

AGENDA
State & Local Advisory Team (SLAT)
Children's Services Act

Thursday, August 4, 2016, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
1604 Santa Rosa Rd, Richmond, VA 23229
Richmond Room

- 9:30 Introductions & Chair Remarks** – Tamara Temoney, Incoming SLAT Chair
- 9:40 Approval of Minutes** – June 2, 2016 Meeting
- 9:40 Updated SLAT Bylaws for SEC Action**
- 9:50 Special Education Wraparound Funds**
- Public comments
 - Brainstorming of recommendations to the State Executive Council
 - Finalization of recommendations to the State Executive Council
- 11:30 Member Updates**
- 12:00 Adjourn**

2016 - 2017 SLAT Meetings: *October 6; December 1; February 2; April 6; June 1*

MINUTES – June 2, 2016
STATE & LOCAL ADVISORY TEAM (SLAT)
CHILDREN’S SERVICES ACT
Dining Hall, UMFS
3900 W. Broad Street
Richmond, VA

Members Present: Ronald Belay, SLAT Chair, CPMT - CSU Representative; Audrey Brown, Parent Representative; Shannon Updike, Private Provider Representative; The Honorable Ashley Tunner, Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Representative; Karen Reilly-Jones, CSA Coordinators Network; Pat Haymes, DOE; Chuck Walsh, CPMT – CSB Representative; Angela Neely, CPMT – School Representative; Valerie Boykin, DJJ; Mendy Meeks, DMAS; Pam Fisher, DBHDS

Members Absent: Tamara Temoney, Ph.D., CPMT – LDSS Representative; Carl Ayers, DSS

Guests and Staff Members Present: Kara Brooks, Di Hayes, Penny Combs, Leah Mills, John Dougherty, Scott Reiner, Howard Sanderson, Kristi Schabo, Marsha Mucha

Introductions and Chair Remarks

Ron Belay, SLAT Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:40 a.m. He welcomed members and guests. Introductions were made.

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the April 7, 2016 meeting were approved on a motion by Karen Reilly-Jones, seconded by Pat Haymes and carried.

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Executive Director’s Report

Mr. Reiner introduced Kristi Schabo, the newest OCS Program Consultant. He noted that Ms. Schabo has a strong background in special education. He also acknowledged Mr. Belay’s leadership as SLAT Chair for the past two years.

Mr. Reiner reported on the following items:

- **Public Participation Policy – Status** – The public comment period ended May 23, 2016. In general, the comments received were supportive of the proposed policy. The proposed policy will be on the agenda for approval at the SEC’s June 23, 2016 meeting.
- **CANVaS 2.0 Update** – The CANVaS 2.0 update is scheduled to go into production on July 1, 2016. CANVaS 2.0 includes upgrades for DSS and new reporting features. OCS is sending out a series of fact sheets and has recorded training demos that will be available on the CSA website.
- **Annual Conference Update** – Mr. Reiner thanked everyone for their support of the recently concluded CSA Conference. Approximately 600 participated in this year’s conference. The 2017 Conference will be held April 19 and 20, 2017 at the Hotel Roanoke and Conference Center. A pre-conference session for CSA coordinators will be held on April 18, 2017.
- **CSA Expenditures and Allocations** – CSA expenditures continue to trend up primarily due to the increase in special education private day placements. The fiscal year 2017 allocations to

localities will be disseminated shortly and will include each locality's additional allocation of the \$500,000 appropriated by the General Assembly to increase support for local CSA administrative costs. Additionally, the allocations for fiscal year 2017 wraparound funds for services for students with disabilities (SPED wraparound) will also be disseminated in the near future.

Discussion of SLAT Work Plan Items

- ***Special Education Wraparound Funds, Presentation of Survey Results*** – Howard Sanderson, Senior Research Associate, presented the results of the recently conducted survey on the use of CSA special education wraparound funds. The purpose of the surveys (FAPT/CPMT members, school special education directors and parents) was to gather information from stakeholders to utilize in informing the SEC's response to a request from the Commission on Youth (COY) to examine issues related to use of the wraparound services for students with disabilities.

After Mr. Sanderson's presentation and further discussion, SLAT members agreed to leave the survey open for additional survey responses from special education stakeholders.

Proposed Open Forum at August SLAT Meeting – As a result of today's discussion, Mr. Reiner suggested an open forum for the August SLAT meeting. The purpose of the open forum will be to gather additional input from stakeholders on the use of CSA special education wraparound funds. Because a number of issues and recommendations were brought forth during today's discussion, a summary will be prepared and sent out to SLAT members. SLAT members were asked to reach out to their colleagues concerning the format for the August meeting and invite stakeholders to attend.

- ***Barriers to Use of Non-Mandated Funds – Update*** – No update provided today.

Discussion of SLAT Bylaws

Mr. Reiner presented proposed updates to the SLAT bylaws. The proposed updates reflect changes in statutory language effective July 1, 2016 and miscellaneous clean-up items. No action needs to be taken today. The bylaws will be placed on the SLAT August meeting agenda.

Expiring SLAT Appointments – Status Update from Members – SLAT representatives from those organizations (LDSS, schools, judges, parents) with SLAT terms ending June 30, 2016 provided updates. Mr. Reiner requested that a letter of appointment or reappointment from the appointing organization be sent to OCS. Recommendations for appointment to SLAT will be presented for SEC approval at its June 23, 2016 meeting.

Report of the SLAT Nominating Committee and Election of FY17 SLAT Officers

Mr. Belay asked Mr. Walsh, Chair of the SLAT Nominating Committee to report. The other members of the Nominating Committee were Angela Neely and Shannon Updike. Mr. Walsh reported that the Nominating Committee recommended Tamara Temoney as Chair and Karen Reilly-Jones as Vice-Chair for the 2017 fiscal year beginning July 1, 2016.

Draft

Mr. Belay called for nominations from the floor. There being none, SLAT elected the slate of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee. Meetings for the remainder of the calendar year will continue on the present schedule.

Committee Member Updates

Mr. Belay asked members to report on activities within their agencies and organizations. Members reported on upcoming conferences and other training activities. Additionally, members continue to work within their agencies, serve on workgroups and advocate through their associations for improvements to services and service delivery to the children, youth and families of Virginia.

Adjournment

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Belay thanked everyone for the opportunity he had to serve as SLAT Chair for the past two terms. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

BYLAWS
State and Local Advisory Team for the Children's Services Act

ARTICLE I – Name

The name of this entity shall be the “State and Local Advisory Team” hereinafter referred to as the “team”.

ARTICLE II – Purpose and Powers

The team was created by the 1992 General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia as the State Management Team as set forth in Chapter 46 Section 2.1-747 of the Code of Virginia of 1950. The 2000 General Assembly renamed the team as the State and Local Advisory Team and modified its duties. Its activities shall be in all respects conducted in accordance with Virginia law and regulations.

In accordance with Section 2.2-5201 of the Code of Virginia the team has developed bylaws to govern its operations which have been approved by the State Executive Council, hereinafter referred to as the “council.”

Specifically, the team was established to better serve the needs of troubled and at-risk youths and their families by advising the council on managing cooperative efforts at the state level and providing support to community efforts. Pursuant to Section 2.2-5202, the team may:

1. Advise the council on state interagency program policies that promote and support cooperation and collaboration in the provision of services to troubled and at-risk youths and their families at the state and local levels;
2. Advise the council on state interagency fiscal policies that promote and support cooperation and collaboration in the provision of services to troubled and at-risk youths and their families at the state and local levels;
3. Advise state agencies and localities on training and technical assistance necessary for the provision of efficient and effective services that are responsive to the strengths and needs of troubled and at-risk youths and their families; and
4. Advise the council on the effects of proposed policies, regulations and guidelines.

