National Technical Assistance and Research Center to Promote Leadership for Increasing the Employment and Economic Independence of Adults with Disabilities

Asset Development: State Strategies for Making Work Pay for People with Disabilities

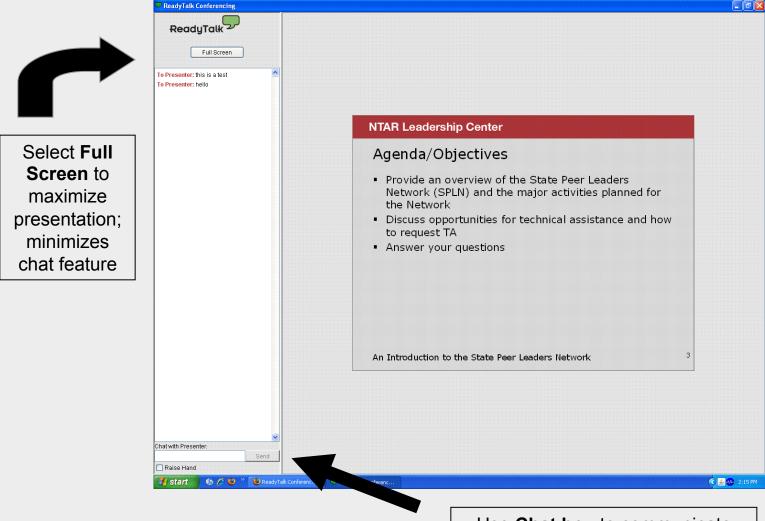
October 28, 2009

Audio Dial-In Information

866.740.1260

Access Code: 9324100

Webinar Classroom Layout



Presentation Slide Area



Use **Chat box** to communicate with chairperson

Presenters

- Candace Baldwin, Senior Policy Advisor, NCB Capital Impact
- Rich Sanders, Program Coordinator, Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education, Alaska
- Tammie Amsbaugh, Policy Coordinator for the Iowa Department of Human Services' Medicaid Infrastructure Grant, University of Iowa, Center for Disabilities and Development

Moderator:

Nanette Relave, Director, Center for Workers with Disabilities

Access to Webinar Materials

 A direct link to the webinar materials, including web and audio content, will be posted on the NTAR Leadership Center website by 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time, Thursday, October 29, 2009

www.ntarcenter.org

The NTAR Leadership Center

- Established in September 2007 through a grant from the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP).
- A collaboration of partners with expertise in workforce and economic development, disability employment, financial education and asset building, and leadership development.
- Created for the purpose of building capacity and leadership at the federal, state, and local levels to enable change across workforce development and disability-specific systems that will increase employment for adults with disabilities.

Guiding Principles

- Increasing partnerships and collaboration among and across generic and disability-specific systems.
- Increasing the use of self-direction in services, and integration of funding across and among systems.
- Increasing economic self-sufficiency through leveraging work incentives, financial education, or other strategies that promote profitable employment and asset building.
- Increasing the use of universal design in employment services and as a framework for employment policy.
- Increasing the use of customized and other forms of flexible work options for individuals with disabilities and others with barriers to employment.

Agenda/Objectives

- Present asset development concepts, tools, and activities that can be used by states as a framework for developing comprehensive, integrated state asset development strategies for people with disabilities and their families.
- Describe the linkages between employment and asset development for people with disabilities.
- Highlight asset development activities for people with disabilities taking place in Alaska and Iowa.
- Answer your questions.



Creating a Pathway to a Better Financial Future: Strategies for Workers with Disabilities

Candace Baldwin NCB Capital Impact

Agenda

- Discussion topics
 - Identification of the continuum of asset-building opportunities;
 build upon existing programs
 - Employment and earnings provide a foundation for asset development
 - Overview of asset development tools for people with disabilities
- Open discussion

Paradigm Shift to Addressing Long-Term Financial Independence

- Growing trend of incorporating asset development into benefits counseling
- Assets are resources that promote financial self-sufficiency, community participation, and quality-of-life experiences
- Income preservation, savings, and asset development have not been traditionally associated with employment

Variety of Asset Development Mechanisms

- There are a variety of tools to support asset development for workers with disabilities
- Work in tandem for a holistic strategy that follows the continuum
- Strategies should create:
 - Access to mainstream financial services
 - Access to savings
 - Access to long-term investment
 - Access to asset preservation

