

# DOWNLOAD PDF REHABILITATION ACT REAUTHORIZATION AND FUNDING

## Chapter 1 : Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act - and Amendments

*The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a piece of legislation currently contained within a larger bill called the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), and was the first major legislative effort to secure an equal playing field for individuals with disabilities, and prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability.*

Summary of the Section [ edit ] Section states in part: No otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States, as defined in section 20 of this title, shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance or under any program or activity conducted by any Executive agency or by the United States Postal Service. It is codified as 29 U.S.C. For purposes of employment, Qualified Individuals with Disabilities are persons who, with Reasonable Accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job for which they have applied or have been hired to perform. The United States Department of Labor also indicates that "Small Providers" do not have to make "significant structural alterations to their existing facilities" to accommodate individuals with disabilities. For example, airports in the United States can be at least partially funded by grants from federal and state governments, thus must be compliant. In many communities, public libraries receive federal financial assistance, directly or indirectly, so they must comply as well. Airports and public libraries became accessible according to Section stipulation within a few years of the implementation of Section Requirements for educational programs [ edit ] Higher education [ edit ] The intention of Section was to impact employment of people with disabilities, thus included education. The common way higher education institutions are linked to federal funds is through the federal student aid programs. Initially, colleges, universities, and community colleges complied with the regulations imposed by Section in the late and early to mid-1970s. Higher education institutions are required to make their programs accessible to qualified students with disabilities. Students wishing to receive accommodations must initiate the process, which varies per higher education institution. This process largely subscribes to the medical model of disability, as many higher education institutions require medical documentation of diagnosis and functioning regarding the disability during the accommodation application process. [12] schools [ edit ] The law also pertains to any "local educational agency as defined in section of Title 20, system of vocational education, or other school system". IDEA only protects a subset of children and youth who have disabilities—those who satisfy its definition for "child with a disability". This may be accomplished by developing an education plan for the child. When done so under Section of the Rehabilitation Act, it is referred to as a plan. This plan covers accommodations, services, and support the child will be receiving in order to have access to education at school. While the process for accommodating students varies per institution, schools generally comply with Section by identifying students with disabilities and evaluating those students. If the students are eligible, they create a written accommodation plan, often called a "Plan. Parents, teachers, and school staff are a part of the process. Parents have due process rights; where they disagree with the determinations of the school, they have a right to an impartial hearing. Violations of Section in the educational environment can be addressed locally with the education agency or with the Office for Civil Rights OCR of the U.S. Violations of Section can result in a loss of the federal funding. According to the Department [12] individuals may also file a private right of action for violations of Sec. Thus, Section is enforced by OCR. Extracurricular activity [ edit ] Section covers extracurricular and after school programs such as sports, music lessons, and afterschool care. Rights under Section [ edit ] Although not in the text of the statute, courts have held that individuals have a private right of action under Section In addition to its responsibility for enforcing other federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in housing, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development HUD has a statutory responsibility under Section to ensure that individuals are not subjected to discrimination on the basis of disability by any program or activity receiving HUD assistance. Further, Section covers employment discrimination based on disability and requires HUD and HUD-assisted agencies to make reasonable

