

OFFICE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

ADMINISTERING THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT



The Children's Services Act (CSA, §2.2-2648 et seq) was enacted in 1993 to create a collaborative system of services and funding for at-risk youth and families.

The CSA establishes local multidisciplinary teams responsible to work with families to plan services according to each child's unique strengths and needs and to administer the community's CSA activities.

The Office of Children's Services (OCS) is the administrative entity responsible for ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the CSA across the Commonwealth.

Guiding principles for OCS include:

- Child and family directed care,
- Equitable access to quality services,
- Responsible and effective use of public funds,
- Support for effective, evidence-based practices, and
- Collaborative partnerships across state, local, public, and private stakeholders.



Office of Children's Services
Empowering communities to serve youth

UTILIZATION OF RESIDENTIAL CARE UNDER THE CSA

Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly, December 2019
In accordance with the Appropriation Act Chapter 854 Item 282 (B)(2)(d)

Over the past decade, several strategies have been implemented to decrease placements of children and youth into residential care settings. These strategies included implementation of the *Children's Services System Transformation* initiative, a tiered, "incentive" match rate system in CSA designed to encourage serving children and youth in community-based settings, and the transition by Medicaid to a managed care approach to these services. Data from the past four years indicates a steady downward trend in utilization of residential care.

Total (Gross) CSA Expenditures for Residential Care (FY2016 - FY2019)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Temporary Care Facility	\$ 910,163	\$ 768,855	\$ 788,814	\$ 494,708
Group Home	\$ 17,173,408	\$ 14,935,544	\$ 13,973,621	\$ 14,549,379
Residential Treatment Facility	\$ 65,526,279	\$ 66,375,550	\$ 62,705,107	\$ 57,418,781
TOTALS	\$ 83,599,850	\$ 82,079,949	\$ 77,467,542	\$ 72,462,868

Note: Amounts do not include Title IV-E and Medicaid expenditures.

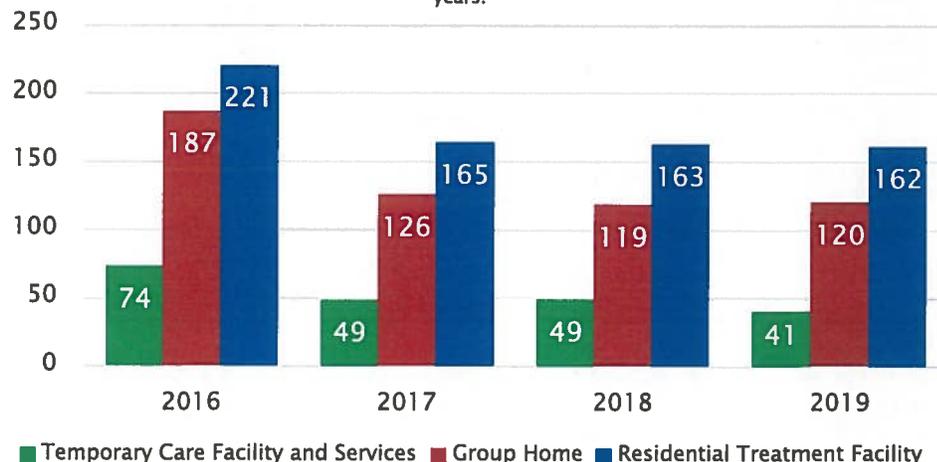
Number of Youth Served through CSA in Residential Care (FY2016 - FY2019)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Temporary Care Facility	160	81	93	56
Group Home	889	792	727	726
Residential Treatment Facility	2,319	2,347	2,176	2,037
Unduplicated Total	2,887	2,740	2,568	2,424

Total reflects the unduplicated count of youth across all residential settings and excludes youth placed for purposes of special education. Expenditures are gross expenditures.

Average Length of Stay (Days) per Youth in Residential Care (FY2016 - FY2019)

Beginning in FY2017, length of stay calculation is tied to actual days of service reported by localities in the CSA Local Expenditure and Data Reimbursement System (LEDRS), resulting in differences from prior years.



Note: Reflects the average number of days per youth within the fiscal year.

Utilization of Residential Care through the CSA by Locality, FY2017 - FY2019

FIPS	Locality	UNDUPLICATED YOUTH COUNT/CUMULATIVE DAYS-ACROSS ALL RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT TYPES											
		FY2017				FY2018				FY2019			
		Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure	Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure	Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure
001	Accomack	7	1,700	155	\$308,691	12	2,242	125	\$309,929	10	1,656	104	\$260,557
003	Albemarle	38	6,962	112	\$1,654,432	32	6,147	112	\$1,416,408	34	6,397	112	\$1,355,233
005	Alleghany	9	1,789	138	\$511,194	10	1,545	86	\$268,411	7	1,343	134	\$143,168
007	Amelia	3	337	84	\$56,414	5	1,128	188	\$143,664	3	409	102	\$35,515
009	Amherst	19	2,408	120	\$262,318	14	2,253	150	\$285,781	14	2,401	133	\$294,569
011	Appomattox	23	3,889	122	\$488,147	15	3,192	133	\$590,532	14	2,469	123	\$412,306
013	Arlington	51	6,604	77	\$1,342,778	30	3,655	73	\$766,658	17	2,244	83	\$367,910
015	Augusta	25	4,656	129	\$684,611	25	3,746	99	\$461,479	20	3,422	137	\$440,984
017	Bath	1	206	206	\$20,832	1	16	16	\$2,220	1	44	44	\$4,750
019	Bedford County	35	6,222	107	\$751,187	50	7,907	104	\$1,223,439	52	9,887	116	\$1,509,755
021	Bland	2	730	243	\$107,335	3	819	164	\$157,707	1	31	31	\$11
023	Botetourt	13	2,324	122	\$480,950	6	832	104	\$126,787	10	1,078	63	\$170,982
025	Brunswick	9	2,577	286	\$269,657	7	1,321	165	\$172,753	6	1,456	243	\$234,272
027	Buchanan	30	5,184	126	\$802,275	14	1,937	102	\$330,368	10	1,629	102	\$349,798
029	Buckingham	10	2,153	120	\$346,589	7	1,958	178	\$297,233	4	830	119	\$191,637
031	Campbell	25	4,273	134	\$697,956	29	5,090	141	\$784,933	30	4,802	123	\$811,639
033	Caroline	7	1,527	218	\$184,787	7	1,745	159	\$185,639	7	1,599	160	\$195,905
035	Carroll	22	3,108	120	\$397,273	32	6,004	125	\$1,213,082	35	6,883	135	\$1,183,300
036	Charles City	1	94	94	\$10,725	2	524	262	\$59,535	2	705	353	\$153,660
037	Charlotte	15	3,331	167	\$649,451	12	1,561	104	\$361,021	5	1,180	236	\$283,458
041	Chesterfield	75	9,275	90	\$1,421,483	66	10,277	121	\$1,481,013	64	10,579	137	\$1,505,537
043	Clarke	7	1,907	212	\$513,592	5	887	127	\$182,471	3	168	56	\$46,105
045	Craig	1	11	6	\$4,390	3	566	113	\$109,337	3	228	33	\$37,820
047	Culpeper	31	6,537	123	\$1,091,364	23	4,832	115	\$919,711	16	2,723	101	\$487,905
049	Cumberland	6	880	98	\$169,846	5	904	181	\$128,788	5	1,432	239	\$243,724
051	Dickenson	22	1,855	58	\$316,565	12	2,185	129	\$415,337	16	1,701	95	\$292,271
053	Dinwiddie	13	1,548	81	\$209,540	15	2,008	91	\$297,573	13	1,896	82	\$374,165
057	Essex	16	2,019	88	\$293,620	11	1,842	102	\$311,024	6	1,707	155	\$227,585
061	Fauquier	20	4,073	123	\$657,847	23	4,500	141	\$921,671	30	4,834	121	\$898,794
063	Floyd	5	478	53	\$140,183	6	619	77	\$79,253	9	2,051	137	\$378,895
065	Fluvanna	26	4,855	128	\$1,308,595	20	3,488	92	\$915,406	14	2,188	81	\$506,952
067	Franklin County	37	7,682	148	\$1,186,543	46	6,749	114	\$1,196,663	49	8,300	108	\$1,433,444
069	Frederick	36	6,535	123	\$1,294,452	28	5,527	145	\$1,128,073	24	4,040	130	\$869,861
071	Giles	19	2,432	106	\$351,517	20	2,409	73	\$611,853	11	1,420	101	\$392,261
073	Gloucester	4	585	117	\$76,100	7	1,076	108	\$148,755	8	1,359	136	\$160,117
075	Goochland	9	2,464	176	\$470,132	9	1,782	127	\$305,690	10	2,021	126	\$282,569
077	Grayson	10	1,432	102	\$221,072	13	2,756	120	\$539,972	8	2,023	145	\$238,180
079	Greene	11	1,771	118	\$603,235	8	1,494	149	\$553,421	8	923	103	\$169,857
083	Halifax	12	3,296	194	\$579,591	16	3,839	175	\$525,550	24	4,926	137	\$912,953
085	Hanover	26	4,972	134	\$697,627	35	5,905	107	\$984,937	41	6,957	118	\$1,227,996
087	Henrico	61	10,229	135	\$1,391,042	61	12,022	140	\$1,623,551	58	10,585	128	\$1,514,082
089	Henry	11	1,633	136	\$168,041	15	2,198	110	\$342,139	27	3,229	87	\$556,692
091	Highland	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0
093	Isle of Wight	8	901	82	\$142,287	5	300	60	\$55,653	2	371	124	\$64,692
095	James City	10	1,793	179	\$219,198	14	1,421	89	\$212,797	9	1,215	101	\$188,706
097	King & Queen	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	1	264	264	\$75,240
099	King George	8	989	76	\$172,704	10	1,405	94	\$223,781	16	2,956	109	\$466,862
101	King William	2	115	58	\$7,185	3	526	175	\$60,366	3	490	82	\$105,057
103	Lancaster	8	2,726	227	\$355,205	5	1,417	283	\$129,846	5	1,465	244	\$103,776
105	Lee	9	1,235	124	\$150,471	9	1,073	89	\$115,879	10	1,715	156	\$190,413
107	Loudoun	45	7,882	100	\$1,963,667	48	7,298	88	\$1,722,397	45	5,744	87	\$1,363,210
109	Louisa	24	4,740	163	\$835,489	23	2,935	92	\$599,672	22	3,931	103	\$652,349
111	Lunenburg	3	386	97	\$60,767	4	772	110	\$135,954	8	1,532	118	\$319,518

