

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES ACT

Serving Children
Through Public–Private Partnerships

VAISEF 2014 Spring Conference

Genesis of CSA

How Did We Get Here?

CSA Established in Law

- ▶ Enacted in 1993 to improve services to at-risk youth and achieve efficiency in use of funds.
- ▶ Purpose of the law: to create a collaborative system of services and funding that is
 - child-centered,
 - family-focused, and
 - community-based.



Law Changed Funding

CHILD

DOE

Private Tuition Assistance

DOE

Interagency Assistance Fund
Placement of
SWD

DSS

State and Local
Foster Care

DSS

Foster Care
Block Grant
(Services)

DJJ

286 Special
Placement
Funds

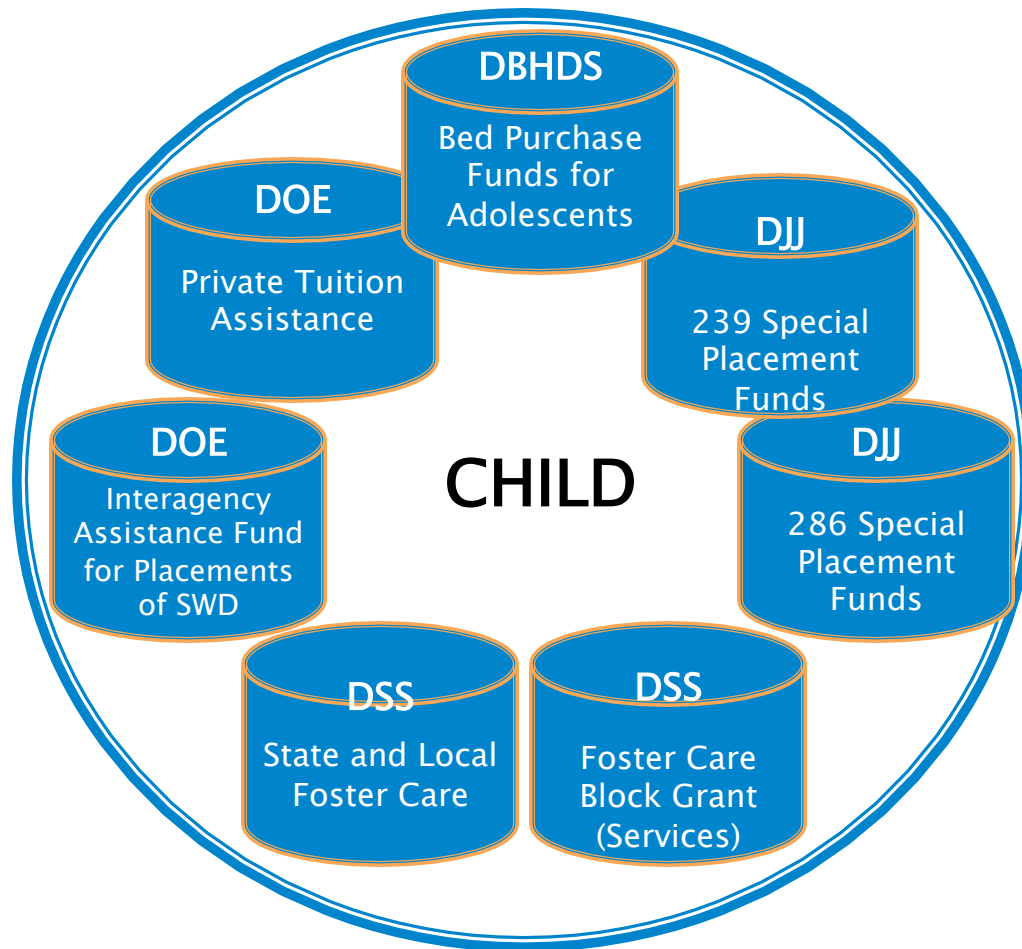
DJJ

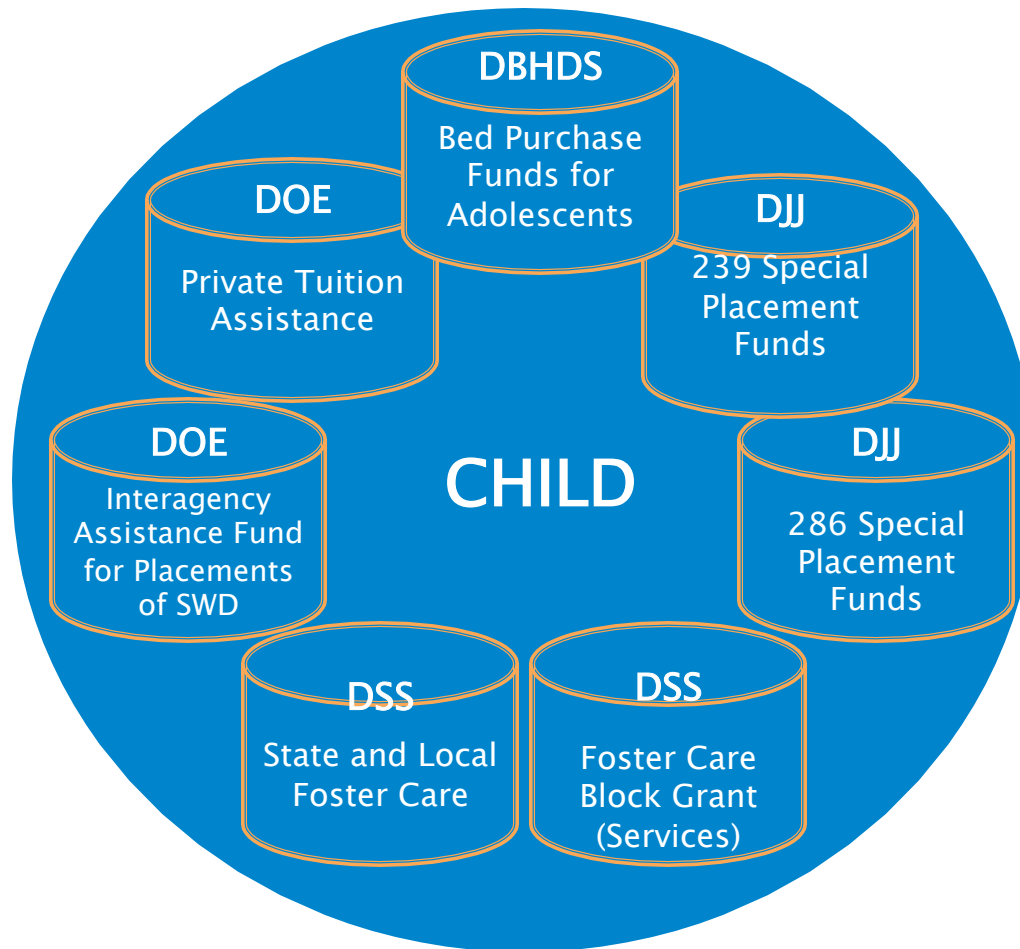
239 Special
Placement
Funds

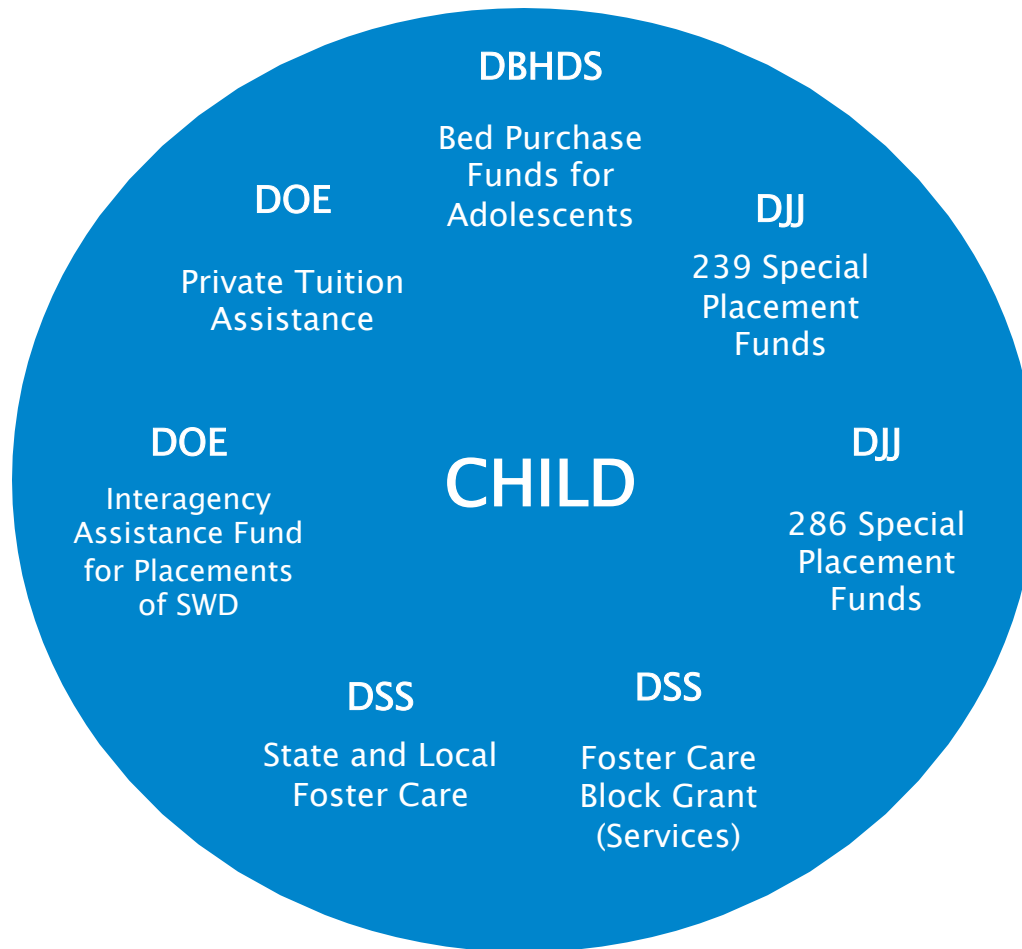
DBHDS

Bed Purchase
Funds for
Adolescents









State Pool

\$

CHILD

\$

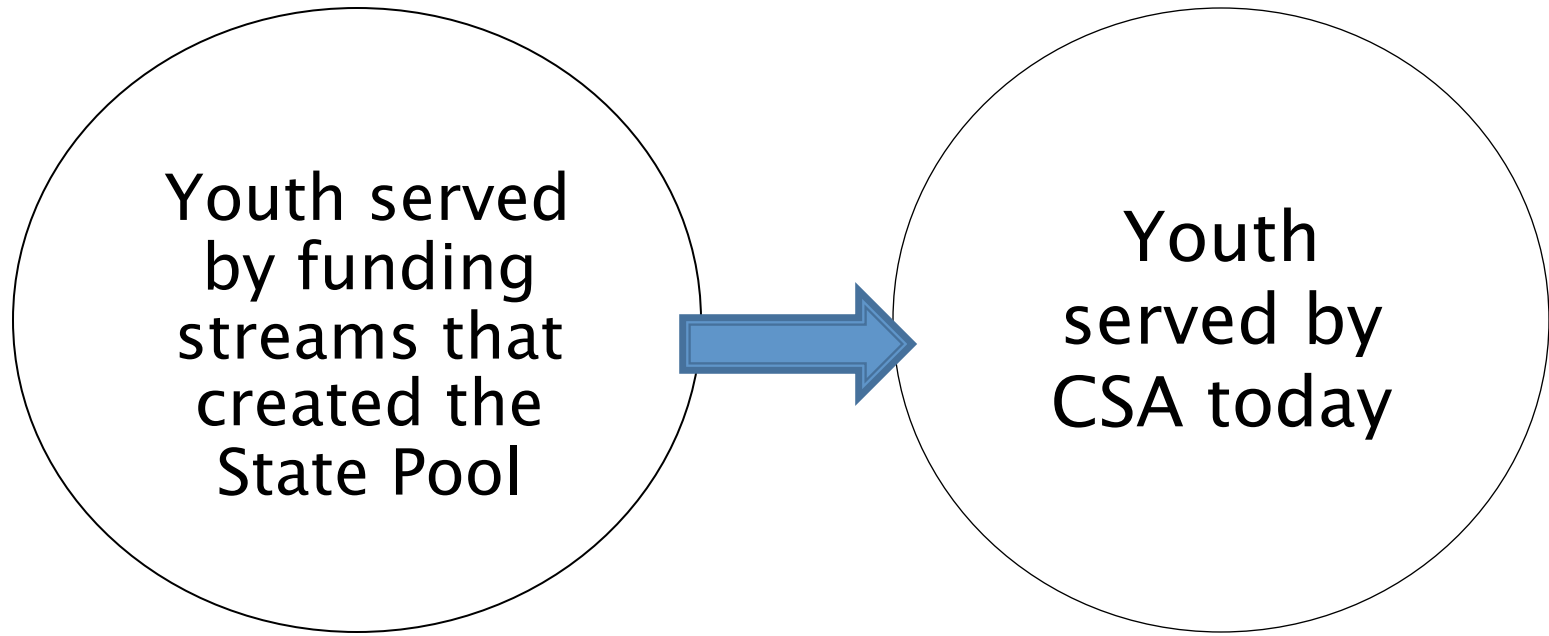
\$

\$

\$



Eligibility for Funds



Law Changed Process

Coordination of Services

- ▶ Multidisciplinary planning to access funds
- ▶ Uniform assessment of child and family (CANS)
- ▶ Utilization review and utilization management



