

Independent Living Services Annual Report

**As Required by
2024-25 General Appropriations Act,
House Bill 1, 88th Legislature, Regular
Session, 2023 (Article II, Health and
Human Services Commission, Rider 82)
Legislative Reference**

**Texas Health and Human Services
December 2023**



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

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Executive Summary

In accordance with the [2022-23 General Appropriations Act, Senate Bill \(S.B.\) 1, 87th Legislature, Regular Session, 2021](#) (Article II, Health and Human Services Commission, Rider 82), the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) is required to submit an annual report on the Independent Living Services (ILS) program.

The annual report includes data from fiscal years 2019 through 2023 on the use of funds, appropriated in Strategy F.2.1, Independent Living Services, of the General Appropriations Act, by the Centers for Independent Living (CILs), including: the number of people served, breakdown of services provided, performance targets, and other information necessary to ensure accounting of the use of funds.

The ILS program at HHSC oversees the purchased services grant for the procurement of goods and services needed for people to live more independently. HHSC also provides oversight of the base grant for information and referral services, independent living skills training, advocacy, peer counseling, and transition services. As the designated state entity to receive federal funds from the United States (U.S.) Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Administration for Community Living, HHSC provides a pass-through grant to the SILC, which develops the State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL) and implements various independent living projects across the state. Information found in this report includes ILS data regarding:

- people seeking services,
- people who received services,
- people who achieved an independent living (IL) outcome,
- demographic data of people receiving services from the purchased services contracts, and
- funds awarded and expended each year.

Fiscal year 2023 data demonstrates that efforts by the HHSC ILS program have led to improvements in service delivery. The number of people served (those who are active with an independent living plan), average wait time new referrals, services received by people with a significant visual disability, and number of goods and services purchased all improved from fiscal year 2022.

The areas above reflect the focus of HHSC's technical assistance provided to the CILs over the past year. HHSC staff reviewed these issues in one-on-one trainings and group webinars.

HHSC observed areas of opportunity for service delivery and costs. The number of people receiving services, the number of people whose cases were closed successfully, and the number of veterans served through the program decreased from fiscal year 2022. Lapsed funds increased approximately 33 percent from fiscal year 2022, amounting to more than \$600,000. ILS is working with CILs to address these areas of opportunity.

1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of data from each of the HHSC ILS program's three components:

Purchased Services Grant

- Available services
- Services received
- Goals met
- Referrals to the CILs
- Numbers served by disability type
- Age and ethnicity breakdowns of people served
- Veterans served
- Financial data

Base Grant

- Available services
- People served
- Information and referral provided
- Number of people with an active plan
- Financial data

SILC

- Overview of SILC duties
- Financial data

2. Background

The purpose of the HHSC ILS program is to facilitate the provision of services to support people with significant¹ disabilities to achieve greater independence in their home and community. Any person with a significant disability in the state of Texas is eligible for services. HHSC awards contracts to CILs and other organizations or persons skilled in the delivery of independent living services to carry out the purpose of this program in specific service areas.

ILS transferred to HHSC from the legacy Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services as part of the Health and Human Services Transformation directed by S.B. 200, 84th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015. The program was subsequently outsourced to CILs on September 1, 2016, as required by House Bill (H.B.) 2463, 84th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015. HHSC continues to oversee ILS, except for Independent Living Services for Older Individuals who are Blind, which transferred to the Texas Workforce Commission as required by S.B. 208, 84th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015.

As part of the oversight responsibilities of ILS, HHSC contracts with the SILC and serves as the designated state entity for federal funds authorized by Chapter 1, Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and administered by the federal partner, ACL. The Rehabilitation Act requires each state to contribute toward the cost of independent living services. In addition to the federal funds, referred to as Part B, ILS receives state general revenue funds and Social Security Administration Vocational Rehabilitation funds through an interagency agreement with the Texas Workforce Commission.

ILS has three components: purchased services contracts, base operational contracts, and a contract with the SILC to develop, monitor and report on the SPIL.

The purchased services contracts allow for the purchase of goods or services necessary to reduce limitations resulting from peoples' disabilities impacting independence. People must be able to benefit from the goods and services purchased to achieve an independent living outcome. As part of the purchased services contracts, people contribute towards the cost of independent living goods or services. The percentage contributed is on a sliding scale based on income.

¹ A severe physical, mental, cognitive, or sensory impairment that substantially limits a person's ability to function independently in the family or community, where the delivery of IL services would improve the ability to function, continue functioning, or move toward functioning independently in the family, community or in an employment setting.

Although it is often less than one percent of the total of the goods or services purchased, the individual contributes to their services and the process of increasing their independence. The funds collected are added to the purchased services dollars available to the CIL, allowing more people to be served.

The base operational contracts provide CILs with funds to serve people with significant disabilities and are aligned with the federal Rehabilitation Act. Unlike the purchased services contracts, individuals are not asked to contribute to the cost of services. All services through the base operational contracts are paid for and provided, or arranged, by CIL staff.

The SILC is a nonprofit council whose members are appointed by the governor. The primary function of the SILC is to develop and monitor the SPIL in partnership with the CILs and HHSC, as directed by Section 704 of the Rehabilitation Act. The SPIL defines the provision of independent living services and identifies statewide priorities.

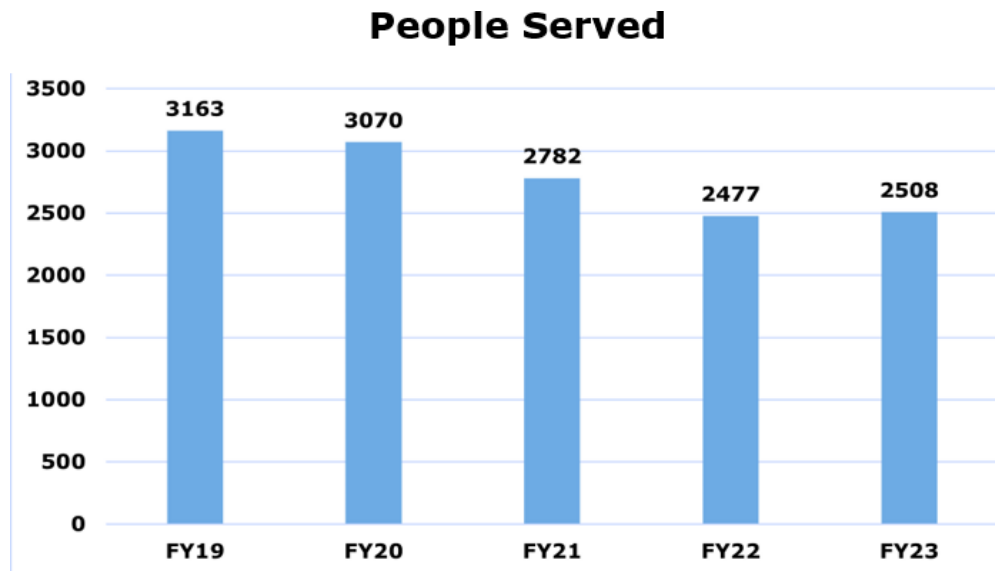
Under the current independent living model, HHSC is required to contract with CILs to provide services that are not available from any other community resources, insurance, or state waiver programs. HHSC provides oversight and monitoring of these contracts with CILs and the contract with the SILC. A team of trainers, technical assistance specialists, and compliance specialists work closely with the CILs to build capacity, identify gaps in services, improve service delivery, and efficiently use program resources. HHSC activities include, but are not limited to, individualized CIL technical assistance and training, monthly CIL webinars, routine meetings with CIL staff, desk monitoring reviews, on-site monitoring reviews, and other oversight activities.

3. Purchased Services Contracts

On September 1, 2016, all purchased services were outsourced to CILs as directed by H.B. 2463. The people supported by the purchased services contracts were transferred to the CIL assigned as the service provider of the county where the individual was residing. On September 1, 2016, CILs began serving people who were transferred and began receiving new referrals to the program. Some of the steps involved in serving people include completing applications for services, determining eligibility, developing ILPs, obtaining assessments to identify appropriate goods or services, and purchasing goods and services identified in the ILP. Other responsibilities outsourced to the CILs include developing a pool of vendors from which to purchase evaluations, goods, or services, and outreach to referral sources to provide awareness of the availability of ILS.

Figure 1 (below) shows the number of people served by the purchased services contracts since fiscal year 2019. Data on people served is obtained from the ILS Data Reporting System (DRS), which is the HHSC ILS system CILs use to report and track data for the purchased services contracts. The definition of “served” is any individual who has been determined eligible and has an ILP; however, served people may not have received an actual good or service. People who had a plan in one fiscal year and whose cases were not closed will transition to the following fiscal year and be counted again as part of the new fiscal year served count. There was a slight increase in the number of people served in fiscal year 2023 compared to fiscal year 2022. Fewer numbers of cases closed with goals met were reported for fiscal year 2023 despite a significant increase in the number of referrals (see figure 4).

