Who Are Partners?

• SILC Composition (Rehab Act Sec. 705(b)(2))
  • Network of Centers Representative
  • DSU Representative (ex-officio)
  • Other state agencies serving people with disabilities (ex-officio)
  • Sec. 121 Project Representative
• How should SILC work with them
  • In meetings?
  • Beyond meetings?
    • Meet with state agencies
    • Explore common ground for outreach/other goals
Who Are Partners?, cont’d.

• SILC Duties (Rehab Act Sec. 705(c)(3))
  • Coordinate Activities with
    • State Rehab Council
    • Other federal disability councils
      • Developmental Disabilities
      • Mental Health Planning and Advisory
      • Assistive Technology
    • Others
  • How does SILC communicate & coordinate activities?
Who Are Partners?, cont’d. 2

• Rehabilitation Council and State Rehab Plan
  • Statewide Assessment of the Rehabilitation Needs of Individuals with Disabilities
    • How does SRC address rehabilitation needs
  • Staffing
    • How does DSU support the work of the council?
• Assistive Technology
  • How does state AT project work with IL Centers?
Who Are Partners?, cont’d. 3

- DD Council
  - Five-year plan
    - Input on each other’s plan
    - Work together on common goals
  - Advocacy
    - Work together on consumer empowerment and advocacy
- MH Planning and Advisory Council
  - Annual/3-year plan
  - Advocacy
Who Are Partners?, cont’d. 4

- SPIIL Requirements (Rehab Act. Secs. 704 & 705(c))
- [S]teps that will be taken to maximize the cooperation, coordination, and working relationships among— [34 CFR 364.26 (a)]
  - (1) The SILS program, the SILC, and centers
    - coordination of funding for centers and IL services [Cf. 34 CFR 364.29] and state CIL funds [34 CFR 366.30(a)]; and
  - (2) The DSU, other State agencies represented on the SILC,
    - other councils that address the needs of specific disability populations and issues, and other public and private entities determined to be appropriate by the SILC.
Who Are Partners? cont’d. 5

• SPIL Requirements (Rehab Act. Secs. 704 & 705(c))

  • [H]ow IL services … will be coordinated with, and complement, other services, to avoid unnecessary duplication with other Federal, State, and local programs, [34 CFR 364.27-.28] including

    • the OIB program authorized by chapter 2 of title VII of the Act
Who Are Partners? cont’d. 6

• SPIIL Requirements
  • [H]ow IL services...will be coordinated ...
    • that provide IL- or VR-related services..provided by State and local agencies administering the
      • Special education and vocational education,
      • Developmental disabilities services,
      • Public health and mental health,
      • Housing and transportation,
      • Veterans’ programs, and
    • The programs authorized under titles XVIII [Medicare, XIX MA] through XX [SS Block Grant] of the Social Security Act within the State.
Who Are Partners? cont’d. 7

- Working relationships with *other* public & private entities
- Organizations that can be critical partners for SILCs and the IL network to strengthen services and effect systems change.
  - Academic?
  - Business?
  - Foundation?
  - Protection & Advocacy System
  - Disability Advocacy Coalition?
  - Aging Community: AAAs, AARP, etc.
Questions & Answers
Why Have Partnerships?

- Define and identify who is in your IL Network in your State.
- Who is in your IL Network?
  - SILC
  - CILs
  - DSU
  - Association of Centers?
- When should we consider others as part of IL network?
  - To what extent do they support philosophy and mission?
Why Have Partnerships? cont’d.

- The importance of developing IL networks into strong, cohesive partnerships that serve as a springboard to shared goals
- What is success?
  - to know/learn what kinds of things are important to your partners for input to the SPIL
  - to know/learn what kinds of things are going on that could affect implementation of the SPIL
  - accomplish goals & objectives
Why Have Partnerships? cont’d. 2

• Key is shared goals
  • Centers can do resource development. CILs are designed to be governed by local consumers, identify needs in their region, provide services to consumers.
  • SILCs are designed to be a statewide organization, identify patterns of need broader than service areas.
  • SILCs and CILs working closely together should result in higher quality and consistency of IL services, and more accurate 704 reporting, meet more SPIL objectives.
Why Have Partnerships? cont’d. 3

• Shared Goals
  • Increased funding for services, Centers and CILs,
    • state funding,
    • more than Part B & C funds
    • better product (IL outcomes) makes it easier to get more funding.
  • SPI L implementation
    • advocacy
    • consumer service goals
    • quality of services
    • data collection
Why Have Partnerships? cont’d. 4

- Shared Goals
  - More effective Advocacy
    - Greater number of people.
    - Although SILCs have room within RSA restrictions it is helpful to have IL Network partners that have unrestricted funds to lobby.
    - More people with the unified voice = better advocacy outcomes
  - Share the work load
    - maximize limited resources
    - Council members are volunteers
    - Need to be strategic
Why Have Partnerships? cont’d. 5

- Shared Goals
  - Local, state and national partnerships
  - Carry message inside and outside IL Network
Questions & Answers
How to Partner

• What makes a partnership effective?
  • You are in partnerships whether you recognize it or not
  • They may be ineffective partnerships or effective.
• Focus on mutual goals
  • Partners provide more than you can do alone.
  • In most states CILs are responsible for achieving the outcomes of the majority of the SPIL objectives.
How to Partner, cont’d.

• SILCs and CILs come at it from different places and areas of responsibilities, but need to make it work.
  • Have to maintain relationships on an ongoing basis
• Examples that worked
  • Have SILC meetings at CILs—get to know staff/Center, hold public hearings, save money
  • Provide joint trainings—NCIL, CANAR, in community
  • Retreat to identify major needs for SPI L
  • Work groups to develop those needs into goals, objectives, activities, etc.
How to Partner, cont’d. 2

- Examples that worked (cont’d)
  - IL Network Branding—joint brochures, website, share office, joint advocacy Committees
  - Have at least 2 co-events per year: IL Days and joint meeting between ILC network and council
  - Work cooperatively with State Rehab Council to explore ways VR might support IL Centers and IL Program
  - Work cooperatively with other Councils to support IL Centers and IL Program
  - Consumer conference
How to Partner, cont’d. 3

• Examples that didn’t work
  • Unprepared representation on Council meetings, other with disability or public, private orgs
• DSU—what is their role & how is it communicated?
  • SILCs need ownership of the IL program, not the DSU
  • DSU has responsibilities other than IL program, Let the SILC coordinate IL.
How to Partner, cont’d. 4

• Effective practices
  • How can impact be supported despite a low level of staffing?
    • Cooperation with partners
      • How does SILC maintain role?
    • Communication
      • Council members as human power
  • Ask
    • What can be improved?
    • How can we make incremental progress?
Other Partnerships

• Larger IL Community
  • NCIL
  • APRIL
  • ILRU
  • SILC Congress

• Why?
  • SILCs have high turnover
    • these partnerships can help assure that personnel have relationships and skills to do jobs
  • Provide a context for the work we do
    • help understand the environment in which SPIIL will be implemented
Questions & Answers
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Wrap Up and Evaluation

*Click the link below now* to complete an evaluation of today’s program found at:

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