

SILC 101

Bob Michaels
65 E. Kelly Lane
Tempe, AZ 85284
(480) 961-0553 [V/FAX]
Relay: 711
bobmichaels@cox.net

SILC Quiz

T or F

- ___ 1. The VR agency must approve all appointments to the SILC.
- ___ 2. Fifty-one percent or more of the members of the SILC must be people with disabilities.
- ___ 3. Every SILC must have a member of the business community on it.
- ___ 4. The SILC must include members from all of the major disability groups.
- ___ 5. Only one center for independent living (CIL) director may serve on the council at any one time.
- ___ 6. The governor appoints the director representing the CILs.
- ___ 7. The governor may delegate the authority to re-appoint the members of the Council to the SILC.
- ___ 8. The governor must appoint people who are knowledgeable about CILs.
- ___ 9. The governor no longer makes the appointments if a SILC becomes a non-profit organization.
- ___ 10. Employees of the state are never allowed to vote on SILC business.
- ___ 11. A SILC that becomes a non-profit organization must continue to follow the state's mileage and per diem guidelines.
- ___ 12. CIL directors are not allowed to vote on SILC business.
- ___ 13. The SILC members select the chairperson of the SILC.
- ___ 14. The representative of the designated state agency may serve as the chairperson of the SILC.
- ___ 15. There must be at least one member of the SILC on the Rehabilitation Council.
- ___ 16. Members who have completed their terms cannot be re-appointed for one year.
- ___ 17. Center representatives may not chair the SILC.
- ___ 18. The SILC determines where in the state the next new center will be located.
- ___ 19. One of the duties of the SILC is to identify ineffective providers of IL services and remove them from the service system.

- ____ 20. Each on-site compliance review of a center must include a representative of the SILC.
- ____ 21. The SILC may pay a member for performing council duties.
- ____ 22. Many SILCs are housed in government buildings.
- ____ 23. The SILC and designated state agency develop the State Plan for IL together.
- ____ 24. The State Plan must include at least one objective for the use of Chapter 2 (Older-Blind) funds.
- ____ 25. The SILC must hold public hearings while it is putting the plan together.
- ____ 26. The SILC is responsible for monitoring the centers in its state.
- ____ 27. Part B funds are distributed by the State VR Agency.
- ____ 28. Part C funds are to be used for the operation of CILs.
- ____ 29. Social Security Reimbursement Funds may be used for programs in Title VII.
- ____ 30. Funds allotted by the state for the operation of CILs must be included in the State Plan for IL.
- ____ 31. Social Security Reimbursement Funds that are used for the operation of centers may be considered state contributions when determining whether a state is eligible for 723 status.
- ____ 32. State designated agencies must use part of their state's allotment for VR to support the funding of the SILC.
- ____ 33. SILCs may not do lobbying.
- ____ 34. A state loses its federal IL funding if the SILC fails to submit a SPIL.
- ____ 35. SILC staff may be employees of the state, but they must work exclusively for the Council.

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Answers will be available online after the conference at www.ohiosilc.org

SILC RESOURCE LINKS

Advocacy: Unite in Power (Training manual)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/Advocacy_UnitePower_2000.doc

A Little History worth Knowing (Video)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/filmlibrary/film_library_details.html#history

Composition of Statewide Independent Living Councils

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/faqs/ilnet_composition.htm

Cultivating Cultural Competence

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/newsletters/2003/ilnet_Oct2003.html

Development of State Plans for Independent Living

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/faqs/ilnet_development.htm

Effective Rural Outreach

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/Outreach.doc

Frequently Asked Questions about the Rehab Act & the Role of the SILC

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/faqs/ilnet_rehab-silc.htm

Guidelines for Disability Policy Change Agents

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/bookshelf/change_agents.html

History of Independent Living

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/information/ilnet_HistoryIL.htm

How IL History and Philosophy Shape Our Future (Training manual)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/History.doc

How to Influence Policy-Makers and the Policy-Making Process

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/bookshelf/influence_policy-makers.html

Identifying a Minimum Budget for Centers: Results of an ILRU Research Project (Web cast)

