



## Disability Legislation

A NCWD/Youth Publication, 2004

No one piece of legislation defines government services to youth with disabilities or for that matter, any youth. Instead, there are a number of acts that impact youth with disabilities. NCWD/Youth has gathered and highlighted the following information about these acts:

- Age of youth covered by legislation and eligibility criteria;
- Services provided and providers of those services.

View individual acts below, listed alphabetically. In some instances, different sections of the legislations are described separately:

1. American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-277
2. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Public Law 101-336
3. Assistive Technology Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-394
4. Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 - Public Law 106-554
5. Community Services Block Grant Act, Title VI, Subtitle B, of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 - Public Law 97-35, as amended
6. Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 - Public Law 106-402
7. Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 - Public Law 106-169
8. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 (IDEA) - Public Law 105-17
9. Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 - Public Law 107-147
  - Welfare to Work Tax Credit
  - Work Opportunity Tax Credit
10. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 - Public Law 93-415
11. McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act - Public Law 100-77
12. National Affordable Housing Act - Public Law 101-625
13. National and Community Service Act of 1990 - Public Law 101-610
14. Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act - Public Law 105-332
  - Career and Technical Education
  - Tech-Prep

15. Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 - Public Law 104-19
16. Public Health Service Act as amended
  - Children's Health Action of 2000 - Public Law 106-310; and the Public Health Services Act, as amended; Title V and several sections of that title
  - Title V, Part E, Section 561, as amended; Public Law 102-32
  - Title XIX, Part B as amended; Public Law 106-310
17. Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended by Public Law 105-220
  - Title I
  - Title V
    - Section 504
    - Section 508
  - Title VI, Part B
  - Title VII, Chapter 1, Part B
18. Social Security Act - Public Law 74-2710
  - General Disability Provisions
  - Title IV, Section 403a - Public Law 104-193; rescission Public Law 108-40
  - Title V - Public Law 101-239
  - Title XIX and XXI, as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 - Public Law 105-33
  - Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Act of 1999 - Public Law 106-170
19. Workforce Investment Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-220
  - Title I
  - Title I, B (formula grants) & Title IV (Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998), Subtitle D (nationally managed programs)
  - Title I, C
  - Title II
  - Title IV

**1. American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-277**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>Regional and Local Business Partnerships</i></p> <p>Designed to help train U.S. workers in the high technology skills that the industry needs thereby reducing the need to import workers from abroad.</p> <p>The grants are either issued to a business partnership or to a local workforce investment board and generally are aimed at adults. Organizations must partner and apply to the Department of Labor.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>The Department of DOL strongly encourages co-enrollment in H-1B technical skills training and Workforce Investment Act, because it allows for a much broader and comprehensive service provision for training participants. WIA age covers 14-21.</p>

**2. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Public Law 101-336**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p>All public and private providers of services are affected by ADA. The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in employment, state and local government, public accommodations, commercial facilities, transportation, and telecommunications. It also applies to the United States Congress. The ADA prohibits discrimination in all employment practices, including job application procedures, hiring, firing, advancement, compensation, training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. It applies to recruitment, advertising, tenure, layoff, leave, fringe benefits, and all other employment-related activities. Complaints regarding actions may be filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or designated State human rights agencies.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>To be protected by the ADA, one must have a disability. An individual with a disability is defined by the ADA as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment. Employment discrimination is prohibited against qualified individuals with disabilities. The person has to be qualified for the essential functions of the job and that reasonable accommodations are required to be provided during application processes and on the job.</p>

**3. Assistive Technology Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-394**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
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<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>Assistive Technology Centers</i></p> <p>Centers provide information to children and adults with disabilities on increasing their use of standard, assistive, and information technologies and services.</p> <p>Under ATA, states and funded territories are required to conduct the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support a public awareness program designed to provide information related to the availability and benefits of assistive technology devices and assistive technology services.</li> <li>2. Promote interagency coordination that improves access to assistive technology devices and services for individuals of all ages with disabilities.</li> <li>3. Provide technical assistance and training including the development and implementation of laws, regulations, policies, practices, procedures, or organizational structures that promote access to assistive technology devices and services.</li> <li>4. Provide outreach support to statewide community-based organizations that provide assistive devices or services to individuals with disabilities or assist individuals in using assistive technology devices and services including focusing on individuals from underrepresented and rural populations.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>Age not specified.</p>