Utilization of Residential Care through the CSA by Locality, FY2017 - FY2019

FIPS	Locality	UNDUPLICATED YOUTH COUNT/CUMULATIVE DAYS-ACROSS ALL RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT TYPES											
		FY2017				FY2018				FY2019			
		Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure	Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure	Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure
113	Madison	29	5,469	103	\$1,160,982	12	1,939	102	\$437,296	7	1,297	130	\$285,203
115	Mathews	1	98	98	\$11,840	3	542	108	\$75,331	3	435	145	\$54,421
117	Mecklenburg	20	4,535	151	\$557,426	21	4,617	178	\$739,166	19	2,746	119	\$513,059
119	Middlesex	0	0	0	\$0	1	29	29	\$2,522	1	117	117	\$35,239
121	Montgomery	2	240	120	\$24,377	4	938	188	\$149,986	10	1,358	104	\$195,483
125	Nelson	3	525	88	\$86,260	5	531	76	\$71,487	7	1,023	114	\$168,950
127	New Kent	4	774	155	\$116,027	1	265	265	\$46,347	1	3	3	\$529
131	Northampton	6	666	83	\$83,031	6	1,241	138	\$193,752	3	847	169	\$127,348
133	Northumberland	7	916	92	\$111,758	8	653	65	\$101,250	4	406	102	\$58,030
135	Nottoway	13	2,441	122	\$432,640	14	2,931	209	\$329,198	12	2,673	167	\$438,135
137	Orange	28	4,964	94	\$978,136	27	4,163	99	\$678,748	14	2,069	83	\$372,105
139	Page	20	4,029	175	\$663,653	17	3,560	178	\$499,824	9	1,964	123	\$362,050
141	Patrick	6	1,701	284	\$264,340	6	1,012	127	\$172,982	5	507	101	\$64,457
143	Pittsylvania	28	5,446	103	\$972,979	34	6,166	114	\$1,127,901	30	5,139	117	\$1,046,580
145	Powhatan	7	1,701	213	\$158,202	8	1,785	162	\$365,815	9	1,583	122	\$228,826
147	Prince Edward	9	1,642	126	\$267,782	4	500	125	\$168,297	2	214	107	\$25,236
149	Prince George	2	411	206	\$60,315	4	625	104	\$104,510	9	1,913	174	\$229,290
153	Prince William	116	18,911	96	\$3,943,779	133	22,238	99	\$4,765,822	127	22,550	103	\$5,435,645
155	Pulaski	37	7,228	134	\$1,157,171	41	5,952	99	\$1,339,069	22	4,368	125	\$777,415
157	Rappahannock	12	1,980	124	\$305,786	11	2,098	123	\$332,648	16	2,861	102	\$496,096
159	Richmond County	1	334	334	\$29,302	1	343	172	\$39,393	1	25	13	\$2,936
161	Roanoke County	33	5,877	111	\$1,255,207	30	5,620	122	\$993,091	25	3,844	107	\$759,797
163	Rockbridge	17	3,826	166	\$815,945	17	2,786	116	\$518,835	21	2,831	94	\$415,717
165	Rockingham	47	10,232	142	\$1,802,661	55	9,938	121	\$1,916,876	54	10,988	126	\$1,735,807
167	Russell	28	5,366	125	\$672,839	16	2,434	122	\$289,821	17	2,600	137	\$414,725
169	Scott	14	1,811	107	\$233,794	7	676	85	\$90,785	8	379	42	\$71,998
171	Shenandoah	36	5,665	103	\$1,460,854	39	7,229	115	\$1,620,097	36	5,850	98	\$1,426,567
173	Smyth	14	2,243	160	\$277,645	18	2,488	124	\$324,214	20	3,465	133	\$474,682
175	Southampton	3	480	160	\$82,118	5	762	127	\$114,678	4	671	168	\$64,078
177	Spotsylvania	54	9,746	128	\$1,591,277	44	9,620	132	\$1,654,984	52	9,202	121	\$1,442,485
179	Stafford	41	6,070	110	\$1,080,433	30	5,937	135	\$1,246,936	23	4,865	162	\$985,820
181	Surry	0	0	0	\$0	1	213	213	\$25,160	1	365	365	\$49,486
183	Sussex	0	0	0	\$0	1	29	29	\$16,095	2	210	53	\$32,698
185	Tazewell	16	2,500	96	\$611,066	22	4,294	119	\$891,019	20	3,410	114	\$689,789
187	Warren	12	1,741	97	\$492,761	9	1,557	104	\$334,858	10	1,379	115	\$237,348
191	Washington	28	5,439	139	\$610,118	21	2,944	113	\$332,448	10	1,539	96	\$191,930
193	Westmoreland	5	805	134	\$113,089	5	699	140	\$124,009	7	910	114	\$189,852
195	Wise	13	1,138	76	\$186,934	13	1,099	85	\$196,408	17	1,507	69	\$268,166
197	Wythe	19	2,087	80	\$303,560	17	2,436	94	\$381,233	10	1,773	111	\$341,964
199	York	19	2,604	100	\$568,447	13	2,632	125	\$847,899	11	2,512	132	\$666,709
510	Alexandria	19	3,632	117	\$718,862	18	2,815	94	\$646,250	17	2,620	79	\$562,689
520	Bristol	28	5,063	149	\$704,955	27	4,397	137	\$521,236	24	5,244	181	\$683,099
530	Buena Vista	13	2,765	163	\$596,074	12	2,710	151	\$538,342	14	2,458	98	\$563,862
540	Charlottesville	26	3,469	75	\$797,543	25	3,312	69	\$885,871	18	3,052	113	\$585,864
550	Chesapeake	27	4,025	115	\$633,516	27	5,300	161	\$794,670	18	3,082	134	\$442,846
570	Colonial Heights	8	1,169	117	\$190,348	5	788	131	\$87,649	4	844	141	\$132,439
580	Covington	2	607	202	\$194,938	3	505	168	\$179,470	4	747	107	\$200,861
590	Danville	50	7,317	102	\$1,239,608	44	7,761	100	\$1,662,820	43	6,475	97	\$1,364,188
620	Franklin City	3	428	107	\$52,052	3	379	126	\$33,768	3	310	62	\$44,474
630	Fredericksburg	14	2,215	92	\$409,745	15	2,462	112	\$383,440	23	2,596	74	\$550,557
640	Galax	5	587	98	\$77,052	8	1,026	114	\$88,422	14	2,099	131	\$277,108
650	Hampton	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