Figure 1. Annual number of people served by the purchased services contracts since fiscal year 2019.



Source: Independent Living Services Data Reporting System

Services Received

An individual may begin receiving goods or services purchased with ILS funds once an ILP is in place. Some goods or services are considered complex purchases, requiring multiple assessments or approval from HHSC prior to the purchase. An individual may receive one or more goods or services depending upon their independent living needs. In comparison to the number of people who have an ILP and are counted as served, there are fewer people who received a purchased service. This indicates many people have an ILP but have not yet received the goods or services listed in their plan.

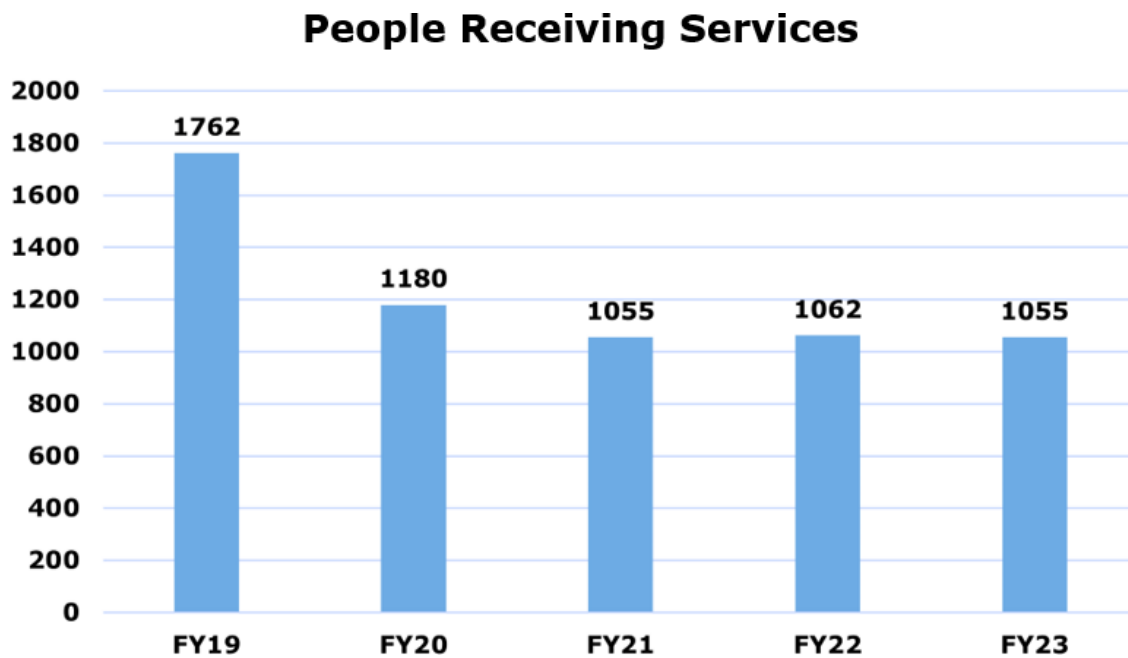
In fiscal year 2019, there was a decline with people who received a purchased good or service. This corresponded with decreased outreach reported by the CILs and no longer having legacy cases from the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services. After a slight increase in fiscal year 2022, the downward trend continued in fiscal year 2023.

In 2023, eighteen percent of all purchases were completed in the last month of the fiscal year. HHSC staff frequently meet with the CILs individually to discuss spending patterns and encourage them to avoid waiting until the end of the fiscal year to make purchases. Despite this, late spending has been a continuing pattern since the program's transition in 2016. Many of the items purchased in the program are complex in nature, such as power wheelchairs, prosthetics, home and vehicle

modifications, and hearing aids. These items often need to be initiated several months before the end of the fiscal year to ensure they are completed on time. When purchases are initiated late, the vendor notifies the CIL in mid to late August they may not be able to deliver the good or service by August 31. Consequently, there is insufficient time to use the remaining funds on another individual resulting in a lapse of funds as they cannot be carried over. People on the waiting list experience prolonged delays when CILs use funds allocated for the upcoming fiscal year.

Figure 2 includes the total number of people who received a purchased good or service per year. People may receive more than one service. Four of the eleven CILs recorded more people receiving a purchased service, while the remaining seven saw fewer.

Figure 2. The number of people who received services since fiscal year 2019.



Source: Independent Living Services Data Reporting System

Table 1. The number of people who received a purchased good or service per CIL, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

CIL	FY22	FY23
Able Center for Independent Living (ABLE)	42	39
Austin Resource Center for Independent Living (ARCIL)	204	228
Coastal Bend Center for Independent Living (CBCIL)	24	19
Crockett Resource Center for Independent Living (CRCIL)	108	99
Disability in Action (DIA)	38	61
Houston Center for Independent Living (HCIL)	116	100
Lifetime Independence for Everyone (LIFE)	88	115
Panhandle Independent Living Center (PILC)	95	59
San Antonio Independent Living Services (SAILS)	91	117
Valley Association for Independent Living (VAIL)	160	135
Volar Center for Independent Living (VOLAR)	96	83
TOTALS	1,06	1,05

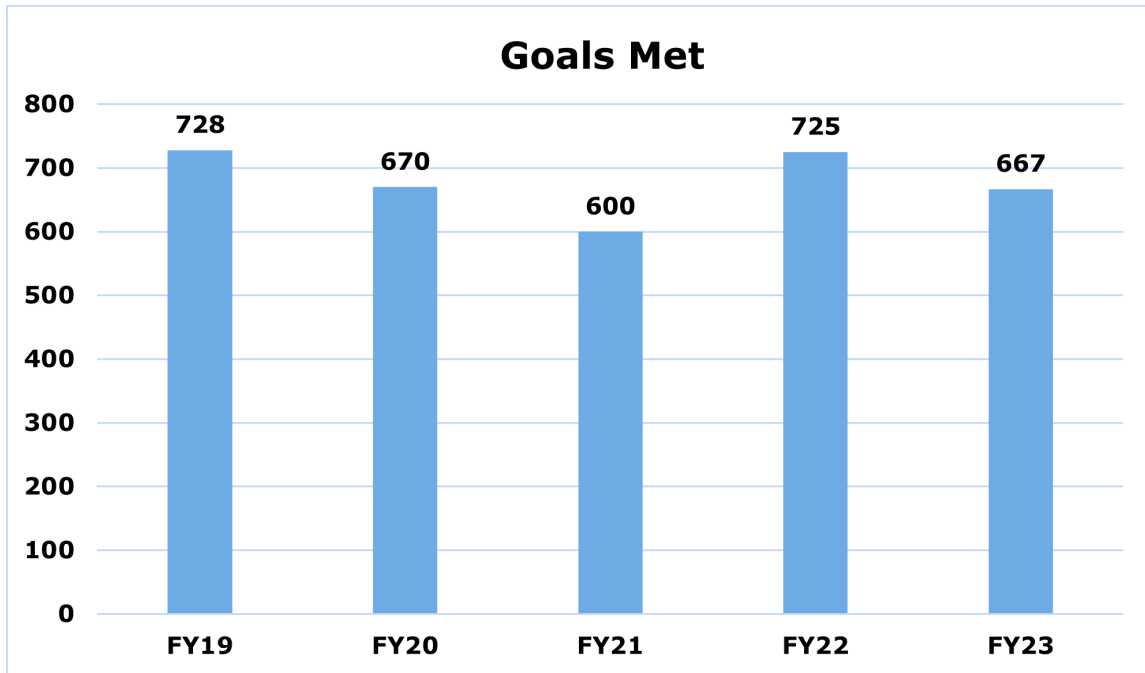
Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Goals Met

People who achieve at least one independent living goal listed in the ILP due to the provision of goods or services purchased with independent living funds may have their case closed with a status of “goals met.” These are called “goals-met closures.” People may have multiple goals listed in the ILP. Prior to closure of an ILS case, all goals must have been met or cancelled. A goal may be cancelled because the good or service was provided by another program or comparable benefit, or the goal is no longer appropriate.

Goals-met closures had been in decline prior to rising in fiscal year 2022. However, the numbers for fiscal year 2023 declined back to the pandemic era numbers of 2020 and 2021. Figure 3 represents the total number of people who achieved a goals-met outcome. Table 2 provides data on the number of people who achieved an independent living goal per CIL.

Figure 3. The number of people with a case closed as IL Goals Met per fiscal year since 2019.



