The Roads to Community Living Grant (also known as Money Follows the Person) provides intensive one-on-one help to develop a plan to transition back into the community. The plan includes all of the individualized services and support needed to move and successfully live outside of an institution. It receives an enhanced federal match of an additional 25% for all services dollars (typical 50% federal match increases to 75% federal match, reducing the state portion to only 25% for all service dollars).

ROADS TO COMMUNITY LIVING

DSHS Division of Developmental Disabilities—January 2011

What is Roads to Community Living?

Roads to Community Living (RCL) is a federal grant for adults and children who are considering moving back into the community from Residential Habilitation Centers (RHCs). The RCL grant provides additional supports and services to interested people and their families who decide to make this move. We believe **anyone** can live safe, healthy, productive, and enjoyable lives in the community. We are committed to providing the supports necessary to make this a reality for RCL participants.

RCL Mission

RCL engages and collaborates with individuals, their families, community members, paid providers, and other involved people so that individuals with developmental disabilities can:

- Make informed choices about where and how they would like to live;
- Live, work, play, and contribute in the community of their choice;
- Lead safe and healthy lives; and
- Strengthen and enrich the communities in which they live.

What RCL Offers

RCL provides supports and services to individuals and their families who are considering or have decided to move from an RHC to a community setting. This can include helping a person and their family make a well informed decision regarding where to live and what supports are needed to live in the community successfully. RCL helps the person make a smooth transition from the RHC to the community by building collaborative partnerships with everyone involved in the person's life.

Enhanced funding for additional help is available for one year after the person has moved into the community. These extra services are tailored to the individual and family's unique needs and desires.

Examples of additional help could include:

- A person centered plan that outlines the person's strengths and needs, personal goals for community living and steps to get there;
- Assistance finding a job in the community or developing a pathway to employment;
- Obtaining assistive technology to facilitate mobility, communication, or other assessed needs;
- Making environmental adaptation(s) or modifications to the home to meet the person's unique needs;
- Providing additional resources and training to staff members who work in community settings; and
- Regular follow up visits to make sure everything is going well and to make any changes to assure success.

The RCL team understands that successfully adjusting to community living can be difficult. In recognition of this, we will provide assistance to individuals experiencing behavioral challenges through the use of evidence-based positive behavior support strategies. These supports could include:

- The functional assessment of specific behaviors
- The development of positive behavior support plans to address specific behaviors

Who Can Participate?

Individuals who are eligible to enroll in the RCL grant currently live in an RHC, have lived there for 3 months or more, and want to move back into the community in a household of four or less people.

How to Find Out More

Each Region of the Division of Developmental Disabilities and each RHC has a RCL contact person who can provide information to and answer questions for interested individuals.

An RCL webpage provides more information at: <http://www.aasa.dshs.wa.gov/professional/roads/>

Completed & In-progress Closures of I/DD State Operated 16+ Person Institutions in the U.S. 1970-2012

From *The State of the States in Developmental Disabilities 2011* by David Braddock

