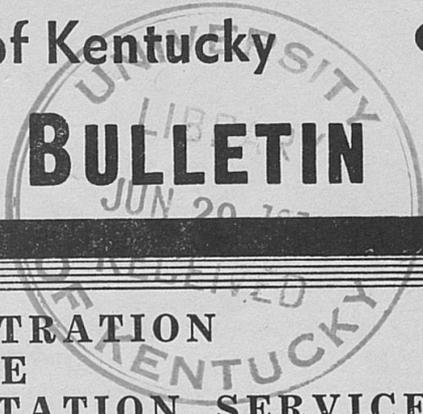
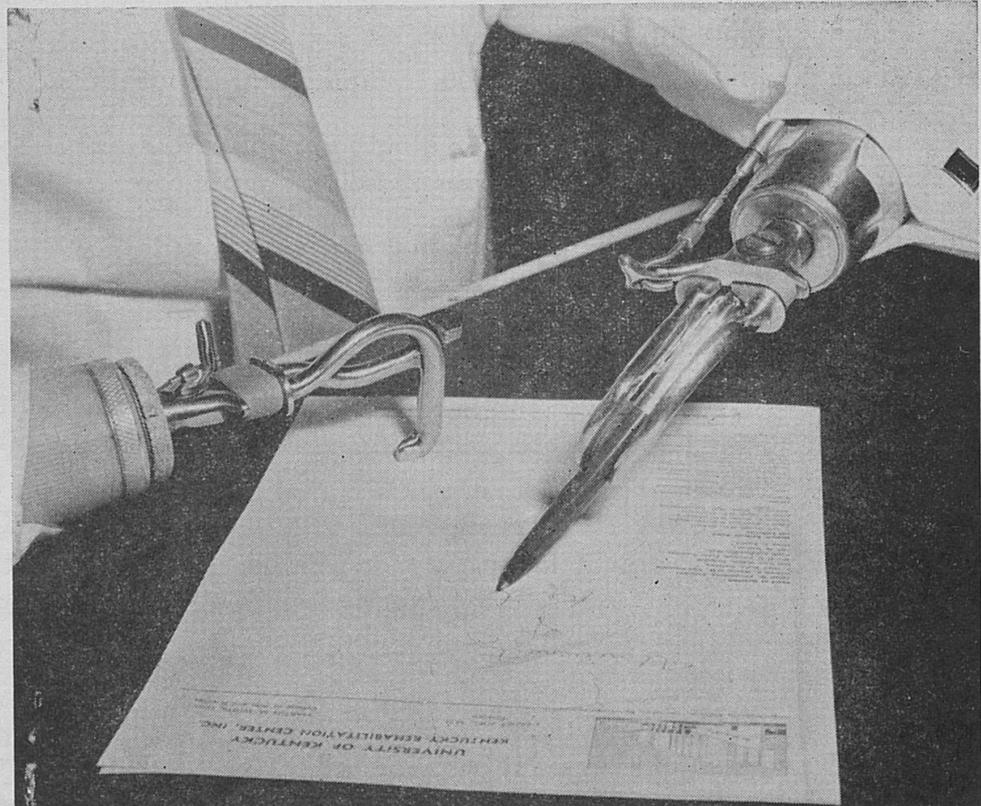


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Commonwealth of Kentucky
EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN



**THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BUREAU OF REHABILITATION SERVICES**



AFTER REHABILITATION

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ROBERT R. MARTIN

Superintendent of Public Instruction

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NO. 3

FOREWORD

I am pleased to submit a brief presentation of the activities of the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. These activities are designed to provide Rehabilitation service to the disabled, of working age in Kentucky.

During the past year a great deal of study has been directed to the situation of the disabled, with the result that a greater emphasis is being given to Rehabilitation service and the solution of its many and varied problems.

Accidents, disease, and congenital conditions at birth result in many hundreds of Kentuckians becoming disabled each year.

The future growth and development of Rehabilitation in Kentucky will be dependent in large part on the expansion of existing facilities and the establishment of new ones to serve the Handicapped. The program is growing in its value and quality of work each year.

May I suggest the careful reading of this bulletin with the thought that the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services stands ready at all times to render any service possible to the Handicapped of our State.