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accommodations for the known physical or mental limitations of an employee or qualified applicant. It covers all HUD programs except for its mortgage insurance and loan guarantee programs. Any person with a disability who feels himself or herself a victim of discrimination in a HUD-funded program or activity may file a complaint with HUD under Section 504. This was a departure from prevailing views that considered disability to be purely a medical condition. Concerned about costs and enforcement, the Nixon and Ford Administrations attempted to stall the regulations both by rewriting them and calling for further study regarding their impact if they did stay in their present form. Section 504 required another step before being implemented and thus enforced, a signature from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare HEW. In a federal lawsuit was filed to force the agency to act. In July 1979, a federal district for Washington DC ruled that the regulations should be issued "with no further unreasonable delays. When he took office in January 1981, he too grew concerned about costs and invited Joseph Califano, the new HEW head, to study the legislation and its implications by establishing a task force that did not include representation from ACCD or anyone with a disability. Carter insisted that the matter fell to Califano. Due to the pressure of the protests, Joseph Califano signed the regulations unchanged on April 28, 1981. Some also seemed reluctant to leave the disability city, the "mini-Woodstock" they had created. Organizer Kitty Cone captured the mood and the accomplishment by saying: Throughout the Reagan administration, efforts were made to weaken Section 504. Patricia Wright and Evan Kemp, Jr. It has been described as the Stonewall of the disability rights movement because it solidified the American struggle for disability rights. The successful action showed people with disabilities to be capable of grassroots action and ongoing public protest for the first time in history. The protests also led Califano to sign the regulations for the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, another law awaiting a signature from the head of HEW after congress had passed it. Along with provisions from Section 504, this law paved the way for bringing children with disabilities into the educational mainstream, giving them access to better schooling and opportunities. This helped spread the disability rights movement beyond the San Francisco Bay Area. The ADA can be viewed as picking up where Section 504 left off, handling the more difficult, complex situations. The new law also specifically stated that the ADA would not amend or weaken Section 504. Because of being drafted based on Section 504, the ADA also framed disability in the context of civil rights rather than as a medical need, using terms such as "discrimination," "reasonable accommodation," and "otherwise qualified."

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## Chapter 2 : Legislative Advocacy | Association of State Dam Safety

*The VR grants to states program is authorized by Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of , as amended. 2 The Rehabilitation Act authorizes a number of grant programs related to supporting the employment and independent living of individuals with disabilities.*

Amendments to the Helen Keller Center Act Summary of Reauthorization Legislation The Rehabilitation Act of provides comprehensive vocational rehabilitation VR services designed to help individuals with physical and mental disabilities become employable and to facilitate independence and integration into society. The Act is expected to be reviewed for reauthorization in the Congress. Department of Education ED. The Act was originally enacted in as a means of returning physically injured workers to their jobs. The program was expanded in to help meet the manpower shortage after the entry of the United States into World War II. Amendments in gave service priority to persons with severe disabilities if such persons had employment potential. The amendments expanded the Act by adding a major new service category, comprehensive services for independent living, for persons with severe disabilities without current employment potential. Amendments in strengthened services to persons with severe disabilities by authorizing supported employment 1The overall intent of P. An Overview, by Ann Lordeman. The Senate approved the Conference Agreement on H. The House version of the bill was originally passed by the House on May 16, , and the Senate version was passed by the Senate on May 5, The Senate bill incorporated the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of Prior authorizations of appropriations for the Act expired at the end of FY The Rehabilitation Act provides for a 1 year extension of Title I if the Act has not been reauthorized by the end of the authorization period in the law. Other programs under the Act are extended for 1 additional year under provisions of the General Education Provisions Act GEPA , if they have not been reauthorized by the end of the authorization period. Amendments in reauthorized the Act for 5 years through FY Among other things, these amendments streamlined the VR process for consumers,<sup>2</sup> and made the eligibility determination process more efficient and timely. This report summarizes major provisions of the reauthorization legislation. Recipients of tickets may choose state VR agencies or other public and private providers to provide them rehabilitation services. The Act also contains provisions Section of the Act which prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity that receives federal financial assistance. These agencies provide a wide range of services to assist persons with disabilities to enter or reenter the workforce. This presumption allows some persons, who would not have otherwise been eligible, to enter the program. The amendments also required that eligibility for VR services be determined within 60 days of application; increased client choice of VR services; increased requirements for consumer control of rehabilitation policy and service delivery and for rehabilitation efforts on behalf of minority individuals. Programs and Funding forthcoming. Under the law, state VR agencies are required to provide services to individuals who have a physical or mental impairment which results in a substantial impediment to employment and can benefit from VR services to obtain or regain employment. States must give priority to serving individuals with significant disabilities. Other programs authorized by the Act include Title VII grants to states and private non-profit organizations to operate centers for independent living for persons with significant disabilities. Centers for independent living are consumer-controlled community-based organizations which provide a wide array of services to assist persons with significant disabilities maintain independent lives in the community. Latest Reauthorization th Congress The majority of provisions in P. In general, the law contained provisions to: The workforce investment system refers to coordinated statewide and local activities to increase employment, retention, earnings, and occupational skills of participating individuals. The workforce system is comprised of, among others, the Governor, state agencies, state and local elected officials, and representatives of the business community. The following describes selected provisions of P. Streamlining the Vocational Rehabilitation Process. One of the objectives of the reauthorization legislation was to streamline and simplify