Utilization of Residential Care through the CSA by Locality, FY2017 - FY2019

FIPS	Locality	UNDUPLICATED YOUTH COUNT/CUMULATIVE DAYS-ACROSS ALL RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT TYPES											
		FY2017				FY2018				FY2019			
		Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure	Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure	Youth	Days	Avg. LOS	Expenditure
660	Harrisonburg	30	6,467	118	\$1,167,962	28	4,459	114	\$764,844	23	4,853	135	\$760,820
670	Hopewell	8	2,227	186	\$111,323	6	1,296	216	\$161,081	5	850	170	\$79,490
678	Lexington	4	342	86	\$82,562	5	448	64	\$114,388	2	276	92	\$71,601
680	Lynchburg	84	11,974	113	\$1,891,461	71	11,338	116	\$1,801,149	75	9,698	101	\$1,396,732
683	Manassas City	12	1,747	103	\$359,126	13	1,707	107	\$257,686	10	1,433	96	\$217,832
685	Manassas Park	2	516	172	\$122,724	3	194	65	\$41,250	2	491	246	\$75,266
690	Martinsville	4	236	39	\$107,300	7	1,105	138	\$169,222	5	1,047	150	\$131,908
700	Newport News	17	3,315	123	\$384,031	18	2,442	116	\$336,355	10	1,726	144	\$295,034
710	Norfolk	63	11,226	109	\$1,856,236	50	7,189	92	\$1,295,260	64	10,237	96	\$1,830,139
720	Norton	1	184	184	\$13,250	1	41	41	\$3,240	2	77	39	\$10,745
730	Petersburg	35	6,868	153	\$755,110	19	4,665	203	\$589,119	17	4,142	197	\$624,330
735	Poquoson	5	1,748	350	\$249,724	3	914	305	\$151,796	2	330	165	\$104,305
740	Portsmouth	10	2,037	157	\$285,444	8	544	45	\$78,702	14	1,643	91	\$229,322
750	Radford	9	1,714	156	\$372,805	8	795	99	\$101,727	5	666	111	\$58,361
760	Richmond City	178	28,311	91	\$4,223,423	143	23,557	92	\$3,690,924	113	19,336	100	\$3,115,042
770	Roanoke City	56	9,772	127	\$1,244,165	51	7,816	113	\$1,197,779	48	8,977	142	\$1,191,225
775	Salem	7	1,177	107	\$205,331	8	1,207	121	\$198,863	9	1,607	146	\$227,460
790	Staunton	19	3,492	120	\$560,426	15	2,319	116	\$411,375	16	2,926	154	\$493,573
800	Suffolk	7	1,330	121	\$200,104	12	1,651	103	\$225,481	17	2,913	132	\$439,016
810	Virginia Beach	105	17,487	99	\$2,607,784	94	16,447	98	\$2,520,579	108	17,774	97	\$2,960,006
820	Waynesboro	15	2,904	126	\$435,151	16	2,574	117	\$441,585	17	2,905	145	\$371,904
830	Williamsburg	1	198	99	\$23,680	4	483	60	\$85,736	3	699	140	\$285,278
840	Winchester	30	5,286	102	\$1,242,044	26	4,568	104	\$898,561	21	3,728	93	\$952,005
1200	Greensville/Emporia	3	399	80	\$36,180	7	893	112	\$83,008	6	469	67	\$62,295
1300	Fairfax/Falls Church	170	23,382	86	\$7,292,640	160	20,553	85	\$6,228,992	139	16,152	80	\$5,007,542
Totals		2,740	464,567	170	\$82,079,949	2,568	424,815	165	\$77,467,541	2,424	402,318	166	\$72,462,867

Note: Beginning in FY2017, length of stay data is derived from actual days of service received from the locality in the LEDRS system. This results in a modified calculation from prior years.

OFFICE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

ADMINISTERING THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT



REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE TRAINING REGARDING CSA

Annual Report to the General Assembly, December 2019

In accordance with the 2019 Appropriation Act Chapter 854, Item 282 (B)(6)

The Children's Services Act (CSA, §2.2-5200 et seq) was enacted in 1993 to create a collaborative system of services and funding for at-risk youth and families.

The CSA establishes local multidisciplinary teams responsible to work with families to plan services according to each child's unique strengths and needs and to administer the community's CSA activities.

The Office of Children's Services (OCS) is the administrative entity responsible for ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the CSA across the Commonwealth.

Guiding principles for OCS include:

- Child and family directed care,
- Equitable access to quality services,
- Responsible and effective use of public funds,
- Support for effective, evidence-based practices, and
- Collaborative partnerships across state, local, public, and private stakeholders.



The mission of the Office of Children's Services (OCS) is to facilitate a collaborative system of services and funding that is child-centered, family-focused, and community based when addressing the strengths and needs of youth and their families in the Commonwealth of Virginia. To support this mission, OCS annually develops and implements a robust training plan. In accordance with the FY2019 training plan, the following activities were implemented:

- The 8th Annual Commonwealth of Virginia CSA Conference, "*Resilience: Achieving the Possible*" was provided for an audience of 673 participants. Individual conference training sessions are summarized on pages 5 and 6 of this report.

Annual Conference Participant Summary:

111 out of 130 CSA local entities were represented.

State agency participants/SEC Members	74
Local CSA Staff (Coordinators/UR Specialists/Other)	161
Public Agency Case Managers	54
Local Government Representatives	12
Family Assessment and Planning Team Members	118
Community Policy and Management Team Members	58
Private Providers (participants & sponsors)	59
Advocates, Parents and/or Child Organizations	5

Note: Not all participants identified the category they represented

- Forty-nine (49) regional and stakeholder training sessions were provided to 1,784 participants. Training topics, dates, and participant numbers are summarized on pages 2 through 4 of this report.
- Fourteen (14) on-line training courses were made available through the Virginia Learning Center, with a total enrollment of 7,024 (non-unique) participants.
- On-site training and/or technical assistance was provided per requests of local and regional CSA stakeholders.
- Online "OCS Help Desk" was maintained with 893 individual requests answered.

Funds Expended for Regional and Statewide Training*

8 th Annual CSA Conference	\$ 40,000
On-line Training/Certification: Uniform Assessment Instrument	\$ 27,000
New CSA Coordinators Academy	\$ 7,075
TOTAL*	\$ 74,075

*Funds include those specifically allocated in the Appropriation Act (as well as additional funds from the CSA administrative budget) and do not include expenses for OCS staff travel/training materials.

Training for CSA Local, Regional, and Stakeholder Constituent Groups Fiscal Year 2019

(Participant evaluations of select training sessions are available for review at the Office of Children's Services)

TOPIC (Trainer)	PARTICIPANT GROUP	DATE(S)	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
High Fidelity Wraparound: Introduction (Days 1 - 2) (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	7/10-7/11/2018	25
CANS and Developing IFSPs (Anna Antell)	Rappahannock County FAPT and Case Managers	8/2/2018	9
High Fidelity Wraparound: Introduction (Days 3 - 4) (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	8/7-8/8/2018	25
CSA Basics (Carol Wilson)	VDSS Eastern Region Local Administrative Staff	8/14/2018	48
High Fidelity Wraparound Family Support Partners (Anna Antell)	ICC Family Support Partners	8/14-8/16/2018	24
High Fidelity Wraparound and CSA Overview (Anna Antell)	Children's Mental Health Resource Center	8/22/2018	4
CSA Basics (Kristi Schabo/Zandra Relaford)	Galax and Surrounding CPMT/FAPT	8/23/2018	25
Statewide High Fidelity Wraparound Conference (Charlottesville)	All HFW Workforce and Interested Parties	9/12/2018	236
J&DR Court Best Practice Conference (Scott Reiner)	16th Judicial District (Culpeper)	9/18/2018	275
CSA Parental Agreements v. Non-Custodials (Carol Wilson)	Harrisonburg/Rockingham CSA	9/24/2018	16
High Fidelity Wraparound: Introduction (Days 1 - 2) (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	10/1-10/2/2018	38
CSA Basics (Carol Wilson)	VDSS Central Region Local Administrative Staff	10/15/2018	33
HFW Overview (Anna Antell)	Lexington/Rockbridge/ Buena Vista CSA	10/18/2018	15
CSA Basics for Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) (Kristi Schabo)	Henrico and Chesterfield CASA	10/23/2018	15
High Fidelity Wraparound - Intensive Care Coordination (Anna Antell)	Orange County CSA	10/25/2018	10
CANS, Service Planning and Monitoring (Carol Wilson/Anna Antell)	Chesterfield/Colonial Heights FAPT & Case Mgrs.	10/30/2018	75
CSA Update: VCOPPA Annual Critical Issues Symposium (Scott Reiner)	Private Providers	11/7/2018	70
Overview of CSA and Current Issues (Scott Reiner)	VACo Education and HHR Steering Committees	11/11/2018	40
High Fidelity Wraparound: Introduction (Days 3 - 4) (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	11/26- 11/27/2018	36
Service Planning and Utilization Review (Anna Antell)	Greene County CSA	12/18/2018	13
HFW Overview (Anna Antell)	Martinsville CSA Partners	1/28/2019	27
HFW Overview (Anna Antell)	Virginia Treatment Center for Children	2/6/2019	23

TOPIC (Trainer)	PARTICIPANT GROUP	DATE(S)	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Using CSA Data for Utilization Management (Zandra Relaford)	Patrick County CPMT (via Go-To-Webinar)	2/13/2019	9
New CSA Continuous Quality Improvement Model – Pilot Testing (Zandra Relaford)	Goochland CPMT	2/25/2019	9
Fiscal Agent Training (Maris Adcock)	Lexington/Rockbridge/Buena Vista CSA	2/28/2019	9
New CSA Continuous Quality Improvement Model – Pilot Testing (Zandra Relaford)	Hampton/Newport News CPMTs	3/11/2019	20
New CSA Continuous Quality Improvement Model – Pilot Testing (Zandra Relaford)	Suffolk/Franklin/Isle of Wight CPMTs	3/20/2019	17
New CSA Continuous Quality Improvement Model – Pilot Testing (Zandra Relaford)	Montgomery County CPMT	3/21/2019	7
2019 New CSA Coordinator Academy (All OCS Staff)	New CSA Coordinators	3/26-3/28/2019	26
High Fidelity Wraparound Family Support Partners (Anna Antell)	ICC Family Support Partners	4/9-4/11/2019	20
FFPSA and the Virginia Three Branch Approach (Carl Ayers (VDSS) and Scott Reiner)	CWLA National Conference	4/10/2019	70
New CSA Continuous Quality Improvement Model – Pilot Testing (Zandra Relaford)	Petersburg/Hopewell CPMTs	4/15/2019	13
Can CSA PAY/Case Management/Utilization Review (Carol Wilson and Anna Antell)	Lancaster County FAPT and CPMT	4/15/2019	12
Training for CASA Volunteers (Kristi Schabo)	Chesterfield/Henrico CASA	4/23/2019	14
CSA Coordinators Pre-Conference Workshop	CSA Coordinators (Statewide)	4/29/2019	95
Overview of the CSA Audit Program (Stephanie Bacote)	VA Local Govt. Finance Officers Annual Meeting	5/9/2019	45
High Fidelity Wraparound: Introduction (Days 1 – 2) (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	5/13-5/14/19	21
Service Planning (Anna Antell)	Frederick County CSA Teams	5/29/2019	19
CSA Top Ten Things to Know (Carol Wilson)	Manassas Park CSA Teams	5/30/2019	20
Service Planning and Utilization Review (Anna Antell)	Louisa and Hanover County FAPT Case Managers	6/4/2019	20
CSA: A Collaborative Approach (Scott Reiner)	New J&DR Court Judges	6/11/2019	26
CSA and the QRTP Process under the FFPSA (Scott Reiner)	Congregate Care Providers (Panel Discussion)	6/12/2019	132
CSA Continuous Quality Improvement (Zandra Relaford)	Manassas CPMT	6/13/2019	8
Alphabet Soup: CSA and Special Education (Kristi Schabo)	James River Community Collaborative (Lynchburg)	6/14/2019	4
CSA and Adoption Assistance (Carol Wilson)	James River Community Collaborative (Lynchburg)	6/14/2019	12
High Fidelity Wraparound Refresher Training – Richmond (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	6/19/2019	27
High Fidelity Wraparound Refresher Training – Rocky Mount (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	6/20/2019	27
High Fidelity Wraparound: Introduction (Days 3 – 4) (Anna Antell)	ICC Providers	6/24-6/25/2019	20

