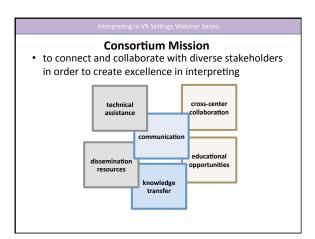
Vocational Rehabilitation as a System

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Outcomes Provide a historic view of VR as a system Increase participants awareness of the personnel, structures and processes associated with VR

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Civilians with Disabilities

Largely invisible and unaccounted for by the government

- Change began in the later half of the twentieth century
 - Social and physical isolation of people with disabilities became focus of civil rights legislation

Changes Affecting Disability Rights Smith-Fess Vocational Rehabilitation Act • Enacted after World War I • Amended in 1943, 1954 and 1965—after World War II, Korean War and the Vietnam War • Designed to assist injured veterans • Revisions related to new treatment and rehabilitation protocols **Changes Affecting Disability Rights** 1954 Transition of Services • Rehabilitation moved from the Veterans Administration into the new federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare • Funds allocated for research and demonstration grants UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS **Changes Affecting Disability Rights Changing View of Disability** • Federal legislation, medical advances, and developments in assistive technology existed but social attitudes slow to · Defining of disability shifted from medical and economic view to socio-political perspective

Changes Affecting Disability Rights Changing Perspective The view or perspective of disability began to change from medical/economic view to socio-political view. Socio-Political Medical/Economic • Focus on social circumstances Focus on functional and vocational limits and what the that create barriers and can be individual is unable to do as a changed through legislation and political action result People with disabilities viewed as inferior and in need of "cure" People with disabilities merged as an oppressed group of minorities **Changes Affecting Disability Rights Civil and Disability Rights Legislation** Civil Rights Act of 1964 Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Focus on eliminating racial • Section 504 echoes Title VII of the discrimination 1964 Civil Rights Act Set the stage for a number of Offered the first statutory minority groups to broaden its coverage and demand equality definition of discrimination towards people with disabilities Limited scope—only outlawed discrimination by entities receiving federal funds **Changes Affecting Disability Rights** Civil and Disability Rights Legislation Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act Regulations enforcing Section 504 took an additional 4 years to be issued in 1978 Three new concepts emerged during this time period - Program Accessibility - Mainstreaming - Independent Living



VR and Interpreting

- VR's interest in interpreters precedes federal legislation by a decade
- 1965 Public Law 89-333 passed and authorized interpreting as a case service for deaf clients of VR
- By 1978 RSA was funding five-year competitions for regional and national projects to increase the supply of interpreters for persons who are deaf, deaf-blind or hard of hearing

Demand for Qualified Interpreters =

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PL 94-142 (IDEA)

- Passed in 1975
- Education of All Handicapped Children's Act informally called the mainstreaming law
- Resulted in an accelerated demand for qualified interpreters
- Fields of interpreting and interpreter education not prepared for the increased demand and still reacting to it today

Demand for Qualified Interpreters

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Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

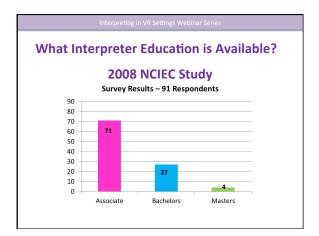
- Passed in 1990
- Requires all segments of society serving the public to be accessible
- An individual can qualify as a member of a protected class at anytime in his or her life when circumstances warrant
- Another significant acceleration in demand for interpreters and the privatization of interpreting services delivery

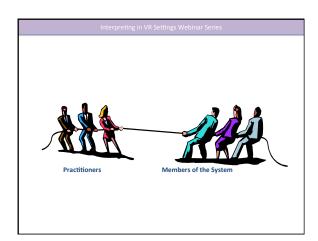
Demand for Qualified Interpreters

Interpreter Education

What has been done to respond to the demand?

- 1974 RSA funded the National Interpreter Training Consortium (NITC)—six post secondary interpreter programs
- 1980 RSA began funding regional and national interpreter education projects in response to the 1978 Amendments to the 1973 Rehab Act
 - Establish competency standards for IEP graduates
 - This funding continues today with five-year funding cycles for six projects under the auspices of the National Consortium of Interpreter Education Centers (NCIEC)





An interpreter-centric view of our work limits our access to important strategies for **Impact** • improved relationship building • improved decision-making • greater job satisfaction People Human • Structures and **Systems** Processes consist that work together to of... make an organization function as effectively and efficiently as possible. **RSA Leadership** • Led by a Commissioner who advises the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and **Rehabilitative Services**

RSA Funding to States Formula Grant Discretionary Program **Grant Process RSA Funding to States** Formula Grant Program Allocations of funds in accordance with a distribution formula Formula based on state population and per capita Covers direct services and program administration Federal (79%)-State (21.3%) Match **RSA Funding to States** Discretionary **Grant Process** Competitive process RSA reviews applications according to legislative and regulatory requirements

RSA has discretion to determine which applications

Examples: Projects with Industry, VR services for American Indians or Migrant and Seasonal

best address program requirements

Farmworkers

RSA Funding to States Formula Grant Program Discretionary Grant Process Assistive Technology State Grant Technical Assistance Centers for Independent Living Demonstration and Training Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Projects with Industry (PWI) Recreation Programs Rehabilitation Training Vocational Rehabilitation Services for American Indians

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Individual State Plans

- Each state has flexibility in determining its policy, procedures and business practices
- · Articulated in a state plan
- State plan describes how the state will provide services that comply with the federal mandate
- Submitted to Federal government for review and approval

Two Parts of the State Plan 1 Preprint Addresses the basic legal requirements about how states should operate VR programs The State Plan Each state plan has 2 parts.

