



Youth Transition From High School

A New Beginning



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ADRC of Brown County

920-448-4300
300 S. Adams Street
Green Bay, WI 54301

 www.adrcofbrowncounty.com
facebook.com/adrcbrowncountywi

*Serving older adults, adults
with disabilities, and their
caregivers in Brown County.*

Getting Started

The transition from school to the adult world is a significant milestone for any young adult. This transition takes on special importance for youth with disabilities. When high school ends, so does their entitlement to special education & related services. Young adults with disabilities—and their families—must pursue and coordinate needed services and supports for themselves.

The options can seem confusing and overwhelming at times. There are many resources, services and supports available to adults with disabilities in Brown County. This booklet is designed to help you understand some of the options and decisions you face as you transition into adulthood. Hopefully, the following information will help make your transition into adulthood a smooth, informed and organized process. Included in this booklet are listings of web-based transition resources and checklists that are excellent tools to help you plan for your future. With some planning and preparation, this can be a very exciting time for you.

Use this booklet as a guide to getting started on this journey. ADRC of Brown County is here to help you and your family. Reach out whenever you need help.

Call 920-448-4300

Monday - Friday

8:00 a.m.—4:30 p.m.

300 S. Adams Street, Green Bay, WI

Appointments are available before or after hours by prior arrangement.

Visit the transition page on our website at:

www.adrcofbrowncounty.org.



Like us on Facebook at: [adrcbrowncountywi](https://www.facebook.com/adrcbrowncountywi)

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Ageing & Disability Resource Center (ADRC) of Brown County

When considering what to do first, contact staff at the ADRC. They can help you get you started.

Information & Assistance (I & A)

I & A Specialists have information on a wide range of resources, including information about long term care and disability services. If you or someone you care for are turning 18 and have a disability, an I&A Specialist can:

- Provide confidential options counseling
- Assist you in determining eligibility for long term care services
- Refer you to other resources that may be needed following high school.

You can request assistance from the ADRC at 17 years, 6 months of age and all of the services are provided free of charge.

Location: 300 S. Adams St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-4300, www.adrcofbrowncounty.org

Disability Benefit Specialist Program

Benefit Specialists provide free and confidential assistance to people with disabilities between the ages of 18 and 59. The goal of the program is to:

- Provide current, accurate information about public & private benefit programs
- Counsel individuals about eligibility for various programs & benefits
- Help people apply for benefits or appeal a denial of benefits

Benefit Specialists can assist with some of the following benefit programs:

- Medicaid
- Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Medicare
- Other financial assistance programs you may qualify for

Location: 300 S. Adams St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-4300, www.adrcofbrowncounty.org

Turning 18: Rights & Responsibilities of Becoming an Adult

On the day of your 18th birthday, you legally become an adult. Unless you have gone through the court system to have a legal guardian appointed, having a disability does not change the fact that you are your own legal decision maker as an adult and have the same rights & responsibilities as everyone else. This is a very exciting time because you now have certain new rights that allow you to be more independent. In Wisconsin, you are automatically given the following rights when you turn 18:

- Vote
- Get married
- Make a contract
- Apply for credit
- Obtain medical treatment without your parents' consent
- Obtain a driver's license*

**If you do not have a driver's license, you should get a state issued photo ID at the DMV.*

With those rights also come new responsibilities. As an adult, you are personally accountable for your actions. The following are new responsibilities that you did not have before turning 18:

- If you break the law you will be tried in adult criminal court
- Your parents are no longer required to support you
- You may be sued by others
- You're eligible for jury duty
- All males must register for Selective Service

Registering for the Selective Service

Selective Service registration is the process that the U.S. Government uses to collect names and addresses of men ages 18 through 25 to use in case of a national emergency that requires rapid expansion of the Armed Forces.

Every male citizen residing in the United States, regardless of disability, must register for the draft within 30 days of his 18th birthday. If you want to, you can register as early as 120 days before that date.

How to Register

You can choose to register one of the following ways:

- Online: www.sss.gov
- Post office: pick-up a "mail-back" registration card
- Mail: Get a reminder "mail-back" card around the time you turn 18

More Information

Visit the Selective Service website: www.sss.gov

Turning 18: Rights & Responsibilities of Becoming an Adult, Continued

The Right to Vote

If you are your own legal decision maker or have retained this right during the guardianship process, you now have the right to vote in state and local elections. It is important for people with disabilities to vote because it is your chance to let your voice be heard. Your vote tells elected officials what you think about how they are running the government. Every vote counts and this is one opportunity to make a difference in your community.

