



# **New Realities New Opportunities**

**FY 2004 Annual Report**



TEXAS COUNCIL *for*  
DEVELOPMENTAL  
DISABILITIES

Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities

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**On the cover:**

(Front) Mallory Meehan assists Rebecca “Hunter” Adkins from Houston while speaking at the Capitol as part of the Youth Leadership Forum. (Back) Chava White (on right) explains to doctors in training Jamille Hamad and Benjamin Ho what it is like to raise a child with a disability, as part of Project DOCC of Houston.

# New Realities and Opportunities *for* Fiscal Year 2004

Fiscal Year 2004 (FY 2004) brought significant emerging and ongoing changes in Texas that are helping to shape a new reality for people with disabilities in the state. Some of the most significant trends include:

- ▶ Increasing emphasis on self-determination for Texans with disabilities;
- ▶ Growing racial and ethnic diversity in the state;
- ▶ Rising demand for disability services and supports; and
- ▶ Completion of a major reorganization of the health and human services system that serves people with disabilities.

Based on analysis of these changes in Texas and their impact on people with disabilities, the Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities (TCDD) responded with a variety of new projects in FY 2004 (October 2003 – September 2004) that deal with these and other important issues. The projects also meet TCDD's federal and state mandate to advocate on behalf of people with developmental disabilities, to build the capacity of community-based services and supports within the state, and to create change so that services are more responsive to the needs and preferences of Texans with disabilities.

During FY 2004, TCDD collaborated with non-disability and cross-disability advocacy groups, emphasized cultural diversity and relevance, and increased self-determination for people with disabilities. For example, the Council assisted the Health and Human Services Commission in carrying out the Family-Based Alternatives project, a program that the Council previously

helped create. This project is currently working in Central Texas, as part of a goal to obtain permanent homes for more than 1,200 children who are now living in institutions in Texas. Other Council activities included presenting information and recommendations to federal, state, and local policymakers; providing technical assistance and training for self-advocates, family members and professionals; and conducting outreach activities to increase awareness of services available throughout the state.



Students in Boerne ISD's Local Advocacy Training project meet Rep. Carter Casteel

The Council's "vision" for its projects comes from a five-year State Plan. The current State Plan covers 2002 – 2007. TCDD analyzes policy issues, availability of funding, current best practice models, and information and training needs for activities within eight areas of emphasis to prioritize future activities within the State Plan. These emphasis areas are quality assurance (leadership and advocacy), formal and informal community supports, education and early intervention, health care, employment, housing, transportation, child care, recreation and cross-cutting activities. In FY 2004, TCDD managed 50 active grant projects. A full listing of these projects and grant recipients is at the end of this report.

## Committed to Self-Determination

The increasing emphasis on self-determination for people with disabilities is a growing trend influencing how services and supports are provided for people with disabilities in the state. At both the national and state levels, disability advocates have pushed for a system of services and supports based on the needs and desires of people with disabilities, and both the federal and state governments have, at least in part, responded with new programs that emphasize self-determination.

Self-determination is a concept that allows individuals to be responsible for major decisions about their own life. It gives people control over where they live, what they do for a living, what they do for fun, how their money is spent, and how active they choose to be in their communities. For someone who uses formal services and/or supports, self-determination shifts control over services and supports from professionals to the individual and, if he/she so chooses, his/her significant other and family members.

The Council is deeply committed to increasing self-determination and strengthening the self-advocacy movement for people with disabilities. One TCDD project through Texas Advocates created a leadership academy to develop a network of self-advocates throughout the state who advocate for their own rights and interests. They are making their own decisions and choosing services and supports that allow them to live life the way they want to live. This project also taught self-advocates how to become leaders and improve the disability service system. They learned how to be part of policymaking and work with other groups for systems change. They also learned the vocabulary used in the disability service system, how the service systems are managed and financed, and how to teach others to be self-advocates.

In FY 2004, TCDD also provided leadership in convening a “Self Determination State Policy Team” as a forum for self-advocates, family members, disability policy advocates, and agency staff. The team discusses various initiatives and possible projects that would move services and support in a direction that encourages more choices and control.

