# ICAP Information Session

## April 25, 2024

**Kilolo Kijakazi, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy:** Good afternoon. I am delighted to welcome you to this information session on the Social Security Administration's Interventional Cooperative Agreement Program, or ICAP. I am Kilolo Kijakazi, Principal Senior Advisor to the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, Martin O'Malley. I served as Acting Commissioner of SSA from July 2021 through December 2023. Prior to being appointed Acting Commissioner, I joined the Biden-Harris administration as Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, or ORDP. ORDP oversees programs like ICAP as part of our responsibility to conduct research that improves the administration and effectiveness of our disability programs.

Within ORDP, the Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support is responsible for leading ICAP. This office also conducts interventional and demonstration research to provide evidence for disability policy makers. In a few minutes, the staff from this office will explain the research funding opportunity we are offering. This is the fourth yearly competition of ICAP, and we've learned a few things from the first few rounds. We want to address any potential inequities when it comes to accessing grants and contracts. To help achieve this, we are increasing outreach to underserved communities, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other institutions serving students of color. I'm pleased to note that registration for today's information session has been the largest turnout we've had so far. I want to thank everyone who has been helping spread the word.

One of our goals with ICAP is to collect data about interventions that may improve outcomes for people with disabilities and underserved communities, and we want to do so in collaboration with the communities themselves. In other words, we're taking a "nothing about us without us" approach. If we are to effectively address barriers that contribute to inequitable outcomes, it is important to gain perspective, insight, and expertise directly from members of the communities who are the focus of a given intervention. Before we go over the nuts and bolts of applying for ICAP, let me give a little more background on our disability programs and research, especially for those who may be looking to apply for the first time. SSA administers two distinct disability programs: Social Security Disability Insurance, or SSDI, and Supplemental Security Income, or SSI. Both programs have the same criteria for determining disability based on medical evidence and functional abilities. Eligibility for SSI is based on need.

SSDI eligibility is based on contributions by employees and employers to the Social Security Trust Fund as authorized by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, or FICA. So SSDI is considered a social insurance program, and it was initially established in 1956. SSI was enacted 16 years later, in 1972, and it is a means-tested program. This year marks the 50th anniversary of SSA's implementation of SSI. We began sending payments in January of 1974. These payments replaced former federal/state adult assistance programs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Today, out of about 71 million total Social Security beneficiaries, about 14 million people receive disability benefits -- SSDI and/or SSI benefits -- and about 2.5 million people receive both SSI and Social Security benefits. We recently issued three SSI policy changes, that will take effect September 30th of 2024, to simplify the consideration of non-cash assistance. First, we will no longer count food assistance when we calculate SSI eligibility or benefit levels. Under our old rules, we counted food assistance as unearned income. Second, we are expanding our public assistance household definition. The definition will now include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP. Third, we are making the rental subsidy policy that previously applied in only a few states our nationwide policy. Our goal is to increase program accessibility while also decreasing overall processing time. And you can find more information in the press release section of our website.

In addition to these SSI policy changes, we have updated how we consider past relevant work for the purposes of making disability determinations and decisions, which affects both SSDI and SSI. The change, which goes into effect June 8, reduces the number of years of prior work an applicant must report to SSA. It reduces it from 15 years to five years. This change allows for applicants and recipients to focus on their most current and likely most relevant work history. Additionally, we will consider past work that started and stopped in fewer than 30 calendar days -- we will not consider that work to be part of the past relevant work. So, in other words, claimants will no longer need to report work that started and stopped in fewer than 30 calendar days. We hope to reduce the time burden on applicants and beneficiaries, and decrease the overall processing time for disability applications, which will help reduce our disability backlog. The base of evidence for these policy changes included research provided and supported by SSA. So, thank you for your interest in ICAP and in building the base of evidence for disability policy makers.

