**disABILITY LINK – Legislative and Social Policy Report –**

**April 2021**

**Introduction**

People with disabilities are one of the biggest ‘minority’ groups, making up almost 20% of the population. People with disabilities exist in all areas of life and, we are the most diverse so-called minority group. Given these facts, legislation and policy directly applies to people with disabilities and impacts their rights. disABILITY link will therefore be addressing some of the key legislative policy during this quarter. In Georgia the legislative session began January 11, 2021 and ended April 9, 2021. This policy brief will provide education on how key pieces of legislation affect the disability community, however, the brief is not acting as a lobbying strategy for any of the bills, as disABILITY link remains a bipartisan organization; meaning those reading the brief can make up their own minds and decisions about what is discussed. As we know, this year has been very different due to the ongoing global pandemic. The policy brief released in January addressed some of the policies that were introduced to support individuals during the COVID-19 crisis. The brief will provide an update on this.

**COVID-19**

Some key highlights of what is in COVID-19 relief package that is now law (signed in December 2020, after the previous policy brief,)

Includes $600 relief checks for many Americans, an assortment of aid for small businesses, and money to purchase and distribute vaccines:

**Individual benefits**

$1200 direct payment checks for every adult and child earning up to $75,000. Individuals earning between $75,000 and $87,000 would get smaller checks, and the benefit cuts out entirely for individuals earning over $87,000.

Unemployment benefits: Lawmakers agreed to extend enhanced unemployment benefits for jobless workers, who will receive up to $300 per week through mid-March. Self-employed people and gig workers will also receive extended assistance.

Rental assistance: The measure includes $25 billion to help families pay their rent, and it extends the eviction moratorium now in effect until May 31st.

SNAP assistance: The measure includes an additional $13 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

**Small-business help**

PPP loans: The agreement includes some $284 billion for Paycheck Protection Program loans. Eligibility for the loans expanded to include nonprofits and local newspapers, along with TV and radio stations. Also, $15 billion would be reserved for live venues, independent movie theaters and cultural institutions, which have been struggling due to pandemic-forced closures. The measure includes $10 billion for child care centers to help providers safely reopen.

**Vaccines**

The agreement includes some $68 billion to purchase and distribute COVID-19 vaccines and help states conduct testing — $20 billion of that funding will make the vaccine available at no cost for anybody needing it.

**Broadband access**

The measure contains $7 billion to increase access to broadband Internet, including a new Emergency Broadband Benefit that will help millions of students' families and unemployed workers afford the broadband they need during the pandemic.

<https://retirewithga.com/5-highlights-of-the-new-stimulus-package/>

**Appropriations - $1.4 trillion**

* Main bill (Rules Committee Print):
	+ MFP extension starts on p 2244; extended through FY 2023 for $450M/year (pro-rated for FY 2021), several changes including that the institutional residency is changed from 90-60 days, there are some additional state requirements, and there are updated best practice and MACPAC reports
	+ Extension of spousal impoverishment protections start on 2254 – through FY 2023
	+ It does not appear that the EVV language made it in there
* See each section/explanatory statement: <https://rules.house.gov/bill/116/hr-133-sa>
	+ Independent Living is in Division H, on P 173 – level funding: <https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20201221/BILLS-116RCP68-JES-DIVISION-H.pdf>
* A division-by-division summary is here: <https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Summary%20of%20H.R.%20133%20Appropriations%20Provisions.pdf>
* A division-by-division summary of COVID-19 relief provisions is here: <https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Summary%20of%20H.R.%20133%20Coronavirus%20Relief%20Provisions.pdf>

**Independent living program**

We will work towards increasing funding for Centers of Independent Living, not just during a global pandemic or other crises, but always, both statewide and nationally.

CILs need more funding to provide all the core services to all who need them. CILs are organizations run by and for people with disabilities. They see all people with disabilities as valuable. They know people with disabilities should be able to participate fully in our communities. CILs help people move out of institutions and back into the community. CILs advocate for people with disabilities facing discrimination. This can be discrimination in employment or education. It can be discrimination in housing, transportation, healthcare, or anywhere. CILs help people with disabilities in all these areas and more, thereby giving them access to more opportunities.