<http://www.ilru.org/html/training/webcasts/archive/2001/09-26-BM.html>

IL 201 - History & Philosophy of the Independent Living Movement (Training manual)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/IL201.doc

Issues in Rural Independence Revisited

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/bookshelf/rural_revisited.html

Managing Diversity (Video)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/filmlibrary/film_library_details.html#diversity

Prototype Job Descriptions

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/faqs/ilnet_jobdescriptions.htm

Putting the Public into the Plan

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/newsletters/1999/ilnet_dec1999.htm

Readings and Resources for the Independent Living and Disability Rights Movements

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/information/ilnet_ReadingsResourcesList.htm

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/rehab/Rehab_Act.doc

Searchable Database (704 Reports)

<http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/704/Samindex.html>

Should SILCs Become 501(c) (3) s? (Training Manual)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/501.doc

SILC Trends: A Review of Past SILC Surveys (Web cast)

<http://www.ilru.org/online/archive/2002/06-05-BM.html>

State IL Plans--Use of Part B Funds

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/faqs/ilnet_partBuses.htm

Survey Gives "Big Picture" View of SILCs

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/newsletters/2000/ilnet_Sept2000.html#survey

Systems Advocacy: Using Your Power to Effect Change (Training manual)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/SystemsAdvocacy2001.txt

The SILC Difference: "Yes, You Can!" (Training manual)

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/Yes.youcan.txt

Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/rehab/Title_VII12.doc

Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended—Regulations

<http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/rehab/TitleVIIRegs.doc>

To be or not to be 501(c) (3)? SILCs as nonprofits?

http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/newsletters/2001/ilnet_july2001.html

What Every SILC Member Should Know: A Self-Administered Test
http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/faqs/ilnet_shouldknow.htm

Work Smarter, Not Harder: "Outreach Made Simple" (Training manual)
http://www.ilru.org/html/publications/training_manuals/work_smarter.doc

SILC COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENTS

Most SILCs have a process that they have established to fill vacancies. It usually begins with the establishment of a nominating committee, which targets certain geographic areas, disabilities, and/or ethnic backgrounds. The committee reaches out to the disability community for nominations, screens them and refers them to the SILC for confirmation. The name(s) go to the governor's office with a recommendation for appointment.

The more sophisticated SILCs establish a relationship with the person in the governor's office who is in charge of appointments. This often takes some time and energy because the governor's staff needs to know that they are not going to appoint anyone who may embarrass their boss.

Each state must have a functioning SILC that complies with the law in order to receive Title VII funds from the federal government. This fact is usually enough to convince the governor to work with the SILC to keep the appointment process smooth and efficient.

Who appoints the SILC?

The governor appoints ALL members of the SILC. (There is an exception here i.e. when the designated state unit (DSU) over the SILC answers to elected officials other than the governor, such as a Board of Education.)

The Governor should select members after soliciting recommendations. Technically, anyone who is interested may nominate people for membership on the SILC. Generally, the governor depends upon the SILC to do this.

Who must sit on the SILC? What the law says:

The Council shall include:

- At least one director of a Center for Independent Living chosen by the directors of Centers for Independent Living within the State
- As ex officio, nonvoting members
 - A representative from the Designated State Unit

- Representatives from other State agencies that provide services for individuals with disabilities
- In a State in which one or more projects are carried out under section 121, at least one representative of the directors of the projects

What the law means: this is the section of the statute that tells us who **MUST** be on the SILC

The SILC must have *at least* one center director. This person is elected by the other directors of the CILs in the state, including any centers that are part of the center network of the state. Some SILCs have by-laws (and at least one state has a law) that dictate how many directors serve on the SILC, but it can never be less than one. The center director(s) is a voting member of the SILC and may hold an office, including chair.

Generally, the designated state unit is the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agency, but this is not an absolute. In any case, the DSU must appoint a representative to sit on the SILC. This representative **DOES NOT** have a vote. Likewise, there may be representatives from other agencies that serve people with disabilities and they do not have a vote either. Technically, the governor sanctions these appointments as well.

Finally, if RSA has made a grant to Indian tribes within the state there must be *at least* one representative on the SILC. (This is called a “121” program because the grant requirements are set out in Section 121 of the Act. Sections in the 100s are in Title I, 200s in Title II, etc.) The person appointed to serve is a voting member.