The Partners in Policymaking project also promotes self-determination by teaching parents of children with disabilities and self-advocates how to interact with public officials, influence public policy, and obtain the most appropriate services for themselves and others. A self-advocacy employment project focused on empowering and educating individuals seeking employment, rather than just assisting them in finding jobs.

Five school-to-work projects helped make it possible for students with disabilities to reach their educational potential and to obtain jobs compatible with their interests, abilities and needs. In one school to work project, 60 percent of Dallas Independent School District Vocational Adjustment teachers participated in marketing training. This program is expected to become a model for the state that can be replicated in any size community.



Students at Ascarate Elementary in El Paso learn about music as a part of the ¡Sleeta Arts Alive!



## Ensuring Representation from Diverse Cultures and Disabilities

Growing racial and ethnic diversification is another important factor changing the face of Texas and affecting disability issues. In recent decades, the increase in minority populations has been extensive and will continue in the coming decades. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, Hispanic and other minority populations—including African Americans and Asians—showed substantial increases in population. Even more extensive growth rates are projected for minority populations, especially the Hispanic population, from 2000 to 2040. The Texas Data Center projects by 2030 the African American population will increase by 62 percent and the Hispanic population by 257 percent compared to the White only population, which will increase by 20.4 percent. These population changes are reflected in growing number of Texans with disabilities from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, and points to the importance of ensuring that disability services are culturally and ethnically appropriate.

All TCDD projects developed in 2004 emphasized cultural diversity to ensure that projects understand and include the different cultural values and practices of the area where the grant project is located. Ongoing projects that distinguished themselves in this area in 2004 were the youth leadership project that included youth with the most severe disabilities and/or behavioral issues, and two leadership and advocacy projects in underserved areas and underserved populations of the state.

The Parent Connection Program in the Waco area created a Spanish Parent Connection program and reported an increase in collaborative events with the educational community throughout

the region. A community-based leadership training called the “Academia de Liderazgo para Familias” was taught entirely in Spanish in El Paso and provided parents with the knowledge and skills to effectively care and advocate for their children with developmental disabilities in this largely Hispanic area of the state. In addition, the 2004 Partners in Policymaking project provided a Spanish language interpreter for its eight sessions.

*There is a growing number of Texans with disabilities from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds*



Chris, East Texas Local Advocacy Training

## Building Capacity for Services

Despite difficulty in obtaining accurate data regarding shifts in the number of people with disabilities, general demographics and disability-related statistics clearly indicate that the demand for services is growing. Factors such as the aging of society, the increasing longevity of persons with developmental disabilities, a significant rise in children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders, and an increase in the number of individuals who are surviving traumatic injuries are some of the reasons for the rise in the demand for services.

While the state has seen increases in the need for services, spending on services for people with disabilities has lagged far behind that of most states. According to State Senator Eliot Shapleigh's "Texas on the Brink" report, in 2004 Texas ranked 49<sup>th</sup> in state spending per capita and in tax revenue raised. Also in 2004, Texas ranked first in the number of uninsured children. Recent changes to eligibility requirements for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enacted by the 78<sup>th</sup> Legislature in 2003 added to the number of children who are unin-

sured. In addition, state legislative cuts have shifted major costs for services to local communities and taxpayers. For people with developmental disabilities and their families the result of having inadequate tax revenue and a low state spending per capita has been restricted access to programs, cuts in services, and growing waiting lists for services in Texas. According to The Arc of Texas, some individuals have been on waiting lists for 10 or more years and have yet to receive community services. As of Nov. 30, 2004, the Department of Aging and Disability Services reported that 115,565 individuals with developmental disabilities were on waiting lists for home and community services.

A variety of Local Advocacy Network projects have been created by the Council to respond to the unmet need for services and growing

### *Statistics indicate a growing demand for disability-related services*

waiting lists in the state. These projects emphasize partnerships with diverse advocate groups that include non-disability groups and local government and community organizations to increase local awareness and support for inclusive communities. The projects also increase opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families to participate effectively in public policy advocacy and/or leadership roles at the local level.