Source: Independent Living Services Data Reporting System

Table 2. The number of people with a case closed as IL Goals Met per CIL, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

CIL	FY22	FY23
ABLE	30	33
Austin Resource Center for Independent Living (ARCIL)	173	105
Coastal Bend Center for Independent Living (CBCIL)	23	15
Crockett Resource Center for Independent Living (CRCIL)	22	48
Disability in Action (DIA)	4	74
Houston Center for Independent Living (HCIL)	83	53
Lifetime Independence for Everyone (LIFE)	60	72
Panhandle Independent Living Center (PILC)	43	24
San Antonio Independent Living Services (SAILS)	100	88
Valley Association for Independent Living (VAIL)	100	82
Volar Center for Independent Living (VOLAR)	87	73
TOTALS	725	667

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Efficiency of Services

In order to measure the efficiency of the services provided by CILs, the ILS program started measuring the average time a person waits from initial contact to successful closure, as shown in Table 3 below. Although a few CILs saw their average wait time increase from fiscal year 2022, the majority saw a decline, with an average of 4 percent less time spent waiting for services.

Table 3. Average time from initial contact to goals met closure by CIL, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

CIL	FY22	FY23	Change
ABLE	433 days	402 days	-7%
ARCIL	589 days	545 days	-7%
CBCIL	382 days	260 days	-32%
CRCIL	1276 days	1043 days	-18%
DIA	452 days	804 days	78%
HCIL	697 days	907 days	30%
LIFE	1069 days	932 days	-13%
PILC	446 days	567 days	27%
SAILS	735 days	477 days	-35%
VAIL	560 days	637 days	14%
VOLAR	463 days	234 days	-49%
AVERAGE	646 days	619 days	-4%

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Efficiency can also be measured by the cost involved to serve a person. With CIL funding the same from year to year, a way to serve more people is to identify the most economical services that still meet independent living goals. The average cost for fiscal year 2023 was \$6,396.14, a 5 percent increase from 2022. However, this can be misleading due to some outlier numbers. While four CILs showed a decrease in cost per case closure, the average percentage increase for the other seven CILs was 92 percent, indicating substantially more was being spent on each person. Table 4 measures the average amount spent per CIL for a goals met closure.

Table 4. Average cost per goals met closure by CIL, fiscal years 2022 and 2023

CIL	FY22	FY23	Change
ABLE	\$2,328.65	\$2,147.39	-8%
ARCIL	\$5,374.84	\$10,332.78	92%
CBCIL	\$3,337.20	\$3,159.88	-5%
CRCIL	\$16,892.22	\$9,930.38	-41%
DIA	\$15,196.75	\$1,541.97	-90%
HCIL	\$7,447.05	\$13,467.73	81%
LIFE	\$2,665.75	\$6,205.45	133%
PILC	\$2,386.95	\$7,328.11	207%
SAILS	\$3,488.85	\$6,256.65	79%
VAIL	\$4,308.32	\$5,154.65	20%
VOLAR	\$3,572.68	\$4,832.51	35%
AVERAGE	\$6,090.84	\$6,396.14	5%

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

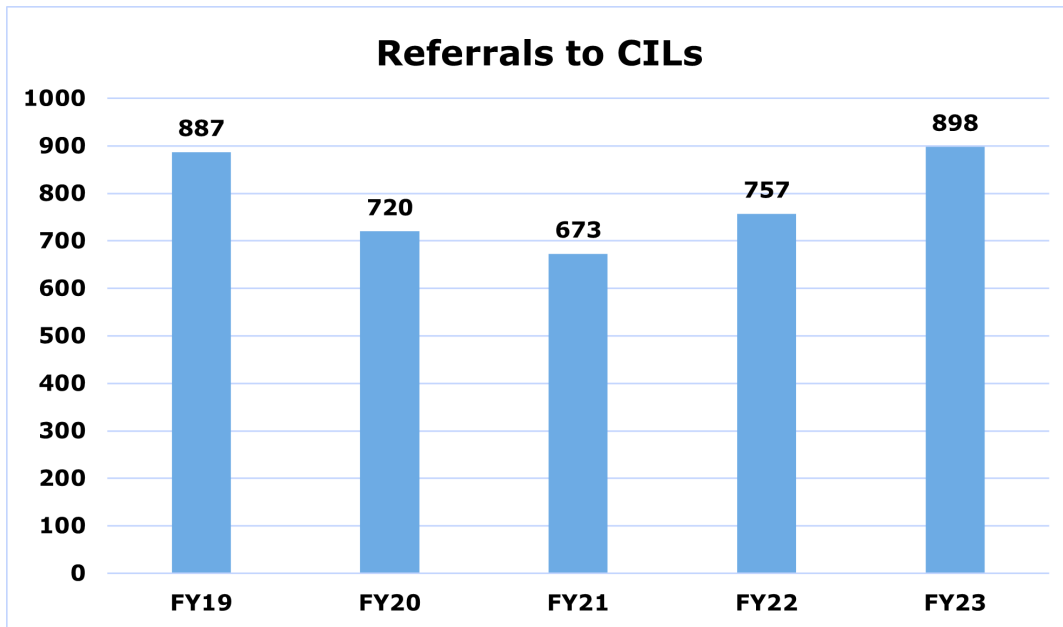
Referrals

Outreach by CILs to potential referral sources of underserved populations is a contractual requirement. Additionally, CIL assurances outlined in section 725(c)(10) of the Rehabilitation Act include, “aggressive outreach regarding services provided through the center will be conducted in an effort to reach populations of people with significant disabilities that are unserved or underserved by programs under this title, especially minority groups and urban and rural populations.”

Fiscal year 2023 saw a 19 percent increase in referrals to CILs from the previous year. Nonetheless, the opportunity for the number of referrals to continue to grow with consistent outreach activities exists, as there were an estimated 3,665,403 Texans living with disabilities as of 2022², according to the most current data available.. Figure 4 (below) provides an annual total number of referrals received since fiscal year 2019.

² <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Texas%20disabilities>

Figure 4. Total number of referrals received by the purchased services contracts since fiscal year 2019.



Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Table 5. Annual total number of referrals received to CILs and referral source.

Referral Source	FY22	FY23
Assisted living	2	3
Educational institution (post-secondary)	0	2
Eye care provider	7	14
Faith-based organization	2	2
Family member or friend	90	90
Government or social service agency	65	84
Other CIL	47	53
Nursing home or other long-term care facility	0	2
One-stop employment or training centers	0	3
Other	87	109
Physician or medical provider	214	264
Self-referral	222	252
Senior program	5	10
State vocational rehabilitation agency	15	9
Veterans Administration	1	1
TOTALS	757	898

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Individual Data

The ILS DRS is the HHSC ILS system used to report and track data related to people in the purchased services contracts. Each CIL is required to enter data in the

ILS DRS for each individual seeking goods or services under the grant. One purpose of this data is to identify populations that may be underserved. Through compilation of the data in the ILS DRS, reports can be generated based on specific demographics and compared to historical data of people served by ILS or the population of the service delivery area of the CIL. Outreach to underserved populations by CILs is a requirement and priority of ILS.

Data tracked from the ILS DRS includes people served by primary disability type, date of birth, race or ethnicity, services requested, independent living goals, goods or services purchased including funds spent, and individual participation fees collected or waived.

Disability Type

People may have more than one disability and may receive services for more than one disability. The data reported below is based on the primary disability reported by the individual. Since an individual may have more than one disability, the primary disability is the disability for which independent living services are needed or the disability that has a more substantial impact on living independently.

People with a primary disability of vision impairment showed an improvement in numbers served in fiscal year 2023, however this population is still underrepresented based on statewide data. The ILS program plans to roll out a media campaign to help provide awareness of the services provided by CILs, including those with visual disabilities. The most recent census data indicates the estimated population of Texans living with a visual impairment is 811,296³, or 22 percent of all those estimated to have a disability. However, the 130 people served in ILS with a primary visual disability is about 5 percent of the total people served by ILS. Table 6 compares the total number of people served annually based on primary disability for the last two fiscal years.

³ [K201803: Types of Disabilities - Census Bureau Table](#)

Table 6. People served annually by purchased services contracts by primary disability type since fiscal year 2022.

Primary Disability	FY22	FY23
Cognitive	40	45
Mental/Emotional	13	13
Physical	1,485	1,595
Hearing	792	697
Vision	116	130
DeafBlind	8	8
Other	23	20
TOTAL	2,477	2,508

As of December 2023, there are 11 CILs throughout the state contracting with HHSC to provide purchased services. The service delivery area of each CIL differs in geographic size, population, and location. Therefore, the individual count between CILs is not expected to be similar. Tables 7 and 8 provide a breakdown of CILs and the people served based on reported primary disability type for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 respectively.

Table 7. People served by purchased services contracts per CIL by primary disability type in fiscal year 2022.