TOPIC (Trainer)	PARTICIPANT GROUP	DATE(S)	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
CSA for New LDSS Staff – Module 1 (On-Line)	New LDSS Staff and Other Interested Parties	ongoing	99
CSA for New LDSS Staff – Module 2 (On-Line)	New LDSS Staff and Other Interested Parties	ongoing	74
CSA for New LDSS Staff – Module 3 (On-Line)	New LDSS Staff and Other Interested Parties	ongoing	70
CSA for New LDSS Staff – Module 4 (On-Line)	New LDSS Staff and Other Interested Parties	ongoing	69
CSA for New LDSS Staff – Module 5 (On-Line)	New LDSS Staff and Other Interested Parties	ongoing	65
Special Education Wraparound Funding Under the CSA (On-Line)	All CSA Stakeholders	ongoing	40
CSA Audit Training (On-Line)	All CSA Stakeholders	ongoing	49
CSA Utilization Management Training (On-Line)	All CSA Stakeholders	ongoing	67
Can CSA Pay? (On-Line)	All CSA Stakeholders	ongoing	73
CPMT Training – Module 1 (On-Line)	CPMT Members and Other Interested parties	ongoing	161
CPMT Training – Module 2 (On-Line)	CPMT Members and Other Interested parties	ongoing	143
CPMT Training – Module 3 (On-Line)	CPMT Members and Other Interested parties	ongoing	114
CPMT Training – Module 4 (On-Line)	CPMT Members and Other Interested parties	ongoing	108
CANS Certification/Recertification Training (On-Line) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CANS Ages 0-4 • CANS Ages 0-4 (DSS Version) • CANS Ages 5 + • CANS Ages 5 + (DSS Version) 	All CSA Case Managers	ongoing	1057 704 2943 1188

8th Annual CSA Conference
Breakout Sessions
April 30 – May 1, 2019

Participant evaluations for training sessions are available for review at the Office of Children's Services

TOPIC	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Opening Key Note: Jelani Freeman	673
Closing Keynote: John Katov and Angie Williams (Open Table)	300
Autism and Trauma: The Compatibility of ABA and Trauma-Informed Practices	56
Building and Utilizing a System of Care for those with Behavioral Health Needs – Part 1	19
Building Resilience by Balancing the Needs for Safety and Adventure	13
Building Resiliency in Families Impacted by Addiction	69
CSA Financial and Information Systems Reporting	38
Family First Prevention Services Act: The LDSS Perspective	64
From Family Member to Workforce Partner: Developing and Managing a FSP Program	14
Internal Audit Reviews	34
School-wide Expectations that Promote Student Success for Achieving Transition Goals	19
Service Planning: A Framework for Practice	22
The Art of Brainstorming	44
The Importance of Using Neuroscience in a Trauma Informed Practice	54
Behaviors Related to Brain Injury "Who is This Person"	16
Building and Utilizing a System of Care for those with Behavioral Health Needs – Part 2	10
Considering Trauma When Crafting Individualized Education Plans	30
Crisis Interrupted – The Partnership Between Fairfax County and UMFS	6
Family First Prevention Services Act: The Provider's Perspective	56
Family Networking – the Key to Easier and More Effective Family Engagement	23
Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Risks and CSA	43
High Fidelity Wraparound: A Model That Builds Resiliency in Families and Transforms Communities	31
How to See in the Dark: Leadership When the Path is Not Clear	69
Reimagining Foster Care	42
The New World of Working with Children and Youth with Sexual Behavior Problems	88
Understanding ABA Services	17
Banana Yellow Piano: How to Better Understand Parents to Drive Engagement	28
Building Resilience Through Restorative Leadership and Compassion Fatigue Prevention	48
CSA 101 – "CSA Basics" System of Care, Eligibility, and Funding	43
Evidence-Based Programs: What are they? Where to find them? Why is Fidelity Important?	35
Family Finding and Kinship Care – Unlocking Doors for Difficult to Place Youth	26
From Foster Care to Adulthood: Building Resiliency Through Partnership and Engagement	18
Redefining Possibilities: Creative Service Development in a Community-Based System of Care	17
Sensory Processing: Offering Clarity to Mental Health Casework	12
The Unacknowledged Emotion of Shame and its Relationship to Anger and Aggression	54
Trauma-Informed Care Presentation and Narration	23
Using Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) to Make a Difference in CSA	59

TOPIC	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Alphabet Soup: What CSA Personnel Need to Know About Special Education and the CSA	43
Developing Cultural Competency with the Millennial Youth	57
Finding Resiliency Through Eco-Mapping	15
Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Risks and CSA	27
Harry, Frodo, Luke, et al: What the Hero's Journey Tells us About the Path to Healing and Service	55
Integrated Service Approach: Case Management, the Road to Resiliency	16
Open Table: A Model to Building Natural Supports that Transform Communities	36
Promoting Post-Secondary Education After Foster Care	20
Systems of Care and High Fidelity Wraparound: The Journey to Implement an EBP Model in Virginia	26
The Family Friendly FAPT	67
Bridging the GAPS between CSA and DSS - Enhancing CQI and Supporting Case Managers	31
Collaborative Problem Solving, Building Resilience Through Family Engagement, Youth Voice and Choice	22
CSA 201 - "Can CSA Pay?" How do your FAPT and CPMT make this decision?	53
Fostering Connections/ESSA Guidance 201	12
Improving Outcomes for Youth and Families through Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	19
Lessons Learned in Implementing an Evidence Based Model	19
Update on Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Transformation	20
Using Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) to Make a Difference in CSA	22
What Families Really Need	35
When you get stressed, what kind of animal do you become?	112
Youth Voice: Building Resiliency Through Advocacy	28

NOTE: Conference participants had the opportunity to participate in up to five breakout sessions in addition to the two Keynote Sessions

OFFICE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

ADMINISTERING THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT



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Office of Children's Services
Empowering communities to serve youth

PRIVATE SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES UNDER THE CSA

Annual Report to the General Assembly, December 2019

In accordance with the Appropriation Act Chapter 854 Item 282 (K)(2)

Children and youth with educational disabilities placed due to the Individualized Education Programs (IEP) in approved private school educational programs are included in the CSA target population and are eligible for funding (Code of Virginia §2.2-5211; 2.2-5212).

Average Annual CSA Expenditure Per Child
Private Day Special Education Services

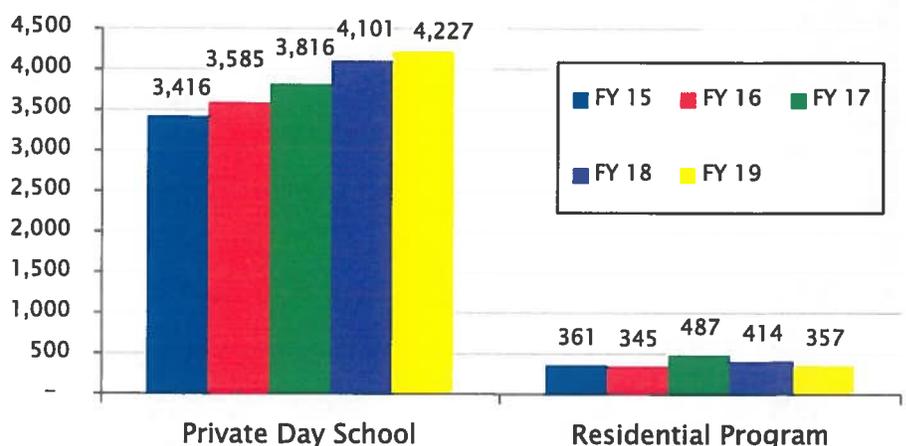


(FY2017 - FY2019 data are derived from the CSA Local Expenditure and Data Reimbursement System (LEDRS), resulting in differences from prior years).

