Agenda

Introduction
IDEA Part C
ASHA Practice Recommendations
Service Delivery Models
BabyNet in S.C. - Current Update
Questions, answers, and considerations

http://uscm.med.sc.edu/tecs/
South Carolina Speech-Language-Hearing Association Annual Conference February, 2010
Federal Special Education Legislation: How Did We Get Here?
Early Special Education Legislation

- 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- 1970 Education for the Handicapped Act
- 1975 Education for All Handicapped Children
- 1983 Education for All Handicapped Act Amendments
- 1986 Education for All Handicapped Act Amendments
### History

- Public Law 99-457, signed into law 10/8/86 by President Reagan created a mandate to serve children ages 3-5 with disabilities through special education.
- This law included a voluntary initiative through **Part C** (formerly **Part H**) for states to create interagency partnerships to serve families with children under the age of three through creative multi-agency initiatives.
- Initiatives were designed to meet the needs of **infants and toddlers** with disabilities, developmental delay or medical conditions known to cause or contribute to delay.
1990 - PL 101-476 – Amendments to the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Renamed: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act: IDEA)

1997 – Part H becomes Part C; heightened emphasis on natural environment and transition

Most recent reauthorization in 2004
Congress did not intend to create a new system
- Families and young children have “existing” eligibilities
- Use the Part C opportunity to integrate with existing systems

Primary focus - enhance the capacity of the family to respond to the developmental needs of their child

Secondary focus - build community supports and resources for families within the context of their daily routines, typical activities and lifestyle
First federal legislation requiring interagency coordination at the federal, state and local level.

First federal legislation that established “payor of first resort” and spends other money (including the family’s resources) before Part C funds can be used.
State participation in Part C is voluntary, unlike that under Part B which is mandatory.

- A state may “opt out” of Part C at any time, which in turn revokes the “entitlement”

Not a traditional entitlement:

Different from mandates or traditional entitlements, Part C financing includes a system of payments:

- Use of family resources including private or public insurance, co-payments, deductibles, and/or sliding fee scales.
- Provision of Part C services may include family cost participation including the use of private insurance and/or family fees.
- Children are entitled to receive services based upon the family’s “inability to pay” thus ensuring that family cost is not a barrier.
More Principles of Part C...

- Promotes family centered services within the content of a family and child’s community
- Focuses on the whole child and family
- Promotes services beyond simple child development to include a variety of social service needs across the lifespan
A Family-Centered Approach

- Valuing the family as the constant in the child’s life
- Valuing family and providers as partners
- Sharing understanding and respect for the past
- Respecting family’s ability to make informed decisions
More on Family-Centered Approach

- Valuing parent/professional collaboration
- Recognizing and building upon family strengths
- Honoring racial, ethnic and cultural diversity
Child/Client (deficit-based)
Family – Centered (strengths-based)
Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)

No two IFSPs should look alike

Focus is on the family

IFSP

Individualized means based upon the strengths and unique needs of the child and family identified through assessment focusing on the family’s concerns, priorities and resources (RPC)

Identifies and coordinates a variety of services addressing the developmental needs of the child, as well as “other” services supporting the family and child
Routines - Based

✓ Family routines
✓ Family priorities
✓ Family diversity
✓ Family and child needs
Children grow and thrive as members of their family, with the supports and services offered through a variety of community systems.

Serving children and families in the natural environment is more than just setting:

- It means the daily routines, typical activities and naturally occurring learning opportunities that young children and their families are involved in throughout the normal course of their day, within the context of their community. Early intervention services can occur in a setting other than a natural environment only when they cannot be achieved satisfactorily for the infant and toddler in a natural environment (child-based reason).
Role of the Provider

As determined through the IFSP process, early intervention services may include:

(1) **consulting** with parents, other service providers, and representatives of appropriate community agencies to ensure the effective provision of services in that area;

(2) **training** parents and others regarding the provisions of those services; and

(3) **participating** in the multidisciplinary team’s assessment of a child and the child’s family, and in the development of integrated goals and outcomes for the Individualized Family Service Plan.
South Carolina’s Change in Lead Agency
South Carolina’s Lead Agency for Part C changed from the Department of Health and Environmental Control to South Carolina First Steps to School Readiness.

This is the only Lead Agency change South Carolina has experienced in 20 years of providing Part C services.
South Carolina is the only state in the nation to have its Part C system in both...

- The state agency whose sole focus is providing enhanced services to support families and their young children so as to enable **EVERY** child to reach school healthy and ready to learn, and

- The agency designated to lead the State Advisory Council on Early Childhood Education and Care through the Early Learning Challenge Fund.
The Governor’s Executive Order

- Directs First Steps to “determine the most efficient means of administering South Carolina’s Part C program and its associated service delivery models, including the development of inter-agency memoranda of agreement.”