Robert R. Martin,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

STAFF
BUREAU OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

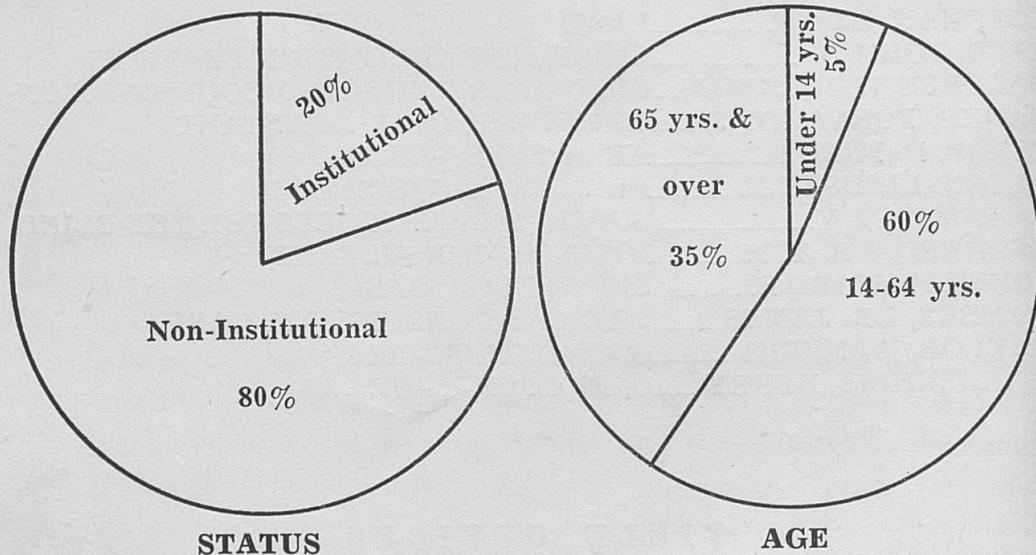
Name	Position
COFFMAN, BEN F.	HEAD
REED, JOHN S.	CHIEF, REHABILITATION SERVICES
BALDREE, W. HICKMAN....	CHIEF, PLANNING AND COORDINATION
BANKS, FONTAINE, JR....	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
FLEGE, R. FRED	AREA SUPERVISOR
ALLEN, LINDSEY E.	AREA SUPERVISOR
CRANMER, T. V.	SUPERVISOR, SERVICES FOR THE BLIND
LEONARD, DR. T. P.....	MEDICAL CONSULTANT
JONES, HOWARD P.	SUPERVISOR, OASI
RAMSEY, DR. JAMES	MEDICAL CONSULTANT, OASI
TAYLOR, WENDELL	OASI COUNSELOR
GARDENHIRE, HENRY	OASI COUNSELOR

FIELD OFFICES

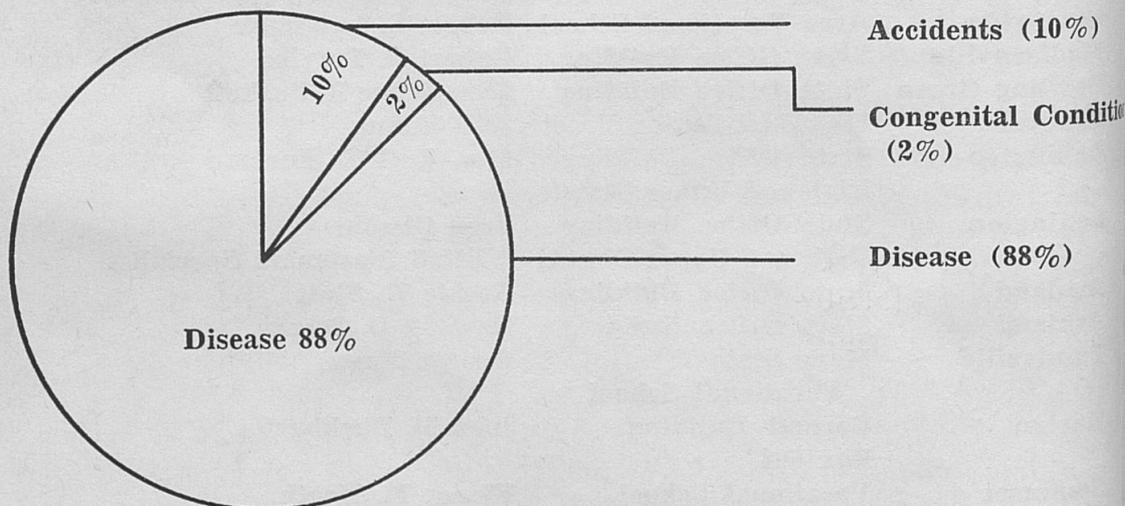
LOCATION	ADDRESS	REHABILITATION COUNSELOR
Louisville, 2	1510 Heyburn Building	William E. Wilson
Louisville, 2	1510 Heyburn Building	Harry T. Greschel
Louisville, 2	1510 Heyburn Building	Eugenia Linton, Supervisor Business Enterprises Program
Covington	Area Vocational School	Robert E. Lawrence
Madisonville	State Office Building	Robert E. Traylor
Bowling Green	State Office Building	Mrs. Bessie R. Basket
Paducah	11½ West Center Street	Will Young
Lexington	State Office Building	Mrs. Ruth B. Forman
Lexington	High and Upper Streets	
Lexington	State Office Building	Fred Gissoni
Lexington	High and Upper Streets	Blind Placement Specialist
Ashland	State Office Building	Archie K. Stott
Ashland	State Office Building	Dawson D. Dugan
Paintsville	Mayo State Vocational School	George Mason
Harlan	Cornett Building Box 664	John M. Burkhart
Somerset	Vocational School College Street	Flenor M. Heath
Louisville, 2	1510 Heyburn Building	John B. Voor Blind Placement Specialist