Finally, a few housekeeping items. This event will be recorded. The video will be posted on the SSA website as a reference for potential applicants who could not join us today. The chat, microphone, and video features are turned off. If you dialed in to this Teams meeting, please use your phone's mute feature. Take a moment now and mute your microphone. We are also offering closed captioning. If you would like to use closed captioning, please go to your MS Teams toolbar, then you will click on the three dots titled "More.” Scroll down to the "Language and Speech" option and select the "Turn on live captions" option. Please take a moment now to do so. If you have any questions about ICAP that are not answered during this webinar, please feel free to reach out to the ICAP team via email at SSA.ICAP@ssa.gov. With that, I will turn the session over to Laura King. Thanks.

**Laura King, ICAP Lead Program Officer, Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support:** Thank you, Kilolo. I am going to immediately turn it over to my colleague Vince Pellegrini to get this kicked off.

**Vince Pellegrini, ICAP Program Officer, Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support:** Thank you. I'm Vince Pellegrini with Social Security's Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support, and I'm here today to talk to you about the Interventional Cooperative Agreement Program, or ICAP. Next slide, please. So, the big news for ICAP right now is that we are currently accepting applications for the next round of awards, as of March 28. There is a 60-day application period, and the deadline for submitting an application is Monday, June 3, 2024. If you would like to view the full text of the request for application, or RFA, it is available on grants.gov. We solicit applications once per year. When this application period closes, we will not accept applications again until 2025. We have awarded two applications per year for the past three years, and currently have six active projects under ICAP. Next slide, please. The purpose of ICAP is for SSA to enter into cooperative agreements with partners outside of the federal government who are interested in building new service models or policy alternatives to the SSDI or SSI programs. ICAP awards projects that engage in interventional research that will test the effectiveness of the proposed alternatives. Next slide, please. SSA has a list of priority topics of interest that our research projects must cover. Proposals for ICAP must address goals that fall under one or more of the priority topics. These priority topics are important, so I'll read them off. Eliminating the structural barriers in the labor market for people with disabilities and other underserved communities. Promoting self-sufficiency by helping people enter, stay in, or return to the labor force, including transition-age youth. Next slide, please. Coordinating planning between private and public human services agencies to improve the administration and effectiveness of the DI, SSI, and related programs. Assisting claimants in underserved communities apply for or appeal decisions on claims for DI and SSI benefits. And conducting outreach to children with disabilities who are potentially eligible to receive SSI. ICAP proposals should explicitly identify the priority topic in the proposal. The proposal should also explain how the intervention would address the priority topic. So ICAP does not award grants or contracts. Rather, ICAP awards what is called a cooperative agreement. Unlike grant awards, in a cooperative agreement, substantial involvement between SSA and the awardee is expected and required. SSA will have involvement in administering the project, and SSA's input and approval are required for conducting most activities. Next slide, please. We expect to make up to two awards for ICAP this year. We can award a cooperative agreement for up to $4.5 million for up to a five-year project. Each project will have a base year with an option to fund up to four additional years. Spending in the base year cannot exceed 10% of the total award funding. One thing that's very important to note is that proposals with budgets that exceed these levels of funding will be deemed nonresponsive and will not be considered. Next slide, please. So, the period of performance for an ICAP project includes one base year. This is the first year of the project, where the awardee and SSA will develop data-sharing agreements, prepare, and review security documents, and develop and review the information collection package required by the Paperwork Reduction Act. Spending in the base year should be no more than $250,000, or 10% of the total budget, whichever is greater. After the base year, ICAP funds an implementation period up to a maximum of four years. Next slide. So, ICAP is designed to allow SSA to enter into cooperative agreements with non-federal entities. Some organizations that are eligible for ICAP are states and state agencies; local governments; federally recognized Indian tribes; employer associations; foundations; not-for-profit organizations, like ones that assist the disabled or study work and disability; for-profit organizations, such as firms; and educational institutions such as universities or colleges. Minority Serving Institutions, or MSIs, also fall under this type of organization. This would include HBCUs, Tribal Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Asian American and Native American/Pacific Islander Serving Institutions, and other institutions serving students of color. In ICAP, cost-sharing of at least 5% is required of the awardee. The cost share can be cash or in-kind contributions. The cost share is important, because this is an award requirement, and must be present in the application or the award will not be considered. Next slide, please. Please make sure the application states clearly which priority topic the intervention will address. Once again, it must address at least one priority topic, or the application will not be considered for award. SSA will consider only one application from each lead applicant. However, even if you are a primary applicant on one submission, does not mean that you cannot be a sub-applicant on another application. In fact, you may be a sub-applicant on multiple applications. A sub-applicant serves as a partner to the lead applicant and helps them in the performance of the project. But you may be the lead applicant on only one proposal. And with that, I will turn it over to my colleague, Laura King, who will speak about the application, and which documents you need to submit in the application. Laura?

