

Background:

Behind this tab are two Executive Summaries for possible future Grant Projects, and information related to Goal 1, Objective 4 in the TCDD State Plan.

- ***Accessible Transportation Project***

At the Project Development Committee meeting on August 8, 2013, the Committee discussed possible ways to address transportation issues in Texas. The Committee asked staff to develop an Executive Summary for a project to assist local groups to support each other to find solutions to the specific transportation barriers they experience in their communities.

- ***Understanding Employment Options and Supports Training***

The Committee will discuss a possible project to develop presentations that debunk existing myths about employment and share information about various available opportunities, including those created by TCDD grant projects. These presentations would be filmed and edited for later use. The Project Development Committee may choose to make recommendations to the Council for a future project.

- ***Assistive Technology in Education***

The Project Development Committee will discuss the continued relevance of Goal 1, Objective 4, in the FY 2012-2016 State Plan: “Demonstrate how appropriate assistive technology can enable students with developmental disabilities to reach their educational goals, by 3/31/2016.” A summary is included behind this Tab sheet.

Project Development Committee

Agenda Item 8.

Expected Action:

The Project Development Committee will discuss the executive summary and may make recommendations to the Council.

Council

Agenda Item 11.

Expected Action:

The Council will consider recommendations from the Project Development Committee.

Funding Proposal Executive Summary

Building Community Capacity: Accessible Transportation

Background

Texans with developmental disabilities and their families experience significant barriers to full inclusion in their communities because they do not have adequate transportation. In general, public transportation frequently may be too limited in availability, may not meet individual needs, and/or may be inordinately difficult to navigate. Using private transportation may not be an option due to the expense or because it is not accessible. Other barriers that may be felt more strongly in some geographic areas of the state than in others may include:

- A lack of interagency coordination for transportation needs
- Inadequate transportation options in rural areas
- Difficulty coordinating transportation from urban areas to suburban areas
- Language barriers in finding and accessing transportation
- Challenges to pedestrian travel, including absence of curb cuts, sidewalks and accessible transit stops

The Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities' (TCDD) Five Year State Plan places a high priority on improving transportation for Texans with disabilities. TCDD recognizes that successfully influencing transportation planning requires collaboration between diverse partners to organize local communities. Previous TCDD grant projects demonstrated that establishing and supporting local transportation alliances that include people with developmental disabilities and their allies in transportation planning can be an effective method of creating systems change in transportation systems.

TCDD's previous project coordinated and assisted with community recruitment, training, and organizing. The project also provided the initial funding and technical assistance to facilitate the self-sufficiency of each alliance. Alliances linked together and developed commitments from a wide range of partners who might positively influence transportation planning at the state level. The project was able to develop active alliances that enabled people with disabilities to influence transportation planning in San Antonio, Fort Worth, East Texas, Houston, and El Paso. Some of these alliances continue to be active and have been able to secure additional funding to support ongoing work.

In 2012, TCDD posted Request for Proposals 2012-4: Accessible Transportation, Accessible Communities, intending to provide funds for one entity to implement an ambitious project to improve availability of accessible transportation over a wide geographic area. The RFP process did not result in a project being funded but it did confirm that local organizations seek access to or want to develop the resources to effectively address transportation issues in their own communities. This could be accomplished by providing opportunities for these organizations to come together in a learning environment where they can share as well as receive technical assistance and information from recognized experts. A grantee organization with sufficient knowledge, skill, and funding could arrange support for groups actively working on finding solutions to local transportation problems, without being required nor expected to coordinate community organizing activities.

State Plan Goal

Goal 4: In at least one Health and Human Service (HHS) region, increase by 1% the percent of people with developmental disabilities surveyed who report they have access to the transportation they need to participate in their community in the manner they wish, by 9/30/2016.

Objective 1: Partner with disability advocacy groups, public transportation advocacy groups, and/or leadership and advocacy training programs to increase the number of individuals with disabilities who serve on transportation planning entities and are active in transportation planning by 9/30/2015.

Objective 2: Build the capacity of at least four local organizations in the selected Region to provide transportation training to people with developmental disabilities by 9/30/2016.

Expected Outcome

At least two collaborative groups will create a measurable increase in the percent of people with developmental disabilities who report they have better access to the transportation they need.