State	Institution	Year Built/ Became Facility	Original Use	# Residents, Closure Announced	Fiscal Year of Closure	Alternate Use
Alabama	Brewer-Bayside	1984	ID Facility	67	2003	Corrections
	Glenn Ireland	1986	ID Facility	20	1996	To be sold
	Partlow	1923	ID Facility	199	2012	To be determined
	Tarwater	1976	ID Facility	74	2003	Corrections
	Wallace	1970	ID Facility	80	2003	Corrections
Alaska	Harborview	1964	ID Facility	45	1997	Community programs
Arizona	Phoenix	1974	ID Facility	46	1988	Commercial
	Tucson	1972	ID Facility	13	1997	Outreach offices
California	Agnews	1885/1966	MI Facility	411	2009	Undetermined
	Camarillo	1935	ID Facility	497	1998	University
	DeWitt	1942/1947	Army Hospital	819	1972	Placer County Recreation
	Modesto Unit	1943/1948	Army Hospital	1,394	1969	Modesto County Community College
	Napa	1875/1967	MH/ID Asylum	30	2001	MH use only
	Stockton	1852	MH Asylum	414	1996	University
Colorado	Pueblo	1935	MH/ID Facility	163	1989	Pueblo Regional Center
Connecticut	John Dempsey Center	1964	ID Facility		1998	Administrative offices
	Mansfield	1906/1917	Epilepsy Colony	146	1993	Corrections/U of Connecticut
	New Haven	1964	ID Facility	56	1994	Job Corp
	Seaside	1961	ID Facility		1996	Administrative/storage
	Waterbury	1963/1972	Convent	40	1989	Administrative offices
DC	Forest Haven	1925	ID Facility	1,000	1991	Private rehab/PH Infirmiry
Florida	Community of Landmark	1965	ID Facility	256	2005	Revert to Dade County social programs
	Gulf Coast Center	1960	ID Facility	312	2010	Florida Gulf Coast University
	Orlando	1929/1959	TB Hospital	1,000	1984	Demolished, land to school, county
	Tallahassee	1928/1967	TB Hospital	350	1983	Unoccupied: asbestos
Georgia	Bainbridge	1967	WWII Air Force School	129	2001	Corrections
	Brook Run	1969	ID Facility	364	1997	Undetermined
	Georgia Regional—Augusta			438	2003	Undetermined
	Gracewood School/Hospital			93	2003	Undetermined
	NW Georgia Regional Hospital	1943/1974	Battery Veterans Hospital	110	2011	Undetermined
	Rivers Crossing	1969	ID Facility	37	1994	Undetermined
Hawaii	Kula Hospital (privatized)	1984			1999	
	Waimano	1921	ID Facility	96	1999	Art Center for PWD
Illinois	Adler	1967	MH/ID Facility	16	1982	Water Survey offices
	Bowen	1965	ID Facility	105	1982	Corrections
	Dixon	1918	ID Facility	820	1987	Corrections/ new ID Facility
	Galesburg	1950/1969	Army Hospital	350	1985	Head Start/Community Programs
	Howe	1973	ID Facility	251	2010	Undetermined
	Lincoln	1877	ID Facility	153	2004	Vacant
	Meyer	1966/1970	MH Facility	53	1993	Women's Prison
	Singer	1966	MH Facility	45	2003	Undetermined
Indiana	Central State	1848	MH/ID Facility	83	1994	Undetermined
	Ft. Wayne	1887	ID Facility	120	2007	To be demolished
	Muscatatuck	1920	ID Facility	287	2005	Nat'l Guard urban training center
	New Castle	1907	Epilepsy Village	200	1998	Corrections
	Northern Indiana	1943	ID Facility	53	1998	Undetermined
Kansas	Kansas Neurological Institute	1942/1960	Winter Veterans Hospital	157	2012	Undetermined
	Norton	1926/1963	TB Hospital	60	1988	Corrections
	Winfield	1888	ID Facility	250	1998	Undetermined
Kentucky	Frankfort	1860	ID Facility	650	1972	Demolition
	Outwood	1922/1962	TB Hospital	80	1983	Demolition/New Campus
Louisiana	Columbia	1967	ID Facility	14	2004	Undetermined
	Leesville	1913/1964	High School	20	2004	Undetermined
	Metropolitan	1967	ID Facility	242	2007	Leased & planned sale to fund waivers
	Peltier Lawless	1958/1982	Community Hospital	10	2010	Undetermined
	Ruston	1942/1958	WAC Tmg/POW/TB Hosp	72	2010	University Ag Dept/potential Childrens/Sheriff
Maine	Aroostook	1972			1995	
	Levinson	1971			1999	
	Pineland	1908	ID Facility	265	1996	Undetermined
Maryland	Victor Cullen	1908/1974	TB Hospital	79	1991	Private Juvenile facility
	Great Oaks	1970	ID Regional Ctr	273	1997	Private senior retirement community
	Henryton	1928/1962	TB Hospital	312	1985	Undetermined
	Highland Health	1870/1972	General Hospital	88	1989	Sold to Johns Hopkins University
	Rosewood	1888	ID Facility	153	2009	University (after toxic clean-up)
Massachusetts	Belchertown	9122	ID Facility	297	1992	Vacant
	John T. Berry	1900/1963	TB Sanitarium	101	1995	Undetermined
	Paul A. Dever	1940/1946	POW camp	294	2001	Undetermined
Minnesota	Brainerd	1958			1999	
	Cambridge Regional Center	1923	Epilepsy colony		1999	Undetermined
	Faribault	1879	ID Facility	501	1998	Portion used by Corrections
	Fergus Falls	1888/1969	MH Asylum	38	2000	Regional MH Center
	Moose Lake	1938/1970	Psychiatric Hosp	34	1993	Corrections
	Owatonna	1895/1947	Orphanage	250	1970	County/City/Substance Abuse
	Rochester	1879/1972	MH Facility	150	1982	Federal corrections
	St. Peter	1968			1996	
	Willmar	1973			1996	

Completed & In-progress Closures of I/DD State Operated 16+ Institutions in the U.S. 1970-2012 (n=151)