INTRODUCTION

On the basis of national estimates, the number of persons in Kentucky with long-term disabilities would total about 100,000—approximately one of every thirty persons. The 100,000 disabled citizens of Kentucky can be categorized as follows:



Causes of Disability—Disease, particularly chronic disease, is the cause of about 88% of all disabling conditions. Accidents of all kinds, in the home, on the highways, in employment, account for about 10% of the total problem of disability. The other 2% result from congenital conditions:



On the basis of the 100,000 persons with long-term disabilities in Kentucky, there are about 36,000 disabled persons in Kentucky who

are not now engaged in gainful employment because of their disabilities, but who could do productive work if they were provided services they need.

The economic hardship resulting from disability is frequently even greater than that created by old age or death of the family breadwinner. Not only does the individual lose wage income, but his family must meet the costs of medical care. Few persons, even those receiving moderately high salaries, can accumulate enough to finance prolonged periods of income loss. Savings and other personal resources are soon exhausted, and often the sufferer and his family are forced upon public relief.

Analysis of relief rolls reveals that disability is the largest single cause for application for relief. It is estimated that federally-aided public assistance programs are helping about 1 1/3 million persons in the nation whose need is attributed primarily to disability. The estimate would be in the neighborhood of 1.5 million if those being helped by general assistance under State and local programs were included. Omitting those disabled among the aged and including the disabled on the general assistance programs, it is estimated that the State and Federal Governments are spending about half a billion dollars a year to maintain around one million persons on public assistance as a direct result of disability—some 325,000 of these are the dependent children of disabled parents.

Disability affects the life of the family as well as that of the individual. The disabled individual frequently experiences a deterioration of his basic skills, loses his self-confidence, and becomes despondent. Frequently unable to participate in the normal life of the family and the community, he may become maladjusted because of a feeling of inequality, lack of prestige, and other concomitants of "not belonging." If there is a disabled individual in the family, it also may affect the whole family life. Someone may have to give up working to care for the disabled individual. The social life of others in the family may have to be adjusted so there is someone in constant attendance. Frequently the disabled individual may have to leave home and go to an institution for long-term care, separating him from his family and breaking up the family unit.

Of the 100,000 disabled persons in Kentucky, 36,000 could have immediate rehabilitation services and could be placed in employment if the State Rehabilitation Agency had a staff adequate enough for the demand. These disabled persons are found in all communities

in Kentucky. They are in the cities, and they are on the farms. They are the more than 200 workmen of the 1,000 workers seriously injured in industrial accidents. Some are among the 5,700 disabled parents (5,400 fathers) of the more than 50,000 children, who, because of their parents' disabilities, are supported under the Kentucky Aid to Dependent Children Program. Still others are among the 3,000 persons who are blind and who are supported under the State Aid to the Needy Blind Program. Some will be found in the estimated 5,500 disabled persons who would meet the criteria for Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled. And, finally, they will be found among the 7,653 patients in the State Mental Hospitals, and among the 2,000 patients in the State and County Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria.

ORGANIZATION

The State Rehabilitation Program is administered by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services, a Bureau of the State Department of Education, with central offices located in Frankfort, Kentucky.

There is a Head of the Bureau, who is responsible to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the overall rehabilitation program. The Bureau Head is assisted by an Administrative Assistant, a Chief of Rehabilitation Services, a Chief of Planning and Coordination, a Supervisor of Services for the Blind, and two Area Supervisors.