#### 4. Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 - Public Law 106-554

<p><b>Topic</b></p>	<p><b>What the Law States</b></p>
<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities</i></p> <p>Tax incentives, performance grants, and loans are targeted to designated low-income areas to create jobs, expand business opportunities, and support people looking for work. Local units of governments are the eligible applicants.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>EZs and ECs are based on economic characteristics of a geographic area and services are not age specified.</p>

**5. Community Services Block Grant Act, Title VI, Subtitle B, of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 - Public Law 97-35, as amended**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>Multiple Services through Centers</i></p> <p>Community Services Block Grants create, coordinate, and deliver a broad array of programs and services.</p> <p>Community Action Agencies assist individuals in securing and maintaining employment; community action agencies provide linkages to job training opportunities, GED preparation courses, and vocational education programs.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>Programs and services are to low-income individuals, including youth ages 12-18.</p>

**6. Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 - Public Law 106-402**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>Support to Targeted Populations</i></p> <p>The DD Act requires the Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) to ensure that people with developmental disabilities and their families receive the services and supports they need and participate in the planning and designing of those services. The DD Act established eight areas of emphasis for ADD programs; Employment, Education, Child Care, Health, Housing, Transportation, Recreation, and Quality Assurance. ADD meets the requirements of the DD Act through the work of its four programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD)</li> <li>2. Protection and Advocacy Agencies (P&amp;A)</li> <li>3. University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD)</li> <li>4. Projects of National Significance (PNS)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>Services are for those who have a developmental disability which is defined as a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;</li> <li>2. is manifested before the individual attains age 22;</li> <li>3. is likely to continue indefinitely;</li> <li>4. results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the</li> </ol>

	<p>following areas of major life activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-care</li> <li>• Receptive and expressive language</li> <li>• Learning</li> <li>• Mobility</li> <li>• Self-direction</li> <li>• Capacity for independent living</li> <li>• Economic self-sufficiency;</li> </ul> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.</p>
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### 7. Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 - Public Law 106-169: Title I Improved Living Program

Topic	What the Law States
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Support to Targeted Populations</i></p> <p>States assist youth in a successful transition to adulthood.</p> <p>Activities and programs include, but are not limited to, help with education, employment, financial management, housing, emotional support and assured connections to caring adults for older youth in foster care as well as youth who have aged out of the foster care.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>State can serve youth who are likely to remain in foster care and those who have aged out of foster care up to 21 years of age.</p> <p>Older youth (18-21) can receive housing assistance if needed.</p>

### 8. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 (IDEA) - Public Law 105-17

Topic	What the Law States
<b>Services Provided and Providers of</b>	<p><i>Individualized Education Programs (IEPs)</i></p> <p>The act provides youth with a guaranteed right to free and appropriate education.</p>

<b>Services</b>	The services are described in IEPs, which are individualized plans to provide education for a young person including transition from school to positive adult outcomes.
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	Individuals are eligible for education services up to the age of 18 or through the age of 21 at the discretion of the state. Transitioning planning can begin at age 14 but must occur by age 16.

## 9. Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 - Public Law 107-147

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
<b>Welfare to Work Tax Credit</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p>The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit is a federal income tax credit that encourages employers to hire long-term family assistance recipients who begin to work any time after December 31, 1997, and before January 2004.</p> <p>The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit for new hires employed 400 or more hours or 180 days is 35% of qualified wages for the first year of employment and 50% for the second year. Qualified wages are capped at \$10,000 per year. Wages include tax-exempt amounts received under accident or health plans as well as educational assistance and dependent assistance programs.</p> <p>Employers must apply for and receive certification from their State Employment Security Agency (SESA), also known as the State Workforce Agency (SWA), that their new hire is a long-term TANF/AFDC recipient before they can claim the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit on their federal tax return.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit applies to new hires that begin work after December 31, 2001, and before January 1, 2004, and are employed at least 400 hours or 180 days.</p> <p>The Long-Term Welfare or Family Assistance Recipient refers to any individual who has been certified by the "designated local agency" as one: a) who is a member of a family that: received Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) for at least the 18 consecutive months before the date of hire; or b) whose TANF/AFDC eligibility expired under Federal or State law after August 5, 1997, for individuals hired within 2 years after their eligibility expired or; c) who received TANF/AFDC for any 18-month period, and who are hired within 2 years after the end of the earliest 18-month period.</p>
<b>Work Opportunity Tax Credit</b>	
<b>Services</b>	The Work Opportunity Credit provides an incentive to businesses to hire