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the 7Individuals with significant disabilities are defined in the law as persons: VR process for consumers of services. The legislation built upon related provisions that were enacted in the reauthorization of the Act. The amendments included provisions to make the eligibility process more efficient and timely, and to make it easier for state vocational rehabilitation counselors to accept persons for service. Many VR consumers continued to advocate additional ways to streamline the rehabilitation process. This interest was reflected in a number of provisions in P. These provisions are described below. Under prior law, there was no presumptive eligibility provision. The Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference stipulated that this provision does not create an absolute entitlement to VR services. In order to receive VR services, an individual must also require services to prepare for, secure, retain, or regain employment. Receipt of services is also contingent upon availability<sup>8</sup> of funds, consistent with state policies. Another provision designed to ease the eligibility determination process reduced the need for development of new eligibility documentation. The law allowed state VR agencies to use existing, current information available from other programs to determine eligibility for VR services and to develop the individualized plan for employment IPE , a key element in the development and planning of rehabilitation goals and services for consumers. In addition, there was ongoing concern about expanding client involvement in the rehabilitation process. Observers indicated that some consumers may need only limited assistance, not long-term <sup>8</sup>Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference on H. Congressional Record, July 29, Specifically, the law required that eligible individuals exercise informed choice in selecting an employment outcome, services that they will receive, service providers, and methods to procure services. The law also required that the state VR agency provide consumers with options for developing the IPE, including information on the availability of assistance from a VR counselor in developing all or part of the IPE, but it allowed consumers to determine the extent of VR counselor assistance. It required that the IPE provide for timelines in achievement of employment outcomes, and required it to be amended, as necessary, by the consumer, in collaboration with the counselor, when there are substantive changes in goals, services, or providers. It also required that the IPE identify the need for extended services by persons with the most significant<sup>10</sup> disabilities who are in supported employment. The law retained many requirements related to the IPE that were required by the prior law. For example, it retained a requirement that the plan be written. Under the law, states that cannot serve all individuals who are eligible for services must establish an order of selection process. Order of selection refers to a process whereby a state establishes criteria to serve first those eligible individuals with the most significant disabilities. Each state sets up its order of selection criteria in accordance with certain federal regulatory requirements. That is, while it retained a requirement for order of selection, the law specified what assistance persons not served under order of <sup>9</sup>Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference on H. For such persons, states are required to implement an information and referral system. The system is required to provide information and guidance to assist these individuals in preparing for, securing, retaining, or regaining employment. In addition, states are required to refer these individuals to other federal and state programs, including components of the statewide workforce investment system established by P. It stated as follows: Many of these individuals do not receive services from the state workforce system and are inappropriately referred back to the state vocational rehabilitation program because they have a disability. The Conferees expect that through the changes made throughout the Conference agreement in integrating the state workforce system, states will serve individuals with disabilities throughout the entire state workforce system, not only through [the] state vocational rehabilitation program. Enhancement of consumer choice is an important goal in providing VR services. During the reauthorization process, advocates asserted that the more freedom a client has to choose his or her own options for employment and training, and to participate in development of vocational goals, the better the chances of a positive employment outcome. The issues surrounding expanded consumer choice were addressed by a number of amendments to the Act. First, as discussed above, the law required state VR agencies to give consumers more responsibility for the development of their VR plans. In addition, it required that the state VR agency develop and implement written policies and procedures on informed choice. These