**Laura:** Thank you, Vince. All right, so, before we get to the application, we'll take a moment to speak on the notice of intent to apply. While we do not require organizations to submit a notice of intent in order to apply, we really encourage you to submit one if you're considering applying. The notice of intent to apply really helps us here at SSA to estimate how many applications we're going to receive, which helps us prepare for the review process, which makes it go smoother. However, if you -- you can definitely still apply, even if you don't submit this notice of intent. It's also okay if you submit a notice of intent to apply, and your ultimate application differs from the information you included in your notice of intent. So, just to know, you're not bound to your notice of intent to apply. You can submit a notice of intent to apply and decide not to apply. Again, it is mostly for helping us to prepare for the review process, which helps us get back to you sooner in the process. All right. Next slide, please. So, on this slide, you will see the list of things that are required as a part of the application. All of these things are required components of a proposal application. If any of these components are missing from your application package, the application will be considered not responsive and incomplete, and it may be disqualified prior to the technical review process. Now, I am going to walk through each of these components of the application, except for the first two, the SF-424, and the SF-424A. Our grant officer will cover those two in a moment. Next slide, please. So, your project narrative is going to be the majority of the thing that takes up the most space in your application. The project narrative is a detailed description of what's included, and we have a long description of exactly what that should look like in the RFA. It starts on page 12. Here on this slide, we have got an outline of the information required to be included in your project narrative. If you want your project narrative, your application to be competitive, you need to make sure you address each of these topics. We highly suggest that you use this outline here as your section titles. It helps keep your application in order and helps the reviewers go through and find everything that's required when they are reading your application. I'm going to be spending a good bit of time walking through each of these topics a little bit, because, again, this is so very important. Next slide, please. First off, we have a description of your project model, so you need to tell us about your planned intervention. What problem or issue are you going to address? Then define that issue in both quantitative and qualitative terms. How do you plan to address this problem or issue? What actions are you going to take? What population will you focus on? Are you going to be focused in a geographic area, a specific state, a county, a metro area? How many people will your intervention serve? Had there been other efforts to address this or similar issues in the past? If so, what were the outcomes of those efforts and how does your intervention differ from those prior efforts? Is this a similar intervention with a different population? Are you tweaking services to try to improve on the model? And then last, but not least, what outcomes do you expect from your intervention? Next slide, please. Next up we have supporting evidence. What evidence exists to support the likelihood of achieving those expected outcomes we just mentioned? Well, what we want you to tell us about here is what sort of peer-reviewed research exists about this sort of problem, and the intervention that you are planning. So, we want you to discuss evidence of each of your planned strategies and activities; discuss how and if your planned evaluation methods will provide evidence that any outcomes achieved by the intervention can be attributed to the intervention; or if they could possibly be contributed to other factors. One place to look for evidence about both of those things are federal research clearinghouses. We will talk about those a little bit more in a moment. Next slide, please. So, now we come to evaluation strategy. I really want to stress the importance of including a rigorous evaluation strategy as a part of your project. A strong intervention alone will not be awarded ICAP funding. It must be paired with an evaluation. An interventional and demonstration research, which is what ICAP is to fund, we are trying to learn if a service or treatment or policy change works. There are several ways of defining whether something works and that should be reflected in how you evaluate your project. Your evaluation strategy might include things like random assignment or quasi experimental design. Qualitative or quantitative methods. Mixed methods. Participatory methods. It might be a pilot study. There are other methods it could possibly include. And it might be any combination of any of those methods. Just be sure in this section of your project narrative you clearly state which evaluation method you plan to employ and what kinds of evidence that evaluation will provide. Next slide, please. Now, to this end, I'd like to point out that if the lead applicant themselves does not have evaluation experience, we understand that they can partner with another organization or individual who is able to provide that expertise and experience. And if that is the case, no points will be deducted just because the lead applicant has partnered with another organization to provide that experience. For