Who else may sit on the SILC? The Council may include:

- Other representatives from centers for independent living
- Parents and guardians of individuals with disabilities
- Advocates of and for individuals with disabilities
- Representatives from private businesses
- Representatives from organizations that provide services for individuals with disabilities
- Other appropriate individuals

What qualifications must members have? **What the law says:**

The Council shall be composed of members

- Who provide statewide representation
- Who represent a broad range of individuals with disabilities from diverse backgrounds
- Who are knowledgeable about centers for independent living and independent living services
- A majority of whom are persons who are:
- Individuals with disabilities described in section 7(20)(B)
- Not employed by any State agency or center for independent living

What the law means:

This part of the law tells us how the SILC must be constructed in terms of diversity. Essentially, the law says that you need to have representation from different geographic areas within the state. It does not get any more specific than that, but this reference grew out of a tendency to appoint members from the capital city.

Similarly, SILCs should be trying to get a broad range of disability populations represented on the Council. When the federal government gathers information in this area, they ask SILCs to break down the disabilities in six groupings: physical, mental, cognitive, deaf/hard of hearing, blind/visually impaired, and multiple disabilities.

Knowledge about CILs and IL is another requirement. Several governors have appointed folks who have never been in a center or heard of IL. They have ended up being some of our best members when we take time to educate them.

Finally, of the **voting** members, the majority must be people with disabilities and you cannot include employees of the state or a center. This last qualification is confusing to many SILC members. Three who cannot be included in the majority are:

- CIL employees, even though they are voting members
- State agency representatives
- State employees who are not representing their agency, but are voting members

CIL board members and volunteers **are** included in the 51%, as are all other people with significant disabilities.

How is the chairperson of the SILC selected? The Chairperson is elected by the SILC from among the voting members of the Council.

How long may members serve on the SILC? Members of the Council serve three year terms and may serve no more than two terms, unless they have completed someone else's term. In that case, they may serve both three-year terms plus the extra months or years of the person they replaced.

Some SILCs have terms of one, two and/or three years to assure that there are staggered appointments with experienced and inexperienced members on the Council. Other SILCs feel they have enough diversity in term lengths and appoint members to three-year memberships regardless of the circumstances under which they assume their responsibilities.

The Governor may delegate to the voting members of the Council the authority to reappoint members after the initial appointment is over.

How are SILCs set up across the nation? According to a survey of 46 SILCs in 2004:

- The average SILC has 14-15 voting members and 3-4 non-voting members, or about 18 members.
- Less than half of the states have all disability groups represented, but all except one had most disabilities represented on the Council.
- The average SILC has 2.8 CIL employees on it.
- Of the 46 states surveyed
 - 38 had at least one representative who was African-American
 - 20 had at least one representative who was Native American
 - 15 had at least one representative who was Hispanic

SILC DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The statute specifically identifies five duties that the SILC must carry out:

What the law says:

Jointly develop and sign (in conjunction with the designated State unit) the State plan required in section 704

1. Monitor, review, and evaluate the implementation of the State plan;
2. Coordinate activities with the State Rehabilitation Council established under section 105, if the State has such a Council, or the commission described in section 101(a)(21)(A), if the State has such a commission, and councils that address the needs of specific disability populations and issues under other Federal law
3. Ensure that all regularly scheduled meetings of the State Independent Living Council are open to the public and sufficient advance notice is provided and
4. Submit to the Commissioner such periodic reports as the Commissioner may reasonably request, and keep such records and afford such access to such records as the Commissioner finds necessary to verify such reports

What the law means:

Every three years the SILC is responsible for the development of the State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL). The SPIL is signed by the chair of the SILC on behalf of the other Council members. This is usually done by an up and down vote following a motion by one of the members during a regularly scheduled SILC meeting. There have been variations of this process, but under no circumstances should the chair sign the SPIL without the approval of the majority of the Council.

The SPIL is also signed by the head of the Designated State Unit, usually VR, as well as the head of the VR agency that serves people who are blind, if a separate agency has been created by law in the state.