Continuum of Asset-Building Opportunities

Poverty Economic Security

Access to Mainstream Financial Services

- Affordable checking and savings accounts
- Location of bank branches in low-income communities
- Loan products with reasonable interest rates
- Low-cost remittance services
- Credit remediation
- Second chance banking programs
- Acceptance of multiple forms of identification
- Alternatives to payday loan and check cashing

Savings Opportunities

- Individual Development Accounts
- Employer-Supported Savings
- Lifelong Learning Accounts
- Family Self-Sufficiency Program
- Earned Income Tax Credit
- FHLB IDEA & WISH
- Children's Savings Accounts
- Plan for Achieving Self-Support (PASS Plan)
- Special Needs Trusts

Investment Opportunities

Home Equity

- Cooperatives
- Self Help
- Community Land Trusts
- Manufactured Housing
- Shared Equity
- Lease Purchase
- Section 8 Homeownership

IAIC

- Business Equity
 Micro-enterprise
- Worker-owned coops
- Employee Wealth Sharing Programs
- Resident-owned businesses

Commercial Real Estate

- Community Development initial public offering (IPO)
- Community Benefit Agreements

Asset Preservation Measures

- Protection from predatory lending practices
- Reform the pay day loan and check cashing industries
- Access to affordable health insurance
- Post-purchase homeownership counseling
- Medicaid Buy-In
- Special Needs Trusts

- Direct Express EBT Card

Financial Education/Increasing Income

From Building Assets While Building Communities, by Heather McCulloch for the Walter and Elise Haas Fund 2006

Resources for Asset Development

Strategies that Create Access to Mainstream Financial Services

- Financial literacy is the key component of asset development
- Impact of subprime market
 - Check casher, pay day lender, title loans, etc.
 - Often result in the borrower paying 400% in annual interest rates
 - No-member account to promote savings
- Financial planning skills allow individuals to plan for the future

Financial Literacy Programs Can Be Designed for People with Disabilities

- Provides instruction on:
 - Money management
 - Savings
 - Homeownership
 - Debt reduction
 - Efficient use of credit
- Training offered through public-sector agencies, non-profits, financial institutions
- State and local agencies with existing programs can redesign to meet needs of people with disabilities

Strategies that Create Savings Opportunities

- Heavy reliance on the use of credit and lack of savings accounts as part of personal assets
- Adequate savings can critically affect quality of living and well-being
- EITC provides additional income for savings tied to employment
- Savings programs
 - Individual Development Accounts
 - PASS
 - Special Needs Trusts

Real-World Examples: IDAs

- IDA programs (disability-specific):
 - Kern Regional Center, Bakersfield, California
 - Mississippi Department of Rehabilitative Services
 - District of Columbia Department of Mental Health
 - New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities
 - Collaborative Support Programs, New Jersey
 - Allies, Inc., New York and New Jersey
 - Thresholds Psychiatric Rehabilitation Centers, Chicago, Illinois

Plan for Achieving Self-Support (PASS)

Purpose:

 Assist SSI recipients in obtaining items, services, or skills for employment needs

Requirements:

- Written plan
- Vocational goal
- Reasonable time frame for meeting a vocational goal
- Explanation of the necessary expenses

Advantages:

- Work and receive SSI
- Save and build assets for employment goals

Special Needs Trust

A special needs trust makes it possible to appoint a trustee to maintain assets and retain or qualify for public assistance benefits.

Three types:

- Family-Type Special Needs Trusts
- Court-Ordered Special Needs Trust
- Pooled Special Needs Trust

Pooled Special Needs Trusts

- Shared Horizons (Maryland and District of Columbia):
 - http://www.shared-horizons.org
- Enhanced Life Options (New Hampshire):
 - http://www.elonh.org
- State of Florida's Public Guardianship Trust (Florida):
 - http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/english/spgo.php
- The Center for Special Needs Trust Administration, Inc. (Nationwide):
 - http://www.sntcenter.org

Strategies that Create Investment Opportunities

- Long-term investment strategies often result in sustainable economic self-sufficiency
- Homeownership is most common long-term investment strategy
- Small business/microenterprise also creates employment opportunity