Project Description

The TCDD grantee organization would coordinate and host at least 3 transportation summits for organizations and individuals who will actively collaborate with others in their community to address local transportation issues. Prior to each summit, the grantee will gather information from local groups regarding their experiences and their goals before determining what activities and presentations will occur at the summit. At the summit, local groups will receive support to develop, adapt, or revise plans to guide what they are doing at a local level, and they will share this information with other groups. The grantee organization will also maintain contact with local groups between summits to assist them to access any additional information, training, or technical assistance they need to reach their goals. The initial summit should cover the following topics:

- Relevant policies that support or impede increasing accessible, reliable and coordinated public transportation systems
- Models that have been used successfully in other locations to address common transportation barriers
- Tools that can help with data gathering and evaluation of project activities and outcomes
- Technical assistance to ensure that local groups fully include people with disabilities in meaningful ways
- Methods of coordinating outreach activities
- Ways to develop non-traditional partnerships

TCDD expects that the grantee organization will develop a relationship with the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) to assure their involvement in the project, and would give preference to organizations applying for grant funds that are able to demonstrate a likelihood of partnering with TXDOT in developing the summits.

The grantee must gather and share the following data, at a minimum:

- Results of pre- and post- evaluations of Summit activities to demonstrate knowledge gained
- Personal stories from local communities
- Number of people attending each summits
- Percent of people who report they remain active 9-12 months after the summit
- Number of people in local communities reporting improved access to transportation
- Policies identified by local communities that supported or impeded improved access to transportation
- Total dollars leveraged through project activities
- Names of the organizations collaborating
- The number of individuals with disabilities directly involved in project activities and descriptions of how they were involved.

Proposed Funding Amount

Up to \$150,000 per year, for years 1, 2, and 3; up to \$125,000 for year 4; and up to \$100,000 for year 5.

Matching funds of at least 25% of the total project costs are required except for activities conducted in designated poverty areas of the state. To encourage sustainability, TCDD strongly recommends match amounts or funds leveraged to increase each year of the project after year 2.

Proposed Duration

Up to five years.

Other Considerations

As stated previously, TCDD would give preference to organizations applying for grant funds that are able to demonstrate a likelihood of partnering with TXDOT in developing the summits.

Funding Proposal Executive Summary

Understanding Employment Options and Supports

Background

TCDD has invested and continues to invest heavily in initiatives to expand employment options for Texans with developmental disabilities. Community Healthcore and VSA Texas both recently completed grant projects demonstrating effective customized self-employment models. Other TCDD Grant employment related projects that currently receive funding include:

- One project to collaborate with the Project SEARCH® national office and local organizations to increase the number of Project SEARCH sites in Texas and to gather information about barriers encountered across the state.
- Two projects to demonstrate how affordable, widely available technology can assist people with developmental disabilities to gain and maintain competitive employment.
- Three projects to develop systems of supports that can help individuals with developmental disabilities to complete post-secondary education that leads to them reaching their employment goals.

Additionally, TCDD collaborated with other organizations and agencies to provide technical assistance to legislative offices around two new employment-related bills passed by the Texas Legislature in 2013:

- SB 1226 (Employment First) affirms that it is the policy of the state that the priority and preferred outcome for working-age individuals with disabilities who receive public benefits is earning a living wage through competitive employment in the general workforce.
- SB 45 requires employment assistance and supported employment to be available services in all Medicaid waivers.

While TCDD's projects have received media attention, many people across the state are still not aware of the range of opportunities that can assist individuals with developmental disabilities to become competitively employed. Also, staff from the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS), advocates, and families report a widespread misunderstanding about social security options – many individuals and families mistakenly believe that an adult with disabilities who becomes employed may no longer receive SSI/SSDI and health benefits, and others do not fully appreciate the impact that work has on SSI/SSDI benefits until their benefits are reduced. DARS provides training about various options that allow individuals to retain SSI/SSDI benefits when working; however, their capacity to train all those who may need this information is limited.

State Plan Goal

Goal 2: Establish at least two programs that assist Texans with developmental disabilities to gain competitive employment and/or to increase their personal income and assets, and that continue to operate after the completion of a maximum 3-5 years of TCDD funding, by 9/30/2016.

Objective 4: Each year, advocate for legislative and/or policy change to increase the assets a person receiving SSI and/or Medicaid can retain without losing benefits and to remove other policy-related barriers to full-time or part-time employment.

Expected Outcome

The desired long-term outcome is that an increased number of individuals, families, and service providers will use SSI/SSDI programs, waiver programs, and other formal and informal supports effectively to help individuals with disabilities to gain and maintain competitive employment without losing necessary benefits.