example, if you are a service organization without this sort of expertise in-house, you might partner with a local university to find this sort of thing. For those organizations that may be learning about this and wondering where they might start looking for an evaluator, here are some resources to help you in your search. First, the American Evaluation Association has a "Find an Evaluator" tool. Another option would be to reach out to educational institutions whether in your area or beyond to different departments at universities or colleges to find someone with evaluation experience. The third option, which I mentioned earlier, is federal clearinghouses. There is a little bit more information about them on page 14 of the RFA, including links to the clearinghouse websites. So, clearinghouses are places where federal agencies have gathered together research articles related to the Agency's specific mission in one place. They provide ratings of certain intervention models and specific types of evaluation methods, so they can be a very useful resource as you put together your project plans and your supporting evidence. While SSA doesn't have its own clearinghouse, the three listed here, the Department of Labor's Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluation and Research; the Department of Education's "What Works" Clearinghouse; and the Administration of Our Children and Families Pathways to Work Clearinghouse; all cover policy areas that are also of interest to SSA and for ICAP specifically. Next slide, please. So, next up as a part of the project narrative is the work plans and timelines section. In this section you should tell us what you plan to do and a schedule of when you plan to do it. Oftentimes this section is organized into lists and tables, giving lists of the specific task, a list of milestones and deliverables, and then a table laying out when each of these things will be completed. For timelines especially, it can help to provide a visual representation of the planned activities of each month of the full five-year project period. Next slide, please. Next up is organizational capacity. In this section of the project narrative, you will need to demonstrate your organization's ability to conduct your proposed project. And that should include your past experience conducting similar projects. You can include up to five past projects. And this can include projects conducted both by the lead applicant and by your partner organizations. It's also very important to make sure you include the three required key personnel. It's very important to include them because if you don't it will be a major blow to your score. For the key personnel we require that you name individuals to serve as the principal investigator, the project manager, and the lead evaluator. Next slide, please. So, operational plan is where you will detail in writing all of those lists of tasks included in the work plan section. So, you will give us an outline and then you will give us the details and include the timeline for when you will accomplish each of those tasks. As mentioned by Vince earlier, the first year will be taken up mostly with start-up activities so be sure to take that into consideration as you are planning out your timeline and plan. Be sure to detail your activities for the intervention, including recruitment and enrollment; how many months do you plan to enroll participants; how many months will participants be part of the intervention; and the evaluation, at what point will you be collecting data for the evaluation. Next slide, please. All right, we're getting close to the end of my part. So, attachments to the project narrative. We have some that are required listed here on this slide. First is your project logic model which is a visual representation of your project. And here we have an example of a sort of generic project logic model, but it should look like this where you think that it lays out what the inputs and outputs and outcomes should be. In addition to the project logic model, you're required to submit resumés for each of your key personnel. Those individuals that we talked about, including in the organizational capacity section. And then you are also required to submit an abstract for your project which is basically a high-level summary of the project. Next slide, please. In addition to the required project narrative attachments, these are requested if they are applicable to your organization. If you have an indirect cost rate agreement, that should be included. If you are requesting indirect cost higher than the de minimis rate, Dionne will talk a little bit more about that in a moment, I think. And then if you reference any existing articles or research in your application, which hopefully you will, you will need to include a bibliography or reference list. And then if you are partnering with another organization, or if you are receiving additional funds other than the funds from SSA, we would like for you to include letters acknowledging that funding or willingness to participate in the project. All right. Next slide, please. And I will leave you with this table. This table is in the RFA on page 21, and it details how your application will be scored. That is, how many points each section of your application is worth. So, keep this in mind as you are putting together your application package as a reminder of all the important things to include. And at this point I will hand things over to Dionne to discuss the other two parts of the application package and additional information about how to apply for ICAP.

