

Health Resources and Services Administration
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
HRSA Policy on Reasonable Accommodation
Date Issued: 11-29-2012
Date Modified: 09-28-2017

Material transmitted:

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures Manual

Material superseded:

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures Manual dated 11-29-2012

Background:

This transmits HRSA's Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures Manual

Filing Instructions:

Insert in the HRSA Administrative Manual under 06 - OCRDI.

9/28/2017

Date

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9/28/2017

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**Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures Manual**

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE 4

II. HRSA POLICY ON REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS 5

III. HRSA PROCEDURES ON PROCESSING REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS
6

A. REQUESTING A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION 6

B. CONFIRMATION OF REQUEST 7

C. DETERMINING WHO WILL PROCESS THE REQUEST 8

D. TIMEFRAME FOR PROCESSING REQUESTS 9

E. THE INTERACTIVE PROCESS 12

F. REQUESTS FOR MEDICAL INFORMATION 13

G. CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENTS 16

H. REASSIGNMENT 17

I. DENIAL OF A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION 18

J. ISSUING THE REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION DECISION 20

K. RECONSIDERATION PROCESS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION. 22

L. RELATION OF PROCEDURES TO STATUTORY AND COLLECTIVE
BARGAINING CLAIMS 23

M. INFORMATION TRACKING..... 24

N. POLICY REVIEW 25

IV. APPENDICES 26

APPENDIX A: Disability Services Program..... 27

A. Service Types 27

B. Program Management 27

C. Initiating Services	27
A. Employee Preference	27
B. Scheduling Services	28
C. Meeting Extensions	29
D. Cancellations	29
E. Off-site Services	29
F. Travel Services	29
G. Sign Language Interpreting (SLI) Specifications.....	30
H. Workplace Assistant (WPA) Services Specifications.....	31
I. Personal Assistant Services (PAS) Specifications	31
APPENDIX B: Examples of Reasonable Accommodations	33
APPENDIX C: Reasonable Accommodation Resources	35
APPENDIX D: HRSA Reasonable Accommodation Forms	38
APPENDIX E: HRSA Reasonable Accommodation Resource Persons	39
APPENDIX F: Glossary	40

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I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this manual is to present HRSA's policy and procedures on processing reasonable accommodations for employees and applicants. HRSA developed procedures in compliance with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) guidance and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) policy and procedures on reasonable accommodations.

This policy applies to all HRSA employees (except Commissioned Officers who must be fit for duty). For those employees who are members of the bargaining unit, the terms of the collective bargaining agreement(s) shall control.

II. HRSA POLICY ON REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

In accordance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and HHS's policy on reasonable accommodation, it is HRSA's policy to provide reasonable accommodations (RA) for qualified individuals with disabilities who are HRSA employees and applicants for employment, unless doing so would pose an undue hardship on the operations of the Agency. HRSA's RA policy applies to:

1. The application/hiring process to provide a qualified HRSA applicant with a disability an equal opportunity to be considered for a position.
2. The performance of the essential functions of a job to enable a qualified person with a disability to perform the essential duties of the job being sought or currently held.
3. The receipt of all benefits of employment to enable an employee with a disability to enjoy benefits and privileges of employment equal to those enjoyed by other similarly situated employees without disabilities.

The need for a RA is determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the applicant's or employee's specific disability and existing limitations to the performance of a particular job function, the essential duties of a job, the work environment, and whether the proposed accommodation would create an undue hardship to the Agency's operations.

It is important to note the relevant terms such as "reasonable accommodation," "disability," "interactive process," "qualified," and "undue hardship," are used throughout this document. The definition of these terms is intended to be consistent with applicable statutory and regulatory definitions. To create a common understanding of the terminology used during the reasonable accommodation process, definitions are provided in the glossary at the end of this document (See Part IV, Appendix F).

III. HRSA PROCEDURES ON PROCESSING REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

A. REQUESTING A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

The reasonable accommodation (RA) process begins as soon as an employee, applicant, or a representative on behalf of the employee makes a request for a RA.

A request for a RA is a statement that an individual needs an adjustment at work, in the application process, or in a benefit or privilege of employment for a reason related to a medical condition. A request does not have to use any special words, such as "reasonable accommodation," "disability," or "Rehabilitation Act." An individual with a disability may request a RA whenever s/he chooses, even if s/he has not previously disclosed the existence of a disability.

- For HRSA employees: requests for accommodation may be submitted directly to the employee's immediate supervisor (defined as the PMAP rating official). However, the request may also be made to another management official in the employee's chain of command, or to a HRSA Accessibility Specialist in the Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion (OCRDI), or successor organizations.
- For qualified HRSA applicants: requests may be made through a HRSA Human Resources Specialist or any other HRSA employee with whom the applicant has contact in connection with the application process, or through an Accessibility Specialist.
- Third Party Requests: A family member, health professional, or other representative may request RA on behalf of an employee or applicant. The request should go to one of the same persons to whom the employee or applicant would make the request. When a request for accommodation is made by a third party, the deciding official should, whenever possible, confirm with the applicant or employee with a disability that s/he, in fact, wants a RA before proceeding. If the employee is incapacitated or has, for example, been hospitalized due to an acute condition, HRSA will process the third party's request and consult directly with the individual needing the accommodation as soon as it is practicable.

Although a request for a RA may be made orally or in writing, for accurate recordkeeping and tracking purposes, HRSA employees should submit the request through [HRSA's online request form \(https://ra.hrsa.gov\)](https://ra.hrsa.gov) or prepare the "[Request for a Reasonable Accommodation](#)" form when submitting a request. If an employee requires assistance with either version of the form, the employee's supervisor, other management official in the employee's chain of command, or the Accessibility Specialist will provide that assistance. Assistance regarding obtaining medical documentation and identifying the employee's qualifying disability should be referred exclusively to the Accessibility Specialist. Supervisors and management officials may not request or receive any medical documentation identifying the employee's specific diagnosis, medical condition, or disability.

When an employee needs a re-occurring accommodation (e.g., sign language interpreter, workplace assistant, alternative materials or trainings, etc.) the employee is only required to move through the RA request process at the time of the initial request. If the employee is approved for a re-occurring RA, all subsequent requests simply require advanced notice (see Appendix A) to the appropriate point of contact. It is also important to note that HRSA may be obligated to provide this type of accommodation as needed, whether or not an individual has requested it, so supervisors and managers must make themselves familiar with these services so as to anticipate such a need.

B. CONFIRMATION OF REQUEST

The requesting employee's supervisor must acknowledge the request **as soon as it is received** to both the employee and the Accessibility Specialist by completing the "[Confirmation of a Reasonable Accommodation Request](#)" form. If the employee requested an accommodation by completing the "Request for a Reasonable Accommodation" form, the supervisor must forward a copy of both the "Request for a Reasonable Accommodation" form *and* the "Confirmation of a Reasonable Accommodation Request" form to the Accessibility Specialist ***within three (3) business days*** of the request. This does not affect the supervisor's responsibility to act immediately on an employee's RA request, whether made orally or in writing.