CSA and IEP Services

LRE on IEP is public
school placement



Local school division
funds all IEP services

LRE on IEP is private
school placement



CSA funds all IEP
services

(except transportation)



Compliance with IDEA

- ▶ CSA operates within the laws, regulations, and policies of child serving agencies.
- ▶ *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*, regulates special education.
 - CSA policies and procedures may not interfere/impede the delivery of services in accordance with IDEA.
 - CSA cannot charge parental co-pay for IEP services (Free Appropriate Public Education).



CSA and IEP Services

- ▶ IEP services are exempt from FAPT process, however:
 - Local policies/procedures vary
 - FAPT enables consideration of all needs of child
 - Other services may be provided
 - Foster care, behavioral health, “wrap-around services for students with disabilities”



Wrap-around Services for SWD

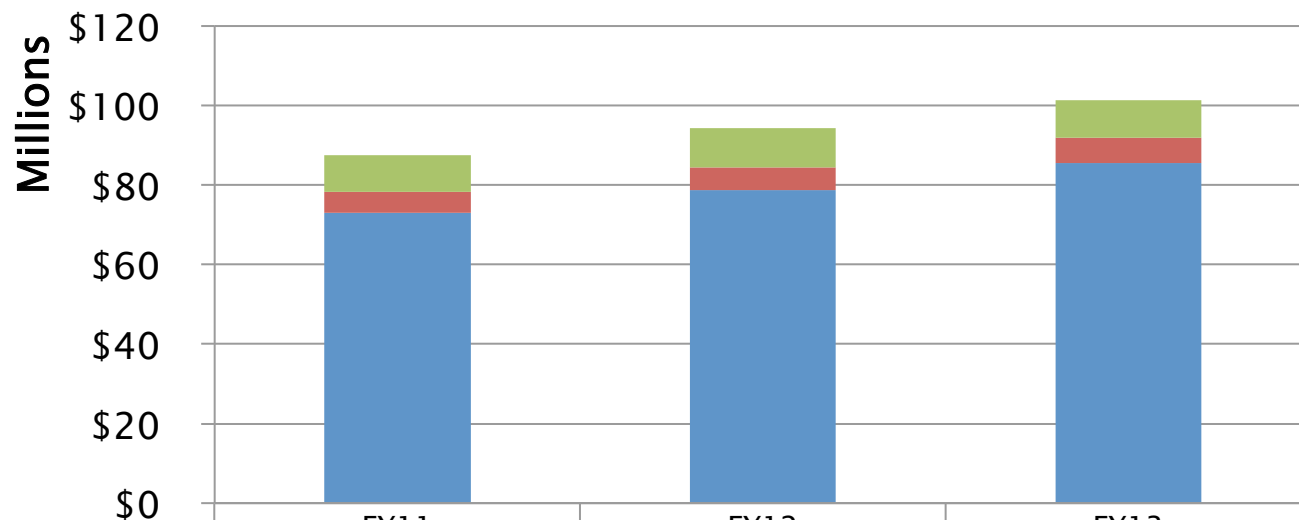
- ▶ Recommended by FAPT and specified in an Individual Family Services Plan (IFSP)
- ▶ Fall outside the area of responsibility of the schools. These services are:



SPED Services & CSA

Where Are We?