**Dionne Mitchell, Grant Officer, Office of Acquisition and Grants**: Thanks, Laura! Again, my name is Dionne Mitchell on behalf of the Office of Acquisitions and Grants. Let me say thank you for attending this session. I am a grants officer in OAG where we are responsible for the business management aspects of grants and cooperative agreements such as ICAP. Today I will address the technical aspects of the application process. We will look at key systems, forms, and policies. Okay. So, if you are here, I am guessing you are already familiar with one system, grants.gov. You knew to save a search using SSA or ICAP as your key word. I encourage you to continue to save SSA searches so that you will be alerted about future grant program opportunities. Now that you have found us, if you have inquired about or applied to ICAP before, the first thing you'll notice is our new look. At SSA, we are updating all grant application packages to make sure they are easier to read and assure that you submit exactly what we need. This is our first attempt, and we hope to make our applications more user friendly in the months to come. grants.gov is the website used by all federal agencies to inform and allow eligible applicants to apply for grants. Not only will you find current and past solicitations there, the site has other helpful grant writing resources. For example, the "How to Blog" and the "Writing Basics Newsletter.” If you're not familiar with federal grants, these are wonderful aids. Next slide, please. Okay. To apply on grants.gov, you will need a Login.Gov account, and a unique entity identifier, or UEI number from sam.gov. Several government software platforms use Login.Gov as a secure private way to assess online services. It protects user accounts via heightened security measures. SAM.Gov is an official website of the federal government, and it is free! I repeat, it is free! When you register with sam.gov, you are assigned a UEI. The UEI tells us that you are authorized to do business with the federal government. To register, you need to report your legal business name, physical address. You may also have to show articles of incorporation, bylaws, bank statements, tax documents, et cetera. Next slide, please. This process can take a few weeks, depending on your situation, so, please, register early. Note: You only need to register if your organization has never applied for a grant before. When you register you will have the opportunity to assign roles to key staff in your organization, such as the authorized official, financial staff, and program staff. Everyone will have an opportunity to work on their piece of the application at the same time using the workspace. The workspace mirrors the pieces of the application, including forms like the SF-424, which Laura just mentioned, we call that the face sheet or the application for financial assistance. Other forms such as the SFLLL, or lobbying certification. It also has spaces to upload your program narrative, budget narrative, et cetera. Next slide, please. Again, registering for sam.gov is free. Please do not be fooled into paying a scam artist. You must maintain your SAM registration annually. It could take a few days to complete this step, so start early. The good thing about SAM is that it contains centralized information about grant recipients, thus, all agencies can learn about your organization in one place and see any changes that you make immediately. Next slide, please. When you register in sam.gov, please be sure to check "yes" under the Financial Assistance Awards heading. This may not make sense to you right now, but hopefully by me mentioning it, it will save you time in the future. Many of our grantees are confused by the term "financial assistance.” That's just our way of terms to use for grants or cooperative agreements versus a contract. So "financial assistance" means a grant or a cooperative agreement. "Contracts" mean a contract. Notice you may have fewer items to submit when applying for financial assistance versus a contract. As you can see on the list of required sections to register for a contract, it's much longer. Next slide, please. All right. Key forms. Every federal agency uses pretty much the same forms. First, we have the SF-424. Here you will enter basic information such as your name, address, authorized official, key personnel. The authorized official is the person in your organization who can legally bind you to the terms and conditions of your award. Yes, a grant or cooperative agreement is a legal document. Other pieces of the puzzle are the program narrative. You'll be able to upload that document. Another form is the SF-424A. This document is merely a budget summary. It is backed up by the budget spreadsheet, which is usually an Excel spreadsheet. I'll talk more about that later. The SF-424B, or assurances and certifications, has certifications such as where you tell the federal government that you will not text while driving in the performance of this grant; you will not use our funds for human trafficking; you