Net CSA Expenditures by Placement Type - Special Education Services

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Private Day School	\$ 156,117,959	\$ 172,780,707	\$ 185,057,703
Private Residential School	\$ 18,170,411	\$ 15,290,636	\$ 11,718,947
Total	\$ 174,288,370	\$ 188,071,343	\$ 196,776,650

Number of Youth Served by Placement Type: Special Education Services

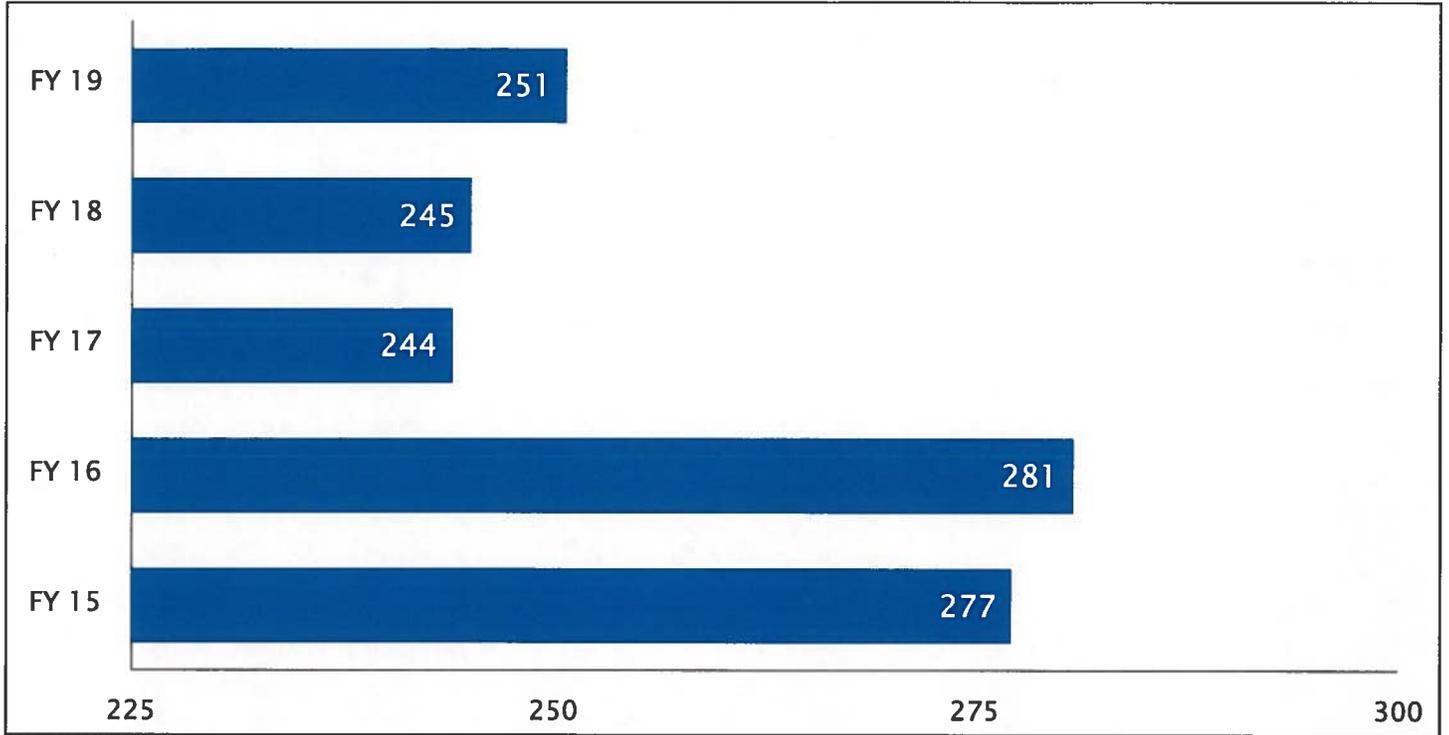


FY2019 unduplicated count of youth who received services in accordance with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) requiring private school placement = 4,448

Private Special Education Services Funded under the Children's Services Act

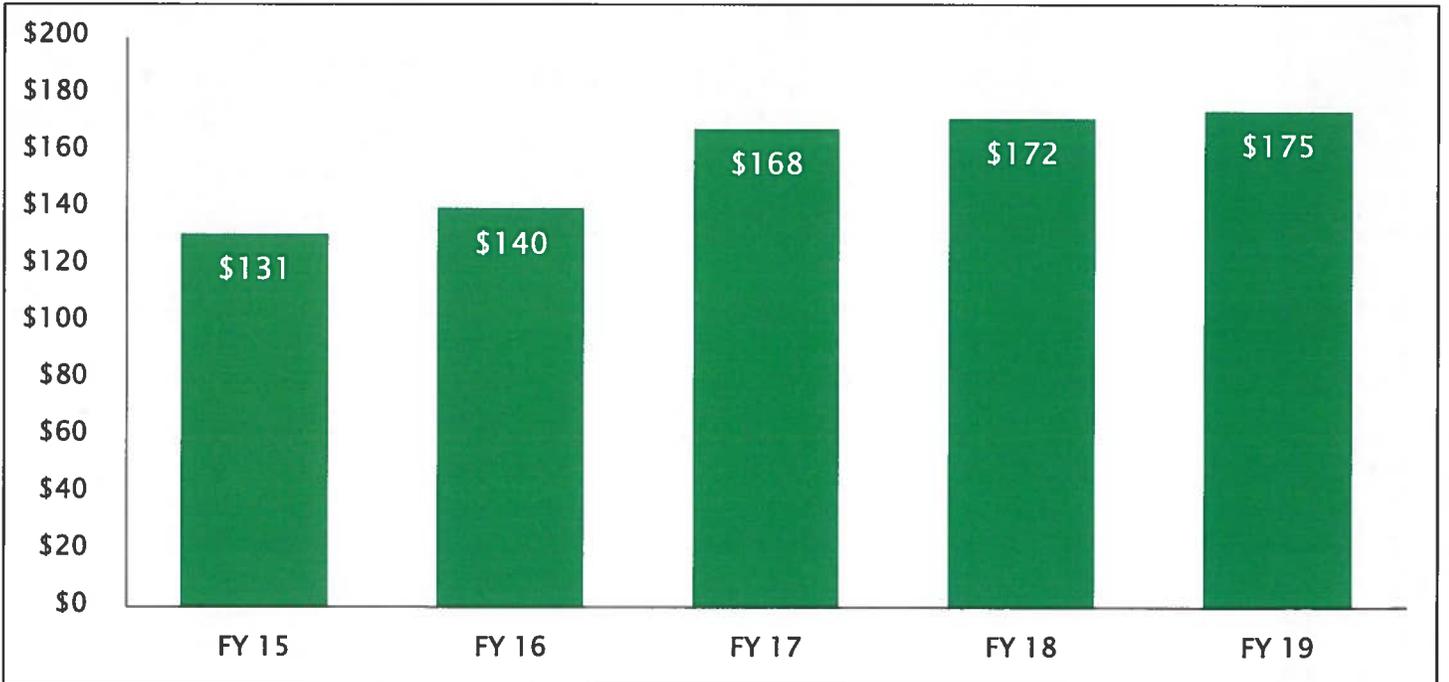
Average Length of Stay (Number of Days per Year) for Private Day Placements

(FY2017 - FY2019 data are derived from the new CSA LEDRS system, resulting in improved data accuracy)

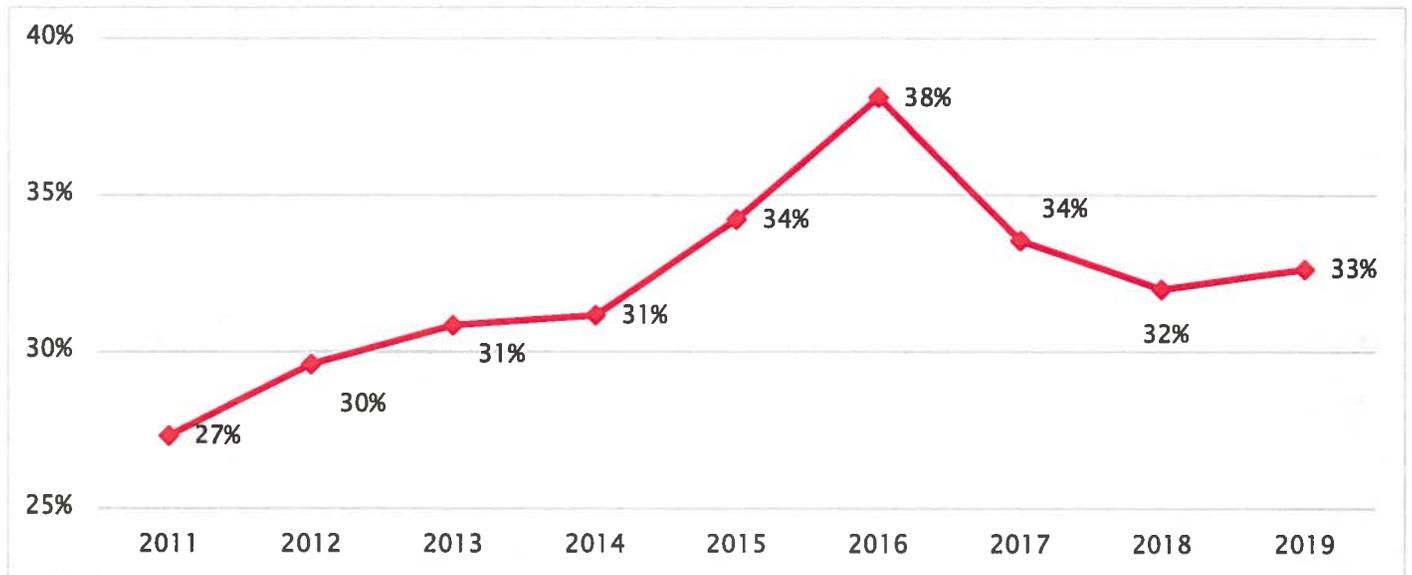


Average Cost per Child per Day for Private Day Placements

(FY2017 - FY2019 data are derived from the new LEDRS system, resulting in differences from prior years)