<p><b>Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p>individuals from <i>targeted groups</i> that have a particularly high unemployment rate or other special employment needs. The credit can be as much as 40% to employers for the qualified wages paid to individuals who work for the employer</p> <p>An individual is not considered a member of a targeted group unless the state employment security agency certifies him or her as a member. This certification requirement can be satisfied in either of two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On or before the day on which the individual begins work, the employer has received a certification from its state employment security agency that the individual is a member of a targeted group, or</li> <li>• On or before the day the employer offers employment to an individual, he/she completes Form 8850, Pre-Screening Notice, and Certification Request for the Work Opportunity and Welfare-to-Work Credits, and sends it to its state employment security agency no later than the 21st day after the individual begins work.</li> </ul> <p>Those claiming the credit must receive the certification before claiming the credit.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>At least 18 but not yet 25 for high risk youth (See below) on the hiring date and lives in an empowerment zone, enterprise community, or renewal community; 16-but not yet 18 years for summer youth (See below); 18 but not yet 25 for food stamp recipients.</p> <p>An individual is a member of a <i>targeted group</i> if he or she is a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualified recipient of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or successor program;</li> <li>• Qualified veteran;</li> <li>• Qualified ex-felon; high-risk youth. (An individual who is at least 18 but not yet 25 on the hiring date and lives in an empowerment zone, enterprise community, or renewal community);</li> <li>• Vocational rehabilitation referral; qualified summer youth employee. (An individual who performs services for the employer between May 1 and September 15; Has never worked for the employer before, and lives in an empowerment zone, enterprise community, or renewal community);</li> <li>• Qualified food stamp recipient. (an individual who is at least age 18 but not yet age 25 and is a member of a family that has received food stamps for the 6-month period ending on the hiring date or is no longer eligible for such assistance under section 6(o) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, but the family received food stamps for at least 3 months of the 5-month period ending on the hiring date. ); or</li> <li>• Qualified SSI recipient.</li> </ul>



**10. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 - Public Law 93-415**

Topic	What the Law States
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Services to Adjudicated Youth</i></p> <p>This grants program funds collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. It also provides communities with funding and a guiding framework for developing and implementing comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	States define the ages for adjudication purposes.

**11. McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act - Public Law 100-77**

Topic	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Emergency Shelter Grant Program</i></p> <p>Provides homeless persons with basic shelter and essential support.</p> <p>Can assist with the operational costs of the shelter facility.</p> <p>Grants are to eligible jurisdictions, including states, territories, and qualified metropolitan cities and urban counties.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	Age not specified.

**12. National Affordable Housing Act - Public Law 101-625**

Topic	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Youth Build Program</i></p> <p>Youth Build grants are available to public or private nonprofit agencies, public</p>

	<p>housing authorities, state and local governments, Indian tribes, or any organization eligible to provide education and employment training.</p> <p>Non-profit organizations assist high-risk youth learn housing construction job skills and to complete their high school education.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	High-risk youth between the ages of 16-24.

### 13. National and Community Service Act of 1990 - Public Law 101-610

Topic	What the Law States
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Service and Conservation Corps</i></p> <p>State and local programs that engage primarily youth and young adults in full-time community service, training and educational activities.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	Youth and young adults ages 16-25; eligibility depends on source of funding and local decisions.