All municipalities in Wisconsin require voter registration before you are allowed to vote. You can register by mail, in person, or at your polling place the day of the election. You will be required to provide proof of residency and a form of identification, such as a driver's license or state id card with your registration application. Polling places can change, so contact the County Clerks Office if you have questions about how to register or where your polling place is located. Federal & state law require that every polling place in Wisconsin be fully accessible to voters with disabilities. If you have problems with polling place accessibility or discrimination, contact your municipal clerk to file a complaint.

Brown County Clerk

Location: 305 E. Walnut St., Room 120, Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-4000

Find the location of your polling place at: myvote.wi.gov.

Transition to Adult Health Care

Every young adult will transition from pediatrics to adult health care. However, if you have always gone to a family doctor who sees patients throughout the life span, you will not need to switch doctors. Individuals with disabilities often have complex medical needs and finding a new doctor can be a big decision. You will want to find someone that is knowledgeable about your special needs and someone with whom you feel comfortable communicating.

Finding Adult Health Care Providers

Finding adult providers early will help you coordinate your health care and make your transition a smooth one. There are several ways to find adult medical providers. Listed below are some ideas to help you get started:

- Ask your pediatrician for referrals
- Ask friends and family for referrals
- Call your health insurance company
- Contact the ADRC*

**The ADRC will not endorse any single provider, but can direct you to physician referral hotlines or other referral sources.*

Transition to Adult Health Care, Continued

Finding Adult Health Care Providers

It is perfectly acceptable to schedule an “interview” appointment with a new doctor so that you have a chance to meet him/her in person. This interview appointment allows you to ask questions and make sure you are comfortable with the doctor before making your final decision.

Once you have found a new doctor, you will need to have your medical records transferred. You can usually do that by contacting your pediatrician’s office. You will need to fill out a “Medical Release Form” and sign it before any information will be disclosed to your new provider. Transferring records can take some time so be sure to do it well before your first real appointment with your new doctor.

It is a good idea to make your first appointment while you are still being seen by your pediatrician in case there are any questions or concerns about your treatment or medications.

Taking Control of Your Health Care

Now that you are an adult and are in control of your medical treatment, it is very important to have the skills necessary to keep yourself safe and healthy. The “Transition Health Care Checklist: Preparing for Life as an Adult” is an excellent tool to help you evaluate and build necessary skills that will allow you to take charge of your health care. Find the checklist online: www.waisman.wisc.edu/wrc/pdf/pubs/THCL.pdf

Health Care Decision-Making Support

Managing your own health care can be a complex and difficult thing to do, so it is important for you to ask for help if you need it. You can get health care decision-making support in a number of different ways. A brief description of options are discussed below and are listed from the least restrictive to the most restrictive.

Release of Medical Records and Information

HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), otherwise known as the “privacy law”, is a federal law that protects your confidentiality when it comes to your health care. Once you become an adult, your healthcare providers can no longer give information to anyone without your permission, including your parents. If you would like to grant your doctor permission to release all or a portion of your medical records to your parents or another person you can fill out a “Medical Release Form” and sign it. This is one way to give a trusted adult access to your medical information, so they can help you understand & make decisions regarding your health care.

Health Care Decision-Making Support, Continued

Power of Attorney for Health Care (POA-HC)

This is an important document that should be filled out by every capable adult, regardless of disability. The form allows you to name a trusted adult as your health care decision maker (agent) in the event you become incapacitated and can not make decisions for yourself. It also provides the opportunity for you to express preferences about your care. You can list a second adult as a back up in the event that the first person listed as agent is not available. This document only takes effect when two doctors agree that you are indeed incapacitated and cannot make your own decisions.

Find the legal form at the ADRC of Brown County or online:

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/forms/advdirectives.index

Guardian of the Person

The most restrictive decision-making support is Guardian of the Person. This type of guardianship is set-up when a person is unable to make decisions that meet their needs for physical health and safety. If this is the situation, an alternative decision maker (called a guardian) is legally appointed to make decisions for that person (called the individual subject to guardianship/ward).

Who determines the need for guardianship?

The need for guardianship is determined by a judge through a legal proceeding. A medical doctor (MD) or a PhD level psychologist must conduct an evaluation of a person's decision making capacity. The doctor makes recommendations to the court, but it is the judge that makes the legal determination that the person placed under guardianship is unable to make his or her own decisions. Physical disability and/or poor judgment without a legal determination of the individual lacking evaluative capacity **are not** sufficient reasons to establish guardianship.