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policies and procedures must address ways to inform each applicant and eligible individual about opportunities available to exercise informed choice. Specifically, the law included as one of the purposes of the Rehabilitation Act to assist states in operating statewide programs of vocational rehabilitation which are integral parts of statewide workforce investment systems. In addition, the legislation required the state VR agency to enter into cooperative agreements with other entities that are components of the statewide workforce investment system. Cooperative agreements may provide for use of customer service features, such as common intake and referral procedures; customer data bases, resource information and human service hotlines; staff training aimed at promoting participation by persons with disabilities in workforce investment; use of information and financial management systems that link all components to other electronic networks; and other cooperative networks that facilitate job placement. The purpose of these agreements is to assure that services under an IPE will be provided to individuals with disabilities, to clarify financial responsibility of public agencies to provide these services, and to specify the conditions, terms and procedures under which the VR agency will be reimbursed by other public agencies for VR services, among other things. The law also stipulated that if other agencies are obligated to pay for VR services, and fail to do so, VR agencies may claim reimbursement from such agencies. However, the Joint Explanatory Statement also referred to the responsibilities of public institutions of higher education under provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as follows: The Conferees recognize that colleges and universities already have a responsibility to provide certain services under the Americans with Disabilities Act ADA. The Conferees encourage State vocational rehabilitation agencies and public institutions of higher education, in developing interagency agreements, to consider the requirements of the ADA and other laws as well as agreements that<sup>14</sup> may currently be in place. The Statement also cautioned that state VR agencies are not to interpret the interagency agreement provisions as shifting the obligation for paying for specific VR services to colleges and universities. State VR agencies are required to develop plans and policies that provide for the transition of students with disabilities from public schools to vocational<sup>13</sup>In the markup of S. The law added a provision requiring the state VR agency to develop a formal interagency agreement with the state education agency that, at a minimum, provides for consultation and technical assistance between these agencies regarding transition planning for students with disabilities, procedures for determining state lead agencies responsible for transition services, and procedures for outreach to students with disabilities who may need transition to VR services. The Joint Explanatory Statement stipulated that state VR agencies are not to interpret these new interagency agreement provisions with state educational agencies to mean that payment for specific transition services will be shifted to state educational agencies. The Statement indicated that state VR agencies are still<sup>15</sup> responsible for paying for transition services. Reporting on Program Outcomes. These included reporting data on the number of persons who do not have significant disabilities and who receive information and referral services, as described above. Also, the state is required to report on the number of persons who, after VR participation, were employed 6 months and 12 months after securing or regaining employment. RSA regulations issued before passage of P. Other outcome data to be collected include: Other provisions of P. For example, the law now requires the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research NIDRR to publish in the Federal Register a 5-year plan that outlines rehabilitation research, training, and demonstration priorities. Title III now contains authority for the following programs: Title III also includes authority for various demonstration programs, including projects to demonstrate ways to increase client choice in the rehabilitation process; parent information and training programs to assist parents of children with disabilities to work more effectively with rehabilitation professionals; and projects to train rehabilitation personnel for braille training these programs were formerly authorized under Title VIII. Title III retains authority for programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and special recreational services, such as leisure education, 4-H activities, music and construction of facilities for aquatic rehabilitation. Amendments to the Helen Keller Center Act. It also authorized the Center to establish and maintain a registry of deaf-blind individuals in the field offices of the National Center. Persons who are deaf-blind may choose to have their name placed on the registry.

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## Chapter 3 : Section “ Beginnings

*Under the Rehabilitation Act of , As Amended, the Title I State Grants, which provide the significant majority of funding for state VR agencies, receive an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) based on the Consumer Price Index.*

House of Representatives Contacts Federal Advocacy You can help support strong dam safety programs at the federal level by educating your Senators and Congressmen about the need for policies and resources that improve dam safety and, therefore, reduce the risks associated with dam failure. ASDSO works with Congress, with key administrative staff and with other non-governmental organizations to improve legislation and regulations and to ensure that funding is appropriated for these programs. It is important that you stay informed and build our advocacy efforts. Reauthorization in of the National Levee Safety Program. State-Specific Advocacy ASDSO works with the state programs and with local stakeholders in developing state-by-state advocacy coalitions. If you would like to start advocating for strong dam safety programs in your state contact Mark Ogden, x or mogden damsafety. Partners Increase Support for Dam Safety Partnering with other organizations allows for a stronger voice in Washington. Go to these websites to learn more about these advocacy efforts. Advocacy efforts are underway to see the National Dam Safety Program Act reauthorized during this session of Congress. On the Senate side, S. On the House side, H. This month, each bill “ S. Download Issue Brief This modest yet vital program app. The NDSPA provides training; technical assistance; research funding; public awareness; and support to states through incentive grant awards that encourage states to improve their programs. No funds under this act may be used to repair any dams. The funds are targeted to support states and to advance the national effort to improve dam safety. Although this new grant program was authorized in , Congress has not appropriated any funding to launch it. Advocacy efforts are underway to ask Congress to fully fund this program in Federal Fiscal Year Levee Safety Legislation Status - May Advocacy efforts are underway to see the National Levee Safety Program reauthorized. The Senate bill does not clearly specify an amount for this program. Funding provides matching grants to watershed districts to rehabilitate their dams. For more information about this program go to [http: Box , Chandler, OK ,](http://Box , Chandler, OK ,) Current administration funding levels are considerably lower than this. ASDSO supports full funding for this program.

