

VALUES & PRINCIPLES FOR POLICY FRAMEWORK				
CORE VALUES		CC	CONNECTING, BUIDING PRINCIPLES	
dignity, segregation and	or autonomy, deprivation of human abuse (including seclusion & restraint) ed by any population or tolerated by on.	•	Personal autonomy, access, accountability, responsibility over one's life decision-making processes, including control over publicly-funded and personal resources required to support an individual in their personal needs and pursuits, result in better outcomes (improved quality of life, for example).	
discover and honor indiv foster a "separate but e	nent of providing supports is to vidual choice. However, options that qual" scenario or that promote a society are not options that foster empowerment.	•	Current system has built-in biases that support segregated outcomes which limit the ability of individuals to fully actualize or pursue their own personal goals or motivations, and restricts individuals' quality of opportunity.	
COMPETENCE:  • Competence should be a	oresumed in all individuals, and public he highest expectations on both the	•	Public systems with high performance outcomes in terms of meeting individualized support needs aimed at assisting an individual to maintain meaningful employment in an integrated seeting, ear a sufficient income, generate assets, live independently, forge strong communal relationships in inclusive settings and attain optimal self-sufficiency results in a decreased reliance on public supports and financing over the long-term.	
	ts should be measured as to how e in the community is to peers without	•	Individuals with disabilities are chronically under-represented in all aspects of society, and as a result their quality of life (in terms of employment, wealth, and health indicators) is significantly lower than any other subpopulation in the U.S. (stratified across race, age, and gener).	
HOME:  • Everyone deserves a hor	me, not a home-like setting.	•	People with numerous social relationships have healthier outcomes and are less likely to be abused.	
WORK:  ■ Working-age individuals to pursue a working lifes	with disabilities should be supported style.	•	Work should not be optional for individuals who are capable of working and rely on public assistance for sustainability It should be presumed in all facets of public support structures that individuals with disabilities want to work.  A well-compensated and well-trained workforce is critical to providing supports.	
	orts and service delivery should break cycle and instead promote and respect	•	The nature of cognitive impairments associated with a DD/ID disability makes individuals living with DD/ID particularly vulnerable to the prejudices of external stakeholders, which negatively impede and impact the ability of these individuals to make informed, choices based on personal desires as opposed to external influences and pressures.  Families (of biology or of choice) of adults living with ID/DD are an important component in considering supports.	
	ies should receive public resources sting the individual in producing	•	Systems should be prohibited from preventing certain subpopulations from resources that would allow them to strive for, attain and achieve personal objectives related to increasing	

outcomes related to inclusive education, integrated

settings.

employment, and independent living within typical community

one's self-sufficiency, independence, and economic progress in

integrated settings.