The Rehabilitation Program is administered through ten district offices, located throughout the State, with each office staffed with a trained Counselor and a steno-clerk. In addition to the regular rehabilitation counselors, there are two Blind Placement Specialists, and one (Severely Disabled Counselor.) The Kentucky School for the Blind, and the Kentucky Industries for the Blind are a part of the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services.

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation is the process of restoring handicapped persons to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness of which they are capable. This process of rehabilitation takes an individual from a place on relief rolls, or dependency on relatives, to that of an employable person paying taxes and making a definite contribution to his society and community. A program of rehabilitation should be designed to adjust and train disabled persons for remunerative employment in occupations in which they are

best fitted to earn a living. The philosophy underlying the rehabilitation service is predicated on the theory that the extension of special services to the handicapped will assist in equalizing their opportunities with normal persons.

During the past centuries social orders have looked with contempt upon the members of their society who were physically or mentally handicapped. Ancient societies destroyed their disabled by throwing them to the crocodiles of the Ganges, or by leaving them on mountain tops to be devoured by the beasts of the fields and fowls of the air. A handicapped person, unable to grow his crop or defend his society, was looked upon as a risk to the safety and economic well being of the group. Although the handicapped were permitted to live during the middle ages, they were objects of ridicule and jesting. They were left at the gate to beg.

Earliest organized social interest in the welfare of the disabled came in the 18th Century in the form of custodial care. The first institution to devote its entire resources to the care of the disabled was organized in Orbe, Switzerland, in 1780. Not until the 19th Century was any effort made to educate the physically handicapped person.

In this Century it has been found that many disabilities can be removed or substantially reduced to adjust the disabled for employment who otherwise would have been liabilities instead of assets. Someone has said—"The highest expression of a civilization is the provision society makes for its unfortunate persons."

Those of us who have never heard through deafened ears, never looked through vision dimmed eyes, never talked with a stammering tongue, never felt a strange flutter of the heart, never dropped a crutch, nor felt an empty sleeve dangling at our side, will ever know the full meaning of the word "handicapped" in this process called life.

In the United States, the first organized attempt by society to assist the handicapped began during the early 1920s.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES

Any citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, over 16 years of age, with a disability which constitutes a vocational or employment handicap, is considered eligible for State provided rehabilitation services. Once a person either requests or is referred for rehabilitation services, a Counselor by a personal interview and a

diagnosis of the persons' mental and physical disability, must determine whether his disability can be aided by rehabilitation services, and, then, a doctor on the staff of the State Rehabilitation Agency must state whether or not medical or rehabilitation services will make the individual employable. When these two requirements are met, then a person may receive the services provided by the Agency.

It is necessary to consider several things in determining eligibility for specific service, such as the clients education, age, aptitude and abilities, physical capacities, experience and background. For example, a person with poor grades in mathematics would not be a good case for Engineering as a training objective, where mathematical calculations are required. Placing a disabled person in a work situation where his physical debility would be further aggravated, or where his intellectual capacities would be totally inadequate for the responsibility, thereby making him unhappy and dissatisfied with his job, are examples of poor rehabilitation practices.

WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR THE HANDICAPPED IN KENTUCKY

Although Kentucky has not been able to keep pace with most states in the rehabilitation program, due to the lack of funds, there has been great progress in providing rehabilitation services during the past three years. Several qualified rehabilitation counselors and blind placement specialists have been added to the staff of the State Rehabilitation Agency. Legislative appropriations have increased approximately 54% over the past six years. Increased emphasis has been placed on the severely disabled.

During the past year 459 Kentuckians were rehabilitated into profitable employment. This group of disabled citizens have now become contributors to their community. Through employment they are paying taxes instead of depending on relief agencies. Rehabilitation is no longer a hit or miss method of record keeping on people. It is a scientific procedure all the way from the first interview until rehabilitation service is terminated.

Medical review is made of all cases before rehabilitation services begin. The economic status of all clients is closely evaluated. The educational, social, environmental, and vocational factors are fully measured in the overall rehabilitation process.

FINDING THE DISABLED

As stated earlier in this bulletin, there are approximately 100,000 disabled persons in Kentucky. The State Rehabilitation Agency must know who the disabled are before services can be provided. In many respects the finding and proper referral of the disabled is one of the most important aspects of the rehabilitation procedure. The State Agency maintains referral systems with all agencies with which disabled persons might come in contact, such as public schools, health departments, insurance groups, welfare offices, labor organizations, State Employment Service, civic clubs, doctors, hospitals, and others. Many disabled people make personal application directly to the district offices, the locations of which are shown elsewhere in this bulletin.