Long-Term Investment in Housing Can Lead to Economic Self-Sufficiency

- Homeownership comes in many forms
 - Single family
 - Cooperative limited equity
- Cooperative provides significant savings
 - Consumer controlled
 - Safety net for maintenance and repairs/replacement
- Down payment assistance
 - Housing choice vouchers
 - Local/state housing finance funds

Small Business Development Can Provide Long-Term Investment

- Small business or microenterprise ownership can employ IDA and PASS programs for start-up costs; employment strategy
- Local and state programs already exist; redesign for people with disabilities
- Couple with entrepreneurship training through Ticket to Work
- Expanded workforce development programs through stimulus

Strategies that Preserve Assets

- Too often, benefits programs' "asset tests" create a disincentive
- Integration of work incentive programs with benefits counseling
- Self-directed budgets braid multiple resource streams in a way that meets individual career and asset goals
- Medicaid Buy-In and Community Work Incentive Counselors provide good strategies to preserve assets

Medicaid Buy-In

- Authorized by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) and the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (TWWIIA)
- Buy-In program allows states to expand Medicaid coverage to workers with disabilities whose income and assets would ordinarily make them ineligible for Medicaid
- Currently there are 44 states reported covering individuals in the Medicaid Buy-In program

Innovative Solutions for Asset Development

Initiating Innovative Solutions for Asset Development

- Link employment and workforce programs to asset development strategies
 - Align asset limits with workforce strategy to protect benefits
- Cross-agency partnerships
 - Training for benefit and work incentive counselors on asset development
 - Enhance or expand existing workforce, employment training, asset development; no- to low-cost approach

Initiating Innovative Solutions for Asset Development

- Increase education and outreach activity
 - Understand long-term financial needs
 - Connect to various programs to braid benefits, asset development, and employment opportunities
- Employers' asset development strategies
 - Electronic debit in lieu of paper check
 - Pre-tax savings deductions for homeownership
 - Financial literacy as part of employment training

Contact Information

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Alaska Asset-Building Workgroup

Rich Sanders
Governor's Council on
Disabilities and Special
Education, Alaska

Alaska Asset-Building Workgroup

- Consortia of stakeholders
 - Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education
 - University of Alaska Anchorage Center for Human Development
 - Tanana Chiefs Conference
 - Internal Revenue Service
 - Credit Union One
 - Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
 - Private Industry
 - Cook Inlet Tribal Council
 - Others

Asset-Building Effort

- Disability employment forum (February 2008)
- Asset-building core group (June 2008)
- Recruiting new members (September-December 2008)
- Work plan completed (December 2008)
- Face-to-face meeting (March 2009)
- Website established (August 2009)
- IDA proposal completed (October 2009)

Focus Areas

- Education on Asset Building
- Financial Literacy
- Individual Development Accounts
 - Education
 - Housing
 - Small Business Ownership
- Earned Income Tax Credit/Income Taxes
- Youth

Educate!

- What is "Asset Building"?
 - Why should I be involved? What is in it for us?
 - Use: Statistics, success stories, possibilities, program information
 - Marketing of "Asset Building"
 - Finance Banking the unbanked
 - Housing Obtaining a first home/escaping public housing programs
 - Education Preventing poor financial planning/poverty
 - Benefits Programs Helping individuals off of public assistance programs
 - Legislators Prevention of economic downturn and promotion of escaping poverty/reliance on government programs

Financial Literacy

- Why?
 - Youth
 - Public assistance programs
 - Benefits to business and industry
- What?
 - Variety of curricula for a variety of needs
 - Necessary component of AFIA IDAs

Alaska Individual Development Account

- Why?
 - Escape cycle of poverty
 - Requires financial literacy component
 - Allows non-countable assets toward:
 - Education, housing, self-employment
- What?
 - Consortia of organizations (shared)
 - No one organization has enough funds
 - Marketing November/December
 - Application in January

Earned Income Tax Credit

- Why?
 - Too many don't file at all
 - EITC can assist with getting an IDA started (allows earned income to be directed at IDA)
 - Millions going unclaimed
- What?
 - Website information
 - Assistance through VITA sites
 - Educate VITA volunteers
 - Provide information on financial literacy and IDAs to distribute

Future Targets

- Child development accounts
- Legislation/policy on financial literacy in schools
- Public assistance IDA options
- Local IDAs that allow for more
 - Assistive technologies
 - Subsistence tools
 - Other