Statewide Independent Living Councils (SILCs) work closely with CILs. They develop the state’s independent living network and services plan. When needs are not being met, they figure out how to address them. More money would help states put those plans into action. More money would help expand the network of CILs. It would help the network address the states’ needs and priorities in helping the disability community.

The Independent Living Program has made a big impact in the U.S. It has impacted the long term care system. It has improved home and community based services (HCBS) delivery, as well as transition services for youth. Most CILs also find other problems in their communities. They come up with plans to address these problems. They work with decision-makers to put the plans into action. CILs also help fill gaps between other programs.

NCIL figured out that the Independent Living program needs $200 million more. We participate in initiatives with NCIL and APRIL organizations. GVRA cut funding drastically to CILS. The CIL and SILC are working together to organize a letter to be sent out.

Congress gave Centers for Independent Living (CILs) $85 million. They did this in the CARES (Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security) Act. This money was to help respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. NCIL advocated with the Independent Living Administration (ILA). We educated Congress. We said CILs need funding to meet disabled people’s needs during COVID-19. We are grateful to Congress for this funding. And we are already seeing CILs make an impact in their communities.

However, this funding was only for CILs that receive a Part C grant. Some CILs only get Part B or state funding.

The federal government gives Part C funding directly to CILs. The federal government gives Part B funding to the state. Some CILs then get Part B funding from the state. CILs that get only Part B or other state funding were ineligible for the new funding.

States are now working on their budgets, and many face budget gaps, with less money coming in than is needed. Therefore, some states propose cuts to funding for Independent Living; cuts which would be extremely harmful to CILs that rely on state funding.

CILs need more funding to provide all the core services to those who need them. NCIL figured out that the Independent Living program needs $200 million more. This needs to include more funding for both Part C and Part B.

**Healthcare / Long Term Services and Supports (LTSS)**

A lot of death and illness from COVID-19 has been in congregate facilities. Congregate facilities include:

* state hospitals
* psychiatric institutions
* intermediate care facilities (ICFs)
* nursing homes
* group homes
* developmental centers
* day habilitation centers
* detention centers
* prisons
* jails.

It includes more places, too.

The deaths in all these facilities happened because of discrimination. Deaths in long-term care settings are the result of an Institutional Bias. The Institutional Bias pushes many disabled people into congregate facilities. People get forced there to get the long term services and supports (LTSS) they need.

The government has created an Institutional Bias in Medicaid. They require states to pay for LTSS in institutions. Offering the same services in community settings is optional.

Large institutions regularly get funding increases. Home and community based services (HCBS) are underfunded. Sometimes smaller congregate facilities get funding for HCBS. This is instead of supporting individual choice in living arrangements.

The government made it easier to institutionalize people during the pandemic. People can be automatically transferred from hospitals to congregate facilities. This is allowed even if facilities are unlicensed in their state. Getting supports and services to keep people at home has gotten harder.

The Money Follows the Person (MFP) program is very successful. It supports moving people from institutions to the community. It has helped over 91,000 people move to the community. However, MFP is surviving on minimal support. It is not getting the longer-term extensions it needs.

People make judgments about disabled people and our lives. They think our lives have less value. That creates threats to our lives.

States have developed new rules during the pandemic. They have developed practices that harm disabled people. We might have life-saving treatment denied. We might have equipment we need denied or removed. These are only the most recent threats we face. Systems often deny disabled people care that can save or extend our lives. States also keep trying to expand physician assisted suicide and similar efforts. We need a commitment to the value of disabled lives.

People are having a hard time getting the medications they need. This includes all types of medications, including controlled substances. Controlled substances are more tightly controlled by the government. This includes medications like opioids that people take for pain. It includes some other medications people need. People need access to all their medications. There are new policies that limit access and create barriers. These policies harm disabled people who rely on these medications.

Other policies have limited visitors in the hospital. People need support in the hospital for many reasons. They may need help to communicate. They may have other support needs. People who need help in the hospital are at risk because of these policies.

We need to end the Institutional Bias. To do that, we need a shift in resources. We also need a shift in the way people value our lives. We call on Congress to make these shifts. They need to do this for their constituents, their families, and their communities.