Each network provides leadership and advocacy training and support for people who have developmental disabilities, their families, and other advocates in local communities. The projects also emphasize the inclusion of minority populations. Seven advocacy networks were started in FY 2004 in locations throughout the state. An eighth project was added in February 2005.



Third graders participate in Start With the Arts at Alicia Chicon Elementary School in Ysleta ISD, El Paso

Another project that has been successful in building coalitions to help meet the need for transportation services is the Local Transportation and Mobility Initiatives project. It has developed statewide and local coalitions with cross disability and non-disability groups that share similar concerns about transportation, to advocate for the transportation needs of Texans with disabilities. In one example of their success, the Just Transportation Alliance (JTA) provided written comments to proposed changes to the state funding formula for public transportation. Later the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) passed the FY 2005 funding formula with elements proposed and supported by JTA advocates.



Anne Schultz from Marshall assists Gale Truman, Friendswood, in addressing legislators and their aids; Partners in Policymaking project



Advocates from Denton meet Rep. Daniel Branch

Two capacity-building projects are working on deinstitutionalization and community building. One of these, the Family-Based Alternatives project, actively recruits foster families and is building a system to move children from institutions to family homes. The other one, the Texas Community Integration Project, assists individuals living in institutions to obtain supports/services needed to move to and live in the community. TCIP project staff provide information, technical assistance, and training to agencies, organizations and community groups to ensure that people receive services in the most integrated setting and have support networks. Originally funded by the TCDD, the Family-Based Alternatives project was funded for several years by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. The project turned to TCDD for temporary support again after legislatively imposed budget cuts threatened the project's activities even though HHSC remained committed to continuing the project.

Other important capacity-building projects are the Personal Assistance Demonstration Projects located in Longview, Dallas, Austin, and San Antonio have been demonstrating successful ways of increasing the numbers of personal attendants working in a community without requiring substantial increases in funding. Together the four projects have been providing information to the state agency that oversees attendant services in hopes that these models will be expanded across the state.

Two local, cross-disability advocacy networks in very different regions of the state—north Texas and the Coastal Bend—have continued their capacity building work after TCDD funding ended in May 2004. The project in the Texoma area/north Texas has developed a strong, active network of advocacy groups, service providers, and disability agencies that work together and



share resources. The Coastal Bend project also strengthened the local advocacy community in the Corpus Christi area and their activities. The non-profit that managed this grant, Accessible Communities, was started by a graduate of TCDD's advocacy training programs, who built the organization up to the point that it received funding as a Center for Independent Living.

Three new Positive Behavioral Support projects began in FY 2004 in southeast Texas, far west Texas, and the San Antonio area. These projects are developing training and assistance for child care providers, parents, school districts, community service agencies, and others. Some of the accomplishments include developing training modules for the programs, joining local and state level workgroups and taskforces relating to children's mental health, and learning about current Texas Education Agency rules and training for behavior specialists.

The Accessibility Internet Rally project is increasing access to the Internet and other information technology for individuals with disabilities. A Web site building competition called the Accessibility Internet Rally (AIRS) is expanding across the state. During the rallies, professional Web developers learn how make Internet sites accessible and then build Web sites for nonprofit organizations. AIRS has won national recognition for its excellence and innovation, and has produced a replication kit that is available nationally.

An inclusive child care project through the Texas Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (TACCRRRA) assisted families with children ages 0-22 who have developmental disabilities or developmental delays, or who are at risk for developmental delays, to find and access inclusive child care in their communities. Some of the highlights of the project included the development of an inclusive child care resource guide for use by the parent-counselors in the eight regional TACCRRRA offices. A Web section devoted to inclusive child care was added to their Web site.

Two education projects that ended in FY 2004 were sustainable after TCDD funding ended. Richardson Independent School District's school-to-work transition program is now be funded by the ISD and a course on employability developed under the grant is offered through Continuing Education at Richland Community College. The Texas Education Agency has decided to fund the annual, statewide Inclusion Works! Conference, which provides training for inclusion to teachers, school administrators, and parents.