Project Description

This project would increase the availability of presentation-style training that effectively addresses the risks associated with competitive employment for individuals with developmental and other significant disabilities, including the loss or reduction of public benefits like Medicaid and SSI/SSDI.

The project would work with agencies that provide such training to:

- refine, package, add to, or otherwise adapt existing training as necessary;
- confirm that the method of presentation is effective and appropriate by asking representatives of the target audience – a diverse group of individuals with disabilities, family members, and service providers – to view the presentation and complete pre- and post- tests; and
- record and package the training for later use by individuals or by groups that wish to incorporate the presentations into an event they are hosting.

The project could also simultaneously inform individuals and families about the employment-related models that TCDD and others have developed and continue to develop. Materials, translated into multiple languages, might also need to be edited or adapted to accompany those presentations.

Examples of topics to be addressed include:

- income disregards
- how to maintain SSI/SSDI and/or Medicaid benefits
- available employment services through waiver programs through DADS
- available employment services available from DSHS
- available employment services available from DARS
- the application process related to Impaired Work Related Expenses (IWRE)
- Customized Self Employment
- Ticket to Work
- the Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS) Program
- implications of the Affordable Care Act
- financial management skills
- Texas' Medicaid Buy-in options
- other available tools or programs that assist people in becoming more financially self-sufficient

- becoming an employment provider

The organization preparing these presentations will be expected to gather input from other TCDD grantees that have employment- related projects; state agency staff; and other stakeholders as requested by TCDD.

Grant funds could be used to:

- involve recognized experts in the adaptation of the materials and as presenters on different topics (note: “recognized experts” would include self-advocates and family members with personal experience as well as professionals)
- create and edit video/audio recording of the presentations
- provide necessary captioning, subtitles and translation into another language
- purchase available materials as appropriate
- adapt and translate materials as appropriate

Proposed Funding Amount

Up to \$150,000 per year

Proposed Duration

Up to two years

Other Considerations

Organizations implementing this project may choose to hold an “Understanding Employment Options and Supports Conference” as an opportunity to conduct the majority of the video recording. However, a conference would not be required.

Executive Summary

Assistive Technology in Schools – Discussion Guide

Background

The TCDD FY 2012-2016 State Plan includes Objective 1.4: “Demonstrate how appropriate assistive technology can enable students with developmental disabilities to reach their educational goals, by 3/31/2016.” When the Plan was developed, the Council was interested in funding projects to demonstrate how technology could improve job performance by, and increase employment options for, individuals with developmental disabilities (this is Objective 2.2 of the Plan). Then, when the Council authorized funding for an Executive Summary that led to RFP 2011-5: “Enabling Technology,” the scope was broadened to allow submission of proposals for projects to demonstrate assistive technology in either employment or education settings. Objective 1.4 was drafted as a “placeholder” in the plan for education-related projects that were expected to be funded by this RFP.

While one of the proposals funded is developing technology applications intended to assist students with disabilities be successful in employment, none of the proposals submitted addressed technology applications in specific only to education settings as envisioned by the Plan Objective. Other than two inquiries regarding TCDD funding to develop programs to teach or expand the use of American Sign Language, TCDD has received neither public input nor inquiries about the use of assistive technology in schools. Additionally, TCDD is unaware of any data repository that outlines the unmet need for assistive technology.

Anecdotal reports suggest that the primary need related to the use of assistive technology in schools is that students who depend on assistive technology in school may not have access to the same technology in other environments. Although public agencies must permit a child to use school-purchased assistive technology devices at home or in other settings if the IEP team determines that this is needed to receive a Free and Appropriate Public Education, it appears that schools sometimes do not allow students to remove assistive technology from the school. Unfortunately, families may not be able to afford to buy equipment for their child’s use. This barrier would not likely be resolved by a project that demonstrates the benefits of assistive technology.

In Texas, there are two programs that are responsible for addressing the assistive technology needs of people with disabilities: the Texas Technology Access Program and the Texas Assistive Technology Network.

The Texas Technology Access Program coordinates Texas’ work related to the federal Assistive Technology Act of 2004 and works to improve awareness of and access to Assistive Technology. TTAP supports demonstration centers, operates a technology loan program that is available to any Texan, and works with a medical equipment reutilization program to provide refurbished equipment through long-term loans to persons with disabilities who can demonstrate financial need.