C. DETERMINING WHO WILL PROCESS THE REQUEST

When a HRSA management official receives a request for a RA, s/he must determine who will be responsible for processing it, and forward it to the appropriate deciding official as set forth below, if necessary, ***as soon as possible, but in no more than three (3) business days from receiving the request for RA.***

The EEOC requires agencies to take steps to anticipate and limit impediments that may cause unnecessary delays in providing RA. This includes evaluating and implementing practices that reduce bureaucratic barriers that make it difficult to provide effective accommodations. For that reason, HRSA is committed to implementing mechanisms, including funding mechanisms (e.g., a centralized accommodations fund), that streamline the RA process and remove the need for individual Bureaus/Offices to pay for approved accommodations. Accordingly, the Accessibility Specialist will make decisions on the following requests:

- a. Requests from applicants.
- b. Requests for adaptive equipment and assistive technology, including information technology and communications equipment, or specially designed furniture.
- c. Requests for disability services (e.g., readers, sign language interpreters, or other workplace/personal assistants) that enable employees to perform their job functions.
- d. Request for removal of architectural barriers, including reconfigured work spaces.
- e. Requests for accessible parking.
- f. Requests for ergonomic assessments and ergonomic equipment.
- g. Requests for air quality testing and air purifiers.
- h. Requests for materials in alternative formats (e.g., Braille).
- i. Requests for reassignment to another job in coordination with the Division of Human Resources Management.

The employee's immediate supervisor (defined as the PMAP rating official) or other Management Official in that chain of command will take the lead on making decisions on accommodation requests from employees that are not listed above. If the request requires supporting medical documentation, it should be immediately submitted to the Accessibility Specialist to ensure protection of the employee's medical confidentiality.

Supervisors, the Accessibility Specialist, and any other individuals involved in the processing of RA requests must have designated back-ups to continue receiving and processing requests and providing RA. The employee must be notified in writing of the name and contact information for such an individual in advance of the back-up taking on this role within the RA process.

D. TIMEFRAME FOR PROCESSING REQUESTS

All HRSA staff members are expected to act quickly in processing requests and providing accommodation in as short of a time frame as possible. While the timelines outlined below are guidelines, it is important to note that some accommodations can be provided in less time and the failure to respond promptly to a request for RA, or an unnecessary delay when implementing an RA, may result in a violation of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

If a request can be processed by the employee's supervisor, and does not require supporting medical information, and no extenuating circumstances apply:

1. The request shall be approved or denied as soon as possible but no more than **fifteen (15) business days** from the date the individual makes the request and provides all necessary documentation.
2. The accommodation, if approved, will be provided as soon as possible but no later than **thirty (30) business days** from the date the request was approved (*forty-five business days from the date of the request*).

If Medical Documentation is required:

1. The Accessibility Specialist shall request that the employee contact his/her health care provider to obtain medical documentation in support of his/her request.

2. Time frames are suspended until the requested medical documentation is submitted.
3. The request will resume and be processed in accordance with aforementioned timeframes when the medical documentation is submitted.
4. Where necessary, as determined by the Accessibility Specialist, supporting medical documentation will be reviewed by Federal Occupational Health (FOH), and FOH will render a recommendation. During the review process, the employee may be afforded an interim accommodation, where possible.

“Expedited Processing” of a RA is required:

1. In order to ensure that an applicant with a disability has an equal opportunity to apply for a job, contingent on the timetable for receiving applications, conducting interviews, taking tests, and making hiring decisions. Therefore, the Human Resources Specialist in the Office of Human Resources will act as quickly as possible to notify the Accessibility Specialist, who will make a decision and, if appropriate, provide a RA.
2. To enable an employee to attend a meeting or event scheduled to occur shortly. For example, an employee may need a sign language interpreter for a meeting within a short time frame.

“Extenuating Circumstances” cover limited situations, in which unforeseen or unavoidable events occurring beyond the control of HRSA personnel, prevent the processing and delivery of an accommodation within the time frames listed above. The following are examples, not intended to be exhaustive, of extenuating circumstances:

1. There is an outstanding initial or follow-up request for medical information, or the designated official is evaluating medical information that has been provided.
2. A medical examination or additional medical documentation has been requested.
3. Purchase of equipment may take longer than thirty business days because of requirements under the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

4. Equipment must be back-ordered; the vendor typically used for goods or services has gone out of business or cannot promptly supply the needed goods or services and another vendor is not immediately available.
5. New staff must be hired or new contracts must be issued. It is important to note that OCRDI has centralized contracts so that the Agency has a pool of contractors who can provide sign language interpreting, workplace assistant, and personal assistant services (see Appendix A).
6. Architectural barriers must be removed.
7. Items must be ordered from non-local sources.

When extenuating circumstances are present, the time frame for processing a request and providing the accommodation may be extended as necessary; however, the employee may be afforded an interim accommodation where possible. ***The supervisor or Accessibility Specialist must promptly notify the employee, in writing, of the reason for the extension and the approximate date on which a decision or provision of the RA is expected.*** Any further developments or changes should also be communicated promptly in writing to the employee.

If there is a delay in providing an accommodation which has been approved, the deciding official must determine if temporary measures (an interim accommodation) can assist the employee. This could include providing the requested accommodation on a temporary basis or temporarily providing a less effective form of accommodation. Deciding officials who approve temporary measures are responsible for assuring that they do not take the place of permanent accommodations and that all necessary steps to secure permanent accommodation are being taken.

HRSA may not delay processing or providing an accommodation because a particular staff member is unavailable. Failure to meet this time frame solely because of staff delays in processing the request is not an extenuating circumstance.

If the employee needs to try various accommodations to find one that is suitable, the time frame for providing the accommodation will be expanded by mutual consent between the employee and deciding official.

HRSA staff will act quickly in processing requests and providing accommodations because failure to respond promptly to a request for accommodation may result in a violation of the Rehabilitation Act.

E. THE INTERACTIVE PROCESS

Communication between the individual requesting the accommodation, and the supervisor, as well as with the Accessibility Specialist, is a priority throughout the entire process.

In cases where the disability, the need for accommodation, and the type of accommodation to be provided are clear, extensive discussions are not necessary. If the need for an accommodation is not immediately obvious or if there are several options for providing accommodations, the employee and the supervisor and, where appropriate or when the acting as the deciding official, the Accessibility Specialist will enter into an interactive process, through which they will arrive at a RA. Communication is a priority throughout the entire process and, to the extent possible, employees should participate in identifying effective accommodations.

The Accessibility Specialist is available to provide technical assistance to both HRSA employees and supervisors throughout this process, particularly when the specific limitation, problem, or barrier is unclear, or where an effective accommodation is not obvious.

When engaging in an interactive process, consideration should be given to:

1. The essential functions and purpose of the employee's job;
2. The functional limitations imposed by the employee's disability or medical condition;
3. The factors in the work environment or job tasks that pose difficulties to the individual's performance of a particular job function;
4. Possible accommodations that have the potential to remove the difficulties, either in the work environment or job tasks, and which would allow the individual to perform the essential functions of the job; and

5. The effectiveness of possible accommodations and whether the various accommodations would pose an undue hardship on the Agency.

As part of the interactive process, the supervisor may consult with the Accessibility Specialist, who may offer alternative suggestions for RAs and discuss their effectiveness in removing the workplace barrier that is impeding the individual with the disability. The Agency may choose among effective accommodations, and thus, is not required to provide the specific accommodation requested by the employee.