Percentage of CSA Special Education Population Designated as Autistic (in the CSA Data Set/LEDRS)



Discussion

The growth in private special education placements, especially private day schools, has received extensive attention over the past several years. Children's Services Act (CSA) expenditures for private special education day placements account for 73% of overall CSA growth (combined state and local expenditures) from FY2015 - FY2019. Over this period, the number of students served in these placements, required by their Individualized Education Programs (IEP), rose 24% from 3,416 to 4,227. In FY2019, growth in this one service area accounted for \$12.3 million in net CSA expenditure growth. In FY2019 (as compared to FY2018) the rate of growth slowed to 7.1% from 10.7% and the number of children placed in private day schools increased by 126, as compared to 285 from FY2017 to FY2018.

The 2018 General Assembly initiated two major actions to address CSA funded private day placements. The Office of Children's Services (OCS) was allocated funds and directed to carry out a study on the rates paid by localities to special education private day programs to include an examination of the adequacy of current rates and recommendations for implementing a rate setting structure (Chapter 854, Item 282 (M)). The final report of this study was submitted on October 1, 2019 and is available in the Legislative Information System as RD424 (2019). Additionally OCS was directed, beginning with FY2019 to collect the rates being paid by localities for private day special education programs and for FY2020, to institute a two percent limit on rate increases for private special education day programs over the FY2019 negotiated rates with localities. OCS has implemented these directives.

The Office of Children's Services (under the leadership of the Department of Education) was directed by the 2019 General Assembly to establish an implementation advisory group to refine the outcome measures established in the November 2018 Private Day Special Education Outcomes report. The advisory group has been meeting on a regular basis, has completed the majority of its work, and is preparing to implement the outcome measures.

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ADMINISTERING THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT



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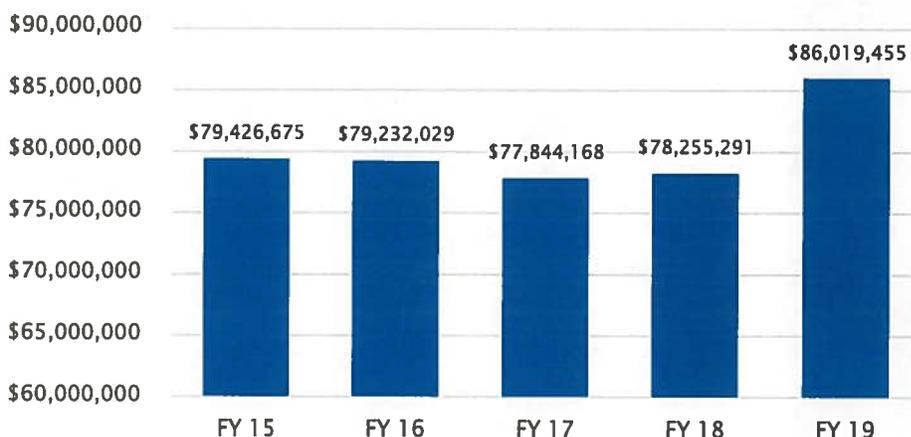
TREATMENT FOSTER CARE SERVICES UNDER THE CSA

Annual Report to the General Assembly, December 2019

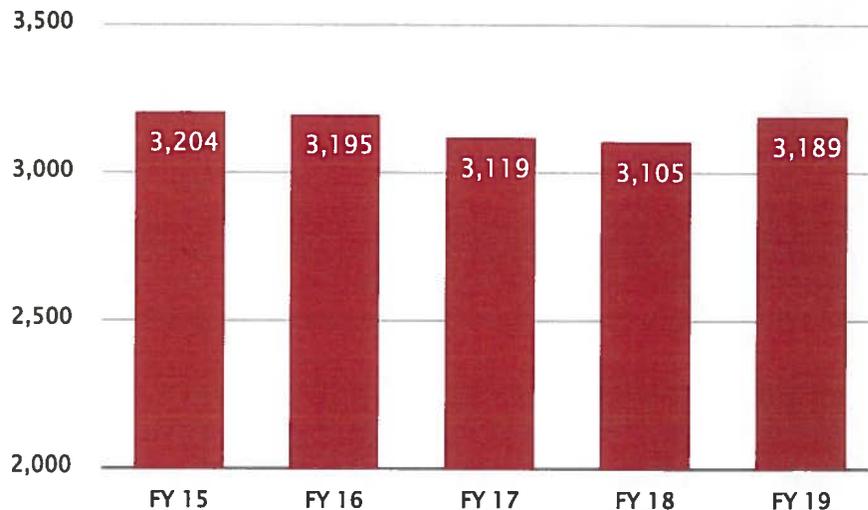
In accordance with the Appropriation Act, Chapter 854, Item 282 (K)(1)

Treatment foster care (TFC) is a community-based program where services are designed to address the special needs of children in the custody of a local department of social services. TFC is provided by foster parents who are trained, supervised, and supported by a private agency (licensed child placing agency or LCPA). TFC is family-based, goal-directed, results-oriented, and emphasizes permanency planning for the child in care. Total TFC costs are partially offset by federal/state Title IV-E revenues for eligible foster children. Title IV-E revenues and payments are handled through the Department of Social Services.

Total CSA Expenditures – Treatment Foster Care (FY15 – FY19)



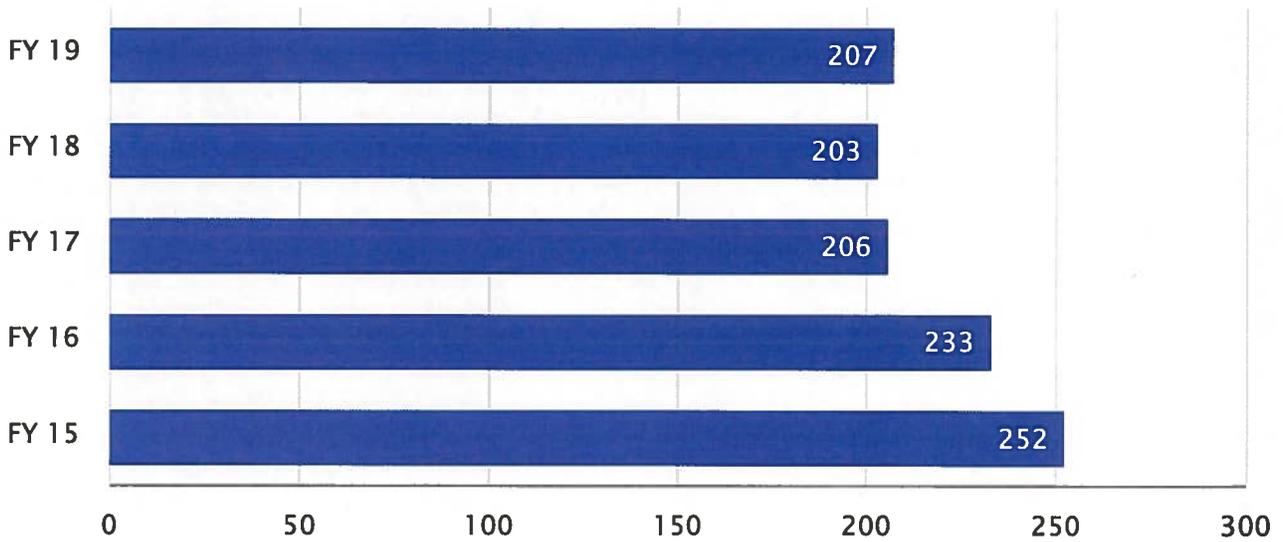
Number of Youth Served – Treatment Foster Care (FY15 – FY19)



Average Annual CSA Expenditure per Child – Treatment Foster Care (FY15 – FY19)



Average Length of Stay (Number of Days/Year) – Treatment Foster Care (FY15 – FY19)



Note: Beginning in FY2017, length of stay data is derived from actual days of service received from the locality. This results in a modified calculation from prior years.