### 14. Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act - Public Law 105-332

Topic	What the Law States
<b>Title I</b>	
<b>Services and Providers of Services</b>	<p><i>Career-Technical Education Programs</i></p> <p>The Perkins Act supports vocational-technical education, which is defined as organized educational programs offering sequences of courses directly related to preparing individuals for paid or unpaid employment in current or emerging occupations requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree. Funds can be used for a broad range of programs, services, and activities designed to improve career-technical education programs and ensure access to students who are members of populations with special needs.</p> <p>State Boards for Vocational Education receive State Basic Grants. The distribution of grant funds within a state is directed to priority items established by the state in accordance with an approved state plan for vocational-technical education. Local education agencies and postsecondary institutions are eligible recipients for sub-grants.</p>

<b>Eligibility criteria and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>Individuals in secondary and postsecondary schools.</p> <p>Age not specified but generally geared toward high school and community college students.</p>
<b>Title II</b>	
<b>Services and Providers of Services</b>	<p><i>Tech-Prep Programs</i></p> <p>A sequenced program of study that combines at least two years of secondary and two years of postsecondary education.</p> <p>Occupational education or an apprenticeship program of at least two years following secondary instruction.</p>
<b>Eligibility criteria and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>Beginning as early as the ninth year of school and can extend through two years of postsecondary.</p>

### 15. Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 - Public Law 104-193

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Required Work for Adults</i></p> <p>Provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families by granting states the federal funds and flexibility to develop and implement their own welfare programs.</p> <p>Work activities can include education and training, work experiences, and job search.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>TANF serves needy families; income and asset limitations vary by state; some assistance can only go to families with minor children.</p> <p>TANF regulations define minor child as an individual who has not attained 18 years of age or has not attained 19 years of age and is a full-time student in a secondary school (or in the equivalent level of vocational or technical training).</p>

## 16. Public Health Service Act as amended

Topic	What the Law States
<b>Children’s Health Action of 2000 - Public Law 106-310; and the Public Health Services Act, as amended; Title V and several sections of that title</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services</i></p> <p>States receive grants and enter into cooperative agreements for substance abuse treatment and prevention as well as mental health needs of regional and national significance.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>Information on eligibility and age requirements will be identified in announcements of grants and agreements.</p> <p>For the substance abuse (alcohol and drugs) component, treatment, prevention, and support to families and children are included in eligible services.</p> <p>For mental health services, regional and national significance priorities determine eligibility.</p>
<b>Title V, Part E, Section 561, as amended; Public Law 102-321</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances Program</i></p> <p>The program provides grants to states and communities for the improvement and expansion of community–based systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbances and their families.</p> <p>Individualized service plans dictate the range of services and can include can include non-mental health services including education, vocational counseling and rehabilitation, and protection and advocacy.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>Under the age of 22.</p>
<b>Title XIX, Part B as amended; Public Law 106-310</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Mental Health Services</i></p> <p>Through block grants to states, a range of services can be provided through qualified community programs. Services include, but are not limited to, psychosocial rehabilitation programs, mental health peer-support programs, and primary consumer-directed programs.</p>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<p>Mental health condition determines eligibility.</p>

Requirements and Age of Youth Covered	
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## 17. Rehabilitation Act as amended by Public Law 105-220

Topic	
<b>Title I</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Rehabilitation Agencies</i></p> <p>State rehabilitation agencies responsible for statewide vocational rehabilitation programs. Services are provided to people with disabilities based on Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE). Transition services for youth are an allowable activity. In accordance with a state plan approved by the federal government, vocational rehabilitation services are provided through local offices of state agencies and through community-based organizations, often referred to as community rehabilitation programs, under contractual arrangements with the state agencies. Transition services are often provided through cooperative agreements between state and local school and college districts and systems and the vocational rehabilitation agency.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>To be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services, an individual must: have a physical or mental impairment that results in a substantial impediment to employment; be able to benefit from receiving vocational rehabilitation services; and require vocational rehabilitation services to prepare for, secure, retain or regain employment. There are no statutory age requirements under the vocational rehabilitation program. For transition services, the regulations encourage agencies to work with students as early as possible.</p>
<b>Title V, Section 504 and Section 508</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><b>Section 504</b> states that "no qualified individual with a disability in the United States shall be excluded from, denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under" any program or activity that either receives Federal financial assistance or is conducted by any Executive agency or the United States Postal Service." Each Federal agency has its own set of section 504 regulations that apply to its own programs. Agencies that provide Federal financial assistance also have section 504 regulations covering entities that receive Federal aid. These regulations include reasonable accommodation for employees with disabilities; program accessibility; effective communication with people who have hearing or vision disabilities; and accessible new construction and alterations. Each agency is responsible for enforcing its own regulations.</p> <p><b>Section 508</b> requires that Federal agencies' electronic and information technology is accessible to people with disabilities, including employees and members of the public. Section 508 establishes requirements for any electronic and information technology developed, maintained, procured, or used by the Federal government. Section 508 requires Federal departments and agencies that develop, procure, maintain, or use electronic and information technology to</p>