Who can be a guardian?

Any competent adult (age 18 and over) is eligible to serve as a guardian. Usually this includes family members, friends or advocates. It is generally not a good idea for paid staff to assume the role of guardian, since it presents a conflict of interest. Parents do not automatically become guardians of a disabled child once he or she turns eighteen. A parent's legal responsibility and authority ends at their child's 18th birthday.

Health Care Decision-Making Support, Continued

Guardian of the Person

What does a guardian do?

A Guardian of the Person has responsibility for overseeing the care and living situation of the individual, as well as medical decision-making. The guardian should encourage the individual to participate in the decision making process whenever possible. The guardian must have regular visits, in person, to observe the individual's condition, surroundings, and treatment. He or she must review treatment records, attend staffings, and consult with providers of health care and social services in making all necessary treatment decisions.

A guardian is expected to make decisions based on what is in the best interest of the individual and is required to file a report with the court once a year explaining how the individual is doing. A Guardian of the Person does not have decision making powers over the ward's property (including finances) unless he or she is also appointed Guardian of the Estate or Representative Payee (see page 13).

What is a Guardian Ad Litem?

A Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) is an attorney who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of the proposed individual during the court process. The GAL is a neutral party who will interview the proposed ward and make professional recommendations to the judge about the ward's best interest.

How does the guardianship process work?

The process and paperwork involved in obtaining a guardianship is generally completed by a private attorney. The proposed individual and petitioner may incur costs for attorney fees, filing fees, a Guardian Ad Litem, and a doctor or psychologist's evaluation. If you feel that guardianship may be appropriate in your situation and you have questions, you can contact the ADRC for more information at 920-448-4300 six months prior to the potential ward's 18th birthday. If you currently have a case worker through Brown County, talk with your caseworker about guardianship options.

The process of appointing a guardianship includes:

- 1) Completion of the examining physician's or psychologist's report
- 2) Filing a petition with the courts (usually completed by a private attorney)
- 3) A court hearing

In Brown County, when health and safety issues are present, or protective placement is necessary, an Adult Protective Services worker will complete a comprehensive evaluation in addition to the above steps.

How can I learn more about guardianship?

The Wisconsin Guardianship Support Center (GSC) provides information and assistance on guardianship, protective placement, & advance directives.

www.gwaar.org (under Programs, click Guardianship Support Center)

Health Insurance Options

Once you turn 18, your eligibility for health insurance coverage may change. Health insurance helps pay for medical expenses including office visits with your doctors, hospital stays and medications. Without health insurance, most people cannot afford the cost of health care. It is critical to staying healthy. Below are possible insurance options for young adults.

Private Insurance (through employment)

If you decide to go straight into the work force after high school, you may qualify for health insurance coverage through your place of employment. Most, but not all, employers offer health benefits, so it is important to ask what benefits are offered before accepting a job. All insurance plans are different, but most require you to pay monthly premiums and a yearly deductible. If you have this type of insurance, it is important to know what your premiums and deductibles will cost you, what type of medical expenses are covered, and which doctors you can see. If you have questions, you should contact your insurance provider directly.

Continuation on Family Plan (dependent adult)

If you are dependent on your family for support because of your disability, you may qualify to remain on your family's health plan as a dependent adult. This may vary from plan to plan, so it is important to review the policy details to learn which conditions would allow an adult child to remain on the family's plan. If you are allowed to stay on the plan, you may be required to provide documentation of your disability. You or the policy holder should contact the insurance company directly to find out what is required.

Continuation on Family Plan (student)

If you will be continuing on in school or are transitioning into post-secondary education, you may qualify to remain on your family's plan as a student until a certain age. This also varies from plan to plan, so it is important to contact the company to get more information and learn what documentation may be required in order to remain eligible.

COBRA Health Insurance

COBRA is a short-term health insurance option for young adults who lose coverage under a family plan because they are no longer eligible as dependents. This would entitle you to coverage for 36 months under COBRA. If you want health care coverage under COBRA, you must notify your plan administrator of this "qualifying event" within 60 days of ceasing to be covered as a dependent under plan rules.