We call on Congress to:

* END THE INSTITUTIONAL BIAS in long term services and supports.
* Increase funding for Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) programs. This includes dedicated HCBS funding in the next COVID-19 package in Congress. We need a major investment in HCBS. It must support individual control and choice. This will ensure supports are available for people across the lifespan.
* Pass long term reauthorization of the Money Follows the Person program. A reauthorization of a law updates the law and says it will continue.
* Protect our rights. This includes preventing involuntary institutionalization. It includes banning discrimination in medical decision-making. And it includes banning discrimination in medical rationing.
* Ensure access to PPE for disabled people and our support workers.
* Ensure access to medications, supplies, and equipment for all people. This includes people who rely on controlled substances.

**Electronic Visit Verification (EVV)**

NCIL, APRIL, and the IL Community wants Congress to delay the requirement for EVV. We want it delayed from January 2021 until 2022. We want it delayed nationally. NCIL is working with members of Congress. We are supporting legislation that includes this change. This is the *COVID-19 Recovery for Seniors and People with Disabilities Act* (*S. 3740*).

Congress is working on a bill called the *21st Century Cures Act 2.0*. Congress wrote a paper that explains their plan for the bill. This paper said Congress would not allow GPS and biometrics in EVV. GPS is technology that allows the tracking of someone’s location. Biometrics are personal features that are used to identify someone. Examples of biometrics are fingerprints or voice recognition.

We will keep working to make sure that language is in the final bill. We will focus on the House Energy & Commerce Committee. Strong advocacy has been successful to make change. Strong advocacy is also what will bring success in the future.

**Americans with Disabilities Act / Civil Rights**

This is the 30th anniversary of the *Americans with Disabilities Act* (*ADA*). But there are still threats to our rights. For example, another bill has been introduced that could weaken the ADA. This bill is the *ACCESS Act* (*H.R. 4099*).

The *ACCESS Act* is similar to previous bills. It would create barriers to *ADA* enforcement. It would set our rights back.

The *ACCESS Act* does not increase access. In fact, it creates more barriers. If a disabled person wants to challenge specific barriers in court, they have to do many things. First, they must provide specific notification. They then have to wait up to 60 days for the business to write a plan. Then they must wait 60 days more for the business to fix the issue or make progress.

The *ACCESS Act* could also weaken website access requirements.

The bill will probably not pass this year. But we still cannot ignore it. Lawmakers keep introducing similar bills every year. Eventually one of these bills will pass if we do not fight them.

We are also facing the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 has highlighted how disabled people are discriminated against. This is especially true for disabled black, indigenous, or other people of color (BIPOC).

**Voting accessibility**

REV Up the Vote/Grassroots Connectors continue their weekly meetings.

REV Up the Vote at disABILITY LINK held voter registration and provided information and resources on getting to the polls during the last quarter. During the GA Legislative Session, disABILITY LINK held seven Advocacy and Leadership Training meetings for consumers concerning contacting legislators about issues of particular importance to the disability community: healthcare, housing, transportation, and voting access, featuring speakers from SILC and other partner agencies. disABILITY link will continue to advocate for full accessibility for people with disabilities in voting elections.

disABILITY LINK, NCIL, APRIL and the IL Network share the premier goal of full accessibility in elections. All people with disabilities should be able to vote privately and independently. This is even more urgent during the COVID-19 pandemic. People are facing major barriers to voting.

During this legislative session Ga has introduced some bills which disproportionately and negatively impact the disability community, and other marginalized groups with regards to their voting/citizenship rights.

SB202 is a 95 page bill that was passed and signed by Governor Kemp on 3/25. The bill implements many changes but to list a few:

* It adds an ID requirement for absentee ballot requests but just an ID number if it’s government issued, like a driver’s license.
* It requires a copy of other identifying info like a utility bill, if the voter lacks a government ID.
* It limits the number of absentee ballot drop boxes. It also requires drop boxes to be kept indoors, and inaccessible if the building is closed.
* It shortens the absentee voting period and limits weekend early voting.
* "We know that forcing counties to choose between Saturday and Sunday voting is targeting Black voters, who have

used 'souls to the polls' to cast their votes" after church on Sundays, said state Representative Bee Nguyen (D - Atlanta).