will maintain a drug-free workplace; and you will follow all civil rights laws. Please know that sam.gov is working on certifying your assurances and certifications, and this will in the future eliminate one extra step in your application. This will reduce the burden placed on our applicants. Another form is the risk analysis questionnaire. This tells us about your ability to manage funds. You tell us about your past performance and what other grants that you may have experience with, and we learn about your accounting system. The lobbying form, the SF-LLL. If you do not lobby, please be sure to type N/A and do not leave this form blank. Next slide, please. We've looked at some systems and forms. Now let's talk about grants policy. Most of what you'll need to know to stay out of trouble can be found by doing a quick search of 2 CFR 200, or what we call the uniform guidance. It's broken down into sections, such as definition, general provisions, pre-award requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements. This guide will be updated soon and rereleased by OMB. It will have a new threshold for audit requirements and other changes, as well as we hope to have more plain language. We will do our best here at SSA to alert our grantees and award recipients of those changes once they are released. Okay. Next slide, please. As your grants management officer, myself, and Tonya Saunders, Anita O'Brien, and Daniel Dennis will be looking to review your budgets for items that are necessary and reasonable for the performance of a particular grant. Remember, every program is different, but what we look for is pretty much the same. First, we look for consistent policies. Does your organization normally pay a million dollars for a secretary? If not, then do not propose such a high salary in your application. You should have written policies and procedures about time and attendance, vacation, and travel, to which you can refer when you are preparing your budget summary. We look to see that you apply those policies consistently across funds, both yours and ours. After you start charging to the grant, make sure that you only charge allowable items and those that occurred within the approved budget period. In other words, plan to spend funds according to what you have written in your application and for the time period of the program. Always keep your records current and properly documented. Next slide, please. Okay. Here are some examples of allowable costs. Personnel. Please be detailed in your calculations and include annual salary and the percentages that you will charge to this program. Fringe benefits include a list of FICA, vacation, whatever you have in your policies and procedures. Please itemize your travel properly, if you have travel, by mileage. If you're going to visit beneficiaries, or if you're going to program-related training for your staff, closely write your justification to show how it will benefit the ICAP program. Equipment is also allowable, but it's really rare. Equipment to us is anything over $5,000 and has a useful life of more than two years. Also, in your application you can list the type of your supplies by type, such as post-it, paper, et cetera. But you do have to cost those out individually. You can't just have "$50,000, supplies.” Next slide, please. Construction is not allowable under the ICAP grant. You may have consultants and contracts. Please name the consultant that you're using, type out their hourly rate, their daily fee, and the time that they will spend on the project. For your contracts, we suspect that you have policies and procedures, that you will also promote free and open competition for your contracts. We don't like to see, you know, contracts awarded to someone that you know or that you have a close relationship with. We like to see you get bids for contracts that you put out and that you will review those according to your policies and procedures. There are under other costs, the major types that I have seen are for rent, reproduction, phone, and janitorial expenses. For rent you can put down the costs per footage. For reproduction you may have to share, you know, copying fees with your office, so you can put those in there by percentage for this program. The next expense that Laura had mentioned, some of you may request indirect costs. And this you'll get an indirect cost rate agreement from what we call your federal cognizant agency. This is merely the agency from which you receive the most federal funds. If you do not have an approved indirect cost rate agreement, you are allowed -- 200 to use a 10% or de minimus rate. There is a 5% match in this program, so your grant award will constitute 95% of the total project cost, and your percent will be 5%. Next slide, please. Finally, there is a checklist on page 8 of the RFA, or request for applications. This checklist is your best friend. Next slide, please. All right. Now I'm going to turn it back over to Laura so that we can get to the question-and-answer portion of our workshop. Laura.