CIL	Cognitive	Mental/Emotional	Physical	Hearing	Vision	DeafBlind	Other	Total
ABLE	3	0	53	25	1	0	0	82
ARCIL	4	3	339	140	37	3	2	528
CBCIL	0	0	24	14	1	0	1	40
CRCIL	5	2	163	90	14	0	1	275
DIA	0	0	47	70	0	0	0	117
HCIL	5	0	97	57	19	3	5	186
LIFE	6	2	226	60	14	1	0	309
PILC	4	2	69	47	2	0	9	133
SAILS	0	1	57	102	7	1	3	171
VAIL	8	2	278	128	19	0	2	437
VOLAR	5	1	132	59	2	0	0	199
TOTAL	40	13	1,485	792	116	8	23	2,477

Table 8. People served by purchased services contracts per CIL by primary disability type in fiscal year 2023.

CIL	Cognitive	Mental/ Emotional	Physical	Hearing	Vision	DeafBlind	Other	Total
ABLE	1	0	46	35	1	0	0	83
ARCIL	4	1	413	109	45	5	2	579
CBCIL	0	0	27	11	1	0	1	40
CRCIL	9	1	175	75	14	0	1	275
DIA	1	0	98	81	1	0	0	181
HCIL	2	0	65	55	14	3	5	144
LIFE	7	4	215	51	11	0	0	288
PILC	5	1	70	57	5	0	8	146
SAILS	3	1	120	65	12	0	1	202
VAIL	9	5	272	118	24	0	1	429
VOLAR	4	0	94	40	2	0	1	141
TOTAL	45	13	1,595	697	130	8	20	2,508

Age Range

There is no age requirement for people served by the purchased services contracts. The largest population of ILS people by age are those who are age 55 and older, although the CILs saw an increase in the number of people served between ages 19 to 54 in fiscal year 2023. Table 9 provides a breakdown of people served in the purchased services contracts by age. Tables 10 and 11 provide a breakdown of CILs and the people served based on age range for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Table 9. People served through the purchased services contracts by age range, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Age	FY22	FY23
0-18	42	40
19-54	572	629
55 and older	1,863	1,839
TOTAL	2,477	2,508

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Table 10. People served through the purchased services contracts by age range and CIL, fiscal year 2022.

CIL	Age 0-18 Years	Age 19-54 Years	Age 55 Years and Older	Total
ABLE	1	23	58	82
ARCIL	12	136	380	528
CBCIL	1	9	30	40
CRCIL	5	58	212	275
DIA	0	16	101	117
HCIL	0	43	143	186
LIFE	5	67	237	309
PILC	1	27	105	133
SAILS	1	31	139	171
VAIL	14	113	310	437
VOLAR	2	49	148	199
TOTAL	42	572	1,863	2,477

Table 11. People served through the purchased services contracts by age range and CIL, fiscal year 2023.

CIL	Age 0-18 Years	Age 19-54 Years	Age 55 Years and Older	Total
ABLE	1	12	70	83
ARCIL	13	175	391	579
CBCIL	1	10	29	40
CRCIL	2	66	207	275
DIA	0	20	161	181
HCIL	0	36	108	144
LIFE	1	61	226	288
PILC	0	35	111	146
SAILS	3	48	151	202
VAIL	19	125	285	429
VOLAR	0	41	100	141
TOTAL	40	629	1,839	2,508

Ethnicity and Race of ILS People

Peoples’ ethnicity or race, as reported, is also entered in the ILS DRS by the CIL. This information provides additional opportunities to identify populations that may be considered underserved when compared to historical data or census data for the service delivery area. Outreach activities to any underserved populations can increase awareness of the purchased services contracts and may generate referrals. The categorical breakdown of people served annually according to reported

ethnicity or race since fiscal year 2022 is captured in Table 12. The information per CIL is included for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 in Tables 13 and 14.

Table 12. People served by race/ethnicity, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Fiscal Year	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Total
FY2022	15	25	405	1,112	7	1,220	2,784
FY2023	15	29	418	1,121	6	1,133	2,722

Note: More than one category of race or ethnicity may be selected by an individual, resulting in a higher total than people reported as served.

Table 13. People served by race/ethnicity per CIL, fiscal year 2022.

CIL	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Total
ABLE	0	1	6	49	0	27	83
ARCIL	5	12	138	137	3	246	541
CBCIL	0	0	1	27	0	12	40
CRCIL	0	1	87	21	1	166	276
DIA	0	0	5	22	0	90	117
HCIL	1	5	85	32	0	64	187
LIFE	5	2	41	135	0	144	327
PILC	2	1	12	31	2	87	135
SAILS	2	2	21	63	1	82	171
VAIL	0	0	0	418	0	126	544
VOLAR	0	1	9	177	0	176	363
TOTAL	15	25	405	1,112	7	1,220	2,784

Table 14. People served by race/ethnicity per CIL, fiscal year 2023.

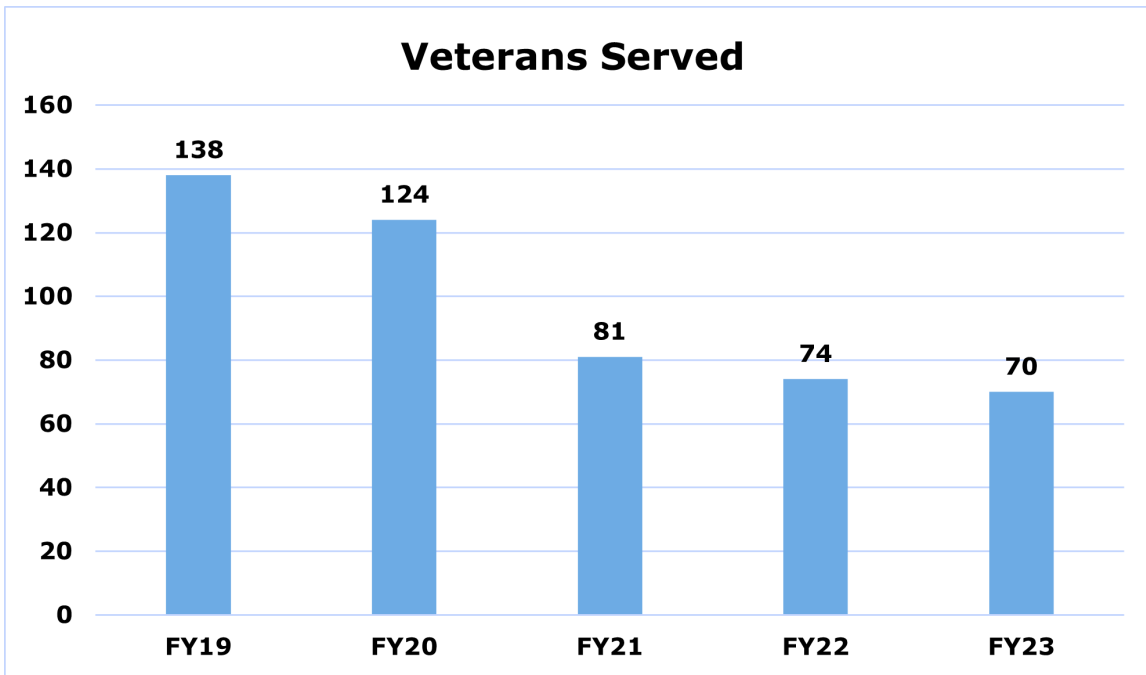
CIL	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Total
ABLE	0	1	9	46	0	28	84
ARCIL	6	17	168	160	2	236	589
CBCIL	0	0	1	35	0	21	57
CRCIL	0	1	87	22	1	165	276
DIA	0	0	10	33	0	138	181
HCIL	3	4	67	18	0	54	146
LIFE	2	3	41	122	0	130	298
PILC	1	0	9	53	1	83	147
SAILS	2	3	23	100	1	77	206
VAIL	0	0	0	410	0	67	477
VOLAR	1	0	3	122	1	134	261
TOTAL	15	29	418	1,121	6	1,133	2,722

Veterans

Collecting data on the veteran status of people is required by the purchased services contracts. This data gives CILs an opportunity to provide information to veterans about other programs and resources available to them and allows CILs to pursue or coordinate services with other programs available to veterans.

Additionally, outreach to organizations that serve veterans results in a higher number of referrals of veterans to ILS. The number of veterans served has declined each fiscal year since 2019. The ILS program is collaborating with the HHSC Office of Veteran Services Coordination to create a CIL webinar in fiscal year 2024 designed to improve the number and quality of services provided to those who served in the armed forces. Figure 5 and Table 15 provide an annual total of veterans served by the purchased services contracts and by CIL since fiscal year 2022.

Figure 5. Total number of veterans served by purchased services contracts, fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Table 15. Total number of veterans served through purchased services contracts by CIL, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

CIL	FY22	FY23
ABLE	1	1
ARCIL	24	21
CBCIL	0	0
CRCIL	15	14
DIA	3	7
HCIL	5	4
LIFE	8	11
PILC	3	4
SAILS	2	4
VAIL	7	4
VOLAR	6	0
TOTAL	74	70

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

People Served with ILPs

An individual is counted as served once they are determined eligible for the program and an ILP is in place. The ILP includes the independent living goals of the

individual, goods, or services to be purchased or provided using ILS funds, and the anticipated duration of services.

