

(ii) Facilitate the change of laws, regulations, policies, practices, procedures, and organizational structures, that impede the availability or provision of assistive technology devices and assistive technology services;

(7) Increase the probability that individuals with disabilities of all ages will, to the extent appropriate, be able to secure and maintain possession of assistive technology devices as these individuals make the transition between services offered by human service agencies or between settings of daily living;

(8) Enhance the skills and competencies of individuals involved in providing assistive technology devices and assistive technology services;

(9) Increase awareness and knowledge of the efficacy of assistive technology devices and assistive technology services among—

(i) Individuals with disabilities and their family members, guardians, advocates, and authorized representatives;

(ii) Individuals who work for public agencies, or for private entities (including insurers), that have contact with individuals with disabilities;

(iii) Educators and related services personnel;

(iv) Technology experts (including engineers);

(v) Employers; and

(vi) Other appropriate individuals;

(10) Increase the capacity of public agencies and private entities to provide and pay for assistive technology devices and assistive technology services on a statewide basis for individuals with disabilities of all ages; and

(11) Increase the awareness of the needs of individuals with disabilities for assistive technology devices and for assistive technology services.

(b)(1) Identify Federal policies that facilitate payment for assistive technology devices and assistive technology services.

(2) Identify Federal policies that impede this payment.

(3) Eliminate inappropriate barriers to this payment.

(c) Enhance the ability of the Federal Government to provide States with—

(1) Technical assistance, information, training, and public awareness programs relating to the provision of as-

istive technology devices and assistive technology services; and

(2) Funding for demonstration projects.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 2201(b); section 2(b) of the Act)

§ 345.3 What are the types of awards under this program?

(a) Under this program, the Secretary—

(1) Awards three-year development grants to assist States in developing and implementing consumer-responsive comprehensive statewide programs that accomplish the purposes in § 345.2;

(2) May award an initial two-year extension grant to any State that meets the standards in § 345.42(a); and

(3) May award a second extension grant, for a period of not more than 5 years, to any State that meets the standards in § 345.42(b).

(b) The Secretary calculates the amount of the development grants in paragraph (a)(1) of this section on the basis of—

(1) Amounts available for making grants under this part;

(2) The population of the State or territory concerned; and

(3) The types of activities proposed by the State relating to the development of a consumer-responsive comprehensive statewide program of technology-related assistance.

(c) The Secretary calculates the amount of the extension grants in paragraph (a)(2) of this section on the basis of—

(1) Amounts available for making grants;

(2) The population of the State;

(3) The types of assistance proposed by the State in its application; and

(4) A description in its application of the amount of resources committed by the State and available to the State from other sources to sustain the program after federal funding ends.

(d)(1) In providing any increases in initial extension grants in paragraph (a)(2) of this section above the amounts provided to States for Fiscal Year 1993, the Secretary may give priority to States (other than the territories) that—

§ 345.4

(i) Have the largest populations, based on the most recent census data; and

(ii) Are sparsely populated, with a wide geographic spread.

(2) To be eligible for the priority in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the circumstances in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) or (ii) must have impeded the development of a consumer-responsive, comprehensive statewide program of technology-related assistance in a State.

(e) During the fourth and fifth years of a State's second extension grant, the amount received by a State will be reduced to 75% and 50%, respectively, of the amount paid to the State for the third year of the grant.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 2212(b), 2213(a), 2213(c)(1)(B) and (2), and 2213(c)(1)(D); sections 102(b), 103(a), 103(c)(1)(B) and (2), 103(c)(1)(D) of the Act)

§ 345.4 Who is eligible to receive a development grant?

A State is eligible to receive a development grant under this program, provided that the Governor has designated a lead agency to carry out the responsibilities contained in § 345.5.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 2212(a)(1) and 2212 (d)(1); section 102(a) and 102(d)(1) of the Act)

§ 345.5 What are the responsibilities of the lead agency or public agency in applying for and in administering a development grant?

(a) The lead agency is responsible for the following:

(1) Submitting the application containing the information and assurances contained in § 345.30.

(2) Administering and supervising the use of amounts made available under the grant.

(3)(i) Coordinating efforts related to, and supervising the preparation of, the application;

(ii) Coordinating the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of the consumer-responsive comprehensive statewide program of technology-related assistance among public agencies and between public agencies and private agencies, including coordinating efforts related to entering into interagency agreements; and

(iii) Coordinating efforts related to, and supervising, the active, timely, and

34 CFR Ch. III (7-1-02 Edition)

meaningful participation by individuals with disabilities and their family members, guardians, advocates, or authorized representatives, and other appropriate individuals, with respect to activities carried out under the grant.

(4) The delegation, in whole or in part, of any responsibilities described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section to one or more appropriate offices, agencies, entities, or individuals.

(b) If the lead agency is not a public agency, a public agency shall have the responsibility of controlling and administering amounts received under the grant.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 2212(d)(1) and 2212(e)(12)(A); section 102(d)(1) and 102(e)(12)(A) of the Act)

§ 345.6 How does a State designate the lead agency?

(a) The Governor may designate—

(1) A commission appointed by the Governor;

(2) A public-private partnership or consortium;

(3) A university-affiliated program;

(4) A public agency;

(5) A council established under Federal or State law; or

(6) Another appropriate office, agency, entity, or individual.

(b) The State shall provide evidence that the lead agency has the ability—

(1) To respond to assistive technology needs across disabilities and ages;

(2) To promote the availability throughout the State of assistive technology devices and assistive technology services;

(3) To promote and implement systems change and advocacy activities;

(4) To promote and develop public-private partnerships;

(5) To exercise leadership in identifying and responding to the technology needs of individuals with disabilities and their family members, guardians, advocates, and authorized representatives;

(6) To promote consumer confidence, responsiveness, and advocacy; and

(7) To exercise leadership in implementing effective strategies for capacity building, staff and consumer training, and enhancement of access to