ARTICLE III – Membership and Terms

The team shall be appointed by and be responsible to the council as set forth in Section 2.2-5201, Code of Virginia. The team shall include one representative from each of the following state agencies: the Department of Health, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Social Services, Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, the Department of Medical Assistance Services and the Department of Education. The team shall also include a

parent representative who is not an employee of any public or private program ~~which-that~~ serves children and families and who has a child who has received services that are within the purview of the CSA; a representative of a private organization or association of providers for children's or family services; a local Children's Services Act coordinator or program manager; a juvenile and domestic relations district court judge; a representative who has previously received services through the Children's Services Act, to be appointed by the Governor with recommendations from entities including the Departments of Education and Social Services and the Virginia Chapter of the National Alliance on Mental Illness; and one member from each of five different geographical areas of the Commonwealth who is representative of one of the different participants of community policy and management teams. The non-state agency representatives shall be recommended by the statewide associations and/or organizations that represent families, private providers, CSA Coordinators, juvenile and domestic relations district court judges, and directors of the local child-serving agencies (social services, schools, court service units, community service boards, and health). Each organization and/or association may recommend up to two alternates. The primary representative shall have primary responsibility for full participation. The non-state agency members shall serve staggered terms of not more than three years, such terms to be determined by the council. Each alternate shall also be appointed by the council and shall serve the same term as the member.

Any person serving on the team who does not represent a public agency shall file a statement of economic interests as set out in Section 2.2-3117 of the State and Local Government Conflict of Interests Act (Section 2.2-3100 et seq.). Persons representing public agencies shall file such statements if required to do so pursuant to the State and Local Government Conflict of Interests Act.

ARTICLE IV – Duties of Membership

The state agencies represented on the team shall provide administrative support for the team in the development and implementation of the collaborative system of services and funding authorized by Chapter ~~46 52~~ of the Code of Virginia, ~~1950, as amended~~. This support shall include, but not be limited to, the provision of timely fiscal information, data for client- and service-tracking, and assistance in training local agency personnel on the system of services and funding established in the aforementioned chapter.

Official positions regarding team policy and procedure shall be established and approved by a majority vote of the team. Team members should be cognizant of these positions and reflect them when appropriate while representing the team at public meetings and functions.

ARTICLE V – Officers

The team shall annually elect a chair from among the local government representatives, including the members who are representatives of one of the different participants of community policy and management teams and the local children's services act coordinator or program manager. The chair shall be responsible for convening the team and presiding over all team meetings, setting the agenda, making assignments, and serving as a voting member of principal liaison to the council. The team shall also annually elect a vice-chair. In the absence of the chair,

| the vice-chair will assume the role of the chair with all powers and responsibilities. The Executive Director of the Office of Children's Services (OCS) is responsible to arrange for recording and producing minutes from each meeting, preparing correspondence when required, and serving as the official record keeper for the team.

DRAFT

ARTICLE VI – Election of Officers

A nominating committee for the selection of officers for the next fiscal year shall be appointed by the chair no later than the ~~penultimate April~~ meeting of the team in any given fiscal year. It shall be the duty of the nominating committee to nominate candidates for the offices of chair and vice-chair and to report these nominations no later than the ~~May-final~~ meeting of the team in any fiscal year. Election of officers shall occur at the final last meeting held in the fiscal year. Prior to the election additional nominations from the floor shall be permitted for all offices (provided the nominee consents). Officers shall assume office July 1. In the event that appointments to the team are delayed, the team may modify this schedule and may appoint an interim chair.

The term of office shall be for one year. Officers shall serve until such time as their term expires or a successor is elected, whichever last occurs. No officer may serve more than two consecutive terms in the same office. The election shall be by ballot if there is more than one nominee for the same office. A quorum must be present and voting in order to constitute an election.

In the event a vacancy occurs in one of the elected offices, the vacancy shall be filled by a special election for the unexpired term by majority vote of all team members present at the first meeting following the announcement of the vacancy or as soon thereafter as possible.

ARTICLE VII – Meetings

A meeting of the team occurs when a majority of the team membership sits as a body or as an informal assemblage, wherever held. Minutes shall be taken of all meetings.

All meetings shall be conducted in an orderly manner subject to the rulings of the presiding officer.

An annual meeting schedule for the coming year shall be set ~~in~~ at the final meeting of any fiscal month of July of each year.

Regular meetings of the team and executive committee shall be held as described or published on the Commonwealth Calendar, and at a time and location convenient to members.

Regular meetings of the team and executive committee are open to the public and all interested parties.

Special meetings shall be convened at the discretion of the chair as the need arises, and at the written request of at least two members of the team.

The presence of a majority of the team membership shall constitute a quorum. When less than a quorum is present, meetings may be held for purposes of information sharing, determining team business, etc., but in no instance may any voting take place with less than a quorum present.

All decisions regarding the establishment and implementation of team policy and procedure, including all motions presented and acted upon, will be accomplished by a majority vote of the membership as so signified by the chair, and recorded by the Executive Director of OCS.

Members or designated alternates must be present to record their vote. Each state agency member and non-state agency member shall have one vote by the primary member or designated alternate. All questions of parliamentary procedure and voting on all motions and amendments shall be governed by the guidelines as set forth in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order.

Individual members will endeavor to attend all officially called or scheduled meetings of the team, and when unable to be present shall be represented by their designated alternate, who shall act with all the authority of the appointed member, including the right to vote on all matters coming before the team.

All notice of meetings and minutes will be distributed to the membership prior to the convening of the following or subsequent meeting.

ARTICLE VIII – Executive Committee, Purpose, Function and Membership

The executive committee shall be composed of the chair and vice-chair. The Executive Director of OCS shall serve in an ex-officio capacity. The immediate past chair may serve as ex-officio, by action of the team.

The meetings of the executive committee will be open to the public and published as appropriate. Team members are invited to attend executive committee meetings.

The purpose of the committee shall be to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the team by:

1. Establishing the agenda, scheduling the meetings of the team and managing the flow of the team and distribution of work;
2. Monitoring the progress of team committees on assigned tasks and integrating the work of various team committees through coordination with team committee chairs;
3. Serving as a facilitator by reviewing and making recommendations on options to resolve a lack of consensus on issues under consideration by the team;
4. Assuring representation of the team at all meetings of the council; and
5. Representing the team in matters that cannot be addressed at regular meetings of the team. This responsibility shall not extend beyond existing policies, procedures or decisions previously made or established by the team.

ARTICLE IX – Committees

Committees may be formed by the chair as required, after appropriate consultation with the team membership. The team shall appoint a committee chair and an acceptable number of committee members. Each committee may be dissolved at the discretion of the team chair once its appointed task is completed.

ARTICLE X – Notice and Waiver of Notice

Any notice required to be given by these Bylaws may be given by electronic mail, mailing or delivering the same to the person entitled thereto at his or her address recorded with the Executive Director of OCS and such notice shall be deemed to have been given at the time of such mailing or delivery. Any notice required by these Bylaws to be given may be waived by the person entitled to such notice.