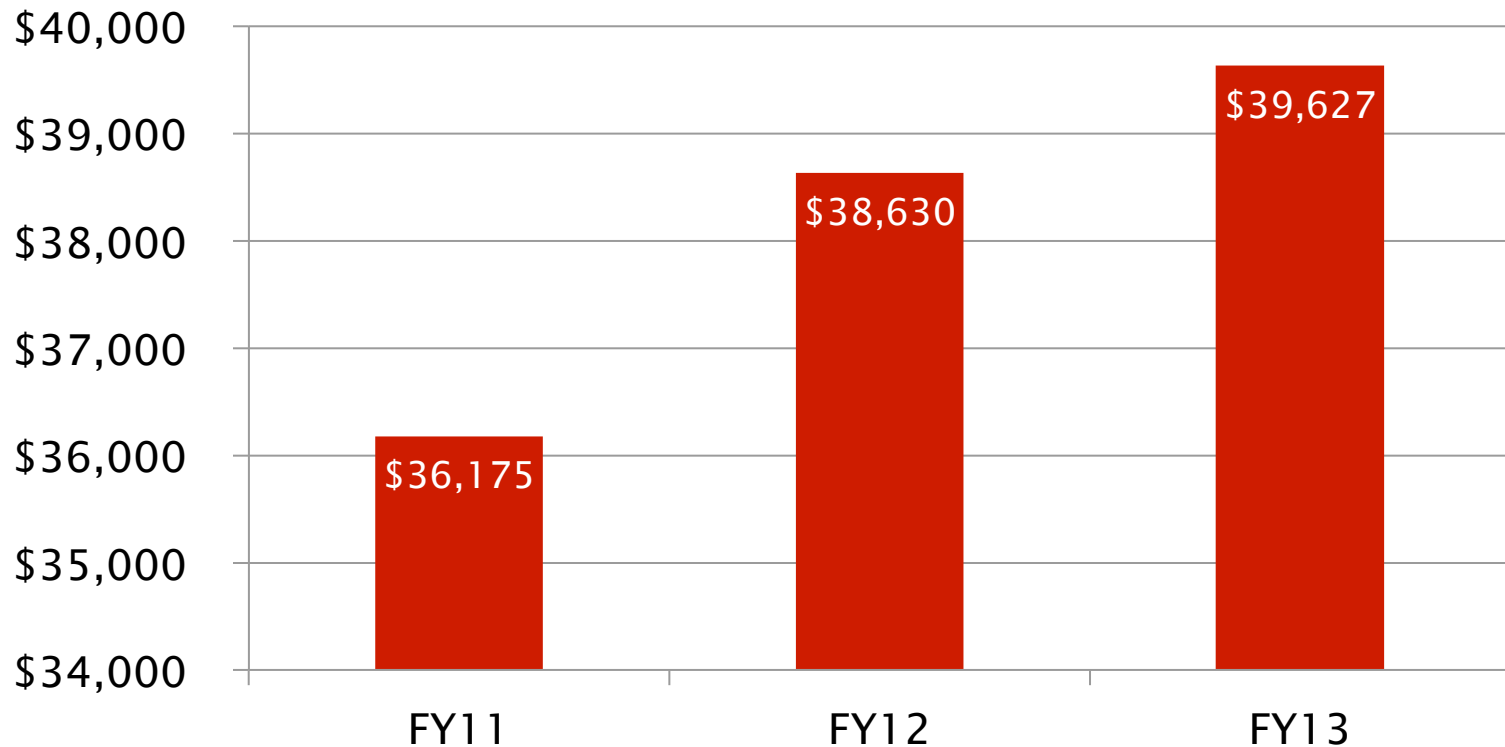
Annual CSA Expenditures: SPED



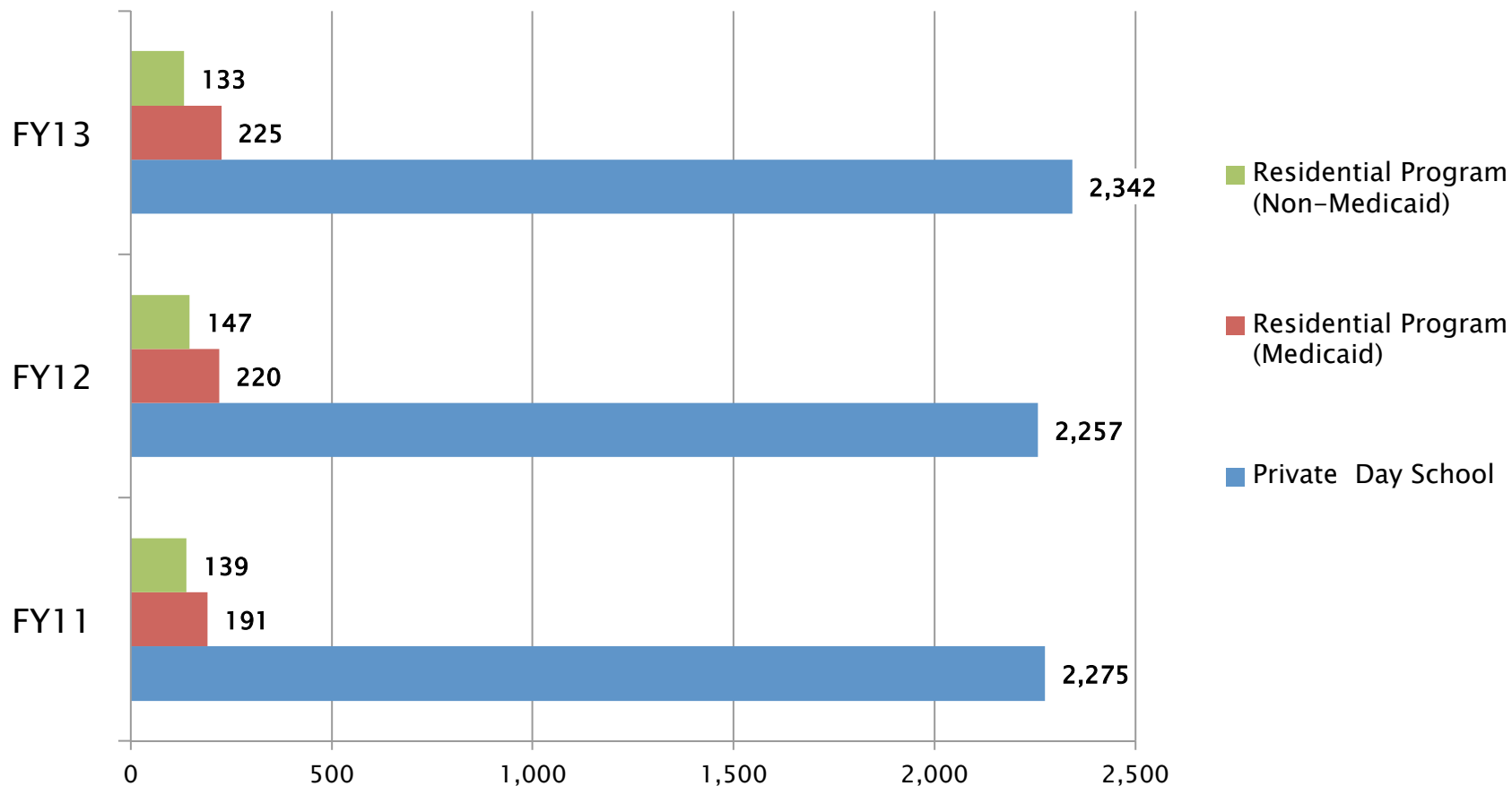
	FY11	FY12	FY13
Residential Program (Non-Medicaid)	\$9,266,474	\$9,746,140	\$9,263,610
Residential Program (Medicaid)	\$5,238,511	\$5,783,148	\$6,439,138
Private Day School	\$72,919,258	\$78,703,506	\$85,496,414



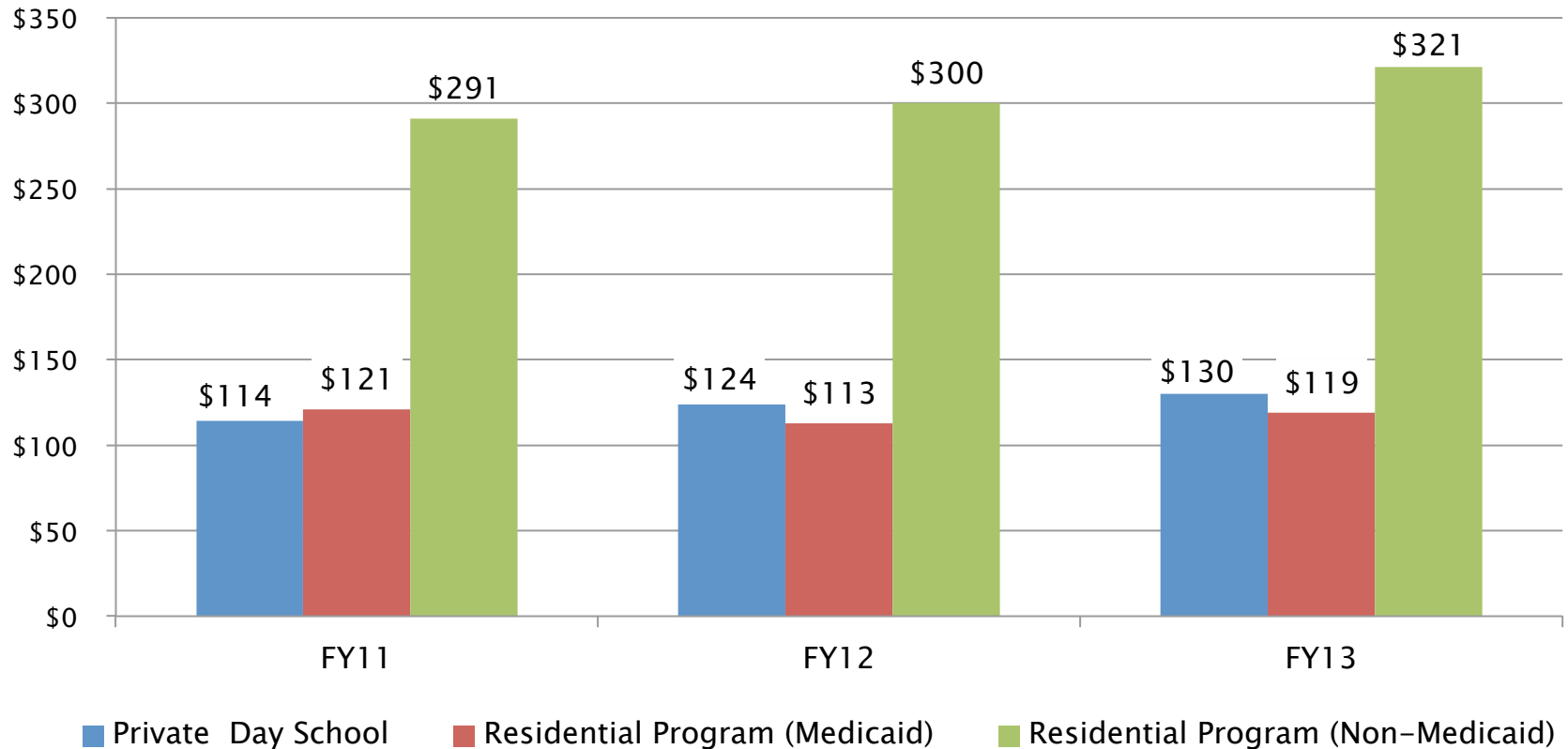
Avg Annual Cost: SPED Mandate



Youth: CSA Funded SPED Svs



Average Per Diem Cost



Implementation of CSA

State CSA Administration

- ▶ State Executive Council (SEC)
 - Two private provider representatives



State CSA Administration

- ▶ Office of Comprehensive Services (OCS)
 - Administrative body of the SEC



State CSA Administration

- ▶ State and Local Advisory Team (SLAT)
 - One private provider representative



Local CSA Administration

- ▶ Local Community Policy and Management Team (CPMT)
 - Includes private provider if one is located within the locality
- ▶ Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)
 - May include private provider



State Pool Funds

- ▶ The state allocates funds to local governments to purchase services.
- ▶ Local governments share the cost for services at individually determined match rates.
- ▶ The state and each locality must provide funds sufficient for all needed special education services.