Terry Neal (left) from Channing revises his remarks before talking to legislators and aids, Partners in Policymaking





Partners in Policymaking Class of 2004

## New Administrative Realities in the Health and Human Services System

The reorganization and re-structuring of the health and human services system that began in 2003 was generally completed on Sept. 1, 2004. Twelve former health and human services agencies were consolidated into five: the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC); the Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS); the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS); the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS); and the Department of State Health Services (DSHS). HHSC acts as the umbrella agency for the other four agencies, with the HHSC Executive Commissioner having final decision-making power over the other four agencies.

Direct support services for people with disabilities are now distributed across the Department of State Health Services (mental health services), Department of Aging and Disability Services (mental retardation and long-term care services), and the Department of Assistive and Rehabilita-

tive Services (early childhood intervention and rehabilitative services).

Although the health and human services agencies have undergone major administrative reorganization, at least for now most services for people with disabilities continue to be delivered in the same manner as before the reorganization. At some future date, the reorganization may result in less fragmentation of the system for people with disabilities through efforts such as the establishment of call centers across the state to determine a participant's eligibility for health and human services programs. The proposed integrated eligibility (IE) model would streamline the process through multiple communication channels for clients, including a Web-enabled system to screen individuals for potential eligibility, an online application for services, and a tool for customer service representatives to use to determine financial eligibility.



## New Opportunities for Fiscal Year 2005

Projects for Fiscal Year 2005 (FY 2005) continue the themes of the changing reality of services and supports for people with disabilities in Texas by emphasizing self-determination, cultural diversity, building community capacity, and increasing partnerships with non-disability and cross disability advocacy groups. New projects address the following topics.

### **Self Determination for Texas: A Collaborative Project**

The Self Determination project began in December 2004 and provides information, training, technical assistance and hands-on consultation regarding self-determination across Texas. Intensive two-day trainings are planned in 10 regional areas: the Panhandle, West Texas, Dallas Metroplex and Gulf Coast (first year); the Rio Grande Valley, San Antonio/Laredo, and El Paso (second year); and Houston, Austin/Central Texas and Deep East Texas (third year). The project will work with individuals with developmental disabilities, their families across the diverse cultures of Texas communities, Texas

providers, and political/administrative systems to increase self-determination. This project is expected to change how services are delivered in the state.

### **Peer-to-Peer Self-Advocacy Training**

In late 2004, the Council funded two peer-to-peer trainings led by people with developmental disabilities with two more projects expected to be approved in mid-2005. The two current projects are in East Texas and the El Paso area. These projects provide training as well as direct support and technical assistance on a regular, ongoing basis to self-advocates.

### **Housing Project**

This project is being developed to establish a program that promotes construction of first level accessible (visitable) homes throughout the state, which fits the unique characteristics of Texas, including the significant cultural and geographic differences. The project will include a coalition of housing professionals and non-disability groups.

## Teacher Preparation Project

This demonstration project is being developed to work with at least one teacher preparation program in the state to redesign coursework and provide comprehensive training for teachers on how to educate all students together.

## New Realities in TCDD Operations

In FY 2004, significant change also occurred within the Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities. The Governor's appointed a new designated state agency (DSA) for TCDD to provide fiscal and accounting services and other administrative supports to TCDD. The change was precipitated by the reorganization of the state's health and human service agencies. The Texas Rehabilitation Commission had served as the DSA for the TCDD for the past 17 years, but the agency ceased to exist under the reorganization. The Texas Education Agency was selected as the new DSA by the Governor's Office, effective Sept. 1, 2004.



Texas State Capitol

There was also a change in FY 2004 in the composition of the Council. This change was caused by the reorganization of the health and human service agencies, which affected agency representation, and a new state requirement that boards have an odd number of members. Many of the agencies that have been represented on the Council ceased to exist as a result of under the health and human services reorganization. While the newly created health and human services agencies were included as Council members, the reorganization also allowed an opportunity to include other agencies not previously represented. The newly represented agencies are the Department of Housing and Community Affairs, Department of Family and Protective Services, and Texas Workforce Commission. The total number of members changed from 30 to 29. (Note: See page 11 for full list of Council members in FY 2004).