Resources available to help both the supervisor and the individual requesting the accommodation to identify possible accommodations are listed in Appendix C.

As soon as the deciding official determines that a RA will be provided, the decision should be immediately communicated to the employee or applicant. If the accommodation cannot be provided immediately, the supervisor in collaboration with the Accessibility Specialist must inform the individual, in writing, of the projected time frame for providing the accommodation.

F. REQUESTS FOR MEDICAL INFORMATION

HRSA is not required to obtain medical documentation, and may not request it when the disability and need for accommodation are obvious or already on file at the agency. In these cases, HRSA will not seek any further medical information.

The Accessibility Specialist will make a determination as to whether medical documentation is necessary.

- If necessary, s/he may request relevant documentation about the disability, functional limitations and/or the need for accommodation. The request should be limited to the job-related functions for which the accommodation is requested and may only be used to substantiate that the individual has a disability covered by the Rehabilitation Act. Further, any such request will focus less on the disability and more on the requestor's need for accommodation.
- If it is not necessary, the request for medical documentation will be returned promptly to the supervisor with an explanation, in specific terms, as to why medical documentation is not necessary and instructions to complete the processing.

When requests for medical documentation are necessary, the information requested should be limited. Requests for medical information will follow the requirements set forth in EEOC's [Enforcement Guidance: Disability-Related Inquiries and Medical Examinations of Employees under the Americans with Disabilities Act](#). Examples of requested information may include:

1. A short description of the disability;
2. How the disability or barrier limits or restricts the employee's ability to do the job or participate in HRSA activities, or the applicant's ability to apply or interview for the job; and
3. How the requested accommodation is expected to improve the situation.

The Accessibility Specialist may seek information or documentation about the disability and/or functional limitations from the individual, and/or ask the individual to obtain such information from an appropriate professional, such as a doctor, social worker, rehabilitation counselor or other appropriate practitioner. In order to get the most helpful information, all requests for information from outside sources will include a description of the nature of the job, the essential functions the individual is expected to perform, and any other relevant information. The Accessibility Specialist will, as needed, work with the supervisor in identifying and providing appropriate information on the employee's job and functions.

Supervisors should work directly with the Accessibility Specialist regarding medical documentation. In specific:

- If a supervisor believes that the condition for which the individual is seeking an accommodation is not obvious and that a request for medical documentation may be necessary, s/he will make a request to the Accessibility Specialist to obtain this information.
- If a supervisor is already aware of an employee's disability or medical condition, the Accessibility Specialist must still ensure that the employee's disability is substantiated with appropriate documentation using the procedures described above.

Once the medical documentation is received, the Accessibility Specialist will review it and, if necessary, will ask for consultation by the Federal Occupational Health Service (FOH). When such an evaluation is requested, it will be performed at the Agency's expense.

If the information provided by the health care provider (or the information volunteered by the individual requesting the accommodation) is insufficient to enable the Accessibility Specialist to determine whether an accommodation is appropriate the Agency will provide an opportunity for documentation to be submitted. To that end:

- The Accessibility Specialist may request additional information by explaining to the individual seeking the accommodation, in specific terms, why the information provided is insufficient, what additional information is needed, and why it is necessary for a determination of the RA request.
- The individual requesting the accommodation may contact the health care provider or other appropriate professional to request the missing information.
- Alternatively, the individual requesting the accommodation and the Accessibility Specialist may agree on a list of specific questions to be sent to the individual's health care provider. With the agreement of the employee, the Accessibility Specialist may directly contact the individual's health care provider.
- As noted in Section D, the agency will suspend the processing of a case and will not be expected to adhere to its usual timelines if an individual's health professional fails to provide needed documentation in a timely manner.

The Accessibility Specialist will let the supervisor know whether the documentation demonstrates that a RA is appropriate and will provide, as necessary, additional relevant information about the individual's functional limitations. Medical documentation will not be shared with the requester's supervisor, other management officials, or co-workers. Work products and communications created during the review of medical documentation, including but not limited to findings submitted by FOH, are confidentially maintained by the Accessibility Specialist and will not be shared with the requestor, requester's supervisor, other management officials, co-workers, or third parties (except as required under Part III, Item G of this policy).

It is important to note that the failure of an employee or job applicant to provide appropriate documentation or to cooperate with HRSA's efforts to obtain such documentation can result in a denial of the request for RA.

G. CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENTS

Under the Rehabilitation Act, medical information obtained in connection with the RA process must be kept confidential. Any HRSA employee who obtains or receives such information is strictly bound by these confidentiality requirements. In addition, all requests for and provision of RA must be kept confidential pursuant to EEOC guidance including [Enforcement Guidance: Disability-Related Inquiries and Medical Examinations of Employees under the Americans with Disabilities Act.](#)

All records received in connection with the RA process will be maintained in accordance with the Privacy Act, EEOC, General Records Schedule, HRSA records management policy, and HHS requirements.

All medical information that is obtained in connection with a request for RA, including information about functional limitations and RA needs, will be kept in a separate file record that is maintained by the Accessibility Specialist. Supervisors may not maintain any medical documentation pertaining to the request for RA.

The Accessibility Specialist will respond to all requests for disclosure of the records. This information may be disclosed *only* as follows:

1. Supervisors and managers with a need to know may be told about necessary restrictions on the work or duties of the employee and about the necessary accommodation;
2. First aid and safety personnel may be informed, when appropriate, if the disability might require emergency treatment;
3. Government officials may be given information necessary to investigate or provide technical assistance to ensure compliance with the Rehabilitation Act; or
4. In certain circumstances, medical information may be disclosed to Workers' Compensation offices or insurance carriers.

Whenever medical information is disclosed, the individual disclosing the information must inform the recipients of the information about the confidentiality requirements.

Any HRSA official who receives information in connection with a request for RA may share information connected with that request with other Agency

officials only when the officials need to know the information in order to make determinations on a RA request. Supervisors should notify the Accessibility Specialist to obtain guidance, as necessary, to ensure that the proper procedures are followed. Examples of need to know include but are not limited to:

- The Accessibility Specialist may consult the HRSA Office of Information Technology (OIT) in connection with requests for adaptive equipment for computers. However, OIT would not need to know the medical condition of the person seeking the accommodation. They only need to know the individual's functional limitations and how the limitations affect technology needs.
- HRSA may interact with the Computer/Electronic Accommodations Program (CAP) (see Appendix D for Resources), to provide assistive technology, devices and services to HRSA employees with disabilities at no cost.

Any supervisor who has concerns about confidentiality, including how to respond to other employee's inquiries without violating confidentiality, should speak with an Accessibility Specialist. Supervisors may also find question 42 of the EEOC's [Enforcement Guidance: Disability-Related Inquiries and Medical Examinations of Employees under the Americans with Disabilities Act](#) to be useful as well.