State Pool Funds

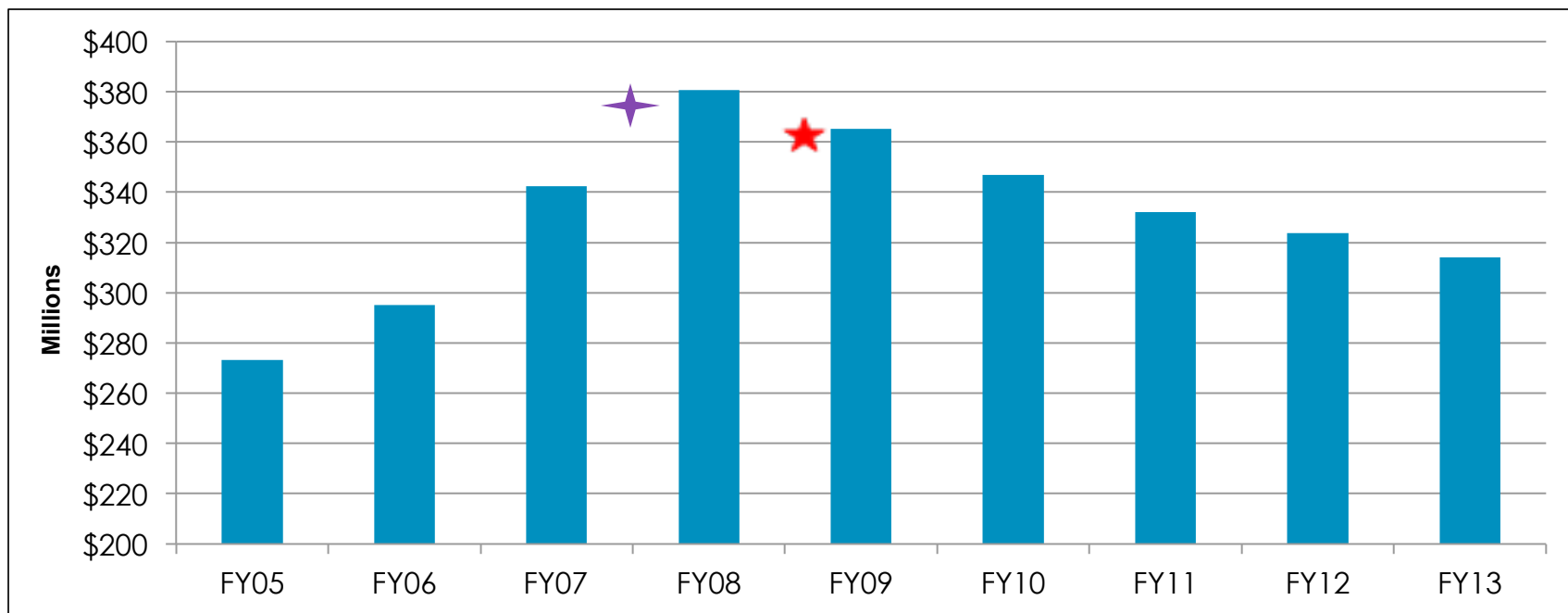
- ▶ All special education services are funded at the locality's base match rate.
- ▶ For non-educational services, localities pay
 - 25% above base match rate for residential services.
 - 50% below base match rate for community-based services.
- ▶ The state's match rate currently averages 65%; local match rate 35%.



Trends in CSA

Where are We?