A good referral system requires that the cooperative arrangements between the various agencies be thoroughly understood. In many instances, this calls for a written agreement of cooperation in which understandings are spelled out in regard to what type of individuals will be referred, at what time, in what way, and what services are to be provided. An effective referral system requires, also, that the agency maintain continuing contact with the personnel of the referring agency to interpret to them the rehabilitation program, the kinds of clients it serves, and the kinds of services it provides.

The principal requirement for making this kind of referral system work is regular and frequent contacts. For example, state agency rehabilitation counselors have a regular program for discussing cases with the referral agencies.

As the basis for providing an individualized plan of rehabilitation services to the client, the rehabilitation counselor makes a thorough diagnostic evaluation of each applicant, to identify and to evaluate the client's disabilities, and total disabilities, that may be developed and capitalized upon in order to prepare him for a job objective, which the client will be helped to select.

During the 1954-55 fiscal year, 459 individuals were rehabilitated to the extent of assuming employment. The following chart indicates the source of referral and the number referred:

Interested Individuals	98
Public Assistance	98
Self	40

Public Welfare	37
Physician	36
Public Schools	33
United Mine Workers	29
Artificial Limb Companies	17
Crippled Children's Agency	16
Kentucky Employment Service	14
Labor Unions	12
T. B. Sanatorium	10
U. S. Employment Service	10
Public Health	9
Public Officials	8
County Health Units	7
Business Colleges	6
Red Cross	5
Chamber of Commerce	4
Hospitals	3
Veterans Administration	2
Social Security	2
News Items	2
Waverley Hills Sanatorium	2
Hazelwood Sanatorium	1
Workshop for the Blind	1
Ohio State Rehabilitation	1
Kentucky School for the Blind	1
Department of Economic Security	1
Goodwill Industries	1
Private Schools	1

The age groups of the 459 rehabilitants consisted of the following:

16-20	73	46-50	54
21-25	38	51-55	49
26-30	45	56-60	26
31-35	40	61-65	15
36-40	47	66-70	10
41-45	59	71-75	3

In the fiscal year 1952, the State Agency had 722 rehabilitated. Before rehabilitation, wages were the major source of support for only 124. Seventy-three were on public relief, and eight were on private relief. Families supported 326 of the total number. Annual

earnings for the 722 before rehabilitation was \$166,150.00. After rehabilitation, they had estimated annual earnings of \$1,155,600.00, an increase of 596 per cent.

Between July 1, 1954, and June 30, 1955, the State Agency closed 459 cases rehabilitated. The preceding year saw 430 such closures. Sixty-one of the 430 received annual wages before rehabilitation totaling \$71,812.00. Sixty-five received public assistance in the amount of \$55,952.00 annually. After rehabilitation, the 430 had an estimated annual earnings totaling \$806,364.00.

Below are the same figures for the 459 rehabilitants in 1954-55, on an annual basis:

	Number	Amount
Earnings before rehabilitation	91	\$120,796
Earnings after rehabilitation	459	795,184
Number on public assistance rolls and amount received	48	48,464

A MEDICAL STUDY

The first step in a thorough diagnostic evaluation of each applicant is a medical examination to determine and analyze the disability in regard to work capacity, the advisability of corrective service, and to assist in establishing eligibility. The medical examination is a diagnostic service purchased from physicians throughout the state. It includes a general medical examination on each individual, and a special and further study if recommended. This medical information is interpreted to the State Rehabilitation Staff by a medical consultant in terms of advice applicable to the rehabilitation services.

There were more than 1500 medical examinations, plus the studies and diagnosis of handicapped individuals last year. This is a very important part of rehabilitation service since it enables the client, as well as the counselor, to know the extent of his disability and the medical recommendation in regard to its improvement.

COUNSELING

Individual counsel and guidance is given in each case to assist the disabled person to select and attain the right vocational objective. Counseling involves the gathering and analysis of all information concerning the client with regard to the limitations brought about by his disability. Such information would include a complete history

of his work record, his personal and family background, his financial status, and his educational record, along with necessary aptitude tests or studies. Naturally, it further includes the study and analysis of suitable vocations and selective placement.