Medicaid

Medicaid pays for medical services, such as hospital stays, doctor appointments, and prescription drugs. You may qualify for Medicaid if you are a citizen of the United States or a qualifying immigrant, and meet the financial eligibility requirements. There are several different Medicaid programs available in Wisconsin (i.e. Katie Beckett, Medicaid Purchase Plan, and BadgerCare). Each have different eligibility criteria. For more information about Medicaid programs, contact the Bay Lake Consortium at: **888-794-5747**, <https://access.wisconsin.gov/>.

Benefits

Now that you are an adult, your parents no longer have the legal responsibility to support you financially. It is important to think about how you will support yourself and manage your own money. If you are unable to earn enough money to support yourself because of your disability, you might be eligible for one or more of the benefit programs discussed below.

Social Security

Provides financial protection to workers and their families, paying monthly retirement, disability, or survivor benefits to individuals.

Social Security Income (SSI)

Pays monthly benefits to individuals who have little to no resources and are elderly, blind, or disabled.

Social Security Disabled Adult Child (SSDAC)

If you have been determined disabled by Social Security and have a parent who retires, receives Social Security Disability Income, or has died, you may be eligible for SSDAC based on your parent's work history. To apply for SSDAC, use the same application process as if you were applying for SSI.

SSI is different than other Social Security programs in the following ways:

- Benefits are not based on your/ a family member's prior work
- You must have limited income & resources (\$2,000 or less in assets)
- You automatically qualify for Medicaid
- You may also be eligible for FoodShare
- You must be blind, disabled, or at least 65 years old

You can apply for SSI the month of your 18th birthday. If you are determined disabled, benefits begin the month after your application was filed. If you received SSI prior to age 18, Social Security will review your record to see if you are eligible as an adult. If you begin working & receive SSI, your cash benefit will change based upon your monthly earnings. There are several work incentive programs that can assist you in keeping some of your SSI cash benefits while you work.

When you apply for benefits, you will need the following information:

- Original or certified birth certificate and Identification
- Medical records, if available
- Names and addresses of doctors, hospitals and other medical providers with dates of service
- List of current medications and name of prescribing doctor

Location: Social Security Office, 1561 Dousman St., Green Bay*

Contact: 888-862-4811, www.ssa.gov

*Find other locations at: <https://secure.ssa.gov/ICON/ic001.action#officeResults>

Benefits, Continued

Social Security Income (SSI) Exceptional Expense Supplement (SSI-E)

If you receive SSI and have long term care needs, you may be eligible for additional financial benefits through the SSI-E program. This program provides an extra monthly payment to help with these expenses.

If you live in your own home or apartment and need at least 40 hours of long term care supportive services a month, you may be eligible for this benefit. The Brown County Department of Human Services must certify that you require the care through an assessment process.

Location: ADRC, 300 S. Adams St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-4300, www.adrcofbrowncounty.org

Work Incentive Benefit Specialists (WIBS)

WIBS assist people with disabilities by helping them wade through the complexities to make informed choices about the impact of work on their benefits. WIBS can provide a written and oral analysis of a person's services & benefits and how work will change their cash payments, medical coverage, and continued eligibility.

If you need to understand how working could affect your benefits, speak with a WIBS at either of these locations:

Employment Resource, Inc. 608-246-3444, www.eri-wi.org

Options for Independent Living 920-490-0500

Publically-Funded Long-Term Care Programs

Long-term care is any service that a person may need as a result of a disability that limits the ability to do the things that people need to do throughout the course of the day, including: bathing, dressing, making meals, going to work, and paying bills. Eligible individuals are adults over the age of 18 with a physical or developmental disability with long-term conditions requiring care. You must meet functional and financial criteria in order to qualify for these programs. The options for publically funded long-term care programs in Brown County are Family Care & IRIS.

Location: ADRC, 300 S. Adams St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-4300, www.adrcofbrowncounty.org

Financial Decision-Making Supports

Managing finances and budgeting are difficult things to do for many young adults, so it is important for you to ask for help if you need it. You can get financial decision-making support in a number of different ways. A brief description of options are discussed below and are listed from the least restrictive to the most restrictive (most independent to least independent).

Voluntary Banking Restrictions

If you need help with your finances it may be a good idea to give a parent or another trusted adult access to your bank accounts, records and bills so that they can provide the assistance that you need. It is very important that the person you give this access to is a trusted adult and someone who is looking out for your best interest. There are several different banking options that would allow you extra support managing your money and paying your bills. Some options may include: direct deposit, joint bank accounts, dual signature checking accounts, and automatic bill paying programs on-line. You can talk to a representative at your bank for more information about these options.