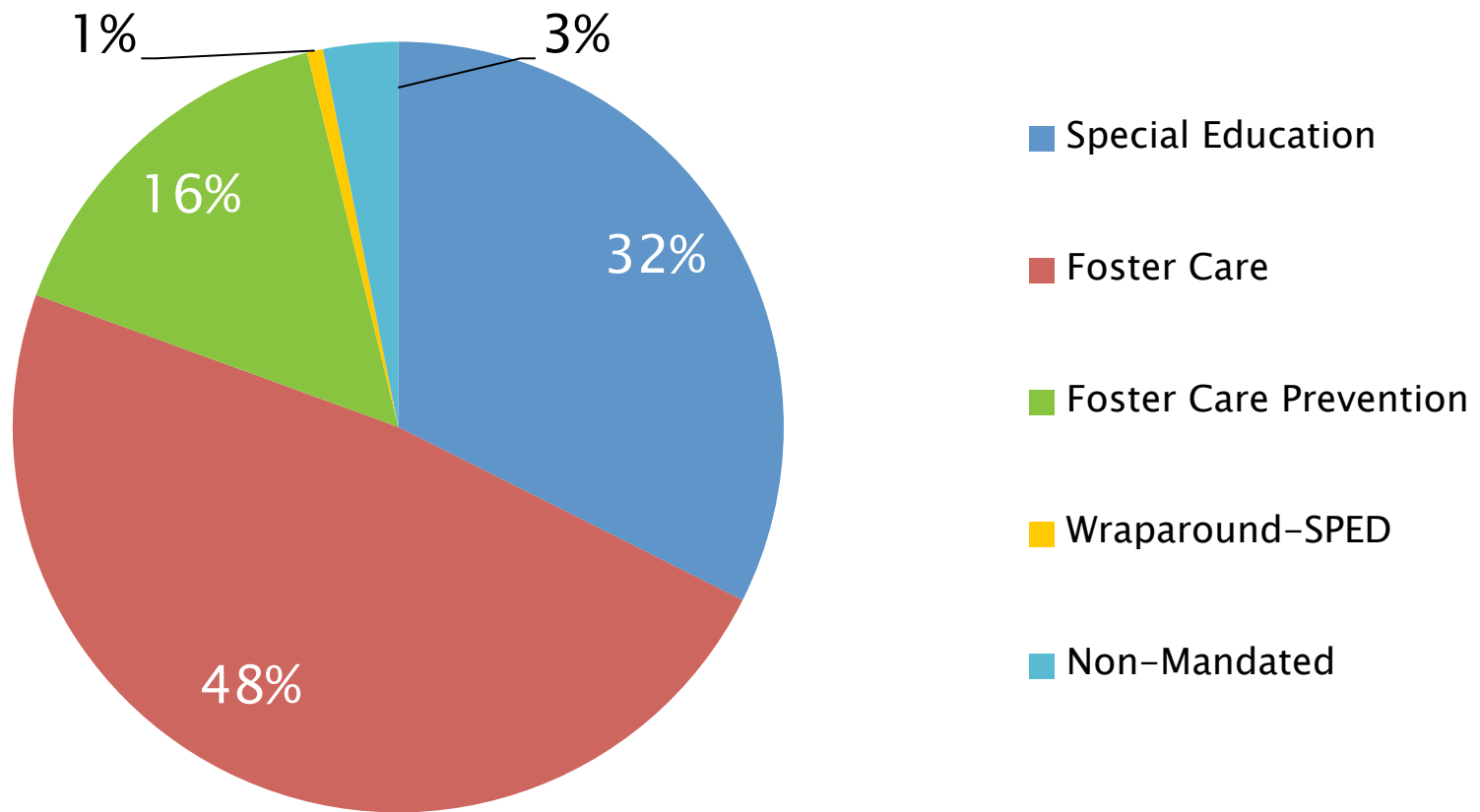
CSA Total Expenditures



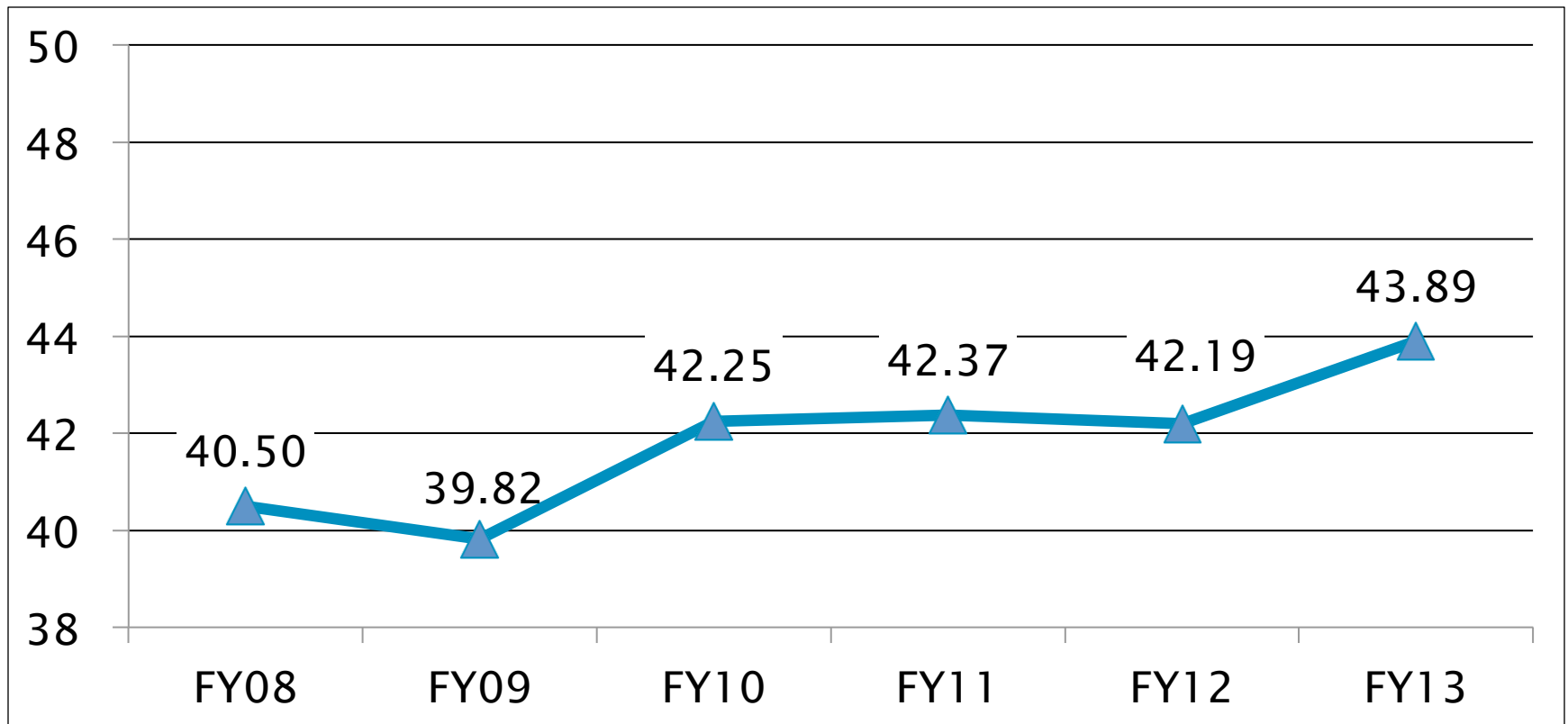
- ★ The Children's Services Systems Transformation initiative was implemented to encourage local use of best practices for serving children.
- ★ The "incentive match rate system" became effective to encourage localities to reduce out-of-home placements and to keep children with families.