Within the public school system, Region IV Education Service Center (ESC) has the responsibility for establishing and supporting the Texas Assistive Technology Network. The network, which includes all 20 ESCs and the Texas Education Agency, promotes collaboration and provides technical assistance, training and information to support school districts that provide students with assistive technology.

Staff recommend deleting Objective 1.4 from the TCDD FY2012 – 2016 State Plan. If the Council decides to develop additional projects in the future related to the use of assistive technology in education, a partnership could be developed with the Texas Technology Access Program and the Texas Assistive Technology Network.

Attached, for the Committee's information, is the Executive Summary that authorized funding for the original "Enabling Technology" project.

Future Funding Proposal
Executive Summary
Enabling Technology: Collaborative Design for the Future – Revised
May 6, 2011

Background

Almost all Americans use technology on a daily basis to increase their physical comfort, to travel across long distances, to connect with others, to entertain themselves, to enable them to reach goals, and/or to overcome environmental barriers. Technology provides tools that can improve quality of life and productivity for everyone, including people with developmental disabilities. Some of the technological tools most frequently used by people with developmental disabilities are specialized and disability-specific – these typically fall in the category of “assistive technology.” However, many of the tools that improve the quality of life for people with developmental disabilities are generic; they are the same products widely used by consumers with diverse characteristics who don’t necessarily have disabilities. Examples of this type of technology include cell phones, subtitles for language translation, voice-recognition software; global positioning system (GPS) satellite tracking that helps people navigate city streets; talking books; computers; and the internet (including social networking technologies). Additionally, technology is being developed for specific uses not necessarily related to disability, such as robotic tools that are operated remotely; long-range monitoring and sensing equipment; and microchip-enhanced cards (or wearable items such as wristbands) that contain information, allow access to restricted areas, or serve as cashless debit cards.

Although an obvious financial benefit exists to ensuring that new technology being marketed to the general public appeals to and/or meets the needs of people with developmental disabilities, this group is not often considered a target market and is rarely taken into account during the development of these products. However, this may change as technology companies strive to stay competitive by being responsive to the changing needs and desires of baby boomers who are aging and of soldiers who have returned from Iraq with significant disabilities. Companies that develop devices for the “typical” public will be confronted with the reality that more and more “typical” people have disabilities, including individuals who acquire a disability as part of the aging process. Forward-thinking, successful technology-focused companies may realize that tweaking their existing products or building accessibility into the initial design of new products will result in a broader customer base – especially if the increased manufacturing and availability of these products results in a cost reduction for individuals.

Currently, the input of people with developmental disabilities frequently is not valued – nor even solicited - in the initial design of new technology that is intended for the general public. Instead the development of and funding for “assistive technology” typically occurs separate from the development of technology for the general public, and technology developed for the general public frequently has to be adapted after the fact for use by people with developmental disabilities. There would be

tremendous benefit for the developers of new technology to consult - early in the design process - with people who have developmental disabilities or who have family members who have developmental disabilities. A person who has lived a full life with a disability frequently has had to become very creative at finding ways to meet their needs with whatever is available to them. Many have a lot of expertise at “making things work” and know what is more or less likely to be helpful. Designers may find that collaboration with people who have developmental disabilities enables them to create technology that is more functional and appeals to a wider range of people. For example, there are agencies that support people with developmental disabilities to live semi-independently by using commonly available monitoring and communication devices to enable their clients to do more in their own homes with less intrusion by direct support staff. This same type of technology might interest parents of “latch-key kids” were they aware of its existence. Simple robots – such as those that vacuum or entertain – are now widely available, and that technology could be used to create robots that “fetch” items for people with mobility impairments. Cell phone, voice recognition, and GPS technology, if adapted to be simpler and easier to use, might enable a person who has a cognitive disability to move around their neighborhood or city more independently.

The Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities (TCDD) would like to explore how collaboration between companies that develop or produce technology and people who have developmental disabilities might enable developers to increase their creativity in designing new technology. As a part of this effort, TCDD intends to demonstrate how those devices might enable people to live more independently and to reach personal goals.

State Plan Goal and Objective

Goal 10 People with developmental disabilities and family members will have the supports and services they need to be able to participate actively in their communities.

Objective 7 Explore and promote new technologies, multi-media tools, assistive equipment, and/or barrier removal/home modifications that may enable people with developmental disabilities to live more independently within local communities and/or to participate more fully in advocacy efforts, by September 30, 2011.