ARTICLE XI – Amendments

These Bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the team by an affirmative vote of a majority of the team members, provided that the membership is notified in writing of any proposed amendment to said Bylaws prior to the convening of the meeting when such amendment is discussed and acted upon. The Bylaws shall be revised by the team or an appointed subcommittee of the team as required but no less than once every two years from the date of their adoption, and provided that all amendments to these Bylaws must be approved by the council.

ARTICLE XII – Severability

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the team that the articles, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of these Bylaws are severable; and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or article of these Bylaws shall be determined by an administrative agency or court of competent jurisdiction to be in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia or the United States of America, of no effect, but the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and articles shall remain in full effect.

The foregoing Bylaws of the State and Local Advisory Team for the Children's Services Act were duly adopted by the State and Local Advisory Team on ~~June 2, xxxx yy~~, 2016 and approved by the State Executive Council on ~~xxxx yy, June 23~~, 2016.

Chair, State Executive Council

Chair, State and Local Advisory Team

Date: _____

Date: _____

Discussion Points - Use of Special Education Wraparound Funds
State & Local Advisory Team (SLAT)
Children's Services Act
June 2, 2016

Upon presentation of the results from the "Survey on the use of Children's Services Act Special Education Wraparound Funds" the following discussion recommendations/discussion points were offered:

1. Reduce local match on SPED Wraparound services to the community based rate. This would require, at minimum, SEC action and would have some fiscal impact.
2. Waive local match rates. This would require legislative action (Appropriate Act) and would have fiscal impact (larger than item 1 above).
3. Increase overall special education wraparound funding allocations to localities. This would require budget allocation.
4. Review the OCS policy on parental co-pay reviews with CPMT members.
 - The only requirement is that there is a policy, not that certain amounts are collected.
 - Educate school-based personnel about the CSA and locality policy on parental co-pays for SPED Wraparound funding.
5. Consider issues related to use of school personnel providing specific services (Applied Behavior Analysis) in the home/community
 - School district liability related to staff working off school grounds
 - Human resource related issues regarding hours of work and contracts
 - Licensure (e.g., BCBA vs. BCBA)
 - Contracting between CSA/LEA
 - Possible use of school employees as independent contractors or employees of private provider agencies
6. Therapeutic Day Treatment (TDT) in schools for non-Medicaid students with IEP's
 - CSA's ability to pay.
 - Potential conflicts due to the student's eligibility for special education services.
 - Discrepancy between those students with IEPs who are Medicaid eligible and can get TDT in schools via Medicaid versus those not Medicaid eligible.
7. Review available data regarding locality use of SPED Wraparound funding and impact on private day school placements.
8. Examine which behavioral health services are beneficial to this population.
9. Explore case management issues at the local level.
 - Referrals are impacted as a result of local conflict over who will case manage.
10. Explore the use of non-child specific funds.
11. Invite interested stakeholders (Parents, LEAs, CSA Coordinators, Private Providers) to the next SLAT meeting (August 4) to provide public comment regarding:
 - Successful use of SPED Wraparound funds
 - Barriers to the effective use of SPED Wraparound funds
 - Recommendations for improvement

Special Education Wraparound Funds in the Children's Services Act Background and Issues Raised by the Virginia Commission on Youth

Prepared for the State Executive Council for Children's Services – March 2016

Statutory and Policy Authority

Since the inception of the Children's Services Act (CSA), students with educational disabilities have been included in the mandated (sum-sufficient) population when their Individualized Education Program (IEP) requires placement into approved private education programs (COV, §2.2-5211.B. 1.).

In 1996, the State Executive Council (SEC) approved extending the above mandate to allow for provision of non-educational support services to students with disabilities to prevent a more restrictive educational placement.

The federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004 (IDEA) provides statutory requirements for services provided to students with disabilities and in particular, the responsibilities of public schools to provide a free and appropriate public education (FAPE).

Prior to 2010

In the collaborative system of care framework of CSA, schools and CSA were encouraged to work together to meet student's needs and to maintain them in the least restrictive environment. CSA practice and guidance were "permissive" of funding for non-educational services provided to students with disabilities in the public school setting with the intent of preventing the need for more restrictive private day or residential educational placements. Services on the student's IEP were at times written into CSA Individual Family Service Plans in order to access CSA funding.

2010

In 2010, the Department of Education became aware that a number of localities were providing, with CSA funds, behavioral aides for students with disabilities in the public schools. In January 2010, the Superintendent of Public Instruction released a memo entitled "Protection of Rights to a Free Appropriate Public Education and Use of Funds under the Comprehensive Services Act." Although the memo did not specifically state that behavioral aides were not an allowable expense, it did state that localities could use CSA funds for students served in the public schools, but not for services that would be the responsibility of the school division. The memo further warned that "the omission of services from the IEP to gain access to CSA funding constitutes a violation of FAPE, as well as misuse of CSA funds."

Post 2010

With the clarification that CSA funds could not be utilized to fund services for students with disabilities in the public school setting, the SEC adopted the following policy to clarify the mandate for and the appropriate use of state pool funds for children with educational

disabilities beyond the existing statutory requirements related to private educational placements:

The special education mandate cited in §2.2-5211 B1 may be utilized to fund non-residential services in the home and community for a student with a disability when the needs associated with his/her disability extend beyond the school setting and threaten the student's ability to be maintained in the home, community, or school setting. (CSA Policy 4.1.3)

This policy established the CSA service category of *Wraparound Services for Students with Disabilities* replacing the previous category of *Services in the Public Schools*. As a result, if a student with an educational disability has needs arising from that disability that present challenges outside of the school setting, use of mandated funds under the category of *Wraparound Services* is appropriate to assist the student and family *as long as they are provided in the home and in the community and the purpose is to maintain or to return the child to a less restrictive setting.*

Funding, Data and Outcomes

From 2011 until 2013, there was no specifically designated funding for *Wraparound Services*. Localities utilized their existing CSA state pool allocations for this purpose.

Beginning with the 2012 Appropriation Act, the General Assembly earmarked \$2,200,000 of the CSA appropriation for *Wraparound Services* as defined by the SEC Policy. OCS makes specific allocations available to each locality based on a formula in the Appropriation Act. The locality either accepts or declines this allocation. The maximum initial allocation in FY2016 was \$247,159 and the minimum was \$1,000. At mid-year, OCS makes every effort to redistribute "unclaimed" *Wraparound* appropriations among localities to ensure maximum availability and utilization of the earmarked amount. Unutilized *Wraparound* funds are reverted to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

A January 2013 report to the General Assembly by the OCS and Secretary of Health and Human Resources (http://www.csa.virginia.gov/html/GA-FY12-Wrap_Services.pdf) suggested that localities utilizing CSA funds reported as "Wraparound" (prior to the specific financial earmark) demonstrated reduced use of restrictive (private) educational placements. With the policy clarification issued in FY2010, the number of youth receiving these services dropped dramatically from a high of 1,487 in FY2008 to 295 in FY2012. This suggests that the majority of youth served in this category were receiving services in the public school settings that were prohibited by the 2010 guidance and 2011 SEC policy.

Data for the past three fiscal years shows the following:

	FY15	FY14	FY13
State Allocation	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,200,000
Aggregate State Funds Utilized @ 65%	\$ 1,225,777	\$ 1,202,050	\$ 1,316,168
Approx. Unused State Allocation	\$ 974,223	\$ 997,950	\$ 883,832
% of State Allocation Utilized	56%	55%	60%
Number Localities Utilizing Funds	52%	50%	55%
Number of Children Served	454	389	365

This data suggests that the *Wraparound* earmarks are significantly underutilized.