With an ILP in place, allowable goods or services included in the ILP, and necessary to achieve the independent living goal or goals, can be purchased with ILS funds.

Performance targets for the number served in Table 16 were included in contract renewals for fiscal year 2019. Some CILs have experienced changes to their service areas since those renewals, which would typically cause the performance targets to be modified. However, not all of these CILs saw an increase to their targets. When setting performance targets, HHSC takes individual CIL circumstances into consideration. All contracts for fiscal year 2023 include performance targets that are based on historical data and the service delivery area. People who are counted as served carry forward into the next year if an active case is in the ILS DRS. This means an individual may be counted as served in multiple years but is still awaiting goods or services needed for independent living. ILS program staff continue to compare CIL performance when setting targets and provide technical assistance needed to achieve those targets.

The numbers in Tables 17 and 18 include the overall number of people with a signed or waived ILP and who are considered served with performance targets for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Sixty-four percent of CILs met their performance targets in fiscal year 2023, the same number as in fiscal year 2022. The ILS program reviewed current performance targets for numbers of people served and added performance targets for goals-met closures and numbers served with a primary visual disability its fiscal year 2024 contracts. Performance targets will be examined for all CILs to provide numbers that are challenging but achievable based on historical data for each region of the state. The addition of these performance targets for goals-met closures will encourage outreach and is anticipated to reduce the number of people carrying forward without services each year.

Table 16. People served in comparison to performance targets, fiscal years 2022 and 2023⁴.

Fiscal Year	Signed ILP or Signature Waived ILP	Performance Target
FY22	2,477	2,312
FY23	2,508	2,100

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Table 17. People served in comparison to performance targets by CIL, fiscal year 2022.

CIL	Signed ILP or Signature Waived ILP	Performance Target	Performance Target Met Y/N
ABLE	82	87	N
ARCIL	528	450	Y
CBCIL	40	40	Y
CRCIL	275	250	Y
DIA	117	97	Y
HCIL	186	388	N
LIFE	309	248	Y
PILC	133	171	N
SAILS	171	300	N
VAIL	437	178	Y
VOLAR	199	109	Y
TOTAL	2,477	2,318	

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

⁴ Performance targets in table 16 are set by the Legislative Budget Board for the program as a whole while those in tables 17 and 18 are the individual performance targets for each CIL, which are part of their contracts. The total of the CIL performance targets may slightly exceed the collective target set by the Legislative Budget Board.

Table 18. People served in comparison to performance targets by CIL, fiscal year 2023.

CIL	Signed ILP or Signature Waived ILP	Performance Target	Performance Target Met Y/N
ABLE	83	87	N
ARCIL	579	450	Y
CBCIL	40	40	Y
CRCIL	275	250	Y
DIA	181	97	Y
HCIL	144	388	N
LIFE	288	248	Y
PILC	146	171	N
SAILS	202	300	N
VAIL	429	178	Y
VOLAR	141	109	Y
TOTAL	2,508	2,318	

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Demographics of Services

A wide array of goods or services may be purchased with ILS funds to meet the unique independent living needs of people. Based on the needs of an individual, purchases may occur in one or more categories as listed in the ILP. Consistently, the largest categories of goods and services purchased for people are assistive technology, hearing aids and rehabilitation goods. One example of assistive technology that may not fall into another service category are environmental controls such as automatic door openers, voice-operated thermostat controls, and remote-control lighting. Examples of rehabilitation goods and services are durable medical equipment (DME), such as manual wheelchairs, lift and recline chairs, and shower chairs. Many goods or services require specific assessments or a recommendation by a physician or other medical professional. Examples of goods or services that require additional assessments or authorization are orientation and mobility training, hearing aids, prosthetic devices, DME, and vehicle modifications.

Services Received by Disability Type

People who have physical disabilities and significant hearing impairments are the largest number of people who are served based on primary disability type. People who have a vision impairment or who are DeafBlind are considered more vulnerable populations due to the significant challenges experienced by a person with a

sensory or dual sensory disability. In fiscal year 2023, 139 of 2,149 (6.5 percent) purchased goods or services went to an individual with a primary visual disability or who are deafblind. Those 139 purchased goods and services only represented 2.6 percent of all purchased services funds spent. These percentages reflect improvements from fiscal year 2022. ILS program staff will continue to provide technical assistance, including individualized training and recorded webinars on blindness and Deafblind, to enhance the CILs capacity to serve more people with a visual disability. .

Purchases may be made for an individual from one or multiple categories. As a result, the number of purchases per category does not necessarily reflect the number of people who received a service. Table 19 provides information on the types of services purchased for people who have an ILP based on the primary disability for fiscal year 2022. Table 20 is a breakdown for fiscal year 2023.

Table 19. Services purchased in the purchased services contracts based on primary disability, fiscal year 2022.

Category	Cognitive	Mental/ Emotional	Physical	Hearing	Vision	DeafBlind	Other	Total
Assistive Technology	0	0	27	4	11	2	2	46
Communication Devices and Services	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	25
Computer Hardware, Software, Accessories	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Counseling and Therapies	0	0	8	2	0	1	0	11
DeafBlind Equipment and Supplies	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
Diagnostic and Evaluations	0	0	59	106	9	1	0	175
Health Services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hearing Aids and Services	4	1	34	305	6	1	0	351
Orientation and Mobility Training	1	0	0	1	14	0	0	16
Orthotics	1	0	18	1	0	0	0	20
Power Wheelchairs and Scooters	1	0	113	1	1	0	0	116
Prosthetic Devices	0	0	77	0	1	0	2	80
Rehabilitation Equipment Goods and Supplies	6	2	225	24	16	1	5	279
Residential Modification	7	0	116	9	3	0	1	136
Vehicle Modification	2	0	57	0	0	0	1	60
TOTAL	24	3	735	479	66	6	11	1,324

Table 20. Services purchased in the purchased services contracts based on primary disability type, fiscal year 2023.

Category	Cognitive	Mental/ Emotional	Physical	Hearing	Vision	DeafBlind	Other	Total
Assistive Technology	0	0	33	1	15	0	0	49
Communication Devices and Services	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Computer Hardware, Software, Accessories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Counseling and Therapies	0	3	11	1	3	0	0	18
DeafBlind Equipment and Supplies	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Diabetic Education/ Services	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Diagnostic and Evaluations	2	3	110	151	14	0	0	280
Health Services	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Hearing Aids and Services	1	0	21	399	3	1	0	425
Orientation and Mobility Training	0	0	0	0	42	3	0	45
Orthotics	3	0	27	0	0	0	0	30
Power Wheelchairs and Scooters	2	0	160	4	1	0	1	168
Prosthetic Devices	1	0	50	0	1	0	0	52
Rehabilitation Equipment Goods and Supplies	8	7	623	75	50	0	4	767
Residential Modification	4	2	171	8	4	0	0	189
Vehicle Modification	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	108
TOTAL	21	15	1,319	644	139	4	5	2,147

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Services Received by Category

Although there are broad categories of goods or services purchased, the data below allows for more specific services to be reviewed. The purchased services contracts require HHSC pre-approval for the purchase of some complex goods and services. The requirement for approval is based on complexity and cost of the good or service.

Of the complex services categories, hearing aids are some of the most frequently purchased goods. Hearing aids reduce barriers and limitations to people with significant hearing impairments allowing for increased awareness of environmental sounds for safety and independence when communicating with medical providers, families, and others.

The complex service category of home modifications allows ILS funds to be used for the installation of devices or goods in the home to increase safety and independence when performing activities of daily living or accessing locations in the home. Examples of allowable modifications are installation of grab bars, ceiling track lifts, or ramps.

Mobility in the community or home is often impacted by physical disabilities, and power wheelchairs or scooters can reduce those limitations.

Vehicle modifications allow for equipment to be installed on a vehicle for people who can safely operate a vehicle or to transport an individual who is unable to drive. These services are provided when an individual does not have or cannot access public or para-transit transportation.

Prosthetic devices also allow for increased mobility in the home or community or allow for increased independence in mobility of other activities of daily living such as self-care.

There is a wide range of other goods or services not classified as complex by HHSC. This category includes services for people who are blind or have a severe visual impairment, such as magnification equipment, independent living skills training, diabetes education, and orientation and mobility training. Goods that are DME consist of equipment typically requiring a medical provider's recommendation, such as manual wheelchairs and patient lifts. Other purchased goods or services may include counseling services aimed at achieving increased independence, or a lift and recline chair.

Tables 21 and 22 capture the number of services that include complex rehabilitation, services for people who are blind or severely visually impaired, and other DME for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 by CIL.

Table 21. Purchased services by category, fiscal year 2022.