- It also requires the sister State agencies that are part of South Carolina’s early intervention system to coordinate and cooperate with First Steps during this transition.
South Carolina’s BabyNet System Organizational Chart
Designing a Part C System

- States have the ability to make many design decisions within the overarching framework of the federal regulations, including:
  - Who is Lead Agency?
  - Who would be Eligible?
  - Who will provide services, how will these services be provided, and how will they be paid for?
Required Components of Early Intervention Systems

- Lead Agency
- State Definition of Eligibility
- Central Directory
- Timetables
- Public Awareness
- Child Find
- Evaluation and Assessment
- IFSP
- Daily Routines/ Typical Activities
- CSPD
- Personnel Standards
- Procedural Safeguards
- Supervision/Monitor
- Resolving Conflict
- Financial Policy
- Interagency Agreements
- Contracting for Service
- Data Collection
FEDERAL PART C COMPONENTS

- ELIGIBILITY TO INCLUDE DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY 303.10 303.161
- CENTRAL DIRECTORY 303.301 303.162
- PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM 303.164 303.320
- CHILD FIND 303.165 303.321
- COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT (CSPD) 303.168 303.360
- PERSONNEL STANDARDS 303.169 303.361
- PART C LEAD AGENCY 303.500
- TYPICAL ROUTINES, ACTIVITIES, NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS 303.18
- INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL 303.600-604 303.650-654
- REGIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCILS (RICCS)
- EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT SERVICES 303.166 303.322-23
- IFSP 303.167 303.340-346
- EI SERVICES 303.12-13
- TRANSITION 303.148
- SERVICE DELIVERY
- SERVICE COORDINATION 303.23
- INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT/DISPUTE MECHANISM 303.172 303.174 303.510-512
- FAMILY RIGHTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS/COMPLAINT RESOLUTION) 303.170 303.400-406 303.419-425 303.460
- FINANCIAL MATTERS, INCLUDING RATES, CONTRACTS & TIMELY PAYMENT 303.173 303.175 303.520-528
- REGIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCILS (RICCS)
- SUPREVISION/MONITORING -- CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT 303.501
- DATA COLLECTION, REPORTING AND UTILIZATION 303.176 303.540

Italics indicate definition section of the federal regulations
CONSOLIDATED COMPONENTS

- Component 1: Infrastructure
- Component 2: Finding the System
- Component 3: Eligibility
- Component 4: Service Coordination
- Component 5: IFSPs
- Component 6: Resources, Supports and Services (Financial Matters)
- Component 7: Ensuring Quality Services
- Component 8: Good Stewardship
COMPONENT AREA 1: Infrastructure

- Developing the State and local level infrastructure to support the 0-3 service delivery system
  - Lead Agency
  - SCICC
  - Local collaboration teams (not federally required)

- Intra- and Interagency Roles and Relationships
  - Interagency Agreements including financing obligations and commitments to reduce duplication, and conflict resolution procedures
COMPONENT AREA 2: Finding the System

Development, implementation and maintenance of:

- Central Directory (Sec. 303.162)
- Public Awareness Program (Sec. 303.164)
- Comprehensive Child Find System (Sec. 303.165)
- Evaluation, assessment, and non-discriminatory procedures (Sec. 303.166) (See Component 3)
COMPONENT AREA 3: Eligibility

› Define the population to be served
› Evaluation, Assessment and non-discriminatory procedures
   • Includes:
     • Referral
     • Intake
     • Eligibility Determination Activities (Multidisciplinary Team/MDT)
     • Assessment for IFSP development, service planning (Multidisciplinary Team/MDT)
COMPONENT AREA 4: Service Coordination

Definition:
Means the activities carried out by a service coordinator to assist and enable a child eligible under Part C and the child’s family to receive the rights, procedural safeguards, and services that are authorized to be provided under the State’s early intervention program.
Service Coordinator Functions

- Coordinating Evaluations and Assessments
- Facilitating IFSP Review and Development
- Assisting Families in Identifying Available Service Providers
- Coordinating and Monitoring the Delivery of Available Services
- Coordinating with Medical and Health Providers
- Facilitating the Development of Transition Plans
- Informing Families About Advocacy Services
COMPONENT AREA 5: Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)

- Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs)
  - Identification of Child and Family Concerns, Priorities and Resources (RPC)
  - Articulation of specific needs into Goals based upon RPC
  - Identification of needed early intervention “developmental” services
  - Identification and coordination of Medical Treatment Services
  - Identification and facilitated access to “Other” services
  - Transition Planning (Into, Within and From Part C services)
COMPONENT AREA 6: Resources, Supports and Services

- Financial system including payor of last resort
- Timely delivery of services and timely payment
- System of Payments which may include family cost (health insurance, co-payments and/or sliding fees)
COMPONENT AREA 7: Ensuring Quality Services

- Equity and Parity of Services for all eligible children and their families – irrespective of funding/resources available
- Contracting for/assuring the provision of services
- Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD)
- Personnel Standards
- Supervision and Monitoring of Programs/Services (Continuous Quality Assurance)
- Procedural Safeguards
- Resolution of Complaints
COMPONENT AREA 8: Good Stewardship

- Data Collection, Reporting and Utilization
  - Includes individual child data collection and reporting
  - Aggregate child, family service data
  - Provider data
  - Location data
  - Transition/Exit data
  - Natural Environments
  - Financial Information (links to financial requirements)
  - State Performance Plan, Annual Performance Report
Opportunities for Participation
BabyNet Transition Leadership Team

- Provided guidance during the transition activities following the Governor's Executive Order.
- Commissioned the work of Technical Teams to investigate and make recommendations for short- and long-term improvements across the required components of the early intervention system.
- Will continue to provide oversight and advice in implementation of final recommendations.
Each year, the Lead Agency must provide public notice and opportunities for comment on:

- The annual application to OSEP,
- The state’s policies and procedures, and
- The Annual Performance Report (APR) to OSEP.

This year, the comment period will include public hearings.
Thank you!

- For your participation today!
- For your questions and input to ensure the success of BabyNet statewide!
- For your continued support and commitment to families and very young children, and to those who serve them!