H. REASSIGNMENT

Reassignment is a form of RA that may be provided, absent undue hardship, to an employee who, because of a disability, can no longer perform the essential functions of the position, with or without RA. Reassignment may only be considered if there is no other effective accommodation that would enable the employee to perform the essential functions of the current job, or if all other possible accommodations would pose an undue hardship on the organization. Accordingly, it is considered to be the "accommodation of last resort." Reassignment is only available to employees, not job applicants. Reassignment is available only to a probationary employee if the employee adequately performed the essential elements of the position, with or without RA, before the need for the accommodation arose. Neither HHS nor HRSA is required to create new positions or move employees from their jobs to create a vacancy. The Accessibility Specialist will evaluate the request and, if it meets the aforementioned criteria, will help to facilitate the reassignment process.

In considering whether there are positions available for reassignment, the Accessibility Specialist will work with Office of Human Resources and/or Agency leadership, as well as the employee requesting the accommodation, to identify: (1) all vacant positions within HRSA for which the employee may be qualified with or without the accommodation; and (2) all current vacancies identified, or projected vacancies (over the next 60 calendar days). If no vacancies can be identified in HRSA, the search will move to the Department (by using USAJobs.gov or the HHS HR System of records).

The vacancy search will focus on positions for which the employee may be qualified, focusing first on positions that are in the current commuting area and are equivalent to the employee's current job in terms of pay, status, and other relevant factors. If there is no vacant equivalent position, vacant lower level positions for which the individual is qualified may be considered. However, it should be noted that promotion to a higher grade will not be conducted through this process.

Reassignment may be made to a vacant position outside of the employee's current commuting area if the employee is willing to relocate. As with other transfers not required by management, HRSA will not pay for the employee's relocation costs. In addition, as part of the interactive process and if reassignment is contemplated, the individual shall be asked to identify qualifications, interests, and willingness to accept a reassignment outside the local commuting area and to accept a downgrade if no vacant positions are identified at the same grade.

When reassignment is requested, the accommodation is actually to reassign the employee. Accordingly, if a funded vacant position for which the employee is qualified is identified, it shall be offered to the employee. Requiring, or giving permission to, the employee to compete for such a vacancy does not fulfill the request. As stated in EEOC's [*Enforcement Guidance on Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship Under the Americans with Disabilities Act*](#), the employee does not need to be the best qualified individual for the position in order to obtain it as a reassignment.

I. DENIAL OF A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Where the supervisor is the deciding official, the supervisor must consult with the Accessibility Specialist before moving ahead with the decision to deny a request. In specific:

1. As soon as an agreement has been reached between the supervisor and Accessibility Specialist that a request for RA should be denied, the decision maker must provide a written justification to the Accessibility Specialist.
2. The explanation for the denial should be written in plain language, clearly stating the specific reasons for the denial.
3. The Accessibility Specialist will keep a copy of this justification in the employee's RA case file.
4. The justification will then be used in the "Reasonable Accommodation Decision" issued to the employee at the time of the denial.

If the Accessibility Specialist is the deciding official, as statement regarding the reason for the denial will be detailed, in writing, in the employee's RA case file.

In all cases, when the deciding official has denied a specific requested accommodation, but offered to make a different one in its place (i.e., alternative accommodation), the denial justification must explain both the reasons for the denial of the requested accommodation and the reasons that the decision maker believes that the chosen accommodation will be effective for the requester.

Reasons for the denial of a request for RA include those identified below:

- a. The requested accommodation would not be effective.
- b. The requested accommodation would result in undue hardship. Before reaching this determination, the supervisor and the Accessibility Specialist must have explored whether other effective accommodation options exist that would *not* pose undue hardship. A determination of undue hardship means that a specific accommodation would result in significant difficulty or expense, or would fundamentally alter the nature of HRSA's operations. When evaluating budgetary or administrative concerns to determine if undue hardship exists, HRSA will follow the standards enunciated in the regulations and in the EEOC's [Enforcement Guidance: Disability-Related Inquiries and Medical Examinations of Employees under the Americans with Disabilities Act, Enforcement Guidance on Reasonable Accommodation and Undue](#)

[Hardship Under the Americans with Disabilities Act](#), or any superseding subsequent guidance.

- c. Medical documentation is inadequate to establish that the individual has a disability and/or needs a RA.
- d. The requested accommodation would require the removal of an essential function.
- e. The requested accommodation would require the lowering of a performance or production standard.
- f. The employee failed to provide appropriate documentation or cooperate with the management official's efforts to obtain necessary information to address the request for RA.
- g. An alternative effective accommodation was not accepted by the employee.

J. ISSUING THE REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION DECISION

Following engagement in the interactive process, once a final decision regarding a requested accommodation has been reached by the deciding official, the Accessibility Specialist will issue a written "Reasonable Accommodation Decision" on behalf of the Agency. Upon request from the employee or job applicant, the decision will be provided in an alternative format.

At a minimum, the decision will contain the following elements:

1. A clear statement of the Agency's decision (i.e., approving or denying the employee's request for RA).
2. If the request for accommodation is approved:
 - a. a statement describing the approved accommodation(s);
 - b. the responsibilities and expectations of all parties; and
 - c. the need for periodic evaluations/reassessment. Reasons for such an evaluation include:
 - i. The accommodated employee's functional limitations might increase or decrease, thus requiring periodic reviews and

adjustments to the approved accommodation(s). For example, some disabilities are degenerative in nature and may require additional accommodation(s).

- ii. Conversely, a disability may improve to the point that an approved accommodation can be discontinued or removed.
 - iii. The employee's work station or work environment may change, resulting in the need for adjustment to the approved accommodation(s).
 - iv. The employee's position may change leading to the need to reassess the existing accommodation(s) and the nexus with the employee's new essential functions.
 - v. The approved accommodation creates an unforeseen barrier for the employee or otherwise hinders the employee's performance, resulting in the need for adjustment to the approved accommodation(s).
3. If alternative accommodation(s) to those requested by the employee are selected:
 - a. the reasons for the denial of the requested accommodation; and
 - b. the reason(s) that the decision maker believes that the alternative accommodation(s) will be effective.
4. If the request is denied, the specific reasons for the denial (i.e., *why* the accommodation would not be effective or *why* it would result in undue hardship as documented in the decision maker's justification. See Part III, Item I.).
5. A statement informing the individual that s/he has the right to file an EEO complaint and may have rights to pursue Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) and union grievance procedures. The statement shall also explain the HHS procedures for appeal of a denial of RA available for informal dispute resolution.

K. RECONSIDERATION PROCESS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Individuals with disabilities can request prompt reconsideration of a RA decision.

1. A request for reconsideration must be submitted to the second-line management official in the requesting employee's chain of command within ***ten (10) business days*** from the date of receipt of the "Reasonable Accommodation Decision." This management official will have ***ten (10) business days*** to respond to the request. A failure to respond to the request for reconsideration will be interpreted as a denial.
2. If the second-line management official denies the request for reconsideration (i.e., does not reverse the original decision), the individual will have ***ten (10) business days*** to present the request to the next-level supervisor in the requesting employee's chain of command who will respond to the request within ***ten (10) business days***. A failure to respond to the request for reconsideration will be interpreted as a denial.
3. The third-line management official is the requesting employee's last option for reconsideration. The individual will have ***ten (10) business days*** to present the request to the third-level supervisor in the requesting employee's chain of command who will respond to the request within ***ten (10) business days***. This management official's response is a final decision. After the issuance of this decision, the reconsideration process is complete. A failure to respond to the request for reconsideration will be interpreted as a denial.
4. At any point in this process, the individual may contact the Conflict Prevention and Resolution Program (CPRP) staff and initiate the Informal Mediation Process or contact the Director of OCRDI. Pursuing any of the informal dispute resolution procedures identified above, including seeking reconsideration from the next person in the decision maker's chain of command, does not affect the time limits for initiating statutory and collective bargaining claims. An individual's participation in any or all of these informal dispute resolution processes does not satisfy the requirements for bringing a claim under EEO, Merit Systems

Protection Board (MSPB), or union grievance procedures, nor does it toll the filing deadlines for EEO, MSPB or union grievances.