As with all CSA state pool funds, local match requirements apply and vary by locality. Originally, the match for the earmarked *Wraparound Services* was established at the lowest of the three CSA match rates, the “community-based” rate. The state aggregate community-based local match rate is 17.5%. Prior to FY2014, that match rate shifted to the “base” match rate due to state budget constraints. The state aggregate base local match rate is 35%.

Specific Request from the Commission on Youth

The Virginia Commission on Youth (COY) recently completed a two-year study, “The Use of Federal, State, and Local Funds for Private Educational Placements of Students with Disabilities” ([House Document No. 15, 2015](#)). This study is a comprehensive review of the subject. Among the recommendations was a request that the State Executive Council examine issues related to use of the *Wraparound Services for Students with Disabilities*.

1. The COY specifically requested that the SEC address whether re-assignment of the local match rate for *Wraparound Services* to the community-based match rate might increase fund utilization and service provision. OCS has determined that the maximum fiscal impact of such a change (from the current base local match rate) would be approximately \$400,000 assuming full utilization of the \$2,200,000 state earmark. That impact would decrease if less than the full \$2,200,000 were utilized.
2. The COY also requested the SEC to consider elimination of the requirement for localities to assess for and collect parental co-payments for *Wraparound Services*. The assumption being explored is that parental co-payment requirements are a barrier to access and utilization. Presently, the only CSA services that are exempt from statutory requirements to have parents contribute financially to the cost of services are when such policies are specifically prohibited by federal or state law or regulation (see COV, §2.2-5206.3.). An example of such a prohibition is for private educational placements that are a requirement of a child’s IEP. There is presently no such prohibition for *Wraparound Services*. Additionally, SEC Policy 4.5.4 states that “parents of children in in-home care should be charged a standard parental co-payment based on both the ability of each parent to pay and the cost of the service.” In order to “exempt” *Wraparound Services* from parental co-payment requirements, it is likely that a statutory change or clarification would be required. Should *Wraparound* funds be exempted from

parental co-payment requirements, it is anticipated that the fiscal impact on CSA (both state and local funds) would be minimal.

3. Finally, the COY requested that the SEC examine the prohibition on using funds for non-educational services provided by school employees. The OCS has researched this issue and determined that this issue stems from the pre-2010 utilization of CSA funds for services in the public schools. Some localities were (fully or partially) funding school staff through CSA and were utilizing such staff to address student's needs outside of the physical school setting/hours. For example, school staff with titles such as "behavioral aides" or "behavioral support assistants" would go to the student's home in the morning before school to assist parents in facilitating a smooth transition to the school day by reinforcing interventions used in the school. CSA funds were used (without distinction) to cover both these home-based activities, as well as in-school support activities. With the prohibition against using CSA funds for in-school services, the home-based activities by school employees were also eliminated. Consultation with staff at the Department of Education has clarified that school personnel do not typically provide non-educational services outside of the school setting while on the school payroll. The use of school personnel to provide community-based, non-educational services, paid for by an outside, non-school source such as CSA *Wraparound* funds, could be interpreted as violating the requirements that require all school services for children with disabilities in the public schools be paid for by the public schools.

Surveys on the Use of Children's Services Act Special Education Wraparound Funds

Howard Sanderson
Office of Children's Services
July 1, 2016 (Updated)

Three Surveys Conducted

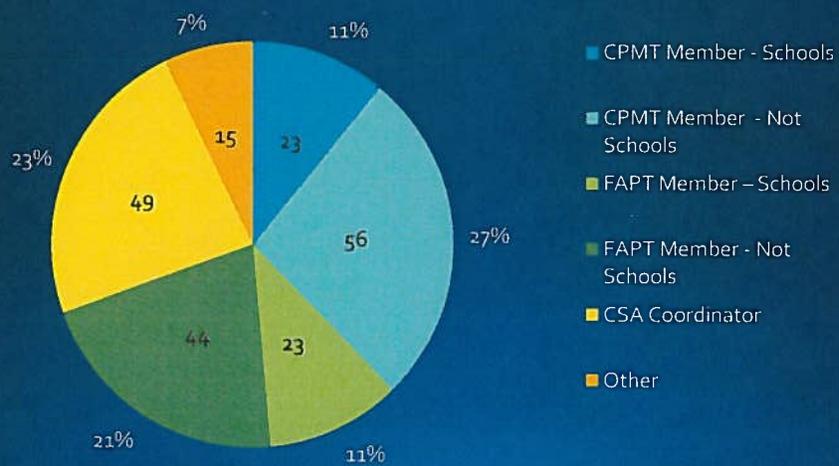
General - distributed via CPMT chairs and
CSA coordinators

Schools - sent to special education
administrators

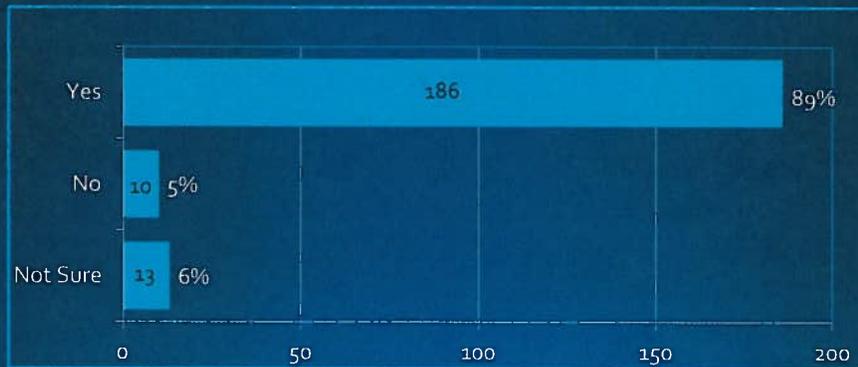
Parents - sent to parents of students with
disabilities

General

Approximately Half of the Respondents are Either Non-School CPMT Members or CSA Coordinators
(N = 210)

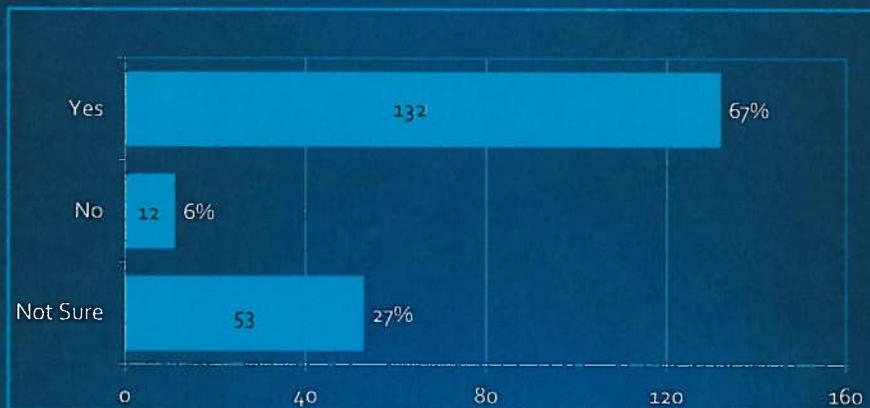


Eighty-nine Percent of Respondents are Aware of the Availability of CSA Special Education Wraparound Funds (N = 209)