- The bill also makes it a misdemeanor to give food or drink to any voter waiting in a line with 150 feet.

All voters must have access to both in-person and remote voting. Both of these must have accessible options.

* We will advocate for federal funding. We will work with others in the disability community for this. This funding should expand voting options. This includes accessible remote voting options for everyone. We must improve both accessibility and security of voting.
* We will train leaders. We will work with other organizations. We will provide resources. We will help with voter registration. We will help with education and get-out-the-vote campaigns. We will do this in elections at all levels of government.
* We will advocate with policymakers. We will advocate with technology makers. And we will advocate with election officials. New voting technology should be accessible and easy-to-use. We will make sure of this.
* We want people with disabilities to run for public office. We want people with disabilities to hold appointed positions. We will encourage and educate people to be able to do this.

We also must maintain the access we have. We will make sure websites voters use are accessible and easy-to-use. This includes websites from election officials. This includes campaign websites and websites of organizations that are educating voters.

They must also provide materials in alternative formats. This includes formats like large-print and recorded materials. The *Americans with Disabilities Act* (*ADA*) requires this.

We support improving the country's voter registration system. This includes strong implementation of the *National Voter Registration Act* (*NVRA*) requirements. The *NVRA* made new requirements for states. These were meant to make it easier for people to register and stay registered to vote.

**Housing**

NCIL, APRIL, and the IL network know there is not enough housing for people with disabilities. This is even more true during these difficult times. Last September, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded $98.5 million to 285 local public housing authorities across the country to provide permanent affordable housing to nearly 12,000 additional non-elderly people with disabilities. PHAs were encouraged to partner with health & human services agencies.

Centers for Independent Living across the U.S. were encouraged by NCIL to work with their local public housing authorities (PHA) to jointly apply for these funds. The housing assistance is provided through HUD’s Section 811 Mainstream Housing Choice Voucher Program, which provides funding to housing agencies to assist non-elderly people with disabilities who are:

* transitioning out of institutional or other separated settings;
* at serious risk of institutionalization;
* homeless; or
* at risk of becoming homeless.

Due to the long, drawn out process of filtering these HUD funds down through local housing authorities, resources do not meet growing demand, and waiting lists for the Housing Choice Voucher Program rarely open up for new applicants. Existing program participants’ needs go unmet while the process may take years.

**Transportation**

Transportation must be accessible. Accessible means it has to work for people with disabilities. It also has to be safe and not cost too much. Transportation includes buses, planes, cars, and more. All transportation should be accessible to people with disabilities. This is important so people with disabilities can do things everyone else can. This includes going to work or school. It includes meeting with friends. It includes many other things.

Here are some very important things for people with disabilities:

* The House of Representatives passed the [*INVEST Act*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/7095) (*H.R. 7095*). This is the “big transportation bill”. It is also known as the “surface transportation bill”. Congress passes one every 5 years. It is an important bill. It provides money for building and fixing roads and bridges. It also helps pay for public transportation and things like bike and walking paths. The Senate has not yet taken action (at time of writing). We need to work with legislators and advocates. We need to make sure this new law works for everyone.
* Medicaid pays for rides to the doctor for many disabled people. We need Congress to protect that so states cannot take it away.
* People with disabilities can have a very hard time on airplanes and trains. Wheelchair users can face unique problems. We must make this easier for people with all disabilities.
* There must be more accessible taxis and services like Uber (when you use a smartphone to get a ride).They must be available to everyone and cost-effective for people with disabilities who rely upon lower incomes.
* The Federal Transit Administration (FTA), an agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation that provides assistance to local public transportation systems, recently announced a new funding opportunity called the Mobility for All Pilot Program. Approximately $3.5 million will go to projects that enhance mobility and access to community services for older adults, people with disabilities, and people with low income. You can find out more about these grants in the FTA’s notice of funding. Applications are due January 6, 2020.

All these things will make America’s transportation fairer. With these changes, people with disabilities will have more choices. People with disabilities need and have the right to the same choices as everyone else.

Disclosure and credit: This legislative report contains information from different entities including NCIL policy priorities, APRIL, and other shared information.