L. RELATION OF PROCEDURES TO STATUTORY AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CLAIMS

1. This policy is in addition to statutory and collective bargaining protections for persons with disabilities and the remedies they provide for the denial of requests for RA, and does not replace these provisions. Requirements governing the initiation of statutory and collective bargaining claims, including time frames for filing such claims, remain unchanged.
2. An individual who chooses to pursue statutory or collective bargaining remedies for denial of RA must:
 - a. For an EEO complaint: contact the EEO Intake Coordinator in HRSA's OCRDI within **forty-five (45) days** from the date of receipt of the written "Reasonable Accommodation Decision" or reconsidered denial;
 - b. For appeals to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB): initiate an appeal to the MSPB within **thirty (30) days** of an appealable adverse action as defined in 5 C.F.R. § 1201.3; or
 - c. For a union grievance: file a written grievance in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement:
 - a. For employees represented by **NTEU**, a grievance must be submitted in writing (electronic transmission is sufficient) to **the grievant's immediate supervisor within thirty (30) calendar days** after the matter, issue or incident out of which the grievance arose, or thirty (30) calendar days after the date the aggrieved became aware or should have become aware of the matter, issue or incident giving rise to the grievance.
 - b. For employees represented by **AFGE**, the grievance must be submitted in writing to **the grievant's immediate supervisor within twenty (20) days** after the matter, issue, or incident out of which the grievance arose, or within twenty (20) days after the date the aggrieved employee

became aware or should have become aware of the matter, issue, or incident giving rise to the grievance.

3. If a member of OCRDI has had any involvement in the processing of the request for RA, that staff member shall recuse him/herself from any involvement in the processing of an EEO counseling contact or complaint in connection with that request.

M. INFORMATION TRACKING

HRSA confidentially maintains a system of records related to each individual who has requested RA for the duration of that individual's employment or three years (whichever is longer) in accordance with applicable law and regulation. This information is used to ensure that approved accommodations are appropriately documented and implemented. This system of records also ensures that HRSA is able to anticipate and limit impediments that may cause unnecessary delay in providing or modifying a RA requested by an employee.

Pursuant to EEOC guidance, the following information is collected and maintained in HRSA's system of records to track HRSA's performance with regard to RA:

1. the number and types of reasonable accommodations that have been requested in the application process and whether those requests have been granted or denied;
2. the jobs (occupational series, grade level, and agency component) for which reasonable accommodations have been requested;
3. the types of reasonable accommodations that have been requested for each of those jobs;
4. the number and types of reasonable accommodations for each job, by agency component, that have been approved, and the number and types that have been denied;
5. the number and types of requests for reasonable accommodations that relate to the benefits or privileges of employment, and whether those requests have been granted or denied;
6. the reasons for denial of requests for reasonable accommodation;

7. the amount of time taken to process each request for reasonable accommodation; and
8. the sources of technical assistance that have been consulted in trying to identify possible reasonable accommodations.

In regards to information tracking, HRSA will follow the standards stated in the EEOC's [*Policy Guidance on Executive Order 13164: Establishing Procedures to Facilitate the Provision of Reasonable Accommodation from October 20, 2000*](#) or any superseding subsequent guidance.

N. POLICY REVIEW

In accordance with the requirements of Management Directive 715 and EEOC guidance, HRSA regularly reviews Agency policies and procedures that have the potential to impact equal employment opportunity. This review also takes into account potential impediments to the RA process including:

- requests for RA,
- responses to such a request, and
- implementation of RA.

Specific items which are to be reviewed include, but are not limited to: this RA Policy and Procedures manual; leave, telework, and scheduling policies and procedures; those policies and procedures that impact the purchase or lease of equipment; and those policies and procedures which relate to the contracting or hiring of service providers for the Disability Services program.

Where a policy or procedure has any impact on equal employment opportunity, including impediments to the RA process, HRSA will create action plans per MD-715 requirements that may result in the modifications to identified problems within the policy or procedure.

Health Resources and Services Administration
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
HRSA Policy on Reasonable Accommodation
Date Issued: 11-29-2012
Date Modified: 09-28-2017

IV. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Disability Services Program

A. Service Types

HRSA's Disability Services Program (DSP) provides support services as an approved reasonable accommodation. Available services include:

- Sign Language Interpreting: Support provided to individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Workplace Assistance: Administrative support such as notetaking, escorts, and readers.
- Personal Assistance: Support with activities of daily living such as eating, dressing/undressing, and transferring.

B. Program Management

OCRDI approves access to the DSP, manages requests, and coordinates services for all service types. Once an employee is approved by OCRDI for the DSP, the employee and supervisor should work directly with the Accessibility Specialist charged with coordinating the program to ensure the needs of the employee and program are met.

C. Initiating Services

The Accessibility Specialist will meet with each employee to discuss functional limits and the scope of services which will be provided based on individualized needs. Approved services will be documented for Agency records.

A. Employee Preference

HRSA utilizes vendor assigned contractors to provide services for all DSP service types. Accordingly, HRSA cannot guarantee that any employee will be serviced by the same contractor on a regular or on-going basis. To ensure that employees are provided services in a consistent manner, the Accessibility Specialist will work with the employee to develop a profile of needs and preferences. The Accessibility Specialist will also work with the employee to develop and maintain additional documentation, as needed. This may include, but is not limited to: a glossary of common terms, inventory of specialized equipment, and instructions for use of or assistance

with specialized equipment. Any such profiles and documents will be provided to contractors before they begin working with an employee.

It is important to note that, due to the nature of the services provided, the Accessibility Specialist will work with employees needing Personal Assistant Services to ensure that primary consideration is given to the employee's preferences for assigned contractors.

B. Scheduling Services

The employee and/or supervisor should contact the Accessibility Specialist directly to request and schedule services by calling 301-443-5636 or emailing the appropriate contact:

- Sign Language Interpreting: interpretingrequests@hrsa.gov
- Workplace Assistance: WPArequests@hrsa.gov
- Personal Assistance: pasrequests@hrsa.gov

Advance scheduling - preferably one to two weeks - is strongly encouraged. Although it is not possible to foresee every occasion for which services may be required, failure to schedule services well in advance may result in the necessity to reschedule meetings until services are available. In fact, any DSP request received with less than 72 hours' notice is not guaranteed.

For impromptu meetings or events and those not scheduled in advance, employees and supervisors should contact the Accessibility Specialist to check service availability. Such requests will be honored whenever possible based on service availability.

