

**HOW DO YOU GET THERE?**

**Person-Centered Planning: Plan a Vision!!!!!!!**

**When? (Maybe every few years....the journey should develop and change over time)**

14-18 years old:

Transition Plan developed through IEP process. Vision for when student leaves school:

1. Post-Secondary opportunities
2. Job sampling
3. Supported employment
4. Basic skills for life after school: Banking, Shopping, Laundry, Cooking etc.

At 17 1/2 -18 years old:

1. Psychological evaluation -Request from school or private medical facility
2. Complete adult eligibility for DDS (Department of Developmental Disabilities)
3. Complete eligibility for other State Agencies: MRC, DMH, MCB etc.
4. Research Supported Decision Making / Health Care Proxy, Durable Power of Attorney/Guardianship (partial and full). Estate Planning: Special Needs Trust/Able Account
5. At 18 years, apply for SSI (Supplemental Security Income) for child if approved Medicaid is included  
If not approved for SSI, apply separately for Medicaid.
6. Submit Section 8 voucher: 3 types - Federal covers entire United States, Statewide covers the State and local at city and town housing authorities cover that particular housing units.
7. If not completed yet: Apply for PCA services (Personal Care Attendant)
8. 18-22 years in school focus on transition goals ...if in transition program, focus on transition goals.....if out of school, focus on transition goals.....
9. Additional funding resources: MRC Home Modification, Catastrophic Illness and Children Relief Fund, Community Grants, United Way, Foundations such as Phillips Foundation etc.

**Vision .....Plan.....Create a Non-Negotiable List.....Create a timeline.....Plan**

**\*\*\*\*This is not a complete list but a beginning guideline\*\*\*\***

**Network, social media, conferences, workshops**

## **What are some housing options?**

Living alone in a home or apartment.

Living with a roommate that does not have a disability.

Living with family. (Adult Family Care)

Living with another family. (Shared living)

Living with a roommate with a disability.

Living in a group home.

### **Pros and Cons to all above options:**

Living alone would cost the most and most individuals need affordable housing or section 8

Living with a roommate without disability: Might need to reduce rent or no rent for roommate if asking for them to provide support to person.

Living with family: individual doesn't experience living away and caregivers get older and may not be able to provide support and care needs forever.

Living with another family: may be good for a period of time but person vulnerable to that family discontinuing due to their changing needs.

Living with a roommate with a disability: how do you find a compatible person?

Living in a group home: placed into group home (bed open) no choice of who else lives there or who the staff are.