Possible Differences in State Plans

- Division of government housing the VR program
- Order of Selection
 - Only serving the most severely impaired
- Financial Needs Tests
- · Specialized versus generalist counselors
- Separate or combined agencies for serving individuals who are blind
- In-state versus out-of-state scholars and level of tuition support

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Implications for Interpreters

- System varies from state to state
- Important to know how your state system functions
- Impacts how services are provided and associated policies and procedures
- Impacts the knowledge frame of interpreters who may work in multiple states

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Who is Eligible for VR Services?

- · Individuals who
 - Have a physical or mental impairment which is a substantial barrier to employment, and
 - Require vocational rehabilitation services to prepare for, secure, retain or regain employment, and
 - Are able to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services in terms of an employment outcome.

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Presumption of Eligibility

 If an individual is receiving Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), VR will presume that she or he is eligible for vocational rehabilitation services.



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Order of Selection

- A state VR system may limit the number of individuals it serves due to fiscal restraints and cuts in federal and state budget allocation by applying an Order of Selection
- Serve those with the most significant disability
- Place other qualified applicants on a waiting list to be served as funds/resources become available

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Philosophical Tenants of VR

- Recognition of the impact of disability on individuals
- Declaration of individual rights
- Belief in, and advocacy for, the rights of people with disabilities

Examples of Rights

- Individuals with disabilities are generally presumed to be capable of engaging in gainful employment and the provision of individualized rehabilitation services improves their ability to become gainfully employed.
- Individuals with disabilities must be provided the opportunities to obtain gainful employment in integrated settings.

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Informed Choice

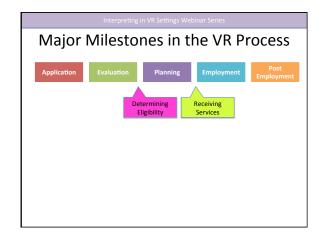
 Informed choice is the process that provides an individual the opportunity to be an active participant in his/her rehabilitation program, to make meaningful and informed choices in all phases of the vocational rehabilitation process, including the selection of his/her vocational goal and the services needed to become successfully employed.

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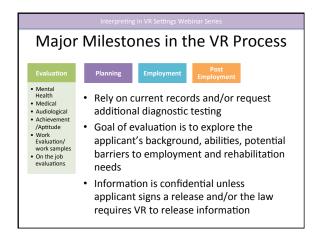
Informed Choice in Action

- Informed choice is the foundation for the partnership between the participant and the counselor in which they:
 - jointly participate in the comprehensive assessment;
 - develop the IPE; agree upon vocational objectives, services and service providers; and
 - determine the roles and responsibilities of the participant and the counselor.

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Application Financial information Work History Application Work History Work History Work History Application Work History Work History Application Work History Work History Work History Application Work History Work History



Major Milestones in the VR Process Evaluation Mental Health Medical Audiologica Achievement Aptitude Work samples On the job evaluations Individual will be assigned to a priority group based on the significance of the disability If services restricted due to Order of Selection, individual may have to wait When applicant is not eligible for services, referral to other social services will be made

Planning - Job exploration - Informational interviews - Job Clubs - Training Programs - Training Programs - Client can prepare independently or with assistance of VR or other willing person - Plan must be completed within 90 days of eligibility determination unless extension agreed upon

Planning Job exploration interviews Job shadowing Programs Pacting Programs Post Employment Post Employ

Major Milestones in the VR Process

- Interviews
 Meetings
 Trainings
 Employer meetings on
- challenging behaviors Job coaching Supported Employment
- · VR counselor will assist the client in finding a job
- Employment specialists also assist with finding appropriate match
- Client successfully works for 90 days, their case is typically closed

Major Milestones in the VR Process

 Job coaching Job retention Client assistance programs

- If status changes, VR can continue to assist
 - Help client keep a job
 - Help client get job back
 - Help client move ahead
 - Help client move to a better job
- Individuals can leave or exit the program at anytime during the process. The VR counselor will help the individual navigate through the process in an efficient and effective manner with the individuals interests at the forefront.

Steps in the VR Process Mental Health Medical Addiological Achievement /Aptitude Work Evaluation/ work samples On the job evaluations Interviews Meetings Trainings Employer meetings on challenging behaviors Job coaching Supported Employment Job exploration Informational interviews Job shadowing Financial Information Job coaching Insurance Information Work History Job retention Client assistance Health History Job Clubs Training Programs programs Each of these steps relates to the various services provided by VR.

Take Away Messages

- VR is a complex system System Thinking is a comprised of a sociopolitical structure, personnel with unique skills and abilities, and various policies and procedures impacted by state and federal rules and regulations
 - way for interpreters to gain valuable insight into how the VR system works and to identify ways in which to adapt our role and responsibilities to function as part of the VR team

Training Opportunities

- NCIEC Professional **Development Series**
 - Module 3: Interpreting for Deaf Professionals
 - Registration deadline-April 16, 2014
 - Module offered June 16-August 8
 - 4 CEUs

- Pepnet QuickClass
 - Interpreting in the **VR** Setting
 - Registration opens April 19th
 - Class runs May 19-June 29
 - Offered for 3 CEUs
 - www.pepnet.org.
 - www.pepnet.org/ quickclasses

Questions and Answers

Use the chat function to state your question. Carrie will facilitate.

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Connect with us on	
www.interpretereducation.org	
www.unco.edu/marie/	