Several factors influence scheduling of services. For example, any Sign Language Interpreting assignment that continues longer than 1.5 hours, or is heavily technical, may require two interpreters. Similarly, back-to-back meetings, or meetings going over their scheduled time, may result in limited or no transfer time for a service provider to move between assignments, or no time for appropriate breaks. Accordingly, meetings or events should include sufficient rest periods and breaks to ensure appropriate provision of services.

Requests are scheduled on a first come-first serve basis. If overlapping or conflicting request occur, the Accessibility Specialist may speak with an employee or supervisor to make a request to rescheduling. Similarly, the Accessibility Specialist may suggest other alternatives when the program is

booked to capacity and meetings cannot be rescheduled. However, to avoid such conflicts, all clients will be requested to share their calendars with the Accessibility Specialist.

It is important to note that services are not provided in lieu of employee attendance. Contractors are not scheduled for meetings when an employee is on leave or when the employee is otherwise unavailable.

C. Meeting Extensions

Employees must follow the schedule of services carefully to ensure the assigned contractor is not asked to work outside of the approved schedule. Failure to do so would obligate the Agency to an unauthorized expenditure of government funds.

If a meeting or event is running passed the approved service time, the employee must notify the Accessibility Specialist and request an extension. The Accessibility Specialist will then determine whether or not the service can be extended. If the meeting can be extended, the Accessibility Specialist alone will provide instructions to the vendor/assigned contractor.

D. Cancellations

Employees and supervisors should provide advanced notice of cancellations whenever possible. This allows the Accessibility Specialist to accommodate other clients.

Cancellations due to inclement weather will be determined on an as needed basis by the Accessibility Specialist.

E. Off-site Services

Services are available for off-site meetings when requested in advance. The employee and/or supervisor must specify both that the services are needed off-site and the exact location of services at the time of the request. The Accessibility Specialist will then work with the vendor to coordinate services.

F. Travel Services

Services are available for employees on travel when requested in advance. The employee and/or supervisor must, at a minimum, specify that the

services are needed for travel, the exact travel location, and the specific duration of the travel at the time of the request. However, that request may only be submitted after the employee's travel request has been approved by his/her supervisor or other appropriate authority, with assurances that the employee's travel request is in accordance with HHS Travel Regulations. Requests for services submitted prior to obtaining these approvals will not be processed. Requests which are submitted in accordance with these requirements will be processed by the Accessibility Specialist who will then work with the vendor to coordinate services.

With the exception of Personal Assistant Services, services provided during official travel are limited to assistance with job-related tasks when the employee is attending conferences, meetings, training, etc., including overnight stays. In order to provide services, HRSA will pay the wages for a locally-recruited contractor (i.e. a person resident in the location where the employee is travelling to). In the event that a locally-recruited contractor cannot be secured, HRSA will pay the travel expenses for a vendor assigned contractor to travel with the employee, if such a contractor is available.

For Personal Assistant Services, all approved support will be made available for official travel. If the employee's needs on travel are different than the employee's needs during the workday (e.g., bathing, dressing/undressing, etc.), the employee must specify the services needed to the Accessibility Specialist when making the request.

G. Sign Language Interpreting (SLI) Specifications

The following items are unique to SLI services.

- Per HRSA's contract, vendor assigned contractors hold national interpreter certification and are certified members, in good standing of Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID) and/or the National Association of the Deaf (NAD), and strictly adhere to the RID-NAD Code of Professional Conduct (CPC).
- Internal training is provided to clients, supervisors, and teams to ensure that all parties understand how to effectively work with deaf employees and create an inclusive environment.
- It is important to keep in mind that, generally, one interpreter can work 45-60 minutes of consecutive interpreting (i.e., speakers taking turns speaking at a normal pace) before needing a 15-minute break.

- Two interpreters are required for meetings over 1.5 hours long.
- Every effort should be made to include the deaf or hard of hearing employees in all necessary interactions/exchanges/meetings. The lack of an available sign language interpreter should not result in the exclusion of the deaf or hard of hearing employee as an alternative mode of communication should be utilized.
- Failure to schedule interpreting services may result in the use of alternative forms of interpreting (e.g., FedRelay or similar).
- If the employee attends a conference or training program sponsored by an outside organization, the sponsoring organization is principally responsible for providing interpreters. It is the responsibility of the employee and supervisor to check with the sponsoring organization to see if interpreting services will be provided. If not, a request containing all relevant information should be submitted to the Accessibility Specialist.

H. Workplace Assistant (WPA) Services Specifications

The following items are unique to WPA services.

- Every effort should be made to include the employee using WPA in all necessary interactions/exchanges/meetings. The lack of an available WPA should not result in the exclusion of the employee as an alternative form of support should be utilized.
- If WPA services are not available the supervisor must make a determination whether to provide alternative assistance from among the members of his/her staff, or to reschedule the meeting/event/training request for a later date when a WPA is available.

I. Personal Assistant Services (PAS) Specifications

Though specified in this RA Policy and Procedures Manual, under Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 provision of PAS is a required aspect of affirmative action for employees who need such services because of a targeted disability, unless doing so would impose an undue hardship on the agency. This is because PAS allows an employee with a targeted disability to participate and/or be in the workplace whereas RA is job-related allowing an

individuals with a disability to apply for the job, perform job functions, or enjoy benefits and privileges of a job. However, like RA, employees requesting PAS will work with the Accessibility Specialist so that the Agency can conduct an individual assessment of the employee's needs. HRSA may only deny a request for PAS if the difficulty or cost of providing the service would be an undue hardship. The process of determining whether providing personal assistance services is an undue hardship is the same as the process the agency uses to determine whether a reasonable accommodation poses an undue hardship. For this and other reasons (e.g., confidentiality, tracking timeliness of responses), requests for PAS will be centrally recorded in the Agency's system of records for RA. It is important to note that under Section 501 of The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, HRSA is prohibited from taking adverse actions against job applicants or employees based on their need for PAS, either perceived or real.

The following items are unique to PAS.

- Per HRSA's contract, vendor assigned contractors are Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) from an accredited Nurse Assistant Program, or equivalent, and are in good standing with the certifying organization.
- Services provided by an assigned contractor are non-medical meaning that services will not include medication delivery, wound care, or any other medical service.
- As previously stated, due to the nature of the services provided, the Accessibility Specialist will work with employees needing Personal Assistant Services to ensure that primary consideration is given to the employee's preferences for assigned contractors.
- Employees may request to bring their own PAS provider into the workplace. In such situations, the employee should work with the Accessibility Specialist to ensure that all security requirements are met to allow the preferred PAS provider to accompany the employee into the workplace.
- If PAS is not available, the supervisor must consult with the Accessibility Specialist and the employee to determine if other options are available to provide the necessary support.

APPENDIX B: Examples of Reasonable Accommodations

The types of actions that can be taken in connection with RA can best be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the employee, his/her specific disability and the resulting limitations, the essential duties of the particular job, the work environment, and the feasibility of the proposed accommodation. RA may include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. **Modification of the Worksite**

Facilities should be made readily accessible. Modifications may include, but are not limited to: arranging files or shelves for accessibility; raising or lowering equipment and work surfaces to provide comfortable working heights; installing special holding devices on seats, desks, or machines; using Braille labels or other tactile cues for identification purposes; and installing special equipment such as telephone amplifiers.