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## Chapter 4 : Rehabilitation Act of - Wikipedia

*Rehabilitation Act: Summary of Reauthorization Legislation Summary The Rehabilitation Act of authorizes multiple programs that support vocational rehabilitation (VR) services to help individuals with physical and mental disabilities become employable and achieve independence.*

These funds could have been used by centers to buy "protection and advocacy" or legal services for CIL consumers by allowing the CIL to hire an attorney on staff or to contract with a local law firm. The Rehabilitation Act of dramatically changed the structure and flow of Title VII money to the states for centers and for services. Included in the current draft are the following critical changes: Statewide Independent Living Councils SILC - There will be new statewide independent living councils which will have broader responsibilities, such as: It is a new Part B and will be used to demonstrate new ways to expand and improve independent living services. The state vocational rehabilitation agency and the statewide independent living council will jointly develop a plan for such projects. For example, these projects could include demonstrations on how independent living services can be delivered in an under served portion of the state. Typical services for individuals such as the purchase of a wheelchair, could be provided for a person who fits the parameters of the demonstration in this example, a person who lives in an under served portion of the state. Or, of course, the purchase could be made through other parts of Title I if the consumer has a vocation goal or through a center, if funds to centers are increased accordingly. Key definitions, standards and assurances are all spelled out in the new Title VII and have been altered slightly to fit the philosophical and experimental base the movement now has. As long as the centers meet standards, they will continue to receive funds. If a center does not meet standards after the first year, the Feds or states can pull their funds with only 90 day notice! If a state contributes an amount equal to or greater than its current Title VII Part B allotment, then the state could continue to receive the federal dollars for distribution to centers. If the state is not contributing an equal amount, then funding goes directly from RSA to the centers in that state. Some states are receiving more than their "fair share" according to the formula based upon past grant mechanisms so they will be "held harmless" against any losses in funding. In other words, the state will continue to receive what it is currently getting under Title VII Part B, but may have to wait for appropriation increases until all states have reached their appropriate formula percentage of the total amount available. Oversight of Title VII - As the Senate version now stands, oversight responsibility for the "system change" new Part B activities resides with the designated state agency. Oversight for the CILs is tricky to explain: So, whichever entity contributes more to CIL operations has oversight responsibility, including compliance reviews to ensure that CILs meet standards. Employability - Many independent living advocates wanted employment feasibility criteria removed from the Act altogether, but recognized that this could set up the rehabilitation system as a funding source for individuals who have no intent of pursuing a vocational goal. For example, someone with a terminal illness could apply for funds to cover surgical expenses. But significant changes were made to the "employment feasibility" issue in other ways. One significant change involves who is responsible for proving that an individual with a disability is employable or can benefit from vocational rehabilitation services. In the Senate version, the burden to prove that an individual cannot benefit from VR services is not placed on the VR counselor. The counselor must have "clear and convincing evidence" that a person cannot benefit - this is the highest civil standard in the law. Also, a counselor must determine eligibility in a "reasonable amount of time," but no longer than 60 days. In the Senate version, it is "jointly" developed, agreed upon and signed" by the counselor and the consumer. State Rehabilitation Advisory Councils - This is new. A consumer advisory council is established to be involved in the decision-making process, including helping to select impartial hearing officers. The council will be appointed by the governor and composed of the chair of the statewide independent living council as well as representatives of other public and private organizations involved in rehabilitation. The Rehabilitation Act needs radical reform if the IL paradigm is to be retained and reinforced

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in pursuit of equal access and equal opportunity. It says, in law, that CILs must: Establish themselves as private, not-for-profit organizations governed by an independent board of directors Be community-based and community responsive Maintain a majority of people with disabilities on their boards of directors and on their staff Truly represent different disability groups; be cross-disability in approach and composition Provide services, including the "core services: Maggie Shreve, Consultant, W.