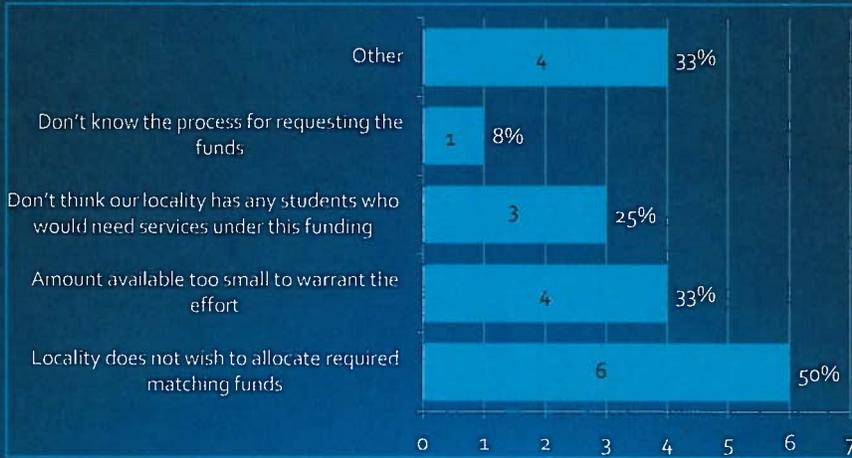
"Are you aware of the availability of designated Children's Services Act funds (Special Education Wraparound or WRAP) to provide home and community based services for students with educational disabilities?"

About Two-thirds of Those Surveyed Indicated that Their Locality Requests Wraparound Funds (N = 197)



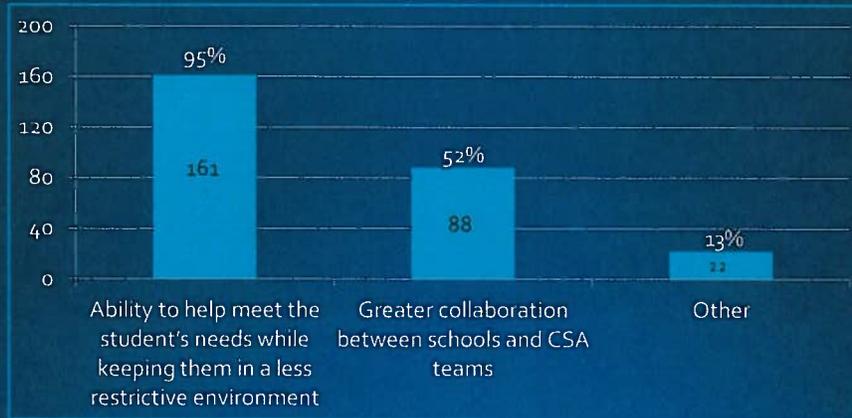
"Does your locality request the designated funds from the Office of Children's Services (OCS)?"

The Top Reason Given that Localities Do Not Request Designated Funds is Not Wishing to Allocate the Required Matching Funds (N = 12)



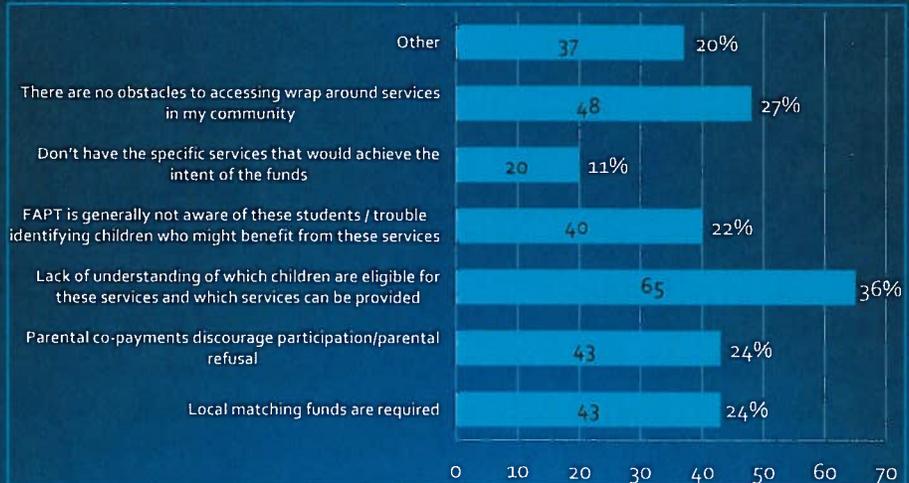
"Please indicate the reason(s) why your locality does not request the designated funds: (Check all that apply)"

The Top Perceived Benefit of Utilizing Wraparound Funds is the Ability to Help Meet the Student's Needs While Keeping Them in a Less Restrictive Environment (N = 169)



"If your locality utilizes the Wraparound funds, what are the perceived benefits? (Check all that apply)"

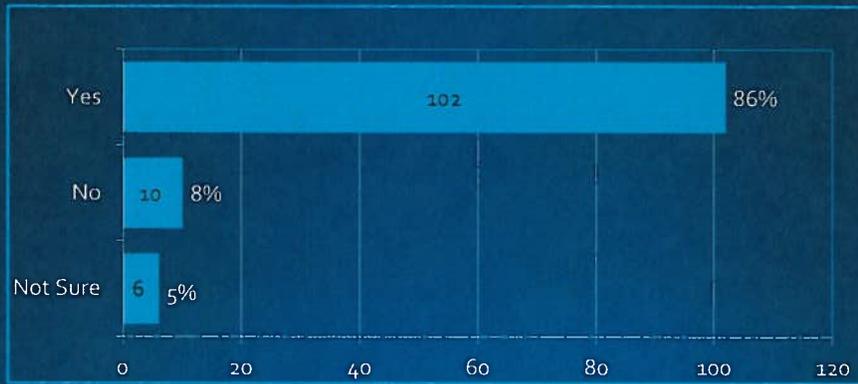
The Barrier Most Frequently Identified is Lack of Understanding of Which Children are Eligible for These Services and Which Services can be Provided (N = 181)



"What are barriers to the use of these funds in your locality? (Check all that apply)"

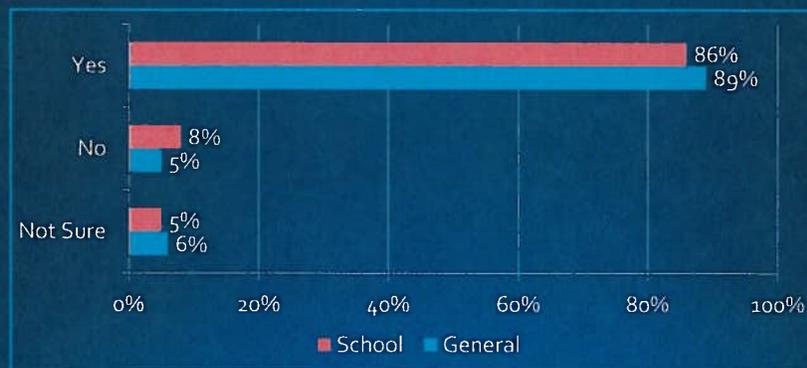
Schools

Eighty-six Percent of Respondents are Aware of the Availability of CSA Special Education Wraparound Funds (N = 118)



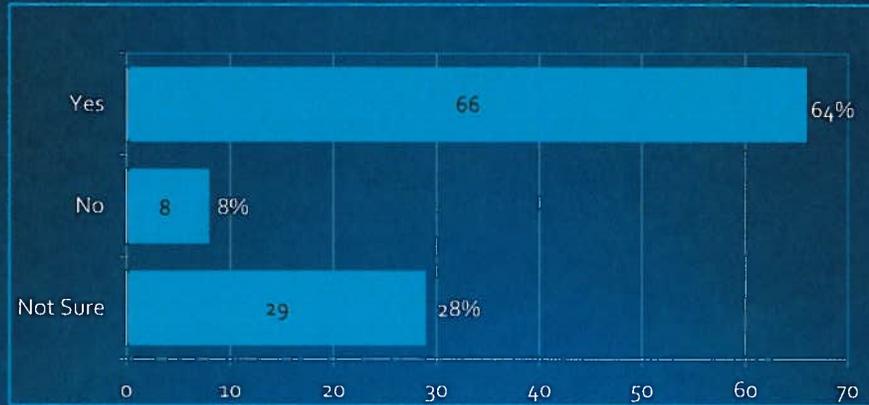
"Are you aware of the availability of designated Children's Services Act funds (Special Education Wraparound or WRAP) to provide home and community based services for students with disabilities?"