This study is followed by careful planning for services to reach the employment objective as formulated by the counselor and his client. The planning may call for one or more services to remove or improve the disability, to prepare for suitable and satisfactory employment, enter upon, and progress within that employment.

Rehabilitation is a rather highly personalized service due to the fact that the counselor should know many things about the client he is serving. It is the duty of the counselor to thoroughly analyze the educational and vocational interests for each person applying for rehabilitation services.

After careful study, the counselor determines the nature of the service that will be provided the individual. For example, a person with a serious speech impediment would not be trained to become a receptionist, but for a job where that particular individual would not have to deal with people. All services rendered to clients are provided by the State Rehabilitation Agency directly to the organization or Agency for his benefit. The client never receives money from the Rehabilitation Agency, only services.

In many cases it is necessary for a great amount of medical and other diagnostic information to be submitted on a client before determining a plan or training objective. Each client must have a substantial physical or mental handicap. This handicap must be of such an extent and of such a nature that it will definitely impede the vocational opportunity of the individual.

There are many ways of determining the proper objective for the physically handicapped individuals. The State Rehabilitation Agency attempts to guide the individual vocationally into the proper channels necessary for his complete rehabilitation. It may be necessary to give the individual a battery of intelligence and aptitude tests to determine the clients vocational interests.

It is necessary always to keep in mind that this type of guidance is somewhat different from the normal process in that many handicapped individuals are not equipped to perform the same activities or operations on a job as the normal individual. For example, it would be unwise to advise an individual who has serious eye disabilities to be trained in precision tool making. It would be just as

harmful to counsel an individual who is affected with bronchial asthma to work in dusty places. A great deal of freedom, however, is given to the individual in choosing his life work with two thoughts in mind—that of protecting his physical health and of preparing him in the best possible way to perform satisfactorily on the job.

PHYSICAL RESTORATION AND ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES

Physical restoration services are provided for those whose physical disabilities can be removed or substantially improved, so that they can be made employable or more suitably employed. These services include surgery, hospitalization, medical and therapeutic treatment. They are purchased only from institutions, and individuals who are qualified in their particular fields and are approved by the medical profession.

An important phase of the physical restoration is the provision of prosthetic appliances. The principal items included in this group are artificial arms and legs, artificial eyes, hearing aids, plastic surgical appliances, braces and wheelchairs. They are provided only for those whose financial circumstances prevent them from purchasing same for themselves. The client, in all cases, will be required to apply whatever funds he may have available. The purchase of an appliance is contingent upon direct employment set up in each individual client's plan and not made promiscuously without regard to employment.

It should not be inferred that provision of all medical services are a part of the rehabilitation process. A medical problem becomes a part of the rehabilitation process only when the condition is such that it has limited the individual's functioning so severely that his daily provision of counseling, medical, placement, and other services are needed in order to restore the individual to his former employment or other daily activities.

OCCUPATIONAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

After an individual has been physically restored and adequately trained for a job, he may need certain additional services in order to get the kind of job for which he has been trained. Rehabilitation agencies often assist in the purchase of the tools an individual needs, or they purchase for the client a needed occupational license. In some instances, the individual's plan may call for him to operate his own small business. The client must be helped financially or otherwise to acquire the equipment needed for such enterprise.

TRAINING

An important means of preparing handicapped individuals for employment is through vocational training. A few rehabilitation centers maintain vocational shops and classes to train their clients for a selected job objective. The Kentucky Rehabilitation Agency maintains contact with all approved training institutions and facilities in the State, and sends clients to them for training.

Handicapped individuals have the same range of aptitude and interests as other individuals. Therefore, the State Rehabilitation Agency is able to assist a client in securing training at any level from the professional to the semi-skilled or non-skilled. The training facilities most frequently used are colleges, universities, business colleges, private trade schools, and vocational schools. Specialized training courses are often instituted for such disability groups as the blind, the tuberculous, the mentally retarded, and others. Such classes are needed to help many disabled persons to develop greater physical tolerance, good work habits, and right attitudes toward employment. A necessary part of a complete training program is the provision of funds for the client's living maintenance while undergoing a course of training, other necessary expenses incurred in connection with training, or for the provision of books and training supplies, and transportation to the place of training.

The cost of training services is not conditioned upon the client's inability to pay for it himself. All fees, tuition, and instructional costs, are provided eligible clients without regard to financial status. Training supplies, (such as books, laboratory instruments, etc.), however, are not provided if the client is financially able to purchase them.