CIL	Hearing Aids	Home Mods	Power Wheelchairs/ Scooters	Vehicle Mods	Prosthetic Devices	Blind Services	Other	Total
ABLE	25	6	2	0	8	0	11	52
ARCIL	79	27	32	21	28	14	83	284
CBCIL	10	1	3	4	3	0	9	30
CRCIL	78	37	14	4	11	6	29	179
DIA	26	11	3	2	2	0	17	61
HCIL	99	18	10	38	11	20	38	234
LIFE	43	18	15	7	5	1	155	244
PILC	95	26	11	0	5	0	34	171
SAILS	42	26	4	4	14	0	14	105
VAIL	29	18	12	15	8	8	107	197
VOLAR	100	2	15	2	8	0	30	157
TOTAL	626	190	121	97	103	49	527	1,714

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Table 22. Purchased services by category, fiscal year 2023.

CIL	Hearing Aids	Home Mods	Power Wheelchairs/ Scooters	Vehicle Mods	Prosthetic Devices	Blind Services	Other	Total
ABLE	22	3	3	0	3	3	25	59
ARCIL	58	31	64	40	30	27	96	346
CBCIL	9	0	2	0	1	3	11	26
CRCIL	97	11	11	3	4	11	52	189
DIA	43	28	10	0	3	0	51	135
HCIL	115	16	14	19	2	5	39	210
LIFE	36	27	19	6	7	1	400	496
PILC	63	12	9	0	1	0	16	101
SAILS	26	53	18	14	22	10	32	175
VAIL	31	29	16	26	8	35	174	319
VOLAR	92	1	15	3	12	0	32	155
TOTAL	592	211	181	111	93	95	928	2,211

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Financial Data

Since 2017, the total funds available for the purchased services contracts have remained consistent. During the last five fiscal years, funds have been reallocated to CILs that have expanded their service area due to contracts that were not renewed or were terminated. Table 23 lists the total purchased services contract funds available and expended for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. HHSC required CILs to submit quarterly projections for services to people and provided monthly follow up to ensure services are consistently progressing. Advance payment invoices from the CILs were not processed until a sufficient plan was submitted for how they projected to serve people in the upcoming quarter. Additionally, HHSC provided targeted individualized and group training to increase CIL capacity to utilize all available funds.

Table 23. Total purchased services contract funds available, expended, and remaining, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Fiscal Year	Available	Expended	Total Remaining
FY22	\$8,942,529.01	\$8,476,378.74	\$466,150.27
FY23	\$8,942,529.01	\$8,284,383.49	\$658,145.52

Source: CIL Quarterly Financial Reports

Contract Amounts

For each CIL with a purchased services contract, HHSC distributes funds for both administrative expenses and individual purchases. Each CIL requests an amount of administrative distribution in the initial contracts at the time of the transition of the program to HHSC. Proportional administrative funding changes occur when a CIL adds a new service area. A CIL can request administrative funds be reassigned to serve people; however, funds to serve people cannot be reassigned for administrative expenses. Table 24 represents the funds available for administrative expenses, those spent, and the total remaining for each fiscal year. Table 25 represents the budget available to serve people, amount spent on goods and services for people, and total remaining per fiscal year.

Table 24. Purchased services contracts administrative funds available, expended, and remaining, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Fiscal Year	Available	Expended	Total Remaining
FY22	\$4,081,765.53	\$3,930,206.50	\$151,559.03
FY23	\$4,100,895.83	\$3,774,309.93	\$326,585.90

Source: CIL quarterly financial reports

Table 25. Purchased services contracts funds available, expended, and remaining to serve people, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Fiscal Year	Available	Expended	Total Remaining
FY22	\$4,860,763.48	\$4,546,172.24	\$314,591.24
FY23	\$4,841,633.18	\$4,510,073.56	\$331,559.62

Source: CIL quarterly financial reports

CIL Contract Amounts

The award amount for each CIL is dependent upon the service delivery area, population, and historical data of ILS service provision.

At the time of transition from legacy Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services to HHSC, CILs requested the amount of funds they projected for administrative expenses. Because the need of each CIL differs based on staffing, location and facility, the funds allocated for administrative expenses varied among each CIL. The outsourced model operates on the expectation that additional funding opportunities will be sought out by each CIL to supplement funds needed for administrative costs. In turn, CILs would then reduce the administrative charges under the HHSC contracts and shift more grant funding for services to people.

To date, the CILs have not found alternative sources to supplement their administrative expenses. HHSC is proposing the SILC identify grant opportunities as well as grant writing assistance as part of their upcoming SPIL for fiscal years 2025 through 2027. Expenses vary for funds allocated to serve people, based on the type of goods or services being purchased. The populations served by each CIL may vary due to location or other resources available in the service delivery area. Just as the populations for each service delivery area vary, the cost of services for people can range from a small amount of \$20 for bump dots to mark appliances of someone with a visual impairment, to \$3,000 for hearing aids, to \$35,000 for vehicle

modifications. Through strategies outlined in this report, HHSC ILS continues to work individually with CILs to increase the number of people who are receiving services and to responsibly fully expend the grant funds allocated to them for services to people.

A breakdown of the award per CIL, allocations for administrative expenses and for services to people, and people served for fiscal year 2022 is listed in Table 26. Table 27 is the same breakdown for fiscal year 2023.

Table 26. Administrative and purchased services funds available and expended by CIL, as well as people served, fiscal year 2022.

CIL	Total Award	Administrative Funds Available	Administrative Funds Expended	Purchased Services Funds Available	Purchased Services Funds Expended	Served
ABLE	\$192,311.29	\$122,377.29	\$110,735.33	\$69,934.00	\$69,549.42	82
ARCIL	\$2,149,462.14	\$985,850.10	\$893,721.07	\$1,163,612.04	\$1,142,572.37	528
CBCIL	\$154,454.99	\$77,698.99	\$68,506.14	\$76,756.00	\$66,137.53	40
CRCIL	\$815,340.20	\$342,442.88	\$339,813.13	\$472,897.32	\$408,899.43	275
DIA	\$245,737.73	\$112,940.45	\$102,751.97	\$132,797.28	\$87,021.08	117
HCIL	\$1,422,058.87	\$624,790.61	\$621,567.00	\$797,268.26	\$774,797.32	186
LIFE	\$762,709.61	\$320,338.04	\$305,299.44	\$442,371.57	\$442,371.57	309
PILC	\$773,382.15	\$386,161.22	\$383,975.16	\$387,220.93	\$297,975.26	133
SAILS	\$1,118,717.72	\$579,205.50	\$579,151.43	\$539,512.22	\$478,454.40	171
VAIL	\$816,549.21	\$372,929.63	\$370,438.38	\$443,619.58	\$443,619.58	437
VOLAR	\$491,805.10	\$157,030.82	\$154,247.45	\$334,774.28	\$334,774.28	199
TOTAL	\$ 8,942,529.01	\$4,081,765.53	\$3,930,206.50	\$4,860,763.48	\$4,546,172.24	2,477

Source: CIL quarterly financial reports

Table 27. Administrative and purchased services funds available and expended by CIL, as well as people served, fiscal year 2023.

CIL	Total Award	Administrative Funds Available	Administrative Funds Expended	Purchased Services Funds Available	Purchased Services Funds Expended	Served
ABLE	\$192,311.29	\$122,377.20	\$122,377.20	\$69,934.09	\$69,934.09	83
ARCIL	\$2,149,462.14	\$985,850.10	\$862,246.07	\$1,163,612.04	\$1,084,941.91	579
CBCIL	\$154,454.99	\$77,698.99	\$54,920.89	\$76,756.00	\$47,398.19	40
CRCIL	\$815,340.20	\$336,423.91	\$335,412.80	\$478,916.29	\$478,128.37	275
DIA	\$245,737.73	\$112,940.45	\$103,308.48	\$132,797.28	\$127,385.14	181
HCIL	\$1,422,058.87	\$664,624.82	\$579,742.00	\$757,434.05	\$751,545.56	144
LIFE	\$762,709.61	\$320,338.04	\$319,094.71	\$442,371.57	\$442,371.57	288
PILC	\$773,382.15	\$386,161.22	\$360,179.88	\$387,220.93	\$175,874.62	146
SAILS	\$1,118,717.72	\$579,205.51	\$579,205.51	\$539,512.21	\$539,512.21	202
VAIL	\$816,549.21	\$368,049.63	\$365,517.32	\$448,499.58	\$448,499.58	429
VOLAR	\$491,805.10	\$147,225.96	\$147,225.96	\$344,579.14	\$344,482.32	141
TOTAL	\$8,942,529.01	\$4,100,895.83	\$3,774,309.93	\$4,841,633.18	\$4,510,073.56	2,508

Source: CIL quarterly financial reports

CILs apply consumer participation funds collected during the fiscal year toward the cost of individual services or they must return lapsed funds to HHSC. The amounts of individual participation funds collected or applied are not reflected in Table 26 or Table 27.