There is Little Difference Between the General and School Surveys Regarding Awareness of the Availability of Special Education Wraparound Funds



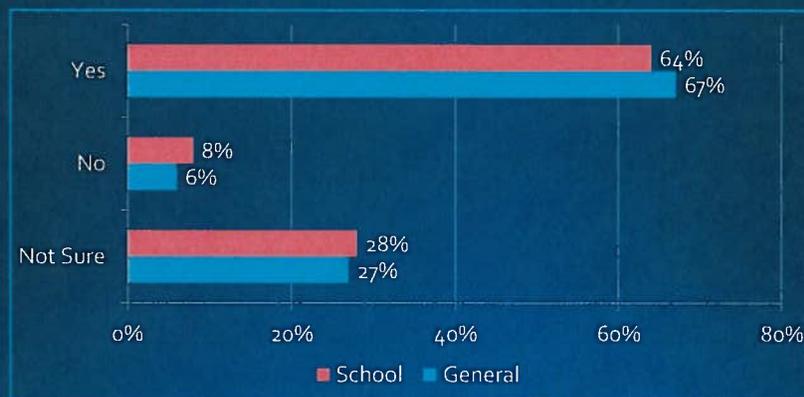
"Are you aware of the availability of designated Children's Services Act funds (Special Education Wraparound or WRAP) to provide home and community based services for students with educational disabilities?"

About Two-thirds of Schools Surveyed Indicated that Their Locality Requests Wraparound Funds (N = 103)



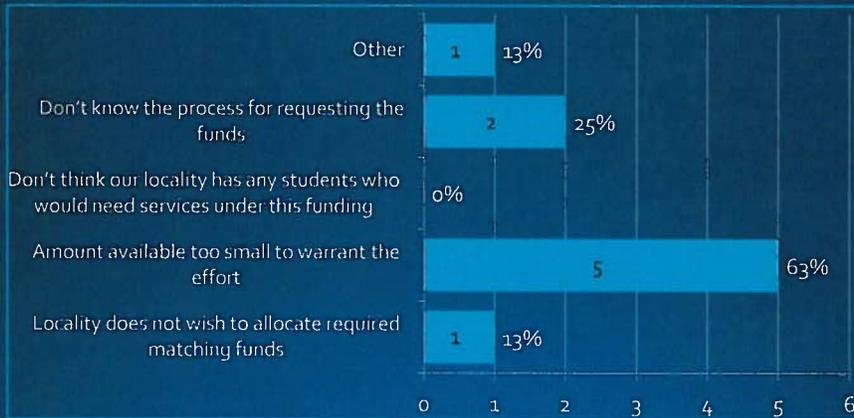
"Does your locality request the designated funds from the Office of Children's Services (OCS)?"

There is Little Difference Between the General and School Surveys Regarding Their Locality Requesting the Designated Funds



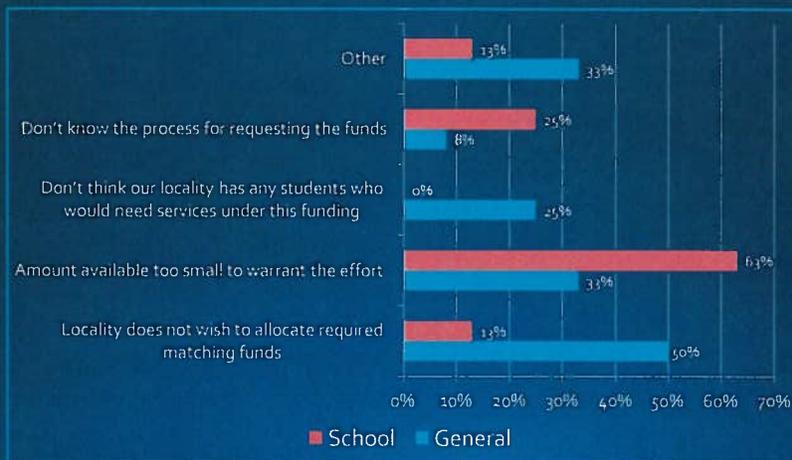
"Does your locality request the designated funds from the Office of Children's Services (OCS)?"

The Top Reason for Not Requesting the Designated Funds is that the Amount is Too Small for the Effort (N = 8)

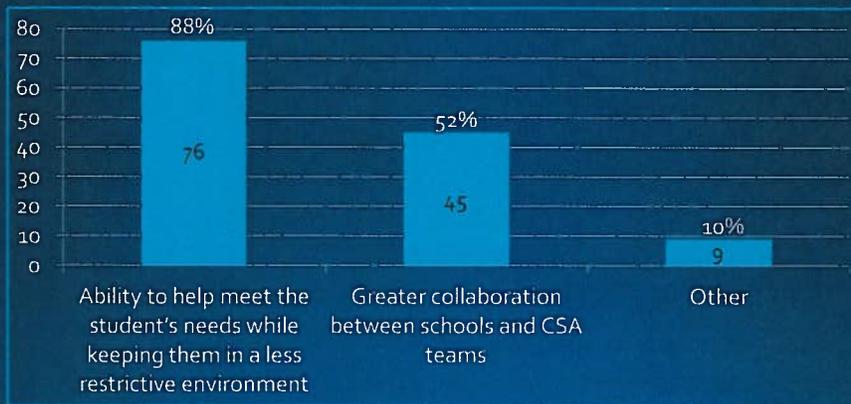


"Please indicate the reason(s) why your locality does not request the designated funds: (Check all that apply)"

Only Thirteen Percent of School Survey Respondents Compared to Half in the General Survey Indicated that Their Locality Not Wishing to Allocate Matching Funds was a Reason for Not Requesting Wraparound Funds

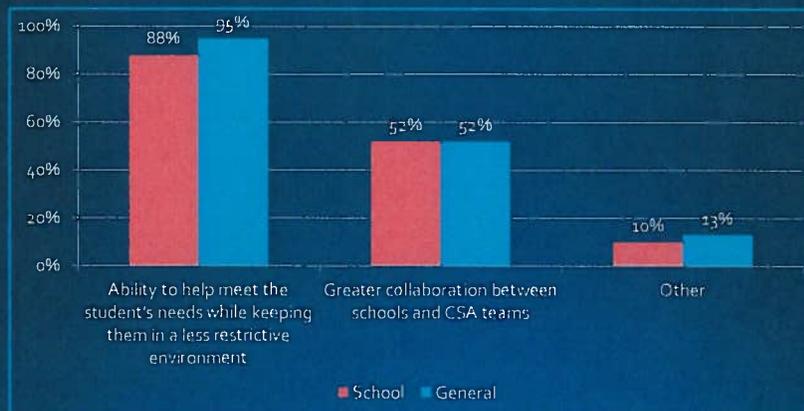


The Top Perceived Benefit of Utilizing Wraparound Funds is the Ability to Help Meet the Student's Needs While Keeping Them in a Less Restrictive Environment (N = 86)