The Council is dedicated to ensuring that all Texans with developmental disabilities have the opportunity to be independent, productive, and valued members of their communities. Council members include individuals with developmental disabilities, parents, and guardians, as appointed by the governor, as well as representatives from a local non-governmental organization and each major state agency that serves people with developmental disabilities.

TCDD currently employs 16 staff members who support the Council and carry out the State Plan through a variety of activities. About half of the staff also serve on at least one state agency work-group or task force and collaborate on projects with other disability advocates. TCDD staff work in grants management, project development, public policy, or public information activities. They also support the Council's committees and coordinate quarterly meetings. In FY 2004, a new position was created for an Operations

Director to facilitate administrative functions of Council and staff.

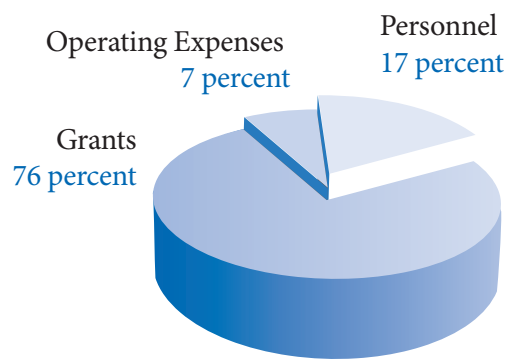
The staff is organized by function and activities, which is connected with the Council's committee structure. TCDD has four standing committees: Executive, Audit, Project Development, and Public Policy:

- ▶ Public Policy and Public Information staff monitor and provide input into proposed rules and legislation (both state and federal) that would affect people with developmental disabilities; respond to requests for information; keep Council members and advocates informed about legislative action; and provide information on disability issues, news, and resources, as well as TCDD activities.
- ▶ Project Development and Grants Management staff coordinate the long range planning process; research, develop and publish Requests for Proposals for grant projects; monitor and provide technical assistance to grantees; and report to both the federal and state governments on the progress made towards Council goals.
- ▶ Administrative and Operations staff are responsible for executive and support functions. These staff members provide oversight and ongoing support for TCDD's day-to-day operations and for the 29-member Council.

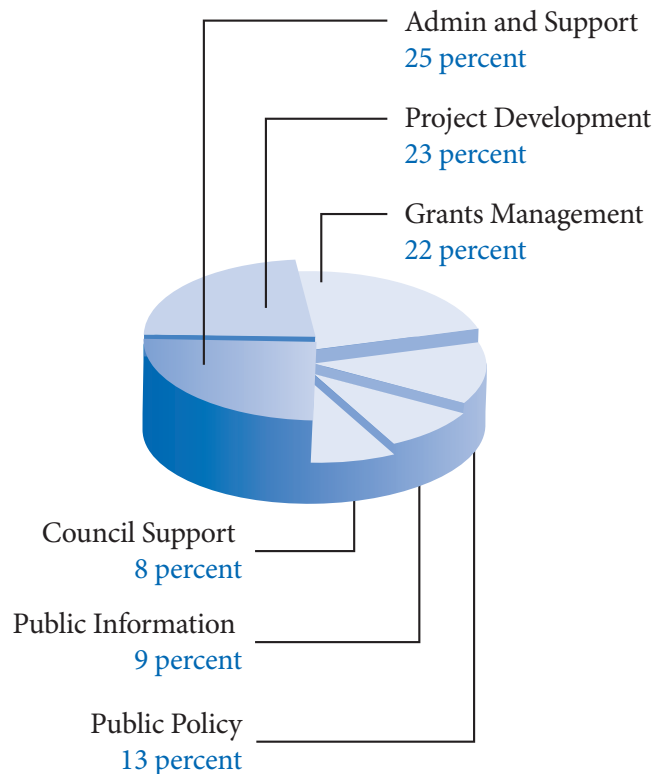
## Investing in a Changing Texas

### FY 2004 Budget Expenditures

Budget Categories	Funding
Grant Projects	\$3,606,045
Operating Expenses	\$330,226
Personnel	\$839,506
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,775,777</b>