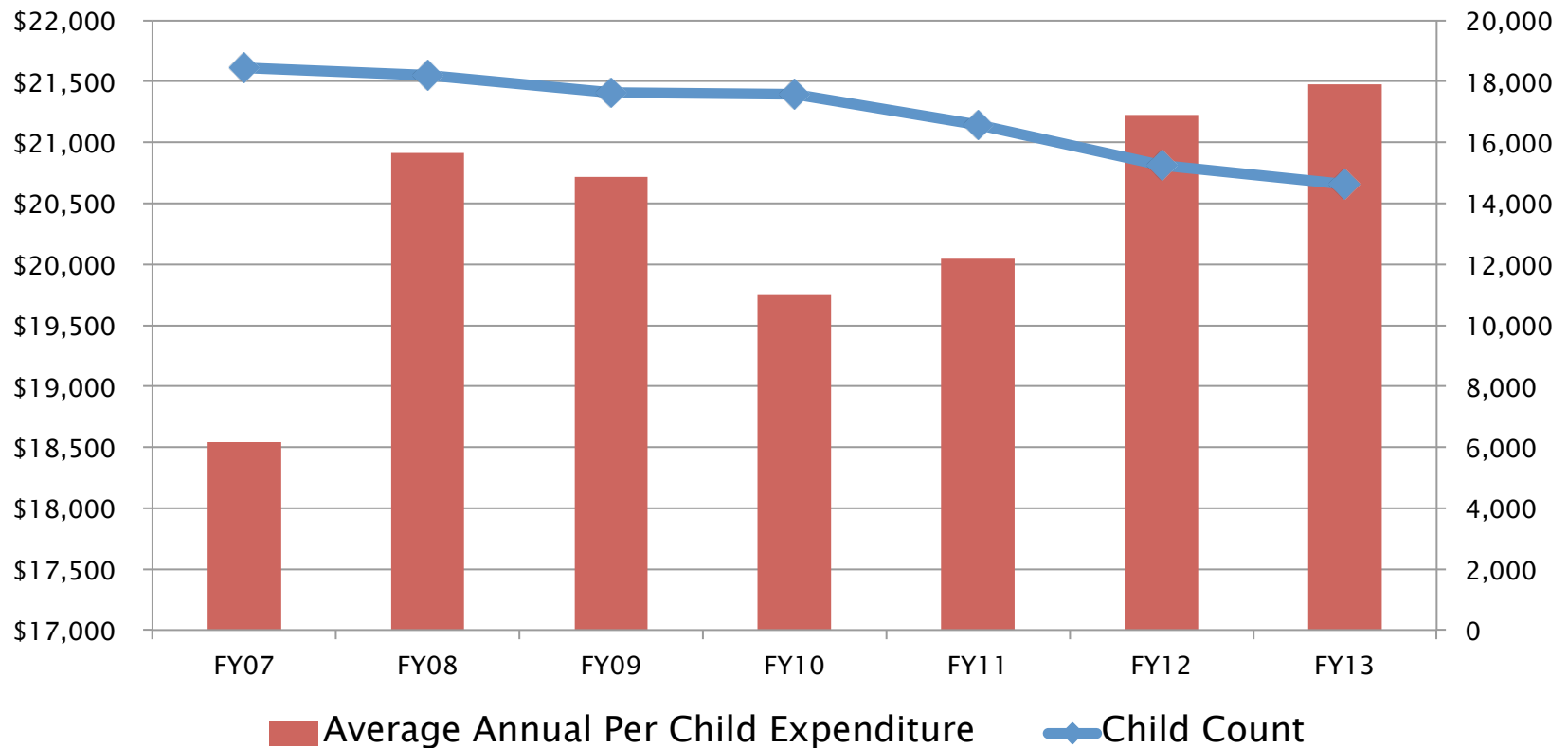
% Expenditures by Mandate Type



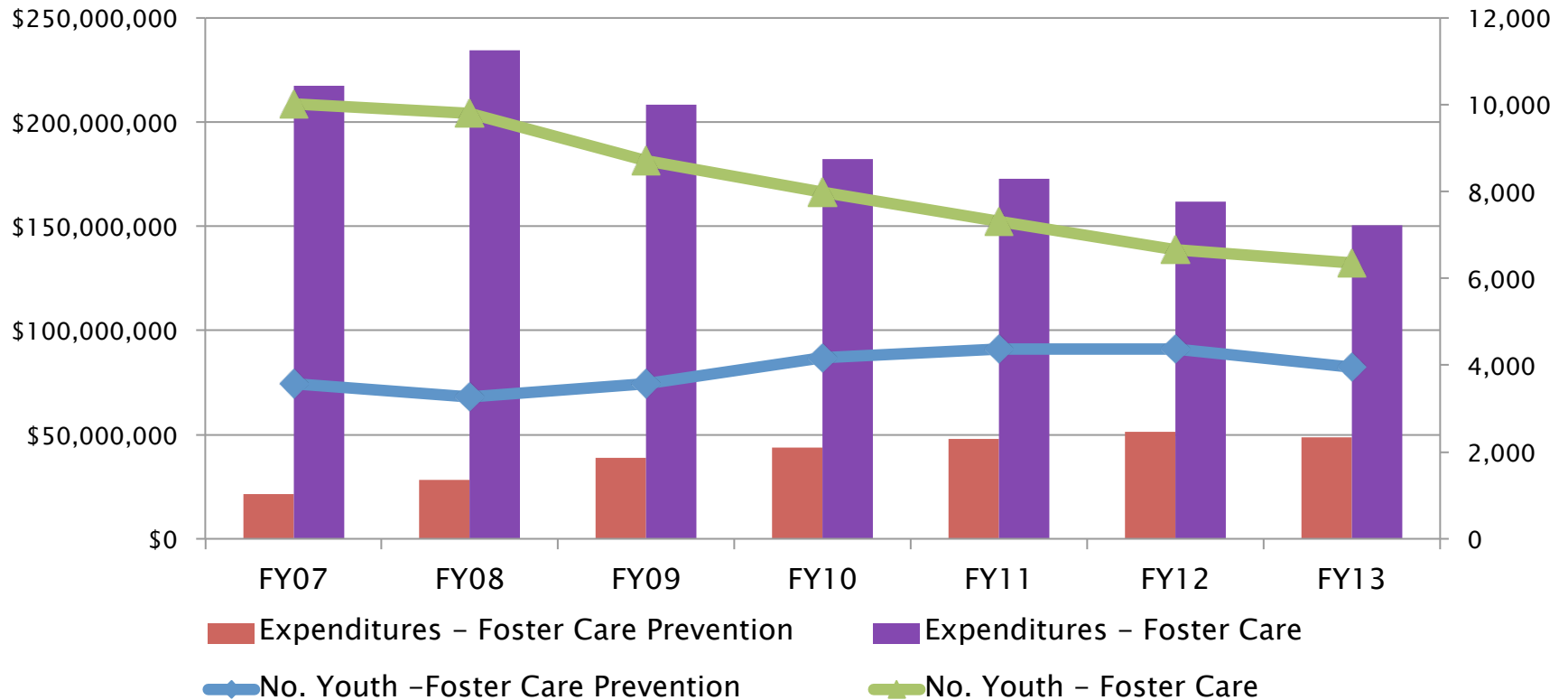
% Community-based Services



CSA Cost Per Youth – # Youth



Foster Care Services



Vision

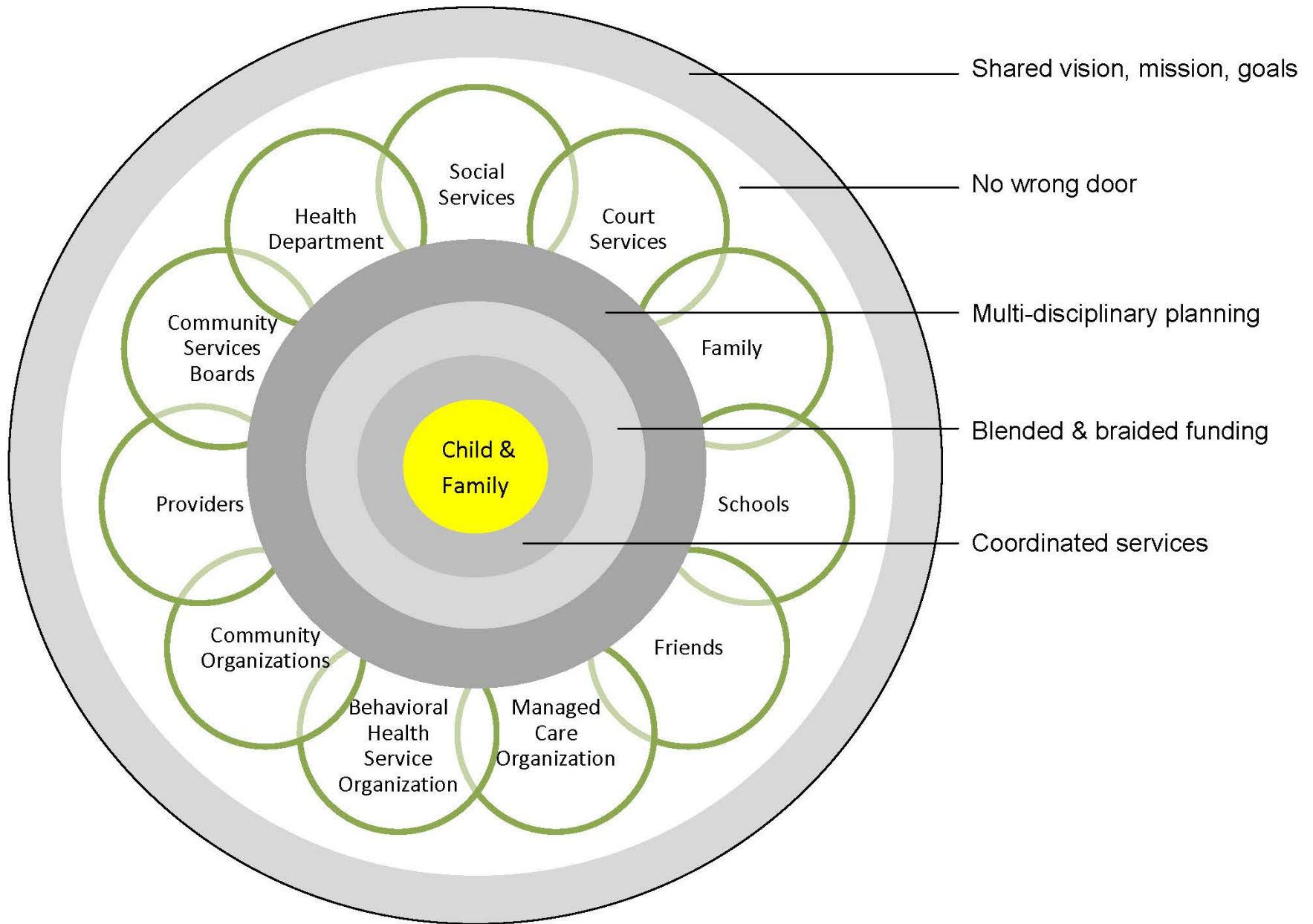
Where are We Going?

SEC Strategic Goal

- ▶ Support implementation of a singular, unified system of care that ensures equitable access to quality services for at risk youth across the Commonwealth.



Virginia's Comprehensive System of Care



Activities

How Are We Getting There?

Integrate & Analyze Data

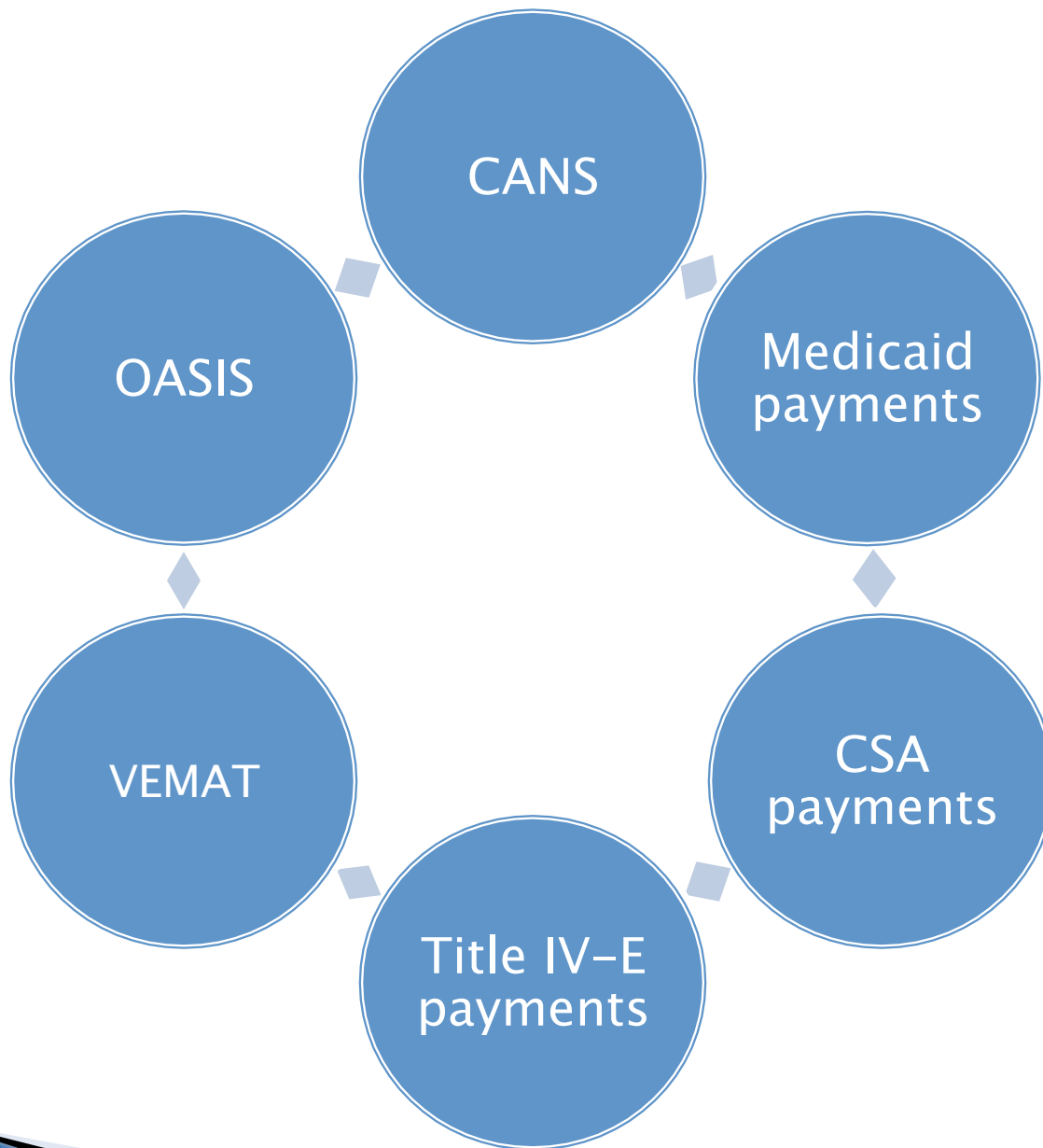
► We need to know:

- Are services available to the children who need them?
- Are services being provided in accordance with each child's needs?
- Are funds for services being spent wisely?
- To what extent are programs meeting measurable goals?