Discussion

The increases in treatment (also known as therapeutic) foster care (TFC) utilization in FY2019 appear to be related to several contributing factors. As noted in the 2018 report by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (“Improving Virginia’s Foster Care System”), total TFC spending in FY2017 was almost \$100 million. These expenditures are from three primary sources, federal (Title IV–E), state (Title IV–E match and CSA), and local (local CSA match). In the past year, the number of children in foster care has increased from 4,807 on July 1, 2018 to 5,307 on July 1, 2019, a 10.4% rise. Ongoing challenges in local DSS agencies ability to sustain “agency foster homes” (foster families recruited and supported by the local department) have resulted in 60% of children in care being placed through a licensed child placing agency (LCPA) in a TFC arrangement. LCPAs are private agencies that among other services, provide for foster home placements through referrals from the local DSS. The cost of a TFC placement (exclusive of monthly maintenance and enhanced maintenance payments) averages \$73 per day or almost \$27,000 per year. While maintenance costs may fall to one of the several sources described above, TFC–specific costs (CSA Service Name = “Private Foster Care, Support, Supervision and Administration”) are paid exclusively from CSA state pool and local matching funds. The increase in the number of children in foster care has resulted in increased numbers of children in TFC and increased CSA expenditures for both maintenance costs, as well as TFC–specific costs.

A second source of increasing CSA expenditures for TFC (independent of the number of children in foster care) is a shift in the eligibility rate of foster children for federal Title IV–E and state matching funds. For eligible children (determined by the income of the child’s family at the time of their removal to foster care), the Title IV–E program covers the monthly costs of maintenance payments to foster families, a major component of the cost of foster care. For Title IV–E eligible children, there are no CSA funds (state or local) required to support the monthly maintenance payment. For non–Title IV–E eligible youth, the maintenance payment is the responsibility of the CSA program (state pool (65%) and local matching (35%) funds). Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services indicates that the Title IV–E eligibility rate (often referred to as the penetration or P–rate) peaked at 64.91% in July 2017. That rate has declined to 59.49% on July 1, 2019, resulting in a significant shift in responsibility for TFC maintenance costs from the federal and VDSS state funding streams to the CSA. When compared to FY2018, FY2019 non–Title IV–E costs for TFC increased by 26.8% (\$10.2 million) while Title IV–E eligible TFC costs declined by 3.4% (\$1.2 million). This shift followed several years in which the TFC costs for Title IV–E eligible children remained stable and for non–Title IV–E children had been declining. At present, there is no specific explanation for the declining Title IV–E eligibility rate.

In summary, in FY2019 there were significant increases in CSA utilization and costs for children in treatment (private) foster care (\$8.9 million or a 12% increase over FY2018). This is accounted for by a combination of factors, including an increase in the number of children in foster care and a declining Title IV–E eligibility rate.

OFFICE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

ADMINISTERING THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT



IMPACT OF TIERED MATCH RATES FOR CSA

*Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly, December 2019
In accordance with the Appropriation Act Chapter 854 Item 282 (C)(3)(c)*

As established through the Appropriation Act, funding services to children and families under the Children's Services Act (CSA) is a shared responsibility of state and local government. Effective July 1, 2008, a three-tiered, "incentive-based" match rate system was implemented to encourage practice changes to reduce utilization of residential care, increase children served in their homes, and encourage investment of funds in community based services. This policy-driven match rate model encourages the delivery of services consistent with the statutory purposes of the CSA (see § 2.2-5200, Code of Virginia) to:

- preserve and strengthen families;
- design and provide services that are responsive to the unique and diverse strengths and needs of troubled youth and families; and
- provide appropriate services in the least restrictive environment, while protecting the welfare of children and maintaining the safety of the public.

The CSA established unique, locality-specific base match rates (pre-2008). Under the tiered ("incentive") match rate model, the local match rate for residential services is 25% above its base match rate and for community-based services, 50% below its base match rate. Designated services (foster care and special education) remain at the base match rate. The local base match rates range from 16.9% to 53.09%. The average local base match rate is 32.99%.

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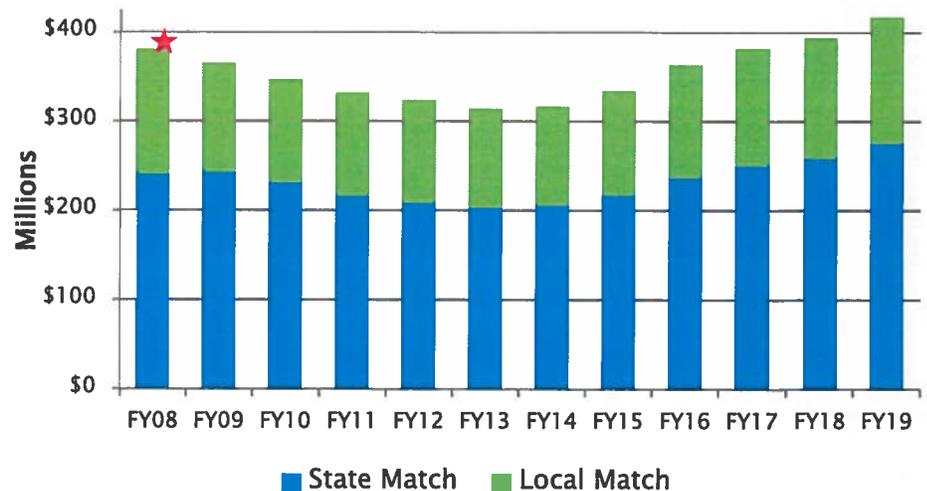
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Total Net Expenditures for the Children's Services Act



★ Implementation of the tiered, "incentive" match rate model



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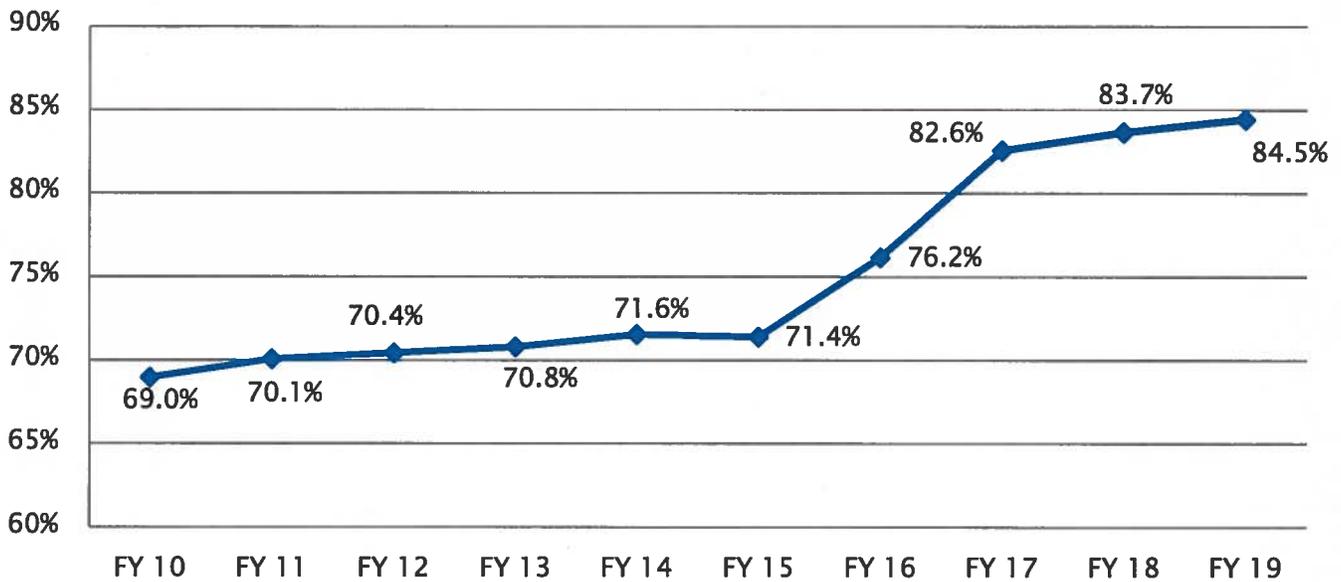
Effective (Actual) Match Rates (Statewide Average)

	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Effective Local Match Rate	33.3%	34.8%	35.5%	35.3%	34.9%	34.9%	34.8%	34.4%	34.3%	34.0%
Effective State Match Rate	66.7%	65.2%	64.5%	64.7%	65.1%	65.1%	65.2%	65.6%	65.7%	66.0%

The "effective" match rate reflects the impact of the mix of services at the various tiered match rates on the average match rate for all funded services.

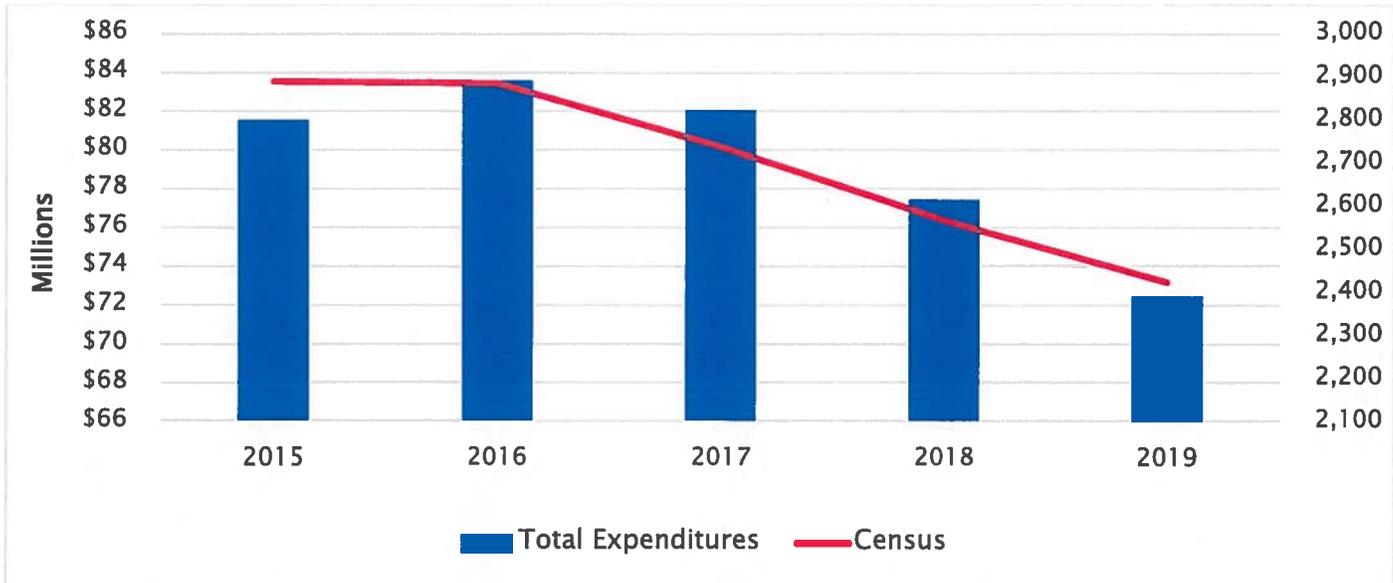
Impact of the Tiered ("Incentive") Match Rate Model