Power of Attorney for Finances

This allows you to choose a trusted adult who will manage (or help you manage) your money and assets. You determine what money or assets you want that person (called an agent) to have authority over. The point at which your agent's authority becomes effective depends on the language you use in your Power of Attorney for Finances. If you give your agent "immediate power," your agent's power will start when you sign the document. Even if you sign a document granting your agent immediate power, you may continue to handle all of your own property and finances as long as you are able. Essentially, either you *or* your agent makes decisions about your finances.

How can I get a Power of Attorney for Finances?

Download the forms online at: www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/forms/AdvDirectives.

It is strongly recommended that you hire an attorney to assist in filling out the Power of Attorney for Finances. If you complete this form incorrectly, or list an agent that does not have your best interests in mind, you could be at risk for financial abuse.

Financial Decision-Making Supports, Continued

Representative Payee

If you receive SSI or SSDI benefits and need help managing your money, the Social Security Administration can appoint a relative, friend, another interested party, or a professional agency to serve as your representative payee. Your benefits are then paid to your payee on your behalf.

The representative payee must use your benefits for current basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. The payee must provide a simple accounting report of how the money was spent (usually on an annual basis) to Social Security and to the beneficiary. A payee only has authority over the SSI or Social Security benefits, not over any other finances or income. The representative payee must also report any change in circumstances (income, resources, live arrangements, return to work, etc.) to Social Security.

How can I get a representative payee?

If you would like help managing your benefits, you, or someone interested in becoming your payee, can contact the Social Security Administration and make a request to have one appointed. If you do not have a relative, friend or another interested party who can assume the role of representative payee, there are private agencies in Brown County that can provide this service for a small monthly fee. These agencies will work with Social Security and help individuals budget their benefits, pay bills, and save for emergencies. If you'd like to discuss agencies that offer representative payee services, please contact the ADRC to learn more at 920-448-4300.

Guardian of the Estate

The most restrictive option for financial decision-making is Guardian of the Estate. This type of guardianship is set up after a person has been determined unable to make decisions (incompetent) by a judge and therefore does not have the capacity to make financial decisions on his/her behalf. A court will only appoint a Guardian of the Estate if it finds that there is no less restrictive intervention available that the individual needing help will accept.

The process to get a court-appointed Guardian of the Estate is very similar to the process used to appoint a Guardian of the Person (see page 7-8). Once a Guardian of the Estate has been appointed, the "Letters of Guardianship" will be issued to the Guardian by the court. The Letters of Guardianship explain the scope of the guardian's authority. The Guardian must submit an annual report to the court, which can account for all funds received and spent on behalf of the individual.

Transition Worksheet

Use this to keep track of important dates for benefits & legal issues through the transition process.

Topic	Questions? Contact:	Timeline	Date
Guardianship	ADRC of Brown County 920-448-4300 adrcofbrowncounty.org	Up to 6 months before turning 18	
Social Security Benefits & SSI	Social Security 888-862-4811 ssa.gov	Apply the month of your 18th birthday	
Publically-Funded Long-Term Care	ADRC of Brown County 920-448-4300 adrcofbrowncounty.org	Call at 17 years & 6 months to start discussing program options	
Medicaid	Bay Lake Consortium 888-794-5747 access.wisconsin.gov	Apply after 18th birthday OR If already on Medicaid through BadgerCare and living with your parent(s), apply prior to age 19	

Transitioning to Post-Secondary Education

If you decide to transition to postsecondary education after graduation, know there are many differences between high school and college. Postsecondary education is governed by different laws and formal special education services are not available. Most colleges have an Accommodations Department where students with disabilities can go for support and assistance.

In order to succeed in college, you need to have developed important skills in self-advocacy and independent living. **“Opening Doors to Post-Secondary Education and Training”** is a publication that helps you evaluate and build the necessary skills that will allow you to be successful in college.

Find this publication at ADRC of Brown County 920-443-4300, www.adrcofbrowncounty.org or at: <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/sped/pdf/tranopndrs.pdf>

Transitioning to Employment

If you decide to transition directly to employment after graduation, it will be important for you to identify your strengths & interests so you can choose which type of employment you will pursue. You will also need to identify and ask for the help that you may require in a work environment.

“**Opening Doors to Employment**” is a publication that helps you evaluate & build the necessary skills that will allow you to succeed in the workforce.