Expenditures per Service Category

CILs are required to utilize other resources to assist with services, as appropriate, to maximize ILS grant funds and prevent duplication of services. ILS is considered the payor of last resort. Comparable benefits or services from other programs, within and outside of HHSC, are often available for those within certain populations, such as veterans, children with severe visual impairments, and people with significant hearing loss.

Below is a financial breakdown of funds used to serve people. CILs displayed more balanced spending in fiscal year 2023 than in 2022, more equally distributing the funds across all categories. The three categories where the fewest funds were spent in fiscal year 2022 all saw improvement in 2023. Home modifications showed an increase of three percent, while power wheelchairs/scooters and blind services showed larger increases of 43 percent and 129 percent, respectively.

Table 28. Funds spent by service category, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

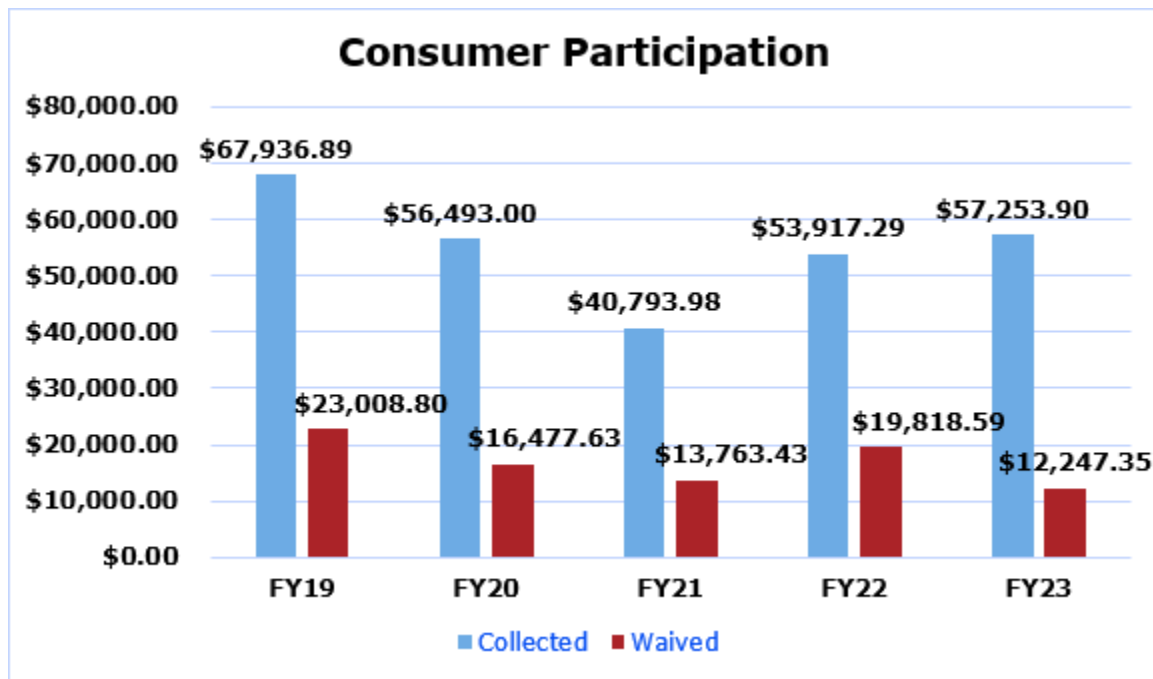
Service Category	FY22	FY23
Hearing Aids	\$1,239,749.37	\$1,021,706.01
Home Modifications	\$371,236.08	\$382,589.77
Power Wheelchairs and Scooters	\$550,572.38	\$784,761.69
Vehicle Modifications	\$668,844.60	\$593,617.47
Prosthetic Devices	\$852,642.55	\$615,339.54
Blind Services	\$51,220.10	\$117,479.27
Other	\$889,673.07	\$994,483.54
TOTAL	\$4,623,938.15	\$4,509,977.29

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Consumer Participation Fees

As part of the purchased services contracts, individual recipients contribute towards the cost of independent goods or services received. People are not required to pay toward the cost of diagnostic evaluations, assessments, or other types of evaluations. Once an ILP is in place and the services are to be purchased, people pay a percentage based on calculations that include reference to the current federal poverty level. Most people contribute between 0.5 percent and 1 percent toward each good or service received each month. If certain criteria are met, consumer participation fees can be waived. Any funds collected for consumer participation may be spent on purchased services in the same fiscal year. Unspent consumer participation must be returned to HHSC at the end of the year. Consumer participation may not be used to supplement administrative costs. Figure 6 shows the overall amounts of consumer participation funds collected and waived since fiscal year 2019. The amount collected for fiscal year 2023 represented an increase from fiscal year 2022 and was more in line with pre-pandemic numbers. Table 29 has the CIL breakdown of consumer participation fees collected and waived for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Figure 6. Purchased services consumer participation fees collected and waived, fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



Source: ILS Data Reporting System

Table 29. Consumer participation fees collected and waived per CIL for purchased services contracts, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

CIL	FY22 Collected	FY22 Waived	FY23 Collected	FY23 Waived
ABLE	\$1,277.36	\$38.43	\$966.56	\$62.60
ARCIL	\$13,624.47	\$1.73	\$20,027.20	\$0.00
CBCIL	\$398.57	\$1,168.97	\$376.83	\$0.00
CRCIL	\$124.37	\$4,987.21	\$4.85	\$8,697.93
DIA	\$2,848.81	\$0.00	\$2,657.17	\$0.00
HCIL	\$1,930.58	\$10,250.22	\$4,635.32	\$2,151.76
LIFE	\$6,422.28	\$1,546.24	\$4,517.03	\$794.71
PILC	\$7,492.00	\$0.00	\$3,539.00	\$0.00
SAILS	\$9,930.58	\$1,752.12	\$11,072.95	\$328.03
VAIL	\$5,931.53	\$18.26	\$5,501.06	\$79.88
VOLAR	\$3,936.74	\$55.41	\$3,955.93	\$132.44
TOTAL	\$53,917.29	\$19,818.59	\$57,253.90	\$12,247.35

Source: ILS Data Reporting System

4. Base Operational Contracts

The base operational contracts provide CILs with funds to provide required core services to people who have significant disabilities. Unlike the purchased services contracts, all services through the base operational contracts are provided or arranged by CIL staff. The funds CILs receive from HHSC ILS support the operation of the CIL to provide services required in Section 725 of the Rehabilitation Act. There are currently 15 CILs contracted with HHSC for the base operational contracts. They include ARCIL; CRCIL; DIA; Disability Connections; HCIL; LIFE; Mounting Horizons Inc. (MHI); PILC; Resource for Education, Advocacy, Communication and Housing (REACH) Fort Worth; REACH Part B; REACH Plano; SAILS; VAIL Rio Grande Valley (VAIL RGV); VAIL South Texas (VAIL ST); and VOLAR.

The base operational contracts provide five core services to people as defined in Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act:

- Information and referral
- Independent living skills training
- Peer counseling (including cross-disability counseling)
- Individual and systems advocacy
- Transition services

People Served

People served by the base operational contracts receive core services as required by the Rehabilitation Act. Information and Referral is one of the core services of the base operational contracts, and an ILP is not required to receive this service. For any other core or additional service arranged or provided by the base operational contract or in coordination with another CIL grant, a signed ILP or ILP with the signature waived by the individual is necessary. As with the purchased services contracts, the ILP includes independent living goals, services to be provided, and duration of services. Although the fiscal year 2023 numbers of people served with a plan were higher than the previous year, there were fewer Information and Referrals recorded, leading to a lower total number of people impacted through the grant. Findings identified in HHSC monitoring reviews related to insufficient or missing outreach logs indicate the drop in people served by the base operational contracts could be the result of decreased efforts in outreach by the CILs. Table 30

provides a total of people served annually since fiscal year 2022, based on information and referral as well as services requiring an ILP. Tables 31 and 32 are additional breakdowns by CIL during fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Table 30. Services provided in the base operational grant, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Services	FY22	FY23
Information and Referral	66,300	64,115
Served with a Plan	3,759	4,132
TOTAL	70,059	68,247

Source: CIL monthly demographics reports

Table 31. Services provided in the base operational grant per CIL, fiscal year 2022.

CIL	Information and Referral	Served with a Plan	Total
ARCIL	314	410	724
CRCIL	9,867	105	9,972
Disability Connections	8,627	240	8,867
DIA	10,766	226	10,992
HCIL	1,321	126	1,447
LIFE	10,195	554	10,749
MHI	9,455	226	9,681
PILC	54	108	162
REACH Fort Worth	2,985	676	3,661
REACH Plano	748	158	906
SAILS	5,038	359	5,397
VAIL RGV	5,383	141	5,524
VAIL ST	1,036	113	1,149
VOLAR	511	317	828
TOTAL	66,300	3,759	70,059

Source: CIL monthly demographics reports

Table 32. Services provided in the base operational grant per CIL, fiscal year 2023.