Iowa Asset Development/ Self-Sufficiency Strategies for People with Disabilities

Tammie Amsbaugh
Iowa Department of Human
Services' Medicaid Infrastructure
Grant

Iowa's EITC Initiative

- Partnership with:
 - Institute for Social and Economic Development (ISED) and the EITC and Beyond Coalition
 - Supported free tax preparation through VITA sites
 - Encouraged saving in IDAs
 - Governors Developmental Disabilities Council
 - Spearheaded including issues of people with disabilities
 - Iowa Department of Human Services
 - Assisted the Developmental Disabilities Council with development of benefits interaction chart customized for Iowa

People with Disabilities and the EITC

- Encourage people with disabilities to claim EITC
 - Mailing to Medicaid Buy-In participants
 - Mailing to all beneficiaries of Iowa DHS services
- Address concerns about loss of benefits due to resources from EITC
 - lowa's adaptation of the REAL economic impact tour "Benefits Interaction Chart"
 - Distribution to local programs and staff members

Iowa's EITC Initiative Leads to Questions About Asset Development Strategies

- Some inconsistencies found when creating the Iowa's Benefits Chart
 - The Iowa EITC (7% of the federal) is not excluded from SSI resources for nine months
- Most did not know about many of the available strategies

Next Steps

- Developmental Disabilities Council brings the REAL economic impact tour to Iowa
 - Connections developing between the disability community and the poverty community
 - Pursuing the addition of disability services in benefit calculators of the Iowa Policy Project
 - Working on the addition of and accessibility of VITA site and inclusion of people with disabilities as tax preparers, and

Next Steps (continued)

- University of Iowa Center for Disabilities and Development (CDD)
 - Discussion paper to
 - Review national strategies
 - Review to what extent they are being used in lowa
 - Identify barriers to their utilization in Iowa
 - Draft list of potential action items for lowa
 - Publication of resource directory and seven helpful hints on asset development strategies

Focus of Current Activities

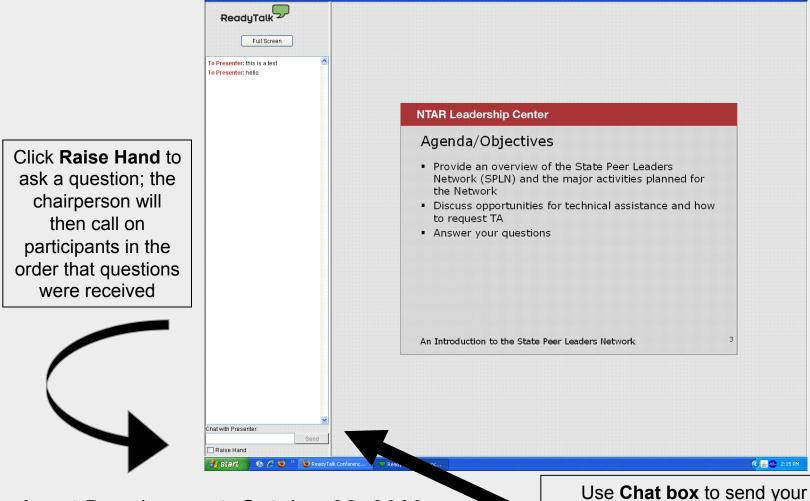
- Employment and self-employment workshops
 - Partnering with WIPA, Disability Navigators, Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Networks
- Promotion of tax filing and the EITC
- Dissemination of the resource directory and helpful hints
- Coming in 2010: Financial Literacy for Adults with Disabilities

Contacts and Resources

- Discussion paper, resource directory, and helpful hints can be found at:
 - www.healthcare.uiowa.edu/cdd/multiple/programs/employmentinitiatives.asp
- Benefits interaction chart is sent as an attachment
- Tammie Amsbaugh, Policy Coordinator for the Iowa Department of Human Services Medicaid Infrastructure Grant and The University of Iowa Center for Disabilities and Development tamsbau@dhs.state.ia.us

Asset Development, October 28, 2009

Question-and-Answer Period: How to Submit Your Questions



question(s) to the chairperson

Question-and-Answer Period: How to Submit Your Questions



Send a tweet to:

@ntar

Remember:

Your tweet has to be less than 140 characters!

Question-and-Answer Period



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NTAR Leadership Center Website

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