	ensure that Federal employees and members of the public with disabilities have access to and use of information and data, comparable to that of the employees and members of the public without disabilities—unless it is an undue burden to do so. Section 508 standards are technical specifications and performance-based requirements, which focus on the functional capabilities covered by technologies.
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	N/A
<b>Title VI, Part B</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<i>Supported Employment Programs</i>  VR state agencies develop collaborative programs to provide supported employment services for individuals with the most significant disabilities.
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	Individuals with the most significant disabilities. Age not specified; for transition services, the regulations encourage agencies to work with students as early as possible.
<b>Title VII, Chapter 1, Part B</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<i>Independent Living Centers</i>  Independent Living Centers help people with disabilities maximize opportunities to live independently in the community.  Centers can provide employment related support to individuals but actual training or education is typically not provided.
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	Centers set their own age requirements.

## 18. Social Security Act - Public Law 74-2710

Topic	What the Law States
<b>General Disability Provisions</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	Provides income and health benefits to youth with disabilities.

<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>0-18 year of age, with some exceptions described below.</p> <p>Parents' income and assets are considered in order for a child to receive benefits under Supplemental Security Income (SSI).</p> <p>A child will be considered disabled if he or she has a physical or mental condition (or a combination of conditions) that results in "marked and severe functional limitations."</p> <p>The condition must last or be expected to last at least 12 months or be expected to result in the child's death.</p> <p>The child must not be working at a job that is considered to be substantial work.</p> <p>Under Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), children receive benefits if parent are receiving disability or retirement benefits. Under SSDI, the disability of an individual under the age of 18 is not considered. The child's benefits normally stop at age 18 unless he or she is a full-time student in an elementary or high school (benefits can continue until age 19) or is disabled</p> <p>Over the age of 18 in SSI, parental incomes and assets are no longer considered, and income and assets of the child only are used in determining eligibility for SSI ("Redetermination").</p> <p>An adult child who is disabled can qualify for SSDI benefits when his or her parent begins collecting Social Security retirement benefits at the age of 62.</p> <p>Social Security Administration will evaluate the disability of an adult child (age 18 or older) who is applying for Social Security benefits for the first time, or who is being converted from a Social Security dependent child's benefit, by using adult disability criteria. To qualify for disability, an adult must have a physical or mental impairment, or combination of impairments, that is expected to keep him or her from doing any "substantial" work for at least a year or is expected to result in death. (Generally, a job that pays \$810 or more per month is considered substantial.)</p> <p>Disabled students under age 22 may exclude \$1,370 of their monthly earnings, with an annual limit of \$5,520 when counting their income for SSI purposes.</p>
<p><b>Title IV, Section 403a - Public Law 104-193; rescission Public Law 108-40</b></p>	
<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>Welfare-to-Work Services</i></p> <p>State grants to provide community or work experiences, job creation, on-the-job training, job retention or support services, vocational education or job training for a maximum of 6 months, or contracted services for job readiness, job placement or post employment services.</p> <p>Funding to the states has been rescinded.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>Welfare recipients who have received benefits for at least 30 months or who are within 12 months of becoming ineligible for benefits due to a durational limit.</p>