CIL	Information and Referral	Served with a Plan	Total
ARCIL	396	166	562
CRCIL	7,336	108	7,444
Disability Connections	8,740	234	8,974
DIA	9,977	376	10,353
HCIL	1,231	402	1,633
LIFE	11,175	618	11,793
MHI	9,042	213	9,255
PILC	76	190	266
REACH Fort Worth	2,543	770	3,313
REACH Plano	787	204	991
SAILS	6,105	404	6,509
VAIL RGV	4,859	151	5,010
VAIL ST	900	140	1,040
VOLAR	948	156	1,104
TOTAL	64,115	4,132	68,247

Source: CIL monthly demographics reports

Contract Amounts

Total amounts for the base operational contracts have not changed since fiscal year 2017. As an operational grant, expenses for services to people are often supplemented with other funding sources, which may differ annually. Table 33 provides the amounts expended and remaining per fiscal year. Tables 34 and 35 provide the contract value and amounts expended per CIL for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Table 33. Base operational grant funds available, expended, and remaining, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Fiscal Year	Available	Expended	Total Remaining
FY22	\$2,700,483.00	\$2,598,507.99	\$101,925.01
FY23	\$2,700,483.00	\$2,518,988.26	\$181,494.74

Source: CIL quarterly financial reports

Table 34. Base operational grant funds available, expended, and remaining per CIL, fiscal year 2022.

CIL	Available	Expended	Total Remaining
ARCIL	\$74,660.00	\$69,203.30	\$5,456.70
CRCIL	\$105,569.00	\$101,624.00	\$3,945.00
Disability Connections	\$250,000.00	\$247,732.10	\$2,267.90
DIA	\$250,000.00	\$227,967.80	\$22,032.20
HCIL	\$74,660.00	\$74,660.00	\$0.00
LIFE	\$199,900.00	\$196,607.30	\$3,292.70
MHI	\$250,000.00	\$237,288.50	\$12,711.50
PILC	\$105,569.00	\$105,569.00	\$0.00
REACH Fort Worth	\$262,280.00	\$262,280.00	\$0.00
REACH Fort Worth Part B	\$11,200.00	\$11,200.00	\$0.00
REACH Plano	\$262,279.00	\$253,197.00	\$9,082.00
SAILS	\$202,223.00	\$201,706.00	\$517.00
VAIL RGV	\$199,900.00	\$177,849.40	\$22,050.60
VAIL ST	\$250,000.00	\$230,518.83	\$19,481.17
VOLAR	\$202,233.00	\$201,104.76	\$1,128.24
TOTAL	\$2,700,483.00	\$2,598,507.99	\$101,925.01

Source: CIL quarterly financial reports

Table 35. Base operational grant funds available, expended, and remaining per CIL, fiscal year 2023.

CIL	Available	Expended	Total Remaining
ARCIL	\$74,660.00	\$42,364.55	\$32,295.45
CRCIL	\$105,569.00	\$105,569.00	\$0.00
Disability Connections	\$250,000.00	\$240,661.28	\$9,338.72
DIA	\$250,000.00	\$245,503.74	\$4,496.26
HCIL	\$74,660.00	\$67,128.00	\$7,532.00
LIFE	\$199,900.00	\$199,889.96	\$10.04
MHI	\$250,000.00	\$248,104.75	\$1,895.25
PILC	\$105,569.00	\$85,796.58	\$19,772.42
REACH Fort Worth	\$262,280.00	\$234,982.60	\$27,297.40
REACH Fort Worth Part B	\$11,200.00	\$10,850.00	\$350.00
REACH Plano	\$262,279.00	\$202,722.74	\$59,556.26
SAILS	\$202,223.00	\$200,298.00	\$1,935.00
VAIL RGV	\$199,900.00	\$191,783.10	\$8,116.90
VAIL ST	\$250,000.00	\$241,204.23	\$8,795.77
VOLAR	\$202,233.00	\$202,129.73	\$103.27
TOTAL	\$2,700,483.00	\$2,518,988.26	\$181,494.74

Source: CIL quarterly financial reports

5. State Independent Living Council

The State Independent Living Council (SILC) consists of eleven voting members, along with ex-officio members from HHSC, TWC, and the Texas Department of Transportation. Voting members are appointed by the governor's office and serve terms of three to five years, depending on their role. According to the Rehabilitation Act, a majority of the Council must be made up of people with significant disabilities.

As required in section 705 of the Rehabilitation Act, the SILC has several responsibilities related to the SPIL. These duties include:

- Developing the state plan as provided in Section 704(a)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act.
- Monitoring, reviewing, and evaluating the implementation of the SPIL.
- Meeting regularly and to ensure meetings of the Council are open to the public and sufficient advance notice of such meetings is provided.
- Submitting to the Administrator⁵ periodic reports as the Administrator may reasonably request, and keep such records, and afford access to records as the Administrator finds necessary to verify the information in reports.
- As appropriate, coordinating activities with other entities in the state that provide services similar to or complementary to independent living services, such as entities that facilitate the provision of or provide long-term community-based services and supports.

As the recipient of federal Part B funds, HHSC ILS serves as the designated state entity. A criterion to receive Part B funds is the maintenance of the SILC. HHSC ILS is an active partner with the SILC and in the CIL network. Table 36 lists the contract award totals and funds expended by the SILC for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

⁵ The term "administrator" refers to the administrator of the Administration for Community Living of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 36. SILC funds available and expended, fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Category	FY22 Budget	FY22 Expended	FY23 Budget	FY23 Expended
Salary and Wages	\$256,908.00	\$256,597.45	\$195,683.00	\$195,621.24
Fringe Benefits	\$69,276.00	\$69,032.69	\$48,500.00	\$44,424.28
Travel	\$2,097.00	\$2,053.48	\$24,170.00	\$23,600.01
Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Supplies	\$1,942.00	\$1,642.88	\$6,787.00	\$6,614.27
Contractual	\$79,341.00	\$79,285.53	\$134,424.00	\$127,331.83
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Indirect	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$409,564.00	\$408,612.03	\$409,564.00	\$397,591.63

Source: SILC quarterly financial reports

6. Conclusion

Each year, the services provided by the purchased services, base grant, and SILC directly enable thousands of people to live more independently in the state.

People are connected to resources they were not aware of or are provided with goods and services they would not be able to afford otherwise. Combined, the CILs annually record hundreds of narratives highlighting the many ILS success stories. Without the ILS program, some people would require a higher level of care and could no longer be able to live at home.

The information provided in this report reflects data for the ILS program for fiscal years 2019 through 2023 with some historical data for context. HHSC noted increases in key categories and identified areas of opportunity in fiscal year 2023.

The proportion of Texans living with disabilities has remained consistent from 2015 to 2022 based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau. ILS is one of the few state or private programs in Texas that provides sliding-scale services. For many people, ILS is one of the key ways they can afford home and vehicle modifications, along with a majority of the other items the program provides. Although the starting funding for each CIL is required to be set by the SPIL, created by the SILC, the ILS Standards allow HHSC to re-allocate funds from one CIL to another, if it appears a CIL will not spend their funds. The ILS program will explore this and other options to help ensure funds are spent and more people receive services.

HHSC continues to work closely with CILs both individually and collectively to provide training opportunities to increase outreach, partner with veterans' organizations, serve more people with visual disabilities, identify potential comparable benefits, and strengthen community partnerships. HHSC continues to emphasize the importance of serving as many people as possible to allow more Texans to live independently.

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Name
ABLE	ABLE Center for Independent Living
ARCIL	Austin Resource Center for Independent Living
CBCIL	Coastal Bend Center for Independent Living
CIL	Center for Independent Living
CILs	Centers for Independent Living
CRCIL	Crockett Resource Center for Independent Living
DIA	Disability in Action
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DRS	Data Reporting System
FY	Fiscal Year
HCIL	Houston Center for Independent Living
HHSC	Health and Human Services Commission
IL	Independent Living
ILP	Independent Living Plan
ILS	Independent Living Services
LIFE	Lifetime Independence for Everyone
MHI	Mounting Horizons, Inc.
PILC	Panhandle Independent Living Center
REACH	Resource for Education, Advocacy, Communication and Housing
SAILS	San Antonio Independent Living Services
SILC	State Independent Living Council
SPIIL	State Plan for Independent Living
U.S.	United States
VAIL	Valley Association for Independent Living
VAIL RGV	Valley Association for Independent Living Rio Grande Valley
VAIL ST	Valley Association for Independent Living South Texas
VOLAR	Volar Center for Independent Living