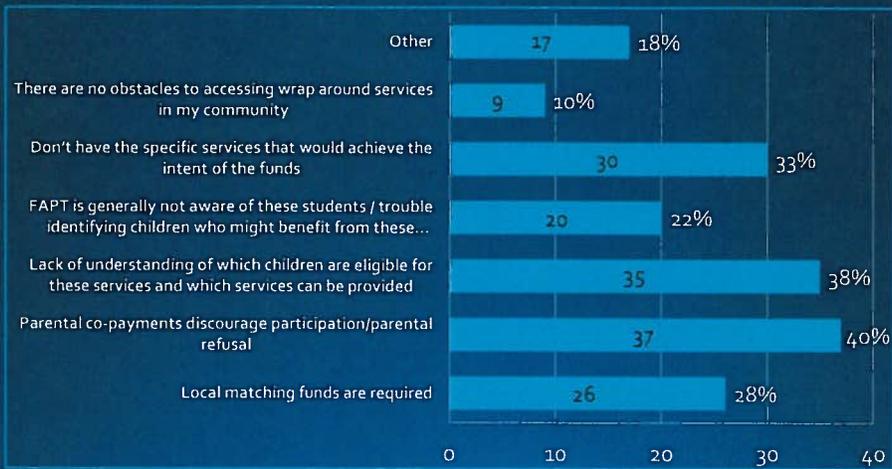
"If your locality utilizes the wraparound funds, what are the perceived benefits? (Check all that apply)"

Most School Survey Respondents Indicated that the Ability to Help Meet the Student's Needs While Keeping Them in a Less Restrictive Environment is a Perceived Benefit



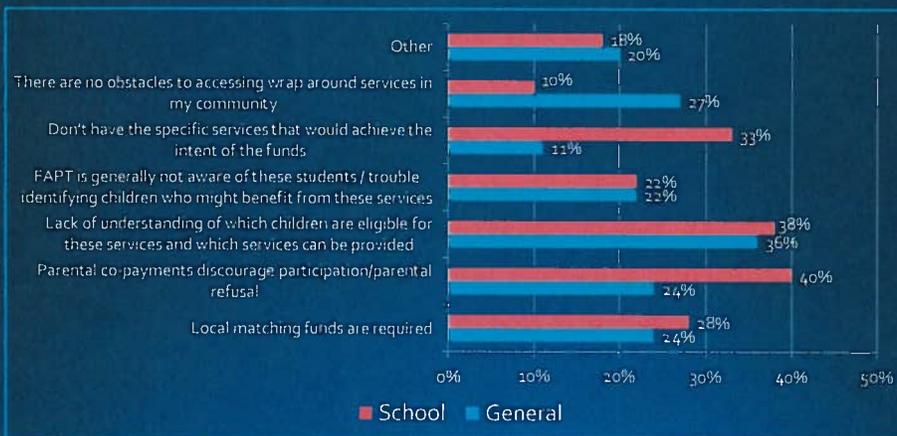
"If your locality utilizes the wraparound funds, what are the perceived benefits? (Check all that apply)"

Forty Percent of School Survey Respondents Chose Parental Co-payments as a Barrier to the Use of Wraparound Funds (N = 92)



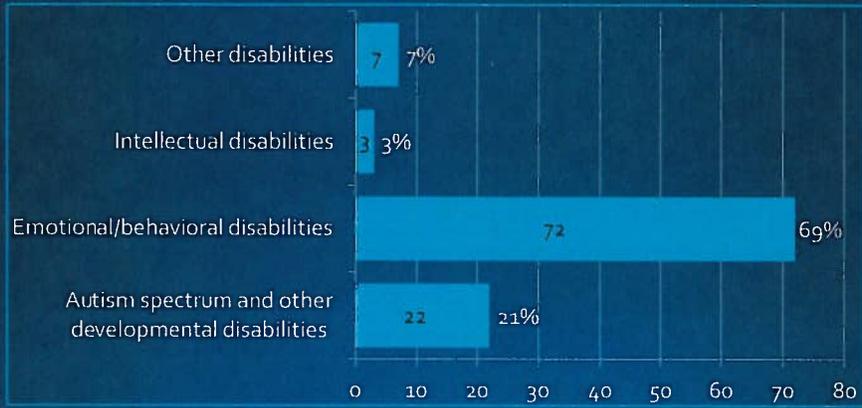
"What are barriers to the use of these funds in your locality? (Check all that apply)"

While Only Twenty-four Percent of the General Survey Respondents Specified the Same



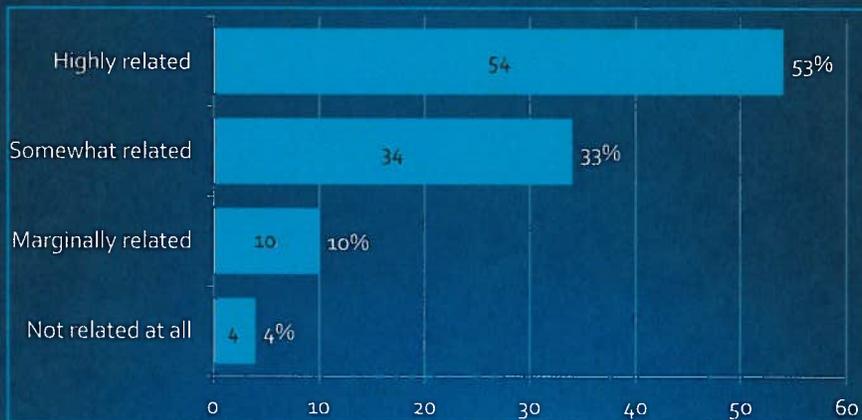
"What are barriers to the use of these funds in your locality? (Check all that apply)"

Emotional/behavioral Disability is the Most Common Educational Disability that Leads to IEP Placements in Private Day Programs (N = 104)



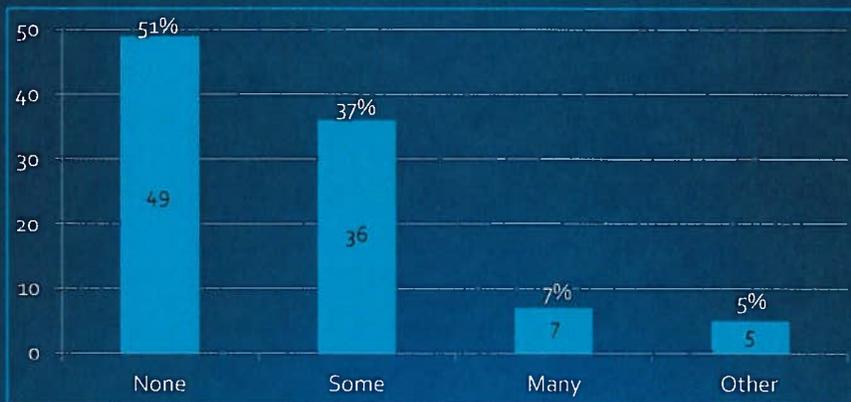
"The most common educational disability that leads to Individualized Education Program (IEP) placements in private day educational programs in your division is?"