Maintenance costs during the training period are primarily the responsibility of the disabled person or his parents or guardian. If such costs cannot be provided by the client or parents, and cannot be obtained from any other source, the Rehabilitation Agency may assist with the aid necessary to provide maintenance.

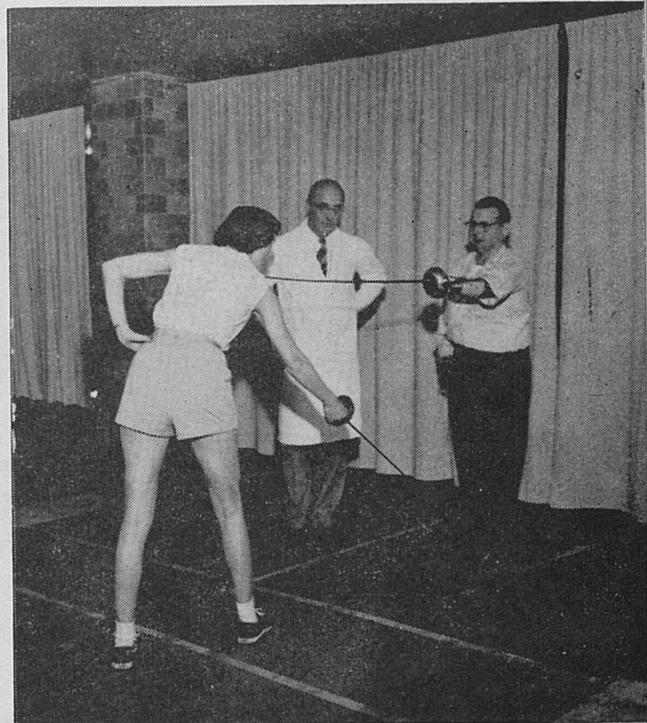
The kinds of training are as broad as the occupations in which the handicapped are employed.

Training is, and continues to be, one of the important functions of rehabilitation services. Every disabled individual needs to be trained to know a skill, trade, or occupation in which he can earn a living.

PLACEMENT AND ADJUSTMENT

The last step in the rehabilitation process is to provide the services needed to place the client in employment. The placement service that is always given is to consult with the client regarding a job and to advise him as to how and where he should apply for employment.

If the client does not have the capacity for finding a job opening and selling himself to an employer, a rehabilitation placement specialist assists him in so doing. Adequate placement service requires that continuous contacts be maintained with a wide range of employers and personnel managers. A rehabilitation counselor visits a client at periodic intervals after he has been placed on a suitable job to determine whether he is making a proper adjustment. In many instances the follow-up counselor interviews the employer, as well as the client, to assure that the placement is satisfactory.



Rehabilitation restores the interest in leisure activities as well as occupational proficiency.

Raceland, Kentucky
June 7, 1955

Dear Dr. Jockl and Staff

I am about to open my law office in Sumner, the county seat, as I have already rented my office space. I have been busy the past week getting my office equipment, papering and painting as I am trying to be able to move in by Monday.

I certainly miss being in Lexington and the Rehabilitation Center. However, I realize that my mission has been accomplished in Lexington and I'm ready and eager to start in law as I have been waiting for this day sometime.

s/ Jimmy Lyon

A LAWYER OF THE COMMONWEALTH

SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

Services for the Blind includes the Kentucky Business Enterprises Program, and a staff offering a program of rehabilitation services to the eligible blind of the state.

Expansion of services was made possible through an Extension and Improvement Provision of Federal Law No. 565. A Placement Counselor for the Blind, responsible for serving clients in the Eastern Area of the state, was added to the staff. Additional funds, federal and state, were made available for case service in this area. This increase in staff made it possible to confine the activities of the existing Placement Counselor to the Western area of the state, thus permitting more concentrated service.

Coincident with the Extension and Improvement Project, plans were initiated for altering the relationship between the Placement Counselors and the overall Rehabilitation Program. For the first time, staff members responsible for the placement of blind clients were authorized to participate in the preparation stages of the Rehabilitation process.

The Extension and Improvement Project permits the development of rural farm and rural non-farm placement of the blind.

A training program was established with the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Louisville for the purpose of training blind persons in the field of machine transcribing. Through this program blind persons are familiarized with the standard type of office dictation and transcribing equipment, taught typing, and to make erasures without sight. This is the only program of its kind in the state.

Early in the year, a milestone in placement was reached when the first blind rehabilitation client was placed in the Federal Civil Service as a transcriber with the Veterans Administration in Louisville. Since this placement, two other rehabilitation clients have passed Civil Service examinations, although placement has not followed.