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### Chapter 5 : Rehabilitation Act: Summary of Reauthorization Legislation - Page 5 of 12 - Digital Library

*The Rehabilitation Act of is a piece of legislation currently contained within a larger bill called the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), and was the first major legislative effort to secure an equal playing field for.*

The formula for the District of Columbia and the territories is somewhat different than the formula for the 50 states. The federal share is Not all states provide a full match for their VR allotments. States that receive reallocated funds must match them as they do their original VR grant funds. If state requests for reallocated funds exceed the funds available for reallocation, ED typically gives first preference to states that received the smallest increases in percentage terms from the prior year. In cases where the amount of funding available for reallocations is greater than requests for reallocated funds, the unmatched funds are typically returned to the Treasury, though Congress may specify other uses for unmatched funds in appropriations legislation. While the Rehabilitation Act provides general guidance and certain requirements, state agencies have discretion in how clients are assessed, what specific services are provided, and how the services are delivered. Prior to WIOA, each state submitted a separate plan for each core program. Each state has the option of establishing a single VR agency that serves all eligible clients or establishing one VR agency that serves blind clients and a second agency that serves other eligible clients. The Rehabilitation Act generally refers to the relevant state agencies as the designated state unit DSU. The SRC advises the DSU with regard to its performance and assists in the development and amendment of the state plan. Statute specifies 11 groups that must be represented on the SRC. In cases where a state has separate VR agencies for clients who are blind and other clients, the state may maintain two SRCs. Performance Accountability System Section of WIOA establishes a set of common performance accountability indicators for its core grant programs. Each core WIOA program must report and will be measured on these factors. The metrics are based on employment and credential attainment, reflecting the priorities of the broader WIOA legislation. The six common indicators established by WIOA are 1. Each state must identify an expected level of performance for each indicator for each core WIOA program. As such, VR grantees must report on each of the six performance metrics. Expected levels of performance may be negotiated between the state and the Secretary of Labor in conjunction with the Secretary of Education and will be included in each unified state plan. States that do not meet their negotiated levels of performance will receive technical assistance from the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan. If performance does not improve, states may face sanctions and possible reductions in federal grant levels. The standardization of performance accountability measures across core programs represents a change from prior provisions of the Rehabilitation Act. Previously, standards for VR state grantees were established by the commissioner of RSA, in consultation with state agencies and other stakeholders. Additional Reporting Requirements In addition to the standardized performance accountability measures, the Rehabilitation Act contains and WIOA expanded a number of reporting requirements for state VR grantees. These additional data can provide expanded insight into program performance and may inform discussions between federal and state entities in negotiating levels of performance. For example, a state that serves a high proportion of VR clients with the most significant disabilities may be expected to have a lower rate of program exiters in employment. While all grantees are subject to the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act, each unit has some latitude in determining how it provides services. Eligibility Determination State agencies assess an applicant to determine if he or she is eligible for VR services. The trial work experiences must "provide the individual with the opportunity to try different employment experiences, including supported employment, and the opportunity to become employed in competitive integrated employment. Regulations require that the order of selection plan must ensure that persons with the "most significant disabilities" will be able to receive services before other eligible persons. After eligibility is determined but before any services are provided , every client prepares an IPE with the assistance of agency staff. An IPE is statutorily required to include the following items: Generally, this means