### Allocation of Expenditures





## Council Members

### Governor Appointed Members

Jan R. Newsom, Chair, Dallas  
Richard A. Tisch, Vice Chair, Spring  
Raul Acosta, Lubbock  
Susan Berkley, Alvin  
Brenda Coleman-Beattie, Austin  
Kristine Bissmeyer, San Antonio  
Melonie Caster, Bedford  
Mary Durham, McAllen  
Marcia Dwyer, Plano  
Cindy Johnston, Dallas  
Diana Kern, Cedar Creek  
Amy Ley, Flower Mound  
Vickie Mitchell, Montgomery  
John Morris, Austin  
Dana Perry, Brownwood  
Ed Rankin, Dallas  
Joe Rivas, Denton  
Raul Trevino, Jr., Mission  
Susan Vardell, Sherman

### Representatives of the State Protection and Advocacy System and the Center for Disability Studies

Mary Faithfull, Advocacy, Inc.  
Penny Seay, Texas Center for Disabilities Studies

### Government Agency Representatives \*

Karl Urban, Texas Department of Aging/Department of Aging and Disability Services  
Jose Saenz, Texas Department of Human Services  
Larry Lottmann, Texas Rehabilitation Commission/Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services  
Lesa Walker, Texas Department of Health/Department of State Health Services  
Ron Lucey, Texas Commission for the Blind  
Ann Horn, Texas Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Barry Waller, Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation  
Regina Partridge, Department of Family and Protective Services  
Trey Berndt/Frank Genco, Health and Human Services Commission  
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs\*  
Gene Lenz, Texas Education Agency  
Texas Workforce Commission\*

## Staff

### Executive Director

Roger Webb

### Administrative & Support Coordinator

Debbie Orear

### Operations

Carl Risinger, Operations Director  
Rosalinda Lopez, Systems Support Specialist

### Grants Management

Patrice LeBlanc, Grant Management Director  
Sonya Hosey, Grants Management Specialist  
Bob Ondarza, Grants Management Specialist  
Barbara Booker, Grants Management Technician

### Project Development

Joanna Cordry, Project Development Director  
Sharon Pratscher, Planning Specialist  
Claudia Holguin, Project Development Technician  
Prissy Pense, Training Specialist

### Public Policy

Susan Marshall, Public Policy Director  
Susan Maxwell, Public Policy Specialist  
Lucy Walker, Public Information Specialist  
Koren Vogel, Public Policy Assistant

\* **Note:** Because of the reorganization of Health and Human Service Agencies during FY 2004 and the change of agency membership for TCDD, there was some overlapping of membership and some of the new agencies had not appointed representatives by Sept. 30, 2004.

# Grant Projects Funded in FY 2004

\* Denotes Statewide Project

1. **Accessibility Internet Rally \***  
Knowbility, Inc.  
Austin, Texas
2. **Aquatic Recreation Project**  
Aquatics Unlimited Foundation  
Austin, Texas
3. **Arts-Based Learning (Pre-School) \***  
VSA Arts of Texas  
Austin, Texas
4. **Biennial Report Grant Project \***  
United Cerebral Palsy of Texas  
Austin, Texas
5. **C.A.M.P. – Project DOCC**  
C.A.M.P. – Children’s Association for  
Maximum Potential  
San Antonio, Texas
6. **Career Connections Project**  
Texoma Council of Governments  
Sherman, Texas
7. **Coastal Bend Advocacy Development**  
Accessible Communities, Inc.  
Corpus Christi, Texas
8. **Connections: A Facilitator’s Guide for Families of Children with Disabilities \***  
Family to Family Network  
Houston, Texas
9. **Dallas Transitioning - “Making It Happen”**  
Dallas Metrocare Services  
Dallas, Texas
10. **Driscoll Project DOCC**  
Driscoll Children’s Hospital  
Corpus Christi, Texas
11. **Family-Based Alternatives Project**  
EveryChild, Inc.  
Austin, Texas
12. **Family Support Network**  
Texas A&M Research Foundation  
Bryan, Texas
13. **Housing - New Initiative \***  
Coalition of Texans with Disabilities  
Austin, Texas
14. **Houston Project DOCC**  
Project DOCC, Inc.  
Houston, Texas
15. **Inclusion Works! Conference \***  
The Arc of Texas  
Austin, Texas
16. **Inclusive Child Care \***  
Texas Association of Child Care  
Resource and Referral Agencies  
(TACCRRRA)  
San Antonio, Texas
17. **Inclusive Education Demonstration Project \***  
LR Consulting  
Katy, Texas
18. **Leadership Academy for Families (Academia de Liderazgo para Familias)**  
El Paso Rehabilitation Center  
El Paso, Texas
19. **Local Advocacy Training**  
The Arc of Texas  
Austin, Texas
20. **Local Advocacy Training**  
Boerne Independent School District,  
Department of Special Education  
Boerne, Texas