2. **Assistive Devices**

HRSA is authorized to purchase equipment or assistive devices if they are necessary to fulfill the official business of the agency. Equipment or assistive devices may not be provided if they are of a personal nature such as eyeglasses or hearing aids. In determining whether the purchase of equipment and assistive devices should be authorized, consideration should be given as to whether the device will enable the person with a disability to perform tasks s/he would otherwise be unable to carry out, and whether the major benefit would be an increase in the quantity, quality, or efficiency of the employee's work.

3. **Captioning**

The process of converting the audio portion of a video production or live event into text which is displayed on a television or film screen or computer monitor. The captions are typically white upper-case against a black background and, when pre-recorded, displayed live as the show is broadcast. They may also be permanently visible (open-caption) or viewable only through a decoder (closed-caption) attached to or built into the television.

4. **Computer-Aided Real-time Translation (CART)**

A form of captioning which provides a word-for-word transcription of what is being said. It may be read on a laptop computer or projected

onto a television screen or, for a large audience, onto a full-size screen.

5. Flexible Leave Policies

HRSA has authority to adopt flexible leave policies, subject to appropriate laws and regulations that will accommodate employees with disabilities.

6. Adjusting Work Schedules or Work Locations

HRSA is encouraged to approve flexible or altered work schedules for employees who cannot meet the requirements of the regularly scheduled tour of duty for their position for reasons associated with their disability (examples include requirement for medical treatment, need for rest periods, or difficulty getting to work). Use of HRSA's telework program is also encouraged when employees require use of alternative work locations.

7. Restructuring Jobs

Job restructuring is one of the major means by which an employee with a disability can be accommodated. Supervisors should consult with the Accessibility Specialist to discuss changes that can be made to enable the person with a disability to perform the job.

8. Training

HRSA will accommodate and assume the costs incurred when an employee with a disability attends training. HRSA will also arrange RA needs for approved courses, whether held at the Agency or other locations, including arrangement of transportation to and from the training site.

APPENDIX C: Reasonable Accommodation Resources

[U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](#)

1-800-669-3362 (Voice) 1-800-800-3302 (TTY)

The EEOC's Publication Center has many free documents on the Title I employment provisions of the ADA, including both the statute, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq. (1994), and the regulations, 29 C.F.R. § 1630 (1997). In addition, the EEOC has published a great deal of basic information about RA and undue hardship. The two main sources of interpretive information are: (1) the Interpretive Guidance accompanying the Title I regulations (also known as the "Appendix" to the regulations), 29 C.F.R. pt. 1630 app. §§ 1630.2(o), (p), 1630.9 (1997); and (2) [A Technical Assistance Manual on the Employment Provisions \(Title I\) of the Americans with Disabilities Act III](#), 8 FEP Manual (BNA) 405:6981, 6998-7018 (1992). The Manual includes a 200-page Resource Directory, including federal and state agencies, and disability organizations that can provide assistance in identifying and locating RAs.

[Job Accommodation Network \(JAN\)](#)

1-800-232-9675 (Voice/TTY)

A service of the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy, JAN can provide information, free-of-charge, about many types of RA.

ADA Disability and Business Technical Assistance Centers (DBTACs)

1-800-949-4232 (Voice/TTY)

The DBTACs consist of ten federally funded regional centers that provide information, training, and technical assistance on the ADA. Each center works with local business, disability, governmental, rehabilitation, and other professional networks to provide current ADA information and assistance, and places special emphasis on meeting the needs of small businesses. The DBTACs can make referrals to local sources of expertise in RAs.

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

333 Commerce Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Health Resources and Services Administration
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
HRSA Policy on Reasonable Accommodation
Date Issued: 11-29-2012
Date Modified: 09-28-2017

(703) 838-0030 (Voice) (703) 838-0459 (TTY)
(703) 838-0454 (Fax)

The Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc. (RID), is a national membership organization of professionals who provide sign language interpreting/translation services for Deaf and Hard of Hearing persons. It is the goal of RID to promote the profession of interpreting and translation of both American Sign Language and English. RID's mission is to provide international, national, regional, state, and local forums by providing an organizational structure for the continued growth and development of the professions of interpretation and translation of American Sign Language and English.

The RID national office has at its disposal a vast array of informational resources on the field of interpreting, including papers on Interpreting Standards and Practices and How to Hire and Work with an Interpreter.

RESNA Technical Assistance Project

(703) 524-6686 (Voice) (703) 524-6639 (TTY)

RESNA, the Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America, can refer individuals to projects in all 50 states and the six territories, offering technical assistance on technology-related services for individuals with disabilities. Services may include:

- information and referral centers to help determine what devices may assist a person with a disability (including access to large databases containing information on thousands of commercially available assistive technology products),
- centers where individuals can try out devices and equipment,
- assistance in obtaining funding for and repairing devices, and
- equipment exchange and recycling programs.

USDA TARGET Center

1400 Independence Avenue
Room 1006-S
Washington, DC 20250-9876
(202) 720-2600 (Voice/TTY)

Health Resources and Services Administration
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
HRSA Policy on Reasonable Accommodation
Date Issued: 11-29-2012
Date Modified: 09-28-2017

(202) 720-2681 (Fax)

The Target Center has a wide variety of assistive devices available for Federal employees to examine and test.

Computer/Electronic Accommodations Program (CAP)

(703) 681-8813 (Voice) (703) 681-0881 (TTY)

The Department of Defense (DoD) established CAP in 1990 to eliminate employment barriers for its employees with disabilities. The mission of CAP is to provide real solutions for real needs to ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to the information, environment, and opportunities in the Federal Government. HHS entered into an agreement with CAP to provide free computer/electronic equipment to employees with disabilities.

Rehabilitation Services Agencies

Rehabilitation Services Agencies are state agencies that provide support for the employment, economic self-sufficiency, and independence of individuals with disabilities. Local phone book should list them under state services. Sometimes they are listed by Vocational Rehabilitation Offices.

Some people who have minimal vision use Braille. This organization can convert documents to Braille. After arranging for payment, documents can be sent to the Services for the Visually Impaired as an e-mail attachment and the Braille copy will be mailed to the agency.

National Captioning Institute

1900 Gallows Road, Suite 3000
Vienna, VA 22182
(703) 917-7600

Federal law requires that all videos include captions, preferably open captions. The National Captioning Institute can add captions to videos.

APPENDIX D: HRSA Reasonable Accommodation Forms

Employees are not required to use the forms mentioned in this RA Policy and Procedures Manual and as listed below. However, if an employee elects to complete one of the forms but finds that an alternative format is needed s/he should speak with an Accessibility Specialist. Employees may choose to utilize HRSA's online, 508-compliant RA Processing and Tracking system to submit a request. The [online form](#) is found at <https://ra.hrsa.gov> and is only available to HRSA employees with use of a PIV card. As noted on all postings on USAJobs.gov, job applicants may contact RA-Request@hrsa.gov or call 301-443-2538 to make a request for RA and also track the status and outcome of such a request.