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that a client is made aware of various options and chooses the option that best meets his or her needs. Informed choice can refer to the selection of the employment outcome; the services needed to achieve the employment outcome; the entity that will provide the services; the settings in which the services will be provided; and the methods for procuring the services. If a client does not agree with a determination made by the personnel of a state agency, statute permits the client to seek mediation, an impartial due process hearing, or both. Clients must exhaust all other sources of federal funding for a service before a state VR agency will pay for it. For example, a client must apply for federal student aid such as Pell Grants before a VR agency will pay for postsecondary education. Scope of Services VR services may be provided on an individual or group basis. Services to individuals may include 26 counseling and guidance services, including assistance in helping a client exercise informed choice in selecting an employment objective; job-related services, including job search and placement assistance as well as job retention services, follow-up services, and follow-along services; training services such as postsecondary education as well as support of training such as books and supplies or application of training such as licensing fees ; supportive services such as transportation subsidies or assistance in acquiring assistive technology; and supported employment services or other post-employment services necessary to help a client retain or advance in employment. VR agencies can also support activities that more broadly assist individuals with disabilities in the labor market. These services for groups may include capacity building such as the development of new programs or investments in new materials such as assistive technology. WIOA also added Section to the Rehabilitation Act, which establishes required activities and responsibilities regarding these transitional services. Section specifies that each state shall use its reservation of funds to "ensure that the designated State unit, in collaboration with the local educational agencies involved, shall provide, or arrange for the provision of, pre-employment transition services for all students with disabilities in need of such services who are eligible or potentially eligible for services[. Authorized activities include developing strategies for improving outcomes for individuals with disabilities in competitive integrated employment and postsecondary education and disseminating information about effective approaches. Section also specifies that the transition from secondary school must be coordinated among relevant government entities. Among other provisions, it added a new section to the Rehabilitation Act that permits state VR agencies to use their federal grants to educate and provide services to employers who have hired or are interested in hiring workers with disabilities. Services can include providing technical assistance to employers, including information and training on disability awareness and the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act; working with employers to provide opportunities for work-based experience, recruit qualified applicants who are individuals with disabilities, and train employees who are individuals with disabilities; providing assistance to employers regarding workplace accommodations, assistive technology, and workplace access; and assisting employers with utilizing available financial support for hiring or accommodating individuals with disabilities. Typically, these outcomes will be competitive employment in an integrated setting. In some cases, other outcomes, such as supported employment or self-employment, may constitute an employment outcome. As part of their annual reporting requirements, state VR agencies must report the reasons for individuals terminating participation without achieving an employment outcome. Determine excess amount The remainder of the available grant funds that are not allocated by the grants is referred to as the excess amount. The excess amount is equally divided into two parts that are allocated in steps 4 and 5. For example, the allotment percentages that were used in FY and FY were calculated using per capita income data from to States with below-average per capita incomes will have higher allotment percentages and subsequently higher formula grants than states with per capita incomes above the national average. No state may have an allotment percentage less than The resulting product is then divided by the sum of the corresponding product for all states and territories. Allot the second half of the excess amount using a formula The next component of the formula is the same as that in step 4 except that the allocation percentages are squared. This change results in the following equation: States with the highest allotment percentages receive a larger portion of the total funds available in this step than in Step 4.

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Conversely, states with the lowest allotment percentages will receive a larger portion of the total funds available in Step 4 than in this step. This report only discusses the VR state grants program; it does not discuss other programs and activities that are authorized by the Rehabilitation Act. A summary of all amendments to the Rehabilitation Act in WIOA, including provisions that are not related to the VR state grants program, is available from the Department of Education at <https://>

### Chapter 6 : Rehabilitation Act: Summary of Reauthorization Legislation - Page 2 of 12 - Digital Library

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

### Chapter 7 : Section of the Rehabilitation Act - Wikipedia

*vocational rehabilitation (VR) services to help individuals with physical and mental disabilities become employable and achieve independence. The Act was reauthorized for 5 years through FY by P.L. , the Workforce Investment Act of (WIA) (signed by President Clinton on August 7,*

### Chapter 8 : REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACT (AT ACT)

*and services to students with disabilities, including Section of the Rehabilitation Act of , the Americans with Disabilities Act and its amendments, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act.*

### Chapter 9 : Rehabilitation Act: Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants - calendrierdelascience.com

*1 WIA and Rehabilitation Act Reauthorization: Finally Done! By David Hoff Co-Chair, APSE Public Policy Committee After 10+ years of trying, reauthorization of the Workforce Investment Act and Rehabilitation.*