State	Institution	Year Built/ Became Facility	Original Use	# Residents, Closure Announced	Fiscal Year of Closure	Alternate Use
Michigan	Alpine	1937/1959	TB Hospital	200	1981	Notsego County offices
	Caro	1914			1998	
	Coldwater	1874/1939	Orphanage	113	1987	Corrections
	Fort Custer	1942/1956	Army Hospital	1,000	1972	Back to US Dept of Defense
	Hillcrest	1905/1961	TB Hospital	350	1982	Demolition
	Macomb-Oakland	1967/1970	CDA	100	1989	Reverted to Community Dev
	Muskegon	1969	ID Facility	157	1992	Vacant
	Mt Pleasant	1890		88	2009	Undetermined
	Newberry	1896/1941	MH facility	39	1992	Vacant
	Northville	1962/1972	MH/ID Facility	180	1963	Revert to MH use
	Oakdale	1895	ID Facility	100	1991	Vacant/County negotiating
	Plymouth	1960	ID Facility	837	1984	County/State offices
	Southgate	1977	ID Facility	56	2002	Undetermined
Montana	Eastmont	1969/1979	Residential School	29	2003	Nursing Facility
New Hampshire	Laconia	1903	ID Facility	4	1991	Corrections
New Jersey	Edison	1975/1981	Corrections	70	1988	Sold at public auction
	Johnstone	1955	ID Facility	239	1992	Corrections
	North Princeton	1898/1975	Epileptic Colony	512	1998	Undetermined
New Mexico	Fort Stanton	1964	Army Outpost/TB Hosp	145	1995	Skilled nursing/respite
	Los Lunas	1929	ID Facility	252	1997	Community Based program I/DD
	Villa Solano	1964/1967	Missile Base	82	1982	Demolition/Community Housing
New York	JN Adam	1912/1967	TB Hospital	180	1993	Undetermined
	Bronx	1977	ID Facility	217	1992	Plans not final
	Craig	1896/1935	Epilepsy Hospital	120	1988	Corrections
	Gouverner	1962	ID Facility	N/A	1978	Leased site
	OD Heck	1972	ID Facility	274	1999	Administrative offices; non-profit use
	Letchworth	1911	ID Facility	704	1996	Undetermined
	Long Island	1965	ID Facility	682	1993	Undetermined
	Manhattan	1919/1972	Warehouse	197	1991	OPDD Office
	Newark	1878	Custodial Asylum	325	1991	Community College
	Rome	1825/1894	County Poorhouse	638	1969	Corrections
	Sampson	1860/1961	Naval Base	695	1971	Office of Mental Health
	Staten Island/Willowbrook	1942/1952	Army Hospital	692	1987	OPDD & Community College
	Sunmount	1922/1965	TB Hospital	503	2003	OPDD Specialty Units
	Syracuse	1851/1972	ID Facility	409	1997	Undetermined
	Valatie	1971	ID Facility	N/A	1974	Private holdings & ICFs/ID
	Westchester	1932/1979	MH Facility	195	1988	Office of MH
	Wilton	1960	ID Facility	370	1995	Sold to private industry
North Dakota	San Haven	1922/1973	TB Hospital	86	1987	Vacant
Ohio	Apple Creek	1931	ID Facility	178	2006	Undetermined
	Athens Mental Health & Dev Ctr	1874	Mental Hospital		1993	Small psychiatric facility built
	Broadview	1930/1967	TB Hospital	178	1992	City Admin Building/Retirement
	Cleveland	1855/1963	MH Hospital	149	1988	Vacant/negotiating with City of Cleveland
	Orient	1898	ID Facility	800	1984	Corrections
	Springview	1910/1975	TB Hospital	86	2004	Undetermined
Oklahoma	Hissom	1967	ID Facility	451	1994	Corrections/Educational
Oregon	Columbia Park	1929/1963	TB Hospital	304	1977	College
	Eastern Oregon	1929/1963	TB Hospital	50	2009	Corrections/opened new ID Facility
	Fairview	1907	ID Facility	327	2000	Light commercial/housing
Pennsylvania	Altoona	1975	ID Facility	90	2008	Undetermined
	Cresson	1912/1964	TB Hospital	155	1982	Corrections
	Embreeville	1880/1972	County Poorhouse	152	1998	Undetermined
	Holidaysburg	1974	ID Facility	60	1976	Revert to MH use
	Laurelton	1920	ID Facility	192	1998	Undetermined
	Marcy Center	1915/1974	TB Hospital	152	1982	Vacant
	Pennhurst Center	1908	ID Facility	179	1988	Veteran's Medical Center
	Philadelphia	1963	MH/ID Facility	60	1989	Vacant
	Western	1962		133	1999	
	Woodhaven	1974	ID Facility	N/A	1985	Became private institution
Rhode Island	Dix Building	1945/1982	WPA	80	1989	Corrections
	Ladd Center	1907	ID Facility	292	1994	Undetermined
South Carolina	Clyde Street	1973	Home for unwed mothers	20	1995	Administrative offices
	Live Oak	1987	Nursing home	50	1999	To be sold
South Dakota	Custer	1964	TB Hospital	76	1996	Boot camp for delinquent boys
Tennessee	Arlington Development Ctr	1969	Psychiatric Hospital	128	2010	Undetermined
	Winston	1979			1998	
Texas	Fort Worth	1976	ID Facility	339	1995	Undetermined
	Travis	1934	ID Facility	585	1997	Undetermined
Vermont	Brandon	1915	ID Facility	26	1993	For sale, local realty
Washington	Interlake School	1946/1967	Geriatric MH Facility	123	1995	Other state agency
	Frances Haddon Morgan Center *	1972	Children's Autism Facility	54	2011	Undetermined
West Virginia	Colin Anderson	1920s	ID Facility	85	1998	Possible juvenile corrections
	Greenbrier	1801/1974	Women's College	56	1994	Community college
	Spencer	1893	MH/ID Facility	150	1989	Vacant/Possible Corrections
	Weston	1864/1985	MH/ID Facility	99	1988	Revert to MH use
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin Center	1897	ID Facility	173	2005	Intensive short-term dual Dx treatment

Source: Braddock et al., Coleman Institute and Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, 2011.

* Frances Haddon Morgan Center closed December 2011