**Laura**: Thank you so much, Dionne. So, when you registered to attend today you had the opportunity to submit questions, and so we are going to go through and answer those questions. So, our first question that we received many -- got the same question from many people, I'm actually going to hand over to Vince. Vince, would you like to kick us off with this first question about who is eligible to apply for ICAP?

**Vince**: Sure, I'll take that one. So, we mentioned earlier that the following types of organizations are eligible to apply for ICAP. State and local governmental agencies federally recognized Native American tribes, foundations, employer associations, not-for-profit, and for-profit organizations, and educational institutions, including minority-serving institutions and HBCUs. If you would like more information, please check the ICAP RFA on Grants.gov and please see the section on eligibility information on page 4, section 3, subsection A. Do you want to take the next one, Laura?

**Laura**: Sure. Thanks, Vince. The next question is: Is ICAP a yearly program? So, we do host a competition for new ICAP projects each year, but each of the projects awarded through ICAP are issued for a five-year budget and project period. So, I guess it depends on what was meant by this question. That wasn't entirely clear. But -- so yes, this opportunity is available every year, but we are looking for projects with a five-year project period. Dionne, do you want to take the next question?

**Dionne**: Sure, Laura. The next question is: How do I learn about writing grant applications? As I stated in my presentation, Grants.gov has a few resources which provide insights on grants, policies, terminologies, and programs. Vince, I'll turn it over to you for the next question.

**Vince**: Sure. So, the next question that we got: What assistance is being requested for grantees to assist non-English speaking individuals? So, applicants are free to budget for expenses such as translation services as they see fit. When developing the budget to support your program, be sure to consult the cost principles found at 2 CFR 200, subpart E. SSA will review your budget to ensure expenses are reasonable and necessary for the performance of the award. Laura, do you want the next one?

**Laura**: Sure. So, we received multiple questions about what kinds of programs would qualify for ICAP. And before I get to that, please keep in mind that ICAP funds interventional demonstration research. So, any intervention or service that is funded through ICAP must be coupled with a rigorous evaluation of the intervention or service. With that in mind, I'll address some of the specific questions. Can we reach out to church communities? Yes, you can conduct outreach to church communities as a part of your project. Does funding for rep payee services qualify? Yes, you can include funding for rep payee services as a part of your project. And would policy analysis and/or benefit screening fall within the scope of ICAP? Possibly. Assuming the policy analysis or benefit screening is related to Social Security disability insurance or Supplemental Security Income programs, yes, it could be part of your project. Dionne, I think you've got the last question.

**Dionne**: Lucky me. Last question. How do I apply for ICAP? What kind of license or paperwork is required? Well, a complete application is required. Be sure to thoroughly read the request for funding, assess your organization's capabilities to deliver a program that meets SSA ICAP program objectives, and submit a complete application by the stated deadline. Be sure to consult the application checklist under section 3, eligibility information, subsection C, other eligibility criteria, and the RFA. And I think that's it.

**Laura**: I think so. I will say before we wrap up, we are going to post these slides to the website. We'll also be posting a recording of this session to the website. And there will also -- we'll also post these questions and answers and any other additional questions and answers we get; they will all be available on the ICAP page of the Social Security website. It probably will not be up by tomorrow, but it will be up very soon. And so, thank you, everyone, for attending. I hope that if you had questions, we at least started addressing them. And if you still have additional questions, please reach out to us at ssa.icap@ssa.gov.

**Speaker**: Thank you, everyone, for attending today's Social Security Administration Interventional Cooperative Agreement Program information session. We hope that you found the information today very useful. If you have any questions, please reach out to the email address on the screen. This now concludes today's information session. Thank you.