1. [Request for Reasonable Accommodation](#)
(PDF - 289 KB)
2. [Confirmation of a Reasonable Accommodation Request](#)
(PDF - 301 KB)
3. [Form 256, Self-Identification of Disability](#)
(PDF - 128 KB)

Health Resources and Services Administration
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
HRSA Policy on Reasonable Accommodation
Date Issued: 11-29-2012
Date Modified: 09-28-2017

APPENDIX E: HRSA Reasonable Accommodation Resource Persons

Anthony F. Archeval, Director
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Office: (301) 443-5636
Fax: (301) 443-7898
Email: aarcheval@hrsa.gov

RA Requests
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Office: (301) 443-5636
Fax: (301) 443-7898
Email: RA-Request@hrsa.gov

Jennifer Alivernini, Accessibility Specialist
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Office: (301) 443-3148
Fax: (301) 443-7898
Email: jalivernini@hrsa.gov

Therman Hawkins, EEO Intake Coordinator
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Office: (301) 443-5638
Fax: (301) 443-7898
Email: thawkins@hrsa.gov

Golda Philip, Deputy Director
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Office: (301) 945-3119
Fax: (301) 443-7898
Email: gphilip@hrsa.gov

Katherine Slye-Griffin, Accessibility Team Manager
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Office: (301) 443-2538
Fax: (301) 443-7898
Email: kslye-griffin@hrsa.gov

Elizabeth Pinkard-Adams, Accessibility Specialist
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Office: (301) 443-2996
Fax: (301) 443-7898
Email: epinkard-adams@hrsa.gov

APPENDIX F: Glossary

Person with a Disability

A person who has: a physical and/or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities or major bodily functions; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such impairment.

- A “physical and/or mental impairment” includes any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body system: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, (including speech organs); cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitourinary; immune, circulatory, hemic, lymphatic, skin and endocrine. They also cover a mental or psychological disorder, such as intellectual disability; organic brain syndrome; emotional or mental illness; and specific learning disabilities.
- “Major life activities” are basic activities that an average person in the general population can perform with little or no difficulty. Examples include but are not limited to: walking; speaking; breathing; performing manual tasks; seeing; hearing; learning; caring for oneself, sitting, standing, lifting, reaching, bending, reading, thinking, interacting with other people, communicating, concentrating, eating, sleeping, reproduction, or working.
- “Major bodily functions” include but are not limited to: functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, or reproductive functions.
- A “record of impairment” means that an individual has a history of, or has been classified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- “Is regarded as having impairment,” means that individuals (e.g., supervisors, managers and/or other employees) believe that the individual has a disability, whether the individual actually has a disability or not.

It is important to note that a person who currently uses illegal drugs is not covered by these procedures as an “individual with a disability.” However, a former drug user who is receiving treatment for a drug addiction or has been rehabilitated successfully is covered. Additionally, Commissioned Corps

Officers of the United States Public Health Services are not covered by this policy as they have a requirement to be fit for duty.

Qualified

In respect to an individual with a disability, "qualified" means that the individual satisfies the requisite skill, experience, education and other job-related requirements of the employment position such individual holds or desires and, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of such position.

Employee

An individual who is employed by the agency who, with or without reasonable accommodations can perform the essential functions of the position that s/he holds, regardless of the type of appointment mechanism. Whether an employee is also a "person with a disability" for purposes of reasonable accommodation will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Reasonable Accommodation

A request for reasonable accommodation is a statement that an individual needs an adjustment or change at work, or during the job application process, for a reason related to a medical condition so that the individual may enjoy the same benefits and privileges of employment as are available to a similarly situated individuals without a disability. If requested or identified, reasonable accommodations are addressed in three aspects of employment:

1. In the job application process: A reasonable accommodation is provided in the job application process to provide a qualified job applicant with a disability an equal opportunity to be considered for the position being sought.
2. In the performance of the essential functions of a job: a reasonable accommodation is provided to enable a qualified employee with a disability to perform the essential duties of the job currently held. This may include modification or adjustments to the work environment and to the way duties are customarily performed.
3. In receipt of all benefits of employment: A reasonable accommodation is provided to enable an employee with a disability to enjoy benefits and privileges of employment equal to those enjoyed by other similarly situated employees without disabilities. This would include equal

access to buildings, conferences and meetings that are agency-sponsored services and events.

It is important to note that reasonable accommodation is not the creation of a new position or the intentional altering of the position of record beyond its grade controlling factors.

Medical Documentation

The employer may require only the documentation that is needed to establish that a person has a disability that necessitates a reasonable accommodation. Thus, an employer, in response to a request for reasonable accommodation, cannot ask for documentation that is unrelated to determining the existence of a disability and the necessity for an accommodation. In addition, all medical documentation will be treated confidentially and the Employer will observe all requirements of the Privacy Act and other appropriate legal authorities. Medical documentation will be maintained in accordance with applicable provisions of 5 CFR, Section 293 and 5 CFR 297.

Decision Maker

For the purpose of this policy, the decision maker is that person (supervisor or manager) who has responsibility and authority to make certain determinations and decisions relative to an employee's request for reasonable accommodation. For the purposes of this policy, and depending on the type of request, either the PMAP Rating Official or the Accommodations Specialist is the decision maker (See Part III, Section C.). The decision maker is the individual who initiates the interactive process in a timely fashion to find an accommodation that balances the needs of both the employee and agency.

Interactive Process

The process used to determine what, if any, accommodation will be provided after an individual has been determined to be an "individual with a disability." This means that the individual requesting the accommodation, the decision maker (and in most cases the Accessibility Specialist) must communicate with each other about the request. This can include, but is not limited to:

- the precise nature of the disability or medical condition that is generating the request;
- how the individual's functional limitations impact the ability to perform the essential functions of the position; and
- alternative accommodations that may be effective in meeting an individual's needs.

Essential Functions

Those job duties that are so fundamental to the position that the individual holds or desires that s/he cannot do the job without performing them. A function can be "essential" if, among other things: the position exists specifically to perform that function; there are a limited number of other employees who could perform the function; or the function is specialized and the individual is hired based on his/her ability to perform it. Determination of the essential functions of a position must be done on a case-by-case basis so that it reflects the job as actually performed, and not simply the components of a generic position description.

Undue Hardship

If a specific type of reasonable accommodation causes significant difficulty or expense, then the agency does not have to provide that particular accommodation. Determination of undue hardship is always made on a case-by-case basis, considering factors that include the nature and cost of the reasonable accommodation needed and the impact of the reasonable accommodation on the operations of the agency.

Reassignment

Is a form of reasonable accommodation that, absent undue hardship, is provided to employees (not applicants) who, because of a disability, can no longer perform the essential functions of their job, with or without reasonable accommodation.

Direct Threat

A significant risk of substantial harm to the health or safety of the individual or others that cannot be eliminated or reduced by reasonable accommodation. The determination that an individual poses a "direct threat" shall be based on an individualized assessment of the individual's present ability to safely perform the essential functions of the job. This assessment

shall be based on a reasonable medical judgment that relies on the most current medical knowledge and/or on the best available objective evidence. In determining whether an individual would pose a direct threat, the factors to be considered include:

1. The duration of the risk;
2. The nature and severity of the potential harm;
3. The likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and
4. The imminence of the potential harm.