

It Takes a City

DC Does it Best!

Secondary Transition

Connecting Students with Disabilities to Agencies that Serve Adults

Presented by:



at University Legal Services



For people with intellectual and developmental disabilities



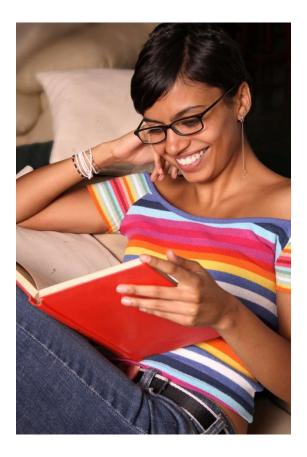
Topics we will cover:

- What is secondary transition and why is it important?
- Agencies that serve adults with disabilities
 - Who is eligible?
 - What services do they provide?
 - How do students get services?
- Who can help students when there are issues getting connected to an adult agency?



What is secondary transition?

- Secondary transition is part of the IEP process for students who are in high school.
- A <u>Transition Plan</u> describes the student's strengths, needs, goals, and how the school will help the student reach his or her goals.
- The transition plan becomes a part of the student's IEP.





Why is secondary transition important?



- Secondary transition is what ensures students with IEPs are prepared for life after high school.
- Transition focuses on what the student wants and is good at so it shows everyone – student, family, and school – how the student can be a successful adult.



Some agencies that serve adults with disabilities

- Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA)
- Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA)
- Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)
- Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF)



 Social Security Administration (SSA)



Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA)

People who have a disability and need help preparing for and finding work.

Services needed to find and maintain a job, including college or other job training, job search and placement, and support on the job.

Complete application, 60 days to decide eligibility, write IPE (individualized plan for employment), identify providers for services identified in IPE, receive services until employment outcome is maintained for at least 90 days.



Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA)

People who have an intellectual disability – have an IQ below 70 that is identified before age 18.

Services needed to be a part of the community, including residential services, day services, and related services.

Complete application, 90 days to decide eligibility, write ISP (individual support plan), identify providers for services in ISP, receive services, review ISP every year.



Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)

People who have a diagnosed mental illness (or for kids, at risk of having a mental illness) that causes significant problems at work, home, and/or school.

Services needed to address mental health issues and live and participate in the community, including some services that help a child's entire family.

Call the Access Helpline and ask for a core service agency, core service agency does intake and assessment, write IRP (individual recovery plan), receive services identified in IRP from core service agency, review IRP every six months.



Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF)

People who have a physical disability can get personal care aide (PCA) services if they need a significant amount of help with activities of daily living.

PCA services are one-on-one help with personal care needs like bathing, dressing, eating, and toileting.

Contact the Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) for help getting connected to a home health provider, get an order from the doctor, get authorization from DHCF, receive services as ordered and approved.



Social Security Administration (SSA)

- SSA has rules that allow people to start working while they keep some or all of their benefits.
- If a person earns enough, his or her benefits might be reduced (for SSI) or suspended (for SSDI).
- People still usually have more to live on if they work, especially when they are students.

SSI Student Exclusion

- SSA has special rules that let students earn money while they are in school money that does not affect their SSI check at all.
- The amount can change each year, but in 2016, students can earn up to \$1,780 in a month, up to \$7,180 for the year, and still get all of their SSI.



Social Security Administration (SSA)

SSA Reporting

- Students absolutely must report any income they make to SSA.
- Students should make sure to keep a journal or notes on how they reported, when, and who they talked to.
- Students should keep any letters they get from SSA in a folder or notebook.

Help

 If a student works, or is thinking about working, he or she can talk to the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) program. They can help students understand how work affects their benefits and help them know what and when to report to SSA.



Who can I contact for help?

RSA

- The student's rehabilitation counselor or his or her supervisor. If you don't know who it is, call RSA at (202) 442-8400.
- DRDC at (202) 547-0198.

DDA

- The student's service coordinator or his or her supervisor. If you don't know who it is, call DDA at (202) 730-1700.
- Quality Trust for Individuals with Disabilities at (202) 448-1450.
- DRDC at (202) 547-0198.



Who can I contact for help?

DBH

- Access Helpline at (888) 7WE-HELP (793-4357) – available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- The student's community support worker or his or her supervisor. If you don't know who it is, call the Access Helpline.
- Consumer Action Network at (202) 842-0001.
- DRDC at (202) 547-0198.

DHCF-PCA Services

- The student's home health provider. If you don't know who it is, call DHCF at (202) 442-9225.
- Aging & Disability Resource Center at (202) 724-5626.
- DC Healthcare Ombudsman at (202) 724-7491.
- DRDC at (202) 547-0198.



Who can I contact for help?

DHCF-General Medicaid Eligibility/Medical Services

- Legal Aid Society of DC at (202) 628-1161.
- Bread for the City at (202) 265-2400.
- Neighborhood Legal Services at (202) 832-6577.

SSA-Work Incentives

- Full Circle Employment Solutions at (888) 466-2940.
- DRDC at (202) 547-0198.

SSA-General Eligibility

- Legal Aid Society of DC.
- Bread for the City.
- Neighborhood Legal Services.



Ask Questions – Now or Later

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