Eighty-six Percent of Schools Indicated that Home/Environmental/Community Issues are Either Highly Related or Somewhat Related to Private Day Placements (N = 102)



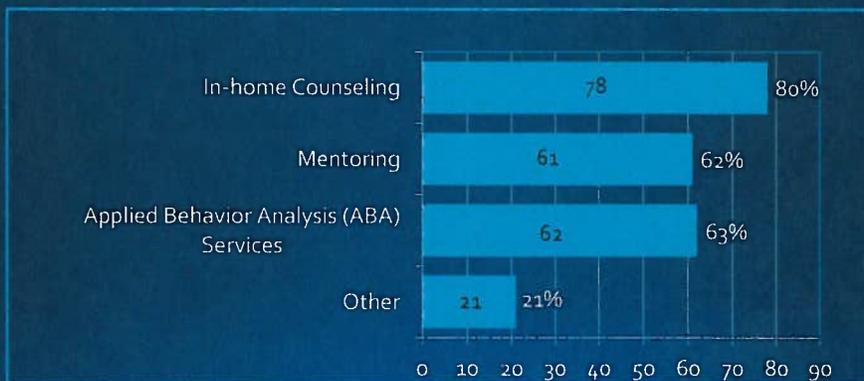
"To what extent are home/environmental/community issues related to placements in private day educational programs in your division?"

Over Half of the Respondents Indicated that None of the Private Day Placements in Their Locality Could have been Prevented by the Use of Wraparound Services (N = 97)



"In reviewing students with disabilities who have been placed in private day placements in your division in the past year, how many of these placements do you estimate could have been prevented by the use of wraparound services?"

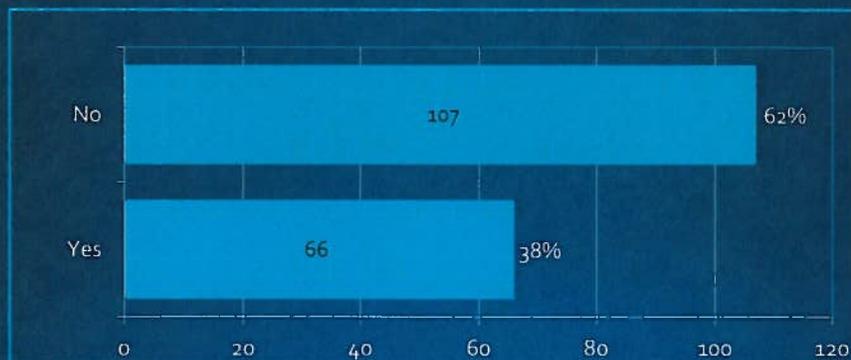
Eighty Percent of Those Surveyed Identified In-home Counseling as a Service that Could be Used to Prevent Private Day Placements of Students with Disabilities (N = 98)



"What specific kinds of wraparound services could be used to prevent a private day placement of a student with disabilities? (Check all that apply)"

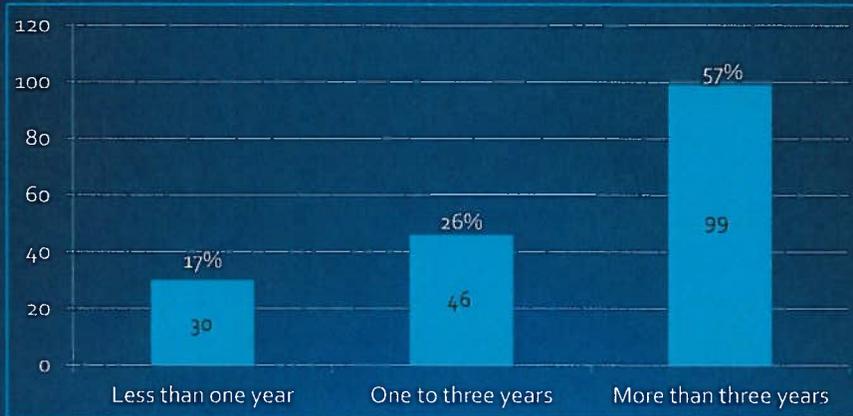
Parents

Thirty-eight Percent of Parents Indicated that Their Child is Receiving Services in a Private Day School or Residential Education Program (N = 173)



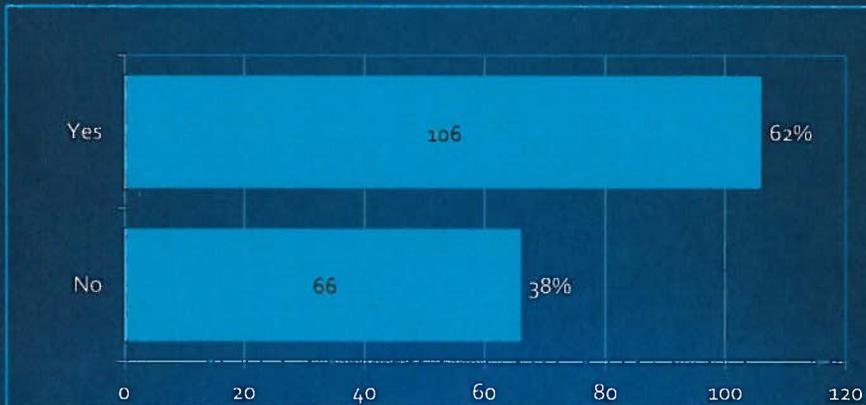
"Is your child receiving services in a private day school or residential education program?"

Fifty-seven Percent of Parents have been Involved with the Special Education Aspects of their Child's School for More than Three Years (N = 175)



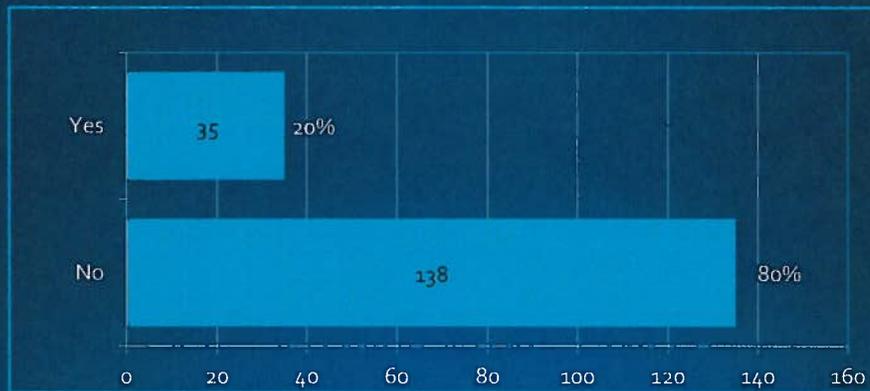
"How long have you been involved with the special education aspects of your child's school?"

Sixty-two Percent of Parents Surveyed are Aware of Other Services Available Besides Those Listed in Their Child's IEP (N = 172)



"Aside from services listed and provided in your child's IEP, are you aware of other services that might be available to support you and your child in your home and/or community?"

Only Twenty Percent have been Denied Services Due to Lack of Funding or Because They Would Have to Pay a Portion of the Costs and Could Not Afford it (N = 173)



"Are you aware of or have you been offered services, but then informed you couldn't proceed because of funding or because you would have to pay a portion of the costs and you could not afford that?"

"Is there anything else you would like us to know about this issue?" (N = 35)

Open-ended Question

Lack of knowledge/Need more information

Funding Issues