To build a more complete picture of an individual child's experience, we are linking data from 3 state agencies and 130 localities...

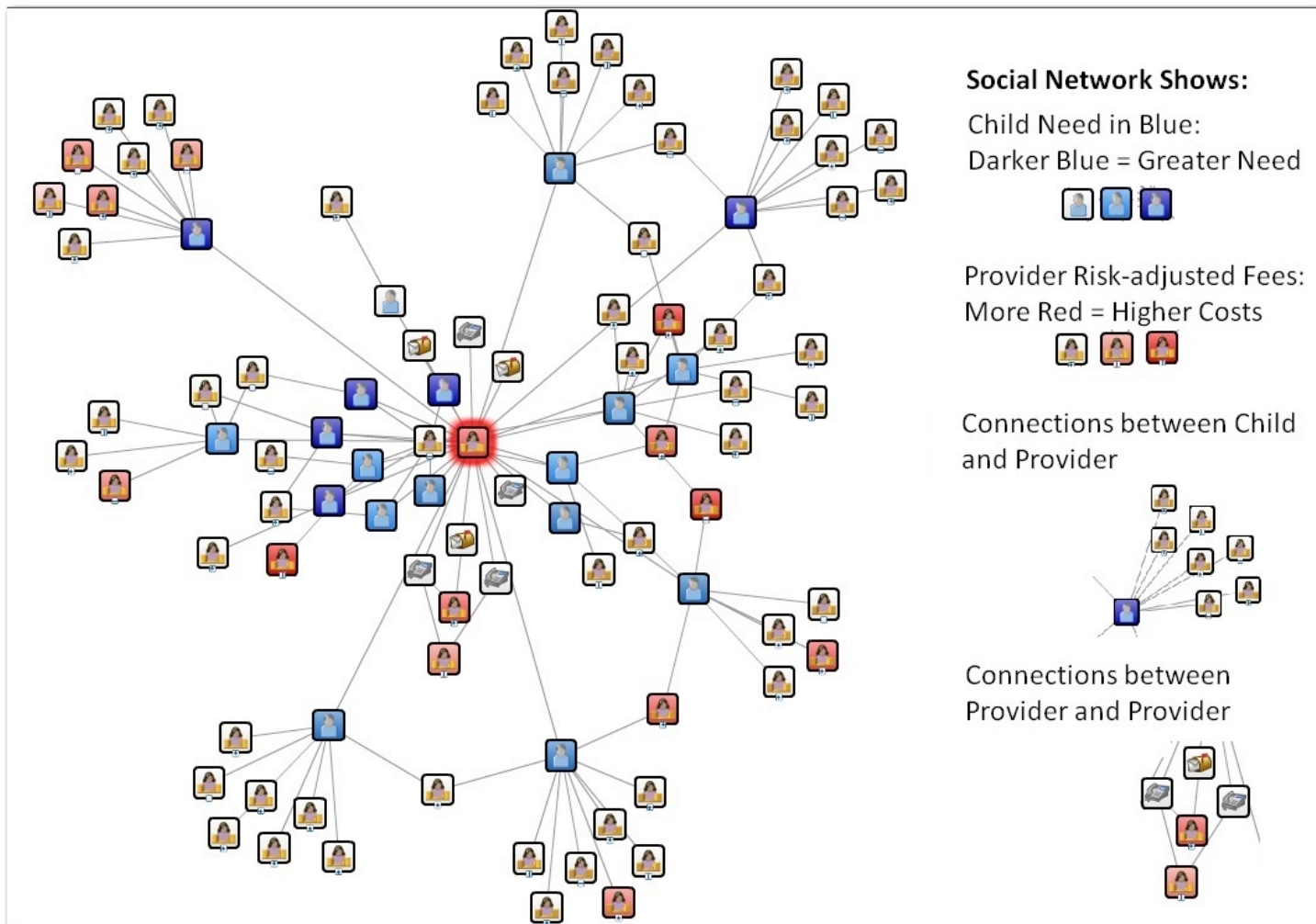




- CANS – Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment
- VEMAT – Virginia Enhanced Maintenance Assessment Tool
- OASIS – VA foster care case management system