Percent of Youth Served Only in Community-Based Settings (FY2010–FY2019)



This chart reflects percentage of youth in the total CSA census for the year who have been served only within their families and communities (i.e., have not required a congregate care placement). In the current year's report, community-based foster care placements have been included as a community-based placement and data from all prior years has been recalculated to reflect this change.

Congregate Care Expenditures and Census (FY2015 - FY 2019)



Discussion

The intention of the tiered match rate system was two-fold. First was to utilize fiscal incentives to discourage the placement of children into restrictive, residential (congregate care) treatment settings when it was possible to safely utilize alternative, non-residential services that would adequately address the needs of the child, family, and community. As seen in the chart *Impact of the Tiered ("Incentive") Match Rate Model (FY2010 - FY 2019)*, over the past ten years (FY2010 - FY2019), this goal has been increasingly realized with a 15 percent increase in the number of children served through the Children's Services Act who did not experience any congregate care placements. As residential placements are typically among the costlier of services funded through the CSA (second to private day special education placements), an associated goal of the tiered match rate system was to control CSA expenditures that had grown to their highest historical point in FY2008. In the years immediately following the implementation of the tiered match rates, overall CSA expenditures did fall significantly. Beginning in FY2015 that trend reversed with overall CSA annual expenditures rising, as can be seen in the chart *Total Net Expenditures for the Children's Services Act*. However, in contrast to the overall expenditure trend, beginning with FY2017 and continuing into FY2019, CSA residential expenditures are once again declining at a noticeable rate. In FY2019, expenditures for children in congregate care services declined by 13 percent from their recent highest levels in FY2016 and the number of children declined by 16 percent. This can be seen in the chart, *Congregate Care Expenditures and Census (FY2015 - FY 2019)*.

The increase in the effective state (vs. local) match rate is reflective of the declining use of congregate care services which carry the higher local match. The reason the effective local match has not declined further is due to the significant rise in costs (and overall share of total CSA expenditures) associated with private special education day placements. Such educational placements are not subject to an incentive or disincentive through the tiered match rate model, therefore creating less variability in the effective state vs. local match rates. Any utilization of fiscal incentives to impact special education placements would not be permissible under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

The tiered match rate model appears, within the limits it operates under, to have achieved its goal of increasing the utilization of community-based versus congregate care services with an associated overall decrease in costs for services potentially impacted by the model.

OFFICE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

ADMINISTERING THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT



PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT

Biennial Report to the General Assembly, December 2019

In accordance with §2.2-2648.21, COV and the 2019 Appropriation Act Item 282 (H)

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The Office of Children's Services (OCS) is the administrative entity responsible for ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the CSA across the Commonwealth.

Guiding principles for OCS include:

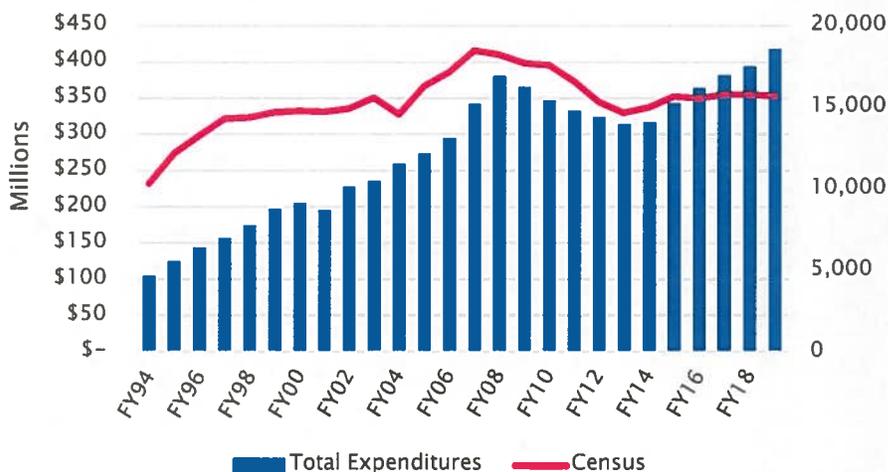
- Child and family directed care,
- Equitable access to quality services,
- Responsible and effective use of public funds,
- Support for effective, evidence-based practices, and
- Collaborative partnerships across state, local, public, and private stakeholders.



The Code of Virginia and the Appropriation Act require that the State Executive Council for Children's Services (SEC) biennially publish and disseminate a progress report on services for children, youth, and families and a plan for such services for the succeeding biennium. As the administrative entity of the Council, the Office of Children's Services (OCS) is pleased to submit the following report. For the FY2020–FY2022 biennium, the Council conducted a planning process that included a survey of various stakeholder groups and a collaborative, full day session with the State and Local Advisory Team (SLAT). The SLAT is established in §2.2–2501 of the Code to advise the Council and manage cooperative efforts at the state level and provide support to community efforts. The biennial plan can be found at the end of this report.

CSA Expenditures and Utilization

Total Expenditures / Children Served through the CSA, FY1994 – FY2019



Annual CSA expenditures and the number of children served rose consistently from the inception of the Act in FY1994 through FY2008. A significant decline in the number of children receiving services and associated expenses then occurred through FY2013. Explanations for this decline include the impact of the Children's Services Transformation and the implementation of the differential local CSA match rates, which resulted in decreased utilization of more expensive residential treatment programs in favor of more community-based services. Since FY2013, expenditures have increased significantly while the number of children served has risen only slightly and have been essentially stable since FY2015. The increase in expenditures is overwhelmingly due to the rise in the number (and associated costs) of children receiving private day special education placements which account for almost all of the growth in both expenditures and census over the past five years. With the exception of FY2019, all non-special education expenditure categories have remained essentially flat or declined over this period. In FY2019 there were significant increases in costs for children in foster care, especially treatment (private) foster care (\$8.9 million or a 12% increase over FY2018). This may be explained by an increase (over FY2018) in the number of children in foster care (4,807 on July 1, 2018 to 5,307 on July 1, 2019, a 10.4% rise).

Additionally, as reported by the Department of Social Services, there was reduced federal Title IV-E eligibility (the IV-E penetration rate) which was 59.49% for children in foster care on July 1, 2019 as compared to 60.93% and 64.91% for children in foster care on July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2017 respectively. A reduction in the Title IV-E penetration rate results in a "shift" in costs from non-CSA (50% federal cost sharing and 50% state matching funds accounted for in the budget of the Virginia Department of Social Services) to CSA expenditures (CSA state pool and local CSA matching funds).

Increases in special education and foster care costs were partially offset in FY2019 by continued declines in the number of children served (and expenditures) for residential care. The number of children served in residential settings decreased by 7.3% (208 children) and expenditures for residential placements by 6.4% (\$4.8 million) from the prior year. This continues a steady downward trend over the past four years.

State and Federal Funding Not Included in the CSA State Pool

	FY2018	FY2019
Children's Mental Health Initiative	\$ 5,648,128	\$ 5,648,128
Promoting Safe & Stable Families ¹	\$ 7,972,643	\$ 8,282,824
Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act	\$10,379,921	\$10,379,921
Title IV-E (Foster Care Maintenance) ²	\$62,947,797	\$59,862,125
Social Services Block Grant ³	\$ 9,419,998	\$ 9,419,998
Medicaid (Treatment Foster Care, Residential Care) ²	<u>\$76,195,695</u>	<u>\$79,591,445</u>
TOTAL	\$172,564,317	\$173,184,441

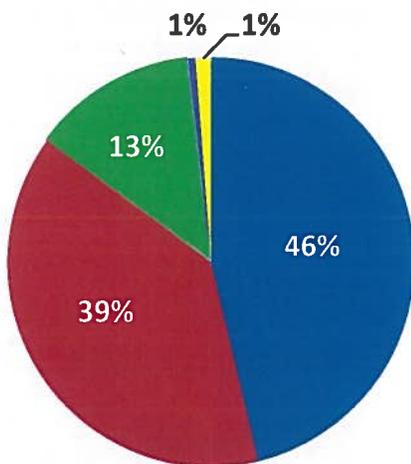
¹75% Federal Funds

²50% Federal Funds