21. **Local Advocacy Training**  
Denton County Federation of Families  
Denton, Texas
22. **Local Advocacy Training**  
East Texas Center for  
Independent Living  
Tyler, Texas
23. **Local Advocacy Training**  
Family to Family Network  
Houston, Texas
24. **Local Advocacy Training**  
The HALI Project, Inc.  
Canyon, Texas
25. **Local Advocacy Training**  
Serving Children and Adolescents in  
Need (SCAN), Inc.  
Laredo, Texas
26. **Local Advocacy Network**  
Texoma Council of Governments  
Sherman, Texas
27. **Local Transportation & Mobility  
Initiatives \***  
Texas Citizen Fund  
Austin, Texas
28. **Marketing Services**  
The Loomis Agency  
Dallas, Texas
29. **Parent Connection Program**  
The Arc of McLennan County  
Waco, Texas
30. **Partners in Policymaking \***  
Family to Family Network  
Houston, Texas
31. **Personal Attendants Pool  
Demonstration Project (Austin)**  
Austin Travis County MHMR  
Austin, Texas
32. **Personal Attendants Pool  
Demonstration Project (Longview)**  
Sabine Valley Center  
Longview, Texas
33. **Personal Attendants Pool  
Demonstration Project (San  
Antonio)**  
San Antonio Independent Living  
Services (SAILS)  
San Antonio, Texas
34. **Personal Attendants Pool  
Demonstration Project (Dallas)**  
The Arc of Dallas  
Dallas, Texas
35. **Positive Behavioral Supports Project**  
Texana MHMR Center  
Rosenberg, Texas
36. **Positive Behavioral Supports Project**  
Region 17 Education Service Center  
Lubbock, Texas



Bennett Intermediate School, Lubbock, participates in the Region 17 Positive Behavioral Supports project

37. **Positive Behavioral  
Supports Project \***  
Texas Association for Child Care  
Resource and Referral Agencies  
(TACCRRRA)  
San Antonio, Texas

**38. Promoting Self-Advocacy Through Employment**

Imagine Enterprises, Inc.  
Allen, Texas

**39. Safety Awareness Program \***

Travis County Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Survival Center  
Austin, Texas