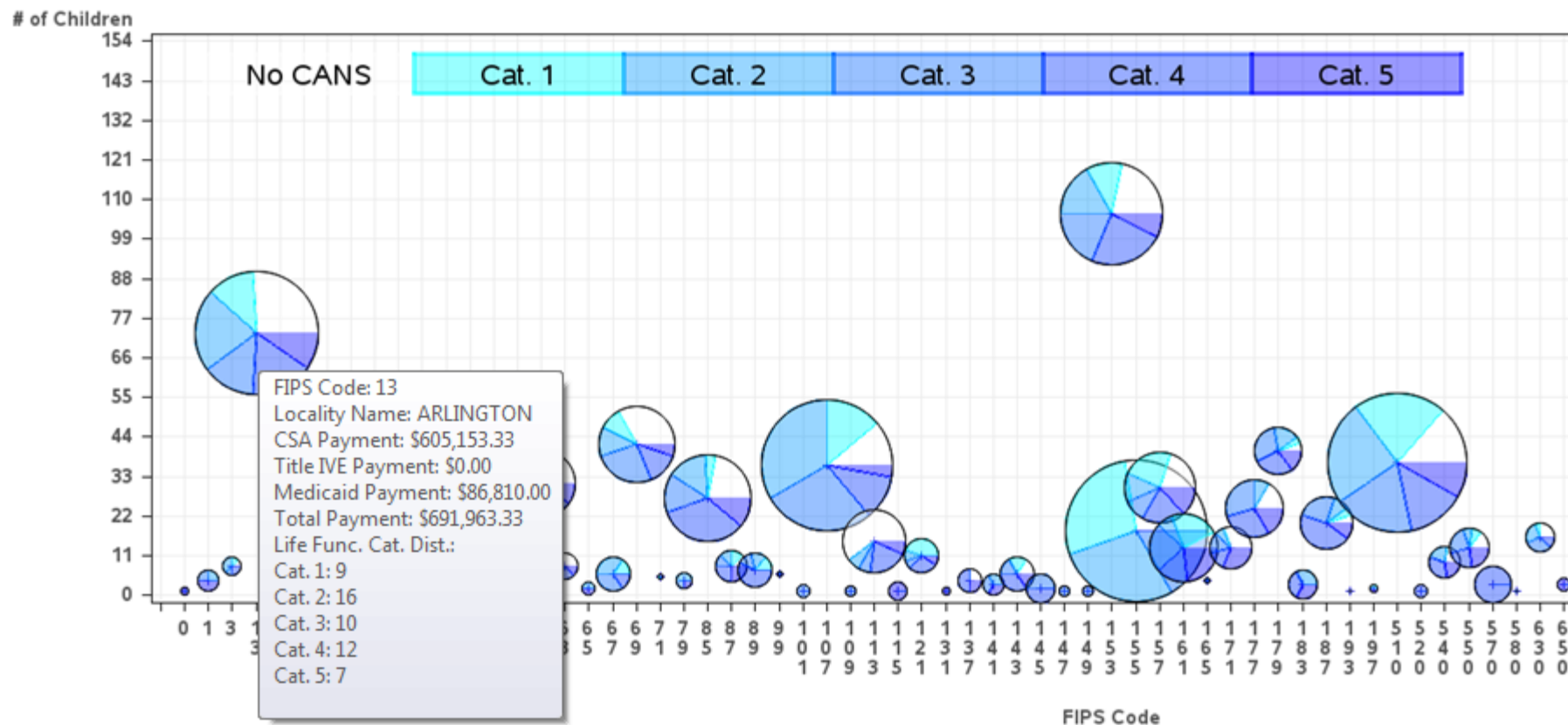


Sample Provider Data

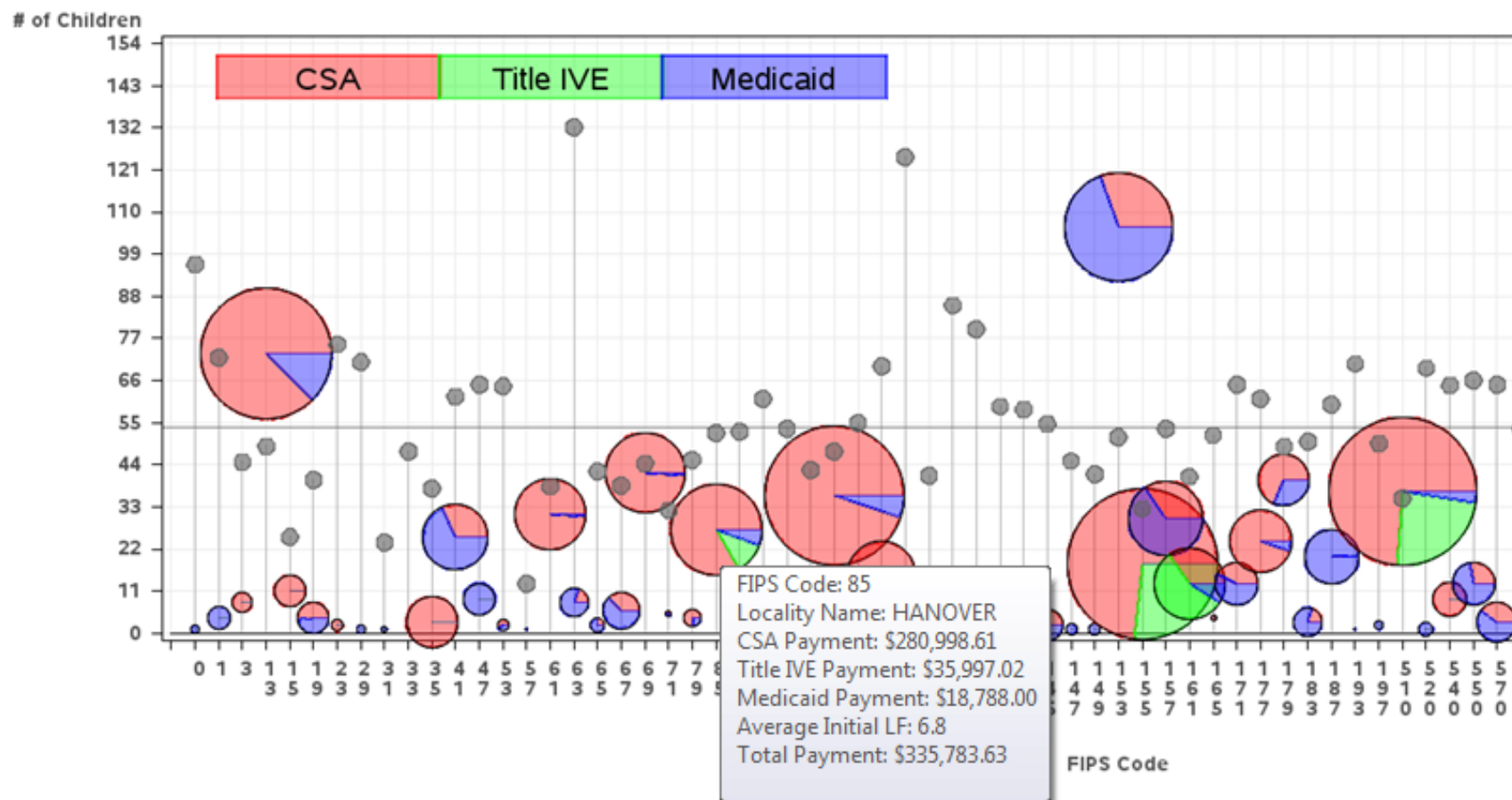


Sample Provider Data

PAYMENT - # OF CHILDREN - FIPS - LIFE FUNCTIONING CATEGORY



PAYMENT - # OF CHILDREN - FIPS



Study Funding & Placements

- ▶ Commission on Youth 2 year study on the use of federal, state, and local funds for sped:
 - examine the use of CSA and Medicaid funds for private special education placements;
 - gather data on the extent to which youth are placed in segregated settings;
 - determine the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of more integrated alternatives to provide special education services.



A singular,
unified system of
care that ensures
equitable access
to quality services
for at risk youth
across the
Commonwealth.

Parents

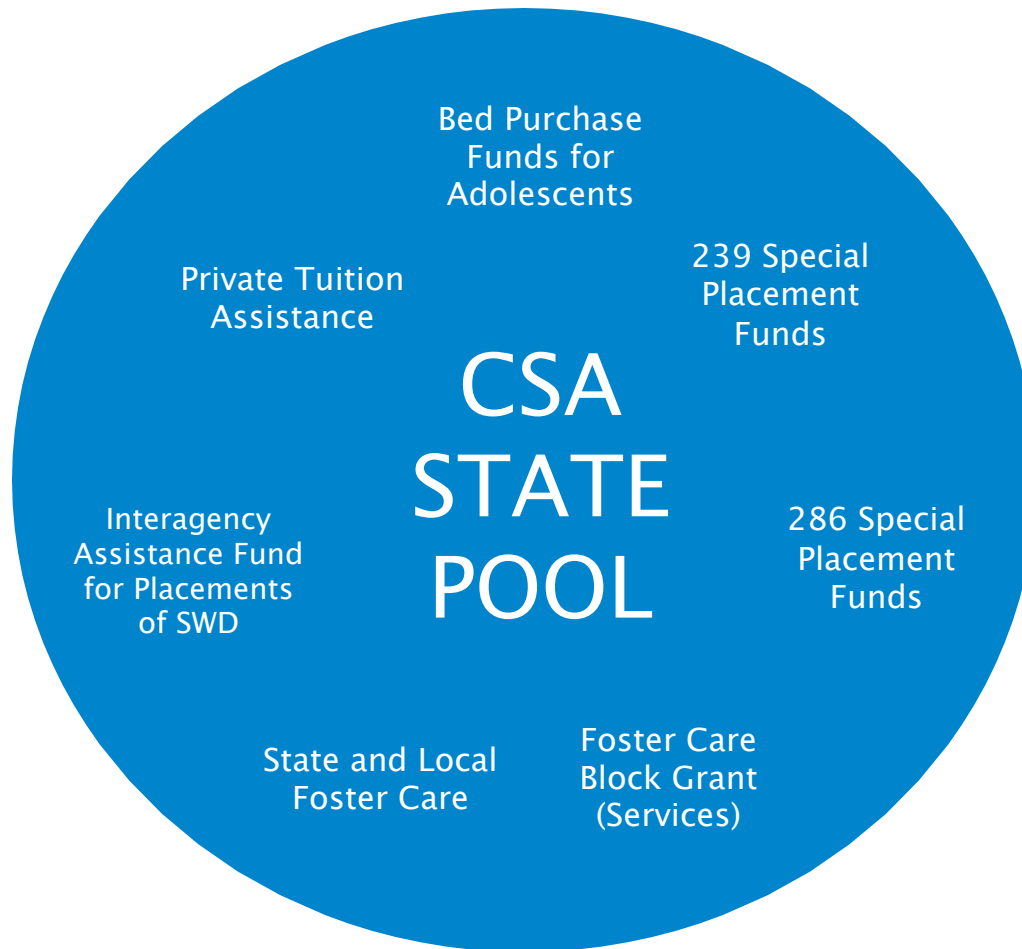
Public
Agencies

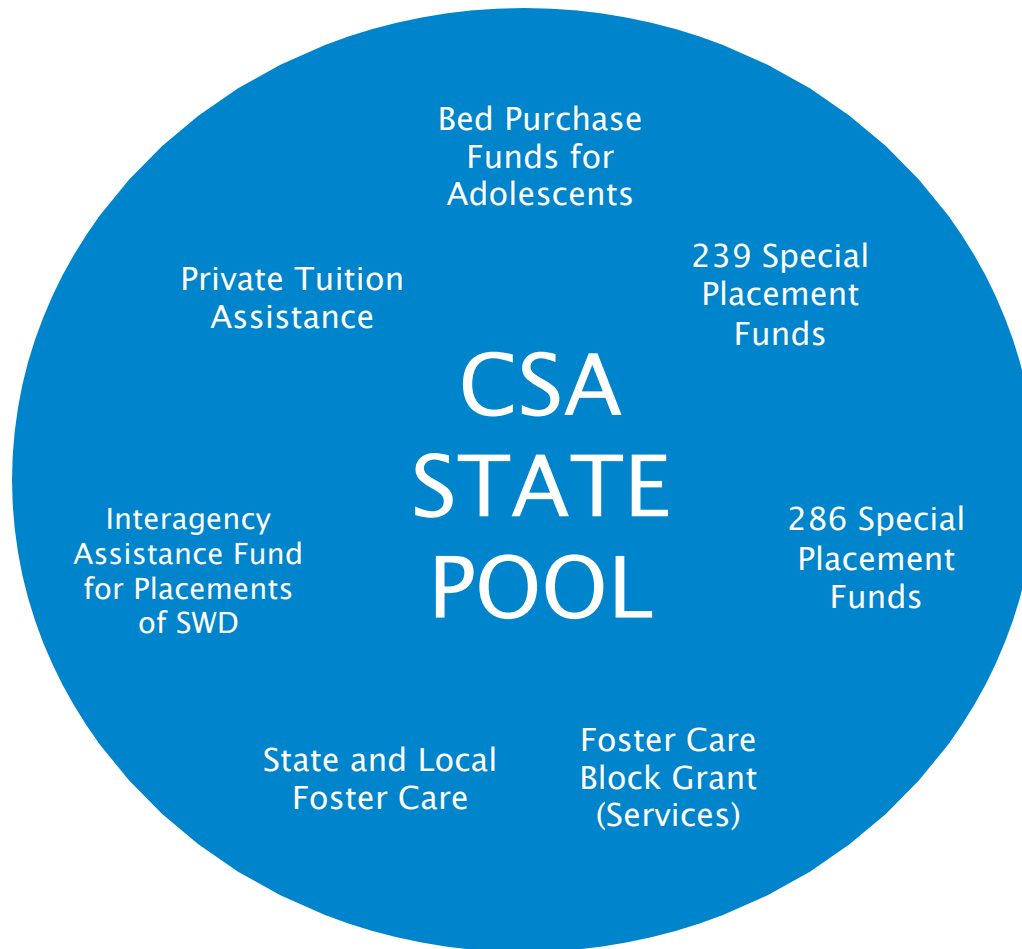
Private
Providers



Thanks to you!









CSA
STATE
POOL