Find this publication at ADRC of Brown County 920-443-4300, or at:

<https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/sped/pdf/tranopndrs-employmt.pdf>

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR)

The Wisconsin Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) is a federally & state funded program designed to assist individuals with disabilities in preparing for, finding and keeping employment. You may be eligible to receive vocational services from DVR if you have a disability that makes it difficult for you to work. If you are planning to transition to employment after graduation you should get connected with DVR at least two years before leaving school. If you haven't already, you can speak to your teachers about inviting DVR to one of your Individualized Education Program (IEP) meetings.

Location: Wisconsin Job Center

301 N Adams St, Green Bay, WI 54301

Contact: (920) 448-6760, <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/dvr/>

Importance of Keeping Records

It is extremely important for you and/or your parents to develop a good record keeping system in order to keep track of important documents that you may need now and in the future.

Before you leave high school, get a copy of all transcripts, evaluations, tests, and Individualized Education Programs, including your Summary of Performance. Oftentimes, these records will be needed when coordinating adult services. Schools do not keep student records very long, so it is important that you request your own copies before, or right after, leaving high school.

It is just as important to keep medical records, including any documentation from physical therapists, occupational therapists, psychologists, pediatricians and specialists. Keeping these types of documents organized and easily accessible will save you time and make your transition into the adult world easier.

Information is Power– Local Resources

Use the following local resources to get more transition information and assistance.

Benefits Counseling

ADRC of Brown County

Disability Benefits Specialists provide free benefits counseling, information on eligibility for various programs, and help with applications & appeals. Staff can also assist with resources for guardianship, long-term care, respite, and more.

Location: 300 S. Adams St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-4300, www.adrcofbrowncounty.org

Employment Resource, Inc.

Information on work incentives (Work Incentive Benefit Specialists– WIBS).

Contact: 608-246-3444, www.eri-wi.org

Options for Independent Living

Information on work incentives (Work Incentive Benefit Specialists– WIBS). Free benefits counseling for people who do not have a funding source.

Location: 555 Country Club Rd., Green Bay

Contact: 920-490-0500, <http://optionsil.org/>

Social Security Administration

Information on Social Security benefits, benefits counseling, SSI & Medicaid.

Location: 1561 Dousman St., Green Bay

Contact: 888-862-4811, www.ssa.gov

Education

Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NTWC) Transition Services

Accommodation Services, transition coordinator, and support services.

Location: 2740 W. Mason St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-498-6267, www.nwtc.edu

Employment

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR)

Information regarding employment supports.

Location: Wisconsin Job Center, 701 Cherry St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-6760, www.dwd.wisconsin.gov/dvr

Wisconsin Job Center

Career & job search resources, workshops, and job-related skill building.

Location: 701 Cherry St., Green Bay

Contact: 920-448-6760, www.wisconsinjobcenter.org

Information is Power– Online Resources

Use the following state and national resources to get more transition information & assistance.

Education

National Center on Secondary Education & Transition

Offers publications, resources, and technical assistance related to secondary education and transition for youth with disabilities.

Contact: www.ncset.org

Transitions RTC

Resources for youth with serious mental health conditions trying to complete their schooling & training to move into rewording work lives.

Contact: www.umassmed.edu/transitionsrtc

Employment

Job Accommodation Network

Resource about employment & workplace accommodations.

Contact: <http://askjan.org>

Legal

GWAAR Guardianship Support Center

Provides information & assistance on issues related to guardianship.

Contact: www.gwaar.org (Programs: Guardianship Support Center)

What You Should Know About Wisconsin Law

Focuses on changes in legal rights & responsibilities that occur when an individual turns 18.

Contact: wisbar.org/forPublic/INeedInformation/Documents/WisconsinLawBooklet.pdf

Special Health Care Needs

Children & Youth with Special Health Care Needs

Offers information & referrals, lending library, support groups, trainings, and more for families who have children with disabilities.

Contact: www.northeastregionalcenter.org

Healthy & Ready to Work National Resource Center

Information specific to youth with special healthcare needs.

Contact: www.healthtransitionwi.org

Transition Improvement Grant (TIG)

Excellent resource links, with transition topics from A-Z.

Contact: www.witig.org/

Wisconsin Board for People with Developmental Disabilities (BPDD)

Helpful links, free publications on transition & other topics.

Contact: www.wi-bpdd.org



“Empower and enrich the lives of older adults, adults with disabilities and their caregivers.”

(920) 448-4300
300 S. Adams Street,
Green Bay, WI 54301
TTY: 711 WI Relay

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