Expected Outcome(s)

TCDD will facilitate exploration and/or demonstration of the benefits of using new technology – or using “old” technology in an innovative way – to support the independence of people with developmental disabilities.

TCDD will promote collaboration between people with developmental disabilities and developers of affordable, widely available, technology.

Project Description

This project will require a partnership between at least two entities:

1. One must have considerable experience in developing and/or providing reliable technology for individuals or companies to improve quality of life, to facilitate effective communication between individuals, or to improve business practices.
2. One must have considerable experience providing support and/or services to people with developmental disabilities and/or their families.

The partnership may involve additional organizations. People with developmental disabilities and/or their family members must be involved in the project design, implementation, and evaluation. Although one partner must be designated the lead applicant to receive grant funds and to comply with all reporting requirements and assurances, the partners should contribute equally to the creative process, making maximum use of their strengths.

The partners will work together to implement an innovative model demonstrating how technology can be used, in a cost-effective way, to enable people with developmental technologies to have increased independence in their daily lives. A model may be considered “innovative” if it is not currently in existence in Texas but has been demonstrated to be effective – and may even be widely used – in other states or countries to support people with developmental disabilities.

The project must serve at least 10 people (plus their families, if relevant) and must be committed to ensuring that participants will continue to receive the same level of service/support after TCDD funding has ended. The project may serve more than 10 people, and the additional people reached may include people without developmental disabilities if the intent is to demonstrate that the same product would have a wide range of potential users. TCDD expects that this project will show how “generic” technology might be employed to support people with developmental disabilities and also appeal to a diverse market, so that for-profit companies might aspire to produce the product on a wide-scale basis, at an affordable cost to individuals.

The partnership must ensure that an evaluation of the project is provided to TCDD upon project completion. The evaluation should include benefits and drawbacks as perceived by the individual served and by all project partners, as well as a discussion of possible implications (both positive and negative) of wide-spread implementation of the project.

Applicants will be responsible to develop and outline the type of project proposed and provide information to support the probable success of the project. Applicants are encouraged to be creative in the development of a project idea; TCDD fully intends to demonstrate a new, or relatively unknown, approach and may choose not to fund any proposal if none meet this requirement. Examples of the types of projects that would be considered appropriate to be funded under this RFP include:

1. The use of remote monitoring/sensing technology, accessible communication equipment, and professional direct care staff to support – as non-intrusively as possible - individuals with developmental disabilities living in their own homes.
2. The creative use of robots to reduce reliance on other individuals or to enable individuals with developmental disabilities to exert more control over their environment.

3. An expansion of the availability and successful use of social connectivity technology to individuals who have not had access previously (for example, individuals living in institutions) in such a way as to bring about significant and tangible changes in their daily lives.
4. The demonstration of how face recognition software and/or gaming technology may support or develop skill in recognizing and responding appropriately to social cues for people who need this type of assistance due to a disability.
5. The development of a model to promote interest in university students in engineering, computer science, or other related disciplines, by creating an annual “enabling technology” design competition.

This list is intended to serve as examples only and is non-inclusive. Applicants may choose to develop one of these ideas into a project or may submit a proposal entirely unrelated to any of these examples.

Proposed Funding Amount

Because of the range of types of projects that might be proposed under this RFP, the Council is not committed to providing a set amount of funding for any particular project. If multiple proposals are viewed favorably, the Council may choose to fund several promising projects if they require relatively small amounts. The Council may also decide to fund one project for the full amount. Funding will be authorized for up to three projects for a total of \$750,000 per year for all projects combined.

Proposed Duration

TCDD funding would be offered for up to 5 years subject to annual review of project accomplishments.

Other Considerations

The original Executive Summary authorized a funding amount of up to \$200,000 per year for all projects funded under this Request for Proposals. However, on May 5, 2011, the Project Development Committee revisited the Executive Summary and noted that the scope of the project was broadly defined and that outcomes would be determined based on the proposals received. Because this meant it was likely that some projects might require more funding than others, the Committee recommended to the Council that the funds be increased, and that a total of up to three projects be funded. The recommended funding amount was a total of up to \$750,000 per year for up to five years for all projects combined. On May 6, 2011, the Council approved voted to revise this Executive Summary to reflect the approval of funds for up to three projects for a total of \$750,000 per year for up to five years for all projects combined. That revision has been made to this Executive Summary.