The SPIL is then sent to RSA, where it is reviewed and approved by the Commissioner. The SPIL may be sent back to the state to be amended prior to the approval of the Commissioner.

The SILC then has an obligation to “monitor, review, and evaluate the implementation of the SPIL.” Each plan has a series of goals and objectives that the SILC must oversee. The more conscientious SILCs will set up a process to review each goal and adjust it as necessary.

Historically, this is where many SILCs and centers have encountered problems. The duty says nothing about monitoring, reviewing, and evaluating centers, yet more than a few SILCs see this as part of what they do. Throughout this training, we will be exploring the partnership between centers and the SILCs. It is critical that SILCs not adopt an adversarial position with a center or do anything to undermine the authority of the center’s board.

The Council that oversees the operations of the VR agency is the State Rehabilitation Council (SRC). Although the SRC does not have sign-off authority for the SPIL in Title I, they do have extensive responsibilities for monitoring and reviewing the VR program. The SRCs are required to have a representative from the SILC on their Council. This section of the Act requires that the SILC coordinate activities with the SRC.

The Act also requires that regularly scheduled meetings be open to the public. Every state has an open meeting law and most Councils follow their state guidelines.

Finally, each SILC must submit a report to the Commissioner. The guidelines for reporting are set out in Section 704, thus, the 704 Report that must be completed in the quarter following the end of the federal Fiscal Year. The 723 states must submit the report by December 31. The two 722 states must submit the report by January 31.

What other responsibilities do the SILCs have?

In addition to the five duties set out above, the statute also requires that the SILC play a central role in pulling together the independent living partners, assessing the IL needs of the state, promoting the expansion of programs to fill the gaps and facilitating the development of the IL Network. The following are excerpts from Title VII that address these expectations.

1. The plan shall set forth the steps that will be taken to maximize the cooperation, coordination, and working relationships among...public and private entities determined to be appropriate by the Council. (Sec. 704 (i))
2. The plan shall set forth steps to be taken regarding outreach to populations that are unserved or underserved by programs under this title (Sec. 704 (l))
3. The SILC must prepare a plan that “ensure(s) the existence of appropriate planning, financial support and coordination and other assistance to appropriately address, on a statewide and comprehensive basis, needs in the State ”. (Sec. 704 (a)(3))

DEVELOPING A STATE PLAN (SPIL)

The primary task of the SILC is developing and carrying out the SPIL. The SPIL is the expression of the SILC's work and is a sign of how seriously the SILC takes on its responsibilities.

The Department of Education published and updated a Policy Directive, which includes a copy of the SPIL preprint, and posted it at http://www.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/rsa/spil_instrument_2007.pdf. The current State Plan covers the three federal fiscal years of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2010.

The major parts of the State Plan are:

- The SPIL's goals, objectives, and strategies
- A detailed description of how the state's Part B funds will be spent
- An account of the SILC's outreach efforts to identify unserved and underserved populations
- A detailed report of the services currently provided in the state
- A picture of the state's network of CILs, including how the network will develop in the future
- A narrative on the working relationships of providers in the state's IL network
- The SILC's resource plan
- The process for evaluating progress on the SPIL

Clearly if the SILC waits until six months before the SPIL is due to begin gathering the information necessary to complete the above requirements, it can find itself in trouble.

Developing a SPIL is an ongoing process that begins the day the current SPIL submitted to the feds. Too often, the SILC puts off starting to plan until there is so little time left that it becomes necessary to cut corners or worse yet, turns the development over to their staff or the state.

Good planning begins with good research and the best SILCs are those that start early gathering lots of information in lots of different ways. Whether its surveys, outreach meetings, focus groups, or conferences, it is never too early to get started.

Often, a SILC will appoint a SPIL-writing task force to put together the plan. It may make more sense to have an ongoing committee whose responsibility is to gather information throughout the three-year period, analyze the data, and discuss it with the rest of the Council.

In addition to reports from this committee, the SILC should be receiving periodic presentations from special interest groups, updates from the center and state agency representatives, and reports on outreach efforts.

Federal law requires that CILs conduct consumer satisfaction surveys of their consumers and share the results with the SILC. They also must send copies of their 704 reports to the SILC. The SILC may wish to use this data to assess needs within the state.

If there is an ongoing process to gather, analyze, and discuss the above information, when the SILC finally sits down write the plan, the goals and objectives will naturally fall into place. Consumer needs that appeared significant two years previously may no longer be relevant. Single-minded advocates will be overwhelmed by facts that support placing priorities elsewhere.

Bonus article available at www.ohiosilc.org after the conference or on jump drives.

YOUR CENTER NETWORK

Most CILs are partially funded through Title VII Part C of the Rehab Act. In every state except Massachusetts and Minnesota, these funds flow directly from the Department of Education/Rehabilitation Services Administration (DOE/RSA) to the center. In the other two states, because the states contribute more funds than the federal government for the operation of CILs AND they have elected to receive the money directly, the funds flow to the states for distribution to the centers.

In order to receive the funds, the centers must compete for the grant or contract. The SPIL establishes the criteria for the development of the state's center network. Once awarded the grant or contract, however, the centers have some protections in subsequent years.

What the law says:

ORDER OF PRIORITIES: The Commissioner shall be guided by the following order of priorities in allocating funds among centers for independent living within a State; to the extent funds are available:

1. The Commissioner shall support existing centers for independent living, as described in subsection (c), that comply with the standards and assurances set forth in section 725, at the level of funding for the previous year
2. The Commissioner shall provide for a cost-of-living increase for such existing centers for independent living
3. The Commissioner shall fund new centers for independent living, as described in subsection (d), that comply with the standards and assurances set forth in section 725.

What the law means:

Because one of the responsibilities of a center is to advocate on behalf of people with disabilities, the law protects them from retribution. Centers that receive funds in the previous year have the first priority for receiving an equal allotment in the next, assuming that they continue to provide services as set out in the statute (Section 725).

If there are additional funds available, the DOE/RSA will add a cost of living allowance (COLA) to each center's allotment.

Finally, if there are still funds available after the continuation and COLA, the DOE/RSA will make them available for the development of new CILs. Sometimes there are insufficient funds to create a new center, or the SILC determines that the existing centers are so under-funded that any new funds should be distributed among them. DOE/RSA developed a regulation to permit this. It states, "If, after meeting the priorities there are insufficient funds to fund a new center, the Secretary may:

1. Use the excess funds in the State to assist existing centers consistent with the State plan; or
2. Reallot these funds (give them to another state)."

The SILC plays a key role in this process. Working in conjunction with the CILs, the SILC must describe the center network in the State Plan and prepare for the distribution of any new funds that may come into the state.

About 80% of the states have set a base funding level for their centers. In other words, the centers must reach a certain level of funding before any funds go toward the development of a new center. Most states have set this level at \$250,000/center. Regardless of whether a state has a base funding level, the SILC should still identify the area, usually counties within the state, where the next center should be established.

Currently, the federal government allots approximately \$75 million for the operation of CILs. No state receives less than \$773,500. In 2005, there were 334 federally funded (Part C) centers, several of which have satellite offices.

Other sources of funding for CILs

The second major source of funding for the operation of centers is state dollars. This allocation usually comes from the state's general revenue funds and is passed through the designated state agency (usually VR). There is no dependable data at this time that tells us how many states contribute to the operation of centers, but my best guess is about 50%.

In order to receive Part C funds from the federal government, a SILC must show in their state plan **all** funds designated for the **operation** of centers. The purpose of this is to encourage the partnership between

the state and federal government for the growth of the IL network. Members should remember that this includes funds only for the 'operation' of centers, not funds that support programs within centers, such as attendant care.

Over the years, several states have used Social Security Reimbursement Funds to support the operation of centers. Usually this has been a short-term strategy to fill a funding gap caused by the withdrawal of state general revenue or other program-related funding.

MANAGING YOUR FINANCES

The most common way that SILCs undermine their own authority is that they fail to control their funds. SILCs need to understand the sources of their funds, the availability of different funds, and the manner in which they are managing those funds.

SILCs that do not manage their finances are giving away their authority to make decisions. SILCs that give away their authority to make decisions are doing a disservice to people with disabilities in that state.

There are three major funding sources: Title VII Part B, Innovation and Expansion funds (Title I), and Social Security Reimbursement Funds.

Part B Funds

The primary source of funding for SILCs is Title VII Part B, Independent Living Services. There are eight different ways Part B funds may be used.

What the law says

The State may use funds received under this part to provide the resources described in section 705(e), relating to the Statewide Independent Living Council, and may use funds received under this part

- To provide independent living services to individuals with significant disabilities
- To demonstrate ways to expand and improve independent living services
- To support the operation of centers for independent living that are in compliance with the standards and assurances set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 725
- To support activities to increase the capacities of public or nonprofit agencies and organizations and other entities to develop comprehensive approaches or systems for providing independent living services
- To conduct studies and analyses, gather information, develop model policies and procedures, and present information, approaches, strategies, findings, conclusions, and

recommendations to federal, state, and local policymakers in order to enhance independent living services for individuals with disabilities

- To train individuals with disabilities and individuals providing services to individuals with disabilities and other persons regarding the independent living philosophy and
- To provide outreach to populations that are unserved or underserved by programs under this title, including minority groups and urban and rural populations

What the law means

The opening paragraph gives the authority to the SILC to use whatever portion of the Part B funds they wish for the support of its operations. Historically, most of these funds are used to support the other seven activities.

In many states prior to the reauthorization of the Act in 1992, Part B funds (then called Part A) were used to support a DSU durable medical equipment program. To this day, there are several states that still use these funds this way (#1), although several more have converted this service to contracts with the centers in the state.

Likewise, there are several states that have traditionally divided part of these funds among the centers in the state (#3), with varying degrees of accountability.

The balance of the uses for Part B are ways to enrich the IL program in the state. This section encourages the SILC to take what is working well and expand it to new areas of the state. It encourages the SILC to take what is not working well and make it better. The law encourages the SILC to identify needs and reach out to new populations. It also encourages the SILC to study and analyze needs and share that information with policy makers.

These eight uses tie into the planning discussed in the last session. As a SILC begins putting together the SPIL, the SILC must decide how it will cover the costs of the goals and objectives. Part B is one source of funds, but it is absolutely essential that the SILC identify and check the boxes next to each use on the form provided within the SPIL preprint. If,

for instance, you fail to check the box next to #5, your SILC will not be able to use Part B funds to support legislative activity.

Innovation and Expansion Funds (I&E)

What the law says (My underline)

The State plan shall:

- A. Include an assurance that the State will reserve and use a portion of the funds allotted to the State under section 110
 1. For the development and implementation of innovative approaches to expand and improve the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities under this title, particularly individuals with the most significant disabilities, consistent with the findings of the statewide assessment and goals and priorities of the State as described in paragraph (15); and
 2. to support the funding of
 - a. The State Rehabilitation Council, if the State has such a Council, consistent with the plan prepared under section 105(d)(1) and
 - b. The Statewide Independent Living Council, consistent with the plan prepared under section 705(e)(1)
- B. Include a description of how the reserved funds will be utilized; and
- C. Provide that the State shall submit to the Commissioner an annual report containing a description of how the reserved funds were utilized during the preceding year

What the law means:

This section of the law is in Title I under the State Plan for VR. Essentially, the state must set aside a portion of the funds that they receive for vocational rehabilitation to do two activities: 1) try innovative ways to expand and improve VR (a lot like the use of Part B for IL isn't it?) and 2) to support the SRC and SILC.

Social Security Reimbursement Funds

What the law says:

- A. Expenditure - Amounts described in subsection B may not be expended by a State for any purpose other than carrying out programs for which the State receives financial assistance under this title, under part B of title VI, or under title VII.
- B. Amounts - The amounts referred to in subsection A are amounts provided to a State under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) as reimbursement for the expenditure of payments received by the State from allotments under section 110 of this Act.

What the law means

Social Security Reimbursement Funds (SSRF) are dollars that the state director of the VR program receives when the VR agency files for reimbursement of the money it spent to get someone who is on Supplement Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) employed. In effect, the law says that this money can be used in Title VII, as well as other specific parts of the Act. This entry is in Section 108.

Bonus article on Part B funding and the SPIL available at www.ohiosilc.org after the conference or on the jump drive.