**40. School to Work Transition Project Job Success through Continuing Education and Employability Skills**

Richardson Independent School District  
Richardson, Texas

**41. School to Work Transition Project**

Texana MHMR Center  
Rosenberg, Texas

**42. School to Work Transition Local Demonstration Project**

The Arc of the Gulf Coast  
Alvin, Texas

**43. Consumer Stipends \***

Provided to sponsoring organizations for 15 conferences/events

**44. 3-5 Transition Program**

Special Care & Career Services  
Farmers Branch, Texas

**45. Texas Advocates Leadership Academy \***

Texas Advocates  
Austin, Texas

**46. Texas Community Integration Project (TCIP) \***

Advocacy, Inc.  
Austin, Texas

**47. Texas Disability Policy Consortium \***

Advocacy, Inc.  
Austin, Texas

**48. Texas Parent to Parent - Medical Education Program \***

Texas Parent to Parent  
Austin, Texas

**49. Training Effective Board Members \***

NAMI Texas  
Austin, Texas

**50. Youth Leadership Training Project \***

C.A.M.P. – Children’s Association for Maximum Potential  
San Antonio, Texas



Participants, Denton Local Advocacy Training project, meet Senator Jane Nelson



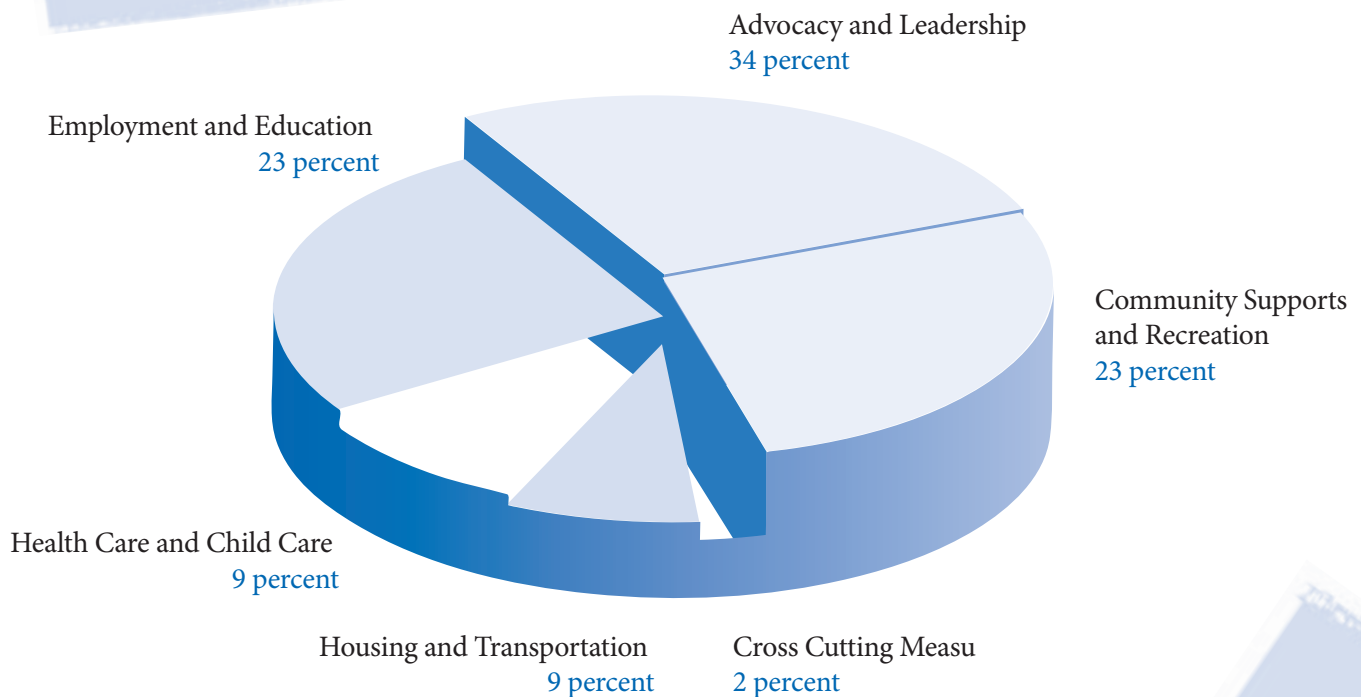
Partners in Policymaking graduates Roger Williamson, Plano, and John Finger, Houston



## Investment in Projects by Emphasis Area

Emphasis Area	Federal Funds	Non Federal Match Funds*	Total Funds
Employment & Education	\$805,611	\$797,044	\$1,602,655
Housing & Transportation	303,475	90,641	394,116
Health Care & Child Care	297,513	160,267	457,780
Advocacy & Leadership	1,169,852	538,333	1,708,185
Community Supports and Recreation	787,990	805,564	1,593,554
Cross-Cutting Measures	66,285	47,339	113,624
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,430,726</b>	<b>\$2,439,188</b>	<b>\$5,869,914</b>

Data represents funds spent during FY 2004. Chart represents federal funds only.



\* **Note:** Match funds are funds that grantees are required to provide to TCDD. Most grantees are required to provide up to 25% each year of the grant.

This report was produced by the Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities using funds available under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, P.L. 106-402, from the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In FY 2004, the Council expects to receive \$4,775,777 (75%) in federal funds from the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and \$1,590,000 (25%) in non-federal participation in projects.