In addition to the rehabilitation services of physical restoration, training, occupational tools and equipment, vocational counseling, and placement services, for the blind renders various services to blind clients which are incidental to their rehabilitation. For several years white canes, provided by the Lions Clubs, have been distributed

by the Placement Counselor; and brief instruction in travel is given whenever indicated. The Placement Counselor is frequently asked for information about talking books, library services, recording services, and special appliances designed for the use of the blind. These services could be more adequately provided through a home teaching program for the blind.

KENTUCKY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES PROGRAM

The Kentucky Business Enterprises Program is currently operating twenty-seven vending stands, which provide continuous employment for thirty-two blind persons. This program has been largely self-supporting since its creation in 1948, depending upon a small fee charged against the gross sales of each location.

Blind operators within the program receive various benefits, i.e., maintenance of equipment and fixtures, and supervision of sales procedures. The supervisor of the program visits each location at regular intervals to offer suggestions for improvement of the business. Methods of displaying merchandise and purchasing procedures are frequently discussed.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, a new stand was opened in the State Board of Health in Louisville, Kentucky.

Improvements were made to the vending stands located in the Owensboro Court House, Jones Dabney Paint Company, Louisville, Speed Building, Louisville, Emmarts Packing Company, Louisville, and to a lesser extent, the Veterans Administration in Louisville.

The Program closed one stand located at the Jefferson County Garage in Louisville. The operator of this stand was earning less than twelve dollars per week. Equipment and stand fixtures were obsolete and a remodeling would not have been justified.

The financial situation of the program is inadequate to allow for the remodeling of many old vending stands. The current fiscal year was begun with an available balance of only \$162.14. Means will be studied and proposed for improving the financial stability of the Program.

RELATIONSHIP OF OASI TO KENTUCKY BUREAU OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

In 1955 the Kentucky Bureau of Rehabilitation Services entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare to make medical determinations of disability for individuals in Kentucky who apply for a disability determination under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1954. This amendment of the law provides for a disability wage "freeze" for totally disabled people who have had a certain amount of work covered by Social Security. For such applicants it is the responsibility of Rehabilitation Services to evaluate evidence in their case files in order to determine whether the applicant is or is not under a disability. If indicated by the facts in the case, additional or clarifying information is to be secured as needed.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provides all funds for necessary costs of the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services for making determinations of disability. Funds are paid periodically to the State Treasurer and are used solely for these expenses.

Also, district offices of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance make referrals to the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services of all handicapped individuals inquiring about or applying for the disability freeze providing they express a desire to be considered for rehabilitation services. Referral is made whether or not the individual satisfies the requirements for the disability freeze. When the results of rehabilitation services are known and the case is finally closed, a report stating these facts is furnished to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on each individual. This area of cooperation brings to the attention of the State rehabilitation agency many disabled individuals who can be restored to gainful work and who might not otherwise have known of such possibility.

OPERATION OF THE STATE DISABILITY DETERMINATION SECTION

A Disability Determination Section has been set up for the Kentucky Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. Disability determination personnel engaged in developing evidence and formulating determinations are at present a disability determiner, medical consultant, two stenographers, and two Counselors.

Disability wage "freeze" cases originate in the ten BOASI District Offices located throughout the State. After initial development involving a checking of requirements and assembling evidence, cases are transmitted to the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. On the basis of this evidence and other evidence which the State agency

may find necessary to secure, a determination is made as to whether the individual is under a disability (as defined by law), the day the disability began, and possibly the day on which the disability ceases. Determinations are made jointly by a medical consultant and another person qualified to evaluate the capacity of individuals to engage in substantial gainful activity. Each determination is certified and forwarded together with the evidence considered in arriving at the determination.

The final finding as to the period of disability, as well as the notification to the individual, is made by the Social Security Administration and not by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. This follows a review of medical aspects of the claim and a check for the satisfaction of basic requirements by the BOASI.

Persons who have been working regularly in a job covered by the Social Security law, and who have been totally disabled from doing any substantial gainful work for at least six months with the outlook that the disability will continue indefinitely, may be considered disabled for purposes of the freeze. Disabled persons who feel that they might be eligible for a wage freeze should inquire at their nearest Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance District Office.

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HOW TO APPLY FOR REHABILITATION

Any person or persons interested in rehabilitation services may write the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services, Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky.

or

Write or call any district counselor office most convenient to the applicant as indicated on Page 57 of this bulletin.