<b>Title V - Public Law 101-239</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Healthy and Ready to Work</i></p> <p>Promotes a comprehensive system of family-centered, culturally competent, community-based care for children with special health care needs who are approaching adulthood and may need assistance in making the transition from pediatric to adult health care and to post-secondary education and/or employment</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	Mainly covers children up to 18 years but some projects serve youth older than 18.
<b>Title XIX and XXI, as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 - Public Law 105-33</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)</i></p> <p>Gives each state the authorization to offer health insurance for children.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>Children up to age 19 who are not already insured.</p> <p>Families who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid may be able to qualify for SCHIP.</p>
<b>Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Act of 1999 - Public Law 106-170</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Training for Social Security Disability Eligible Individuals</i></p> <p>Establishes approved providers called Employment Networks (ENs). ENs can fund vocational rehabilitation, employment, or support services to help an individual go to work.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	An individual must be receiving Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and must have a disability for which medical improvement is not expected or possible; the individual must live in a state where Tickets are available.

### **19. Workforce Investment Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-220**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>What the Law States</b>
<b>Title I</b>	



<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>One-Stop Centers</i></p> <p>A system under which entities responsible for administering separate workforce investment, educational, and other human resource development programs collaborate to create a seamless system of service delivery.</p> <p>Title I includes Section 188, the non-discrimination clause, which states “no individual shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in the administration of or in connection with, any such program or activity because of race, color, religion, sex (except as otherwise permitted under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972), national origin, age, disability, or political affiliation or belief.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>Service at One-Stop for job search activities is free and available to all. For more intensive services, including training, older youth ages 18-21 may be co-enrolled as youth and adults. The next section (Youth Service Programs) provides details of eligibility.</p>
<p><b>Title I, B for formula grants &amp; Title IV Subtitle D for nationally managed programs</b></p>	
<p><b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b></p>	<p><i>Youth Service Programs</i></p> <p>The formula grant program services are determined by and contracted for by the WIBs. The federal government manages the Youth Opportunity Programs, Migrant &amp; Seasonal Farmworker and Native American programs</p>
<p><b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b></p>	<p>Ages 14-21.</p> <p>Eligible youth are low income <i>and</i> one or more of the following: deficient in basic literacy skills; a high school dropout; homeless; a runaway; or a foster child; pregnant or a parent; an offender; an individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment.</p> <p>Up to five percent of youth participants served by youth programs in a local area may be individuals who do not meet the income criterion for eligible youth, provided that they are within one or more of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. School dropout</li> <li>2. Basic skills deficient, as defined in WIA section 101(4)</li> <li>3. Are one or more grade levels below the grade level appropriate to the individual's age</li> <li>4. Pregnant or parenting</li> <li>5. Possess one or more disabilities, including learning disabilities</li> <li>6. Homeless or runaway</li> <li>7. Offender</li> <li>8. Face serious barriers to employment as identified by the Local Board.</li> </ol> <p>In some circumstances, youth can be declared as a family of one and then only their income is counted toward the eligibility requirement.</p>

<b>Title I, C</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Residentially-based Education and Training Programs</i></p> <p>Job Corps is a federally administered program that provides academic and occupational training in a residential setting.</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>Same income and deficit eligibility criteria as for <i>Youth Service Programs</i> but ages range from 14-24 and there is no upper age limit for an otherwise eligible individual with a disability.</p>
<b>Title II</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p><i>Adult Literacy Programs</i></p> <p>Provides basic education instruction through a variety of program settings (e.g., community colleges, high schools, alternative schools, community based organizations, One-Stops, etc.).</p>
<b>Eligibility Requirements and Age of Youth Covered</b>	<p>Individuals over the age of 16, not currently enrolled in school who lack a high school diploma or the basic skills to function effectively as parents, workers, and citizens.</p>
<b>Title IV</b>	
<b>Services Provided and Provider of Services</b>	<p>Incorporates Rehabilitation Act of 1973 into this title. <a href="#">For details visit the Rehabilitation Act of 1973</a>, which includes the following titles and sections of interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title I, Rehabilitation Agencies</li> <li>• Title V, Rights And Advocacy, Employment Of Individuals With Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Section 504</li> <li>○ Section 508</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Title VI, Supported Employment Services</li> <li>• Title VII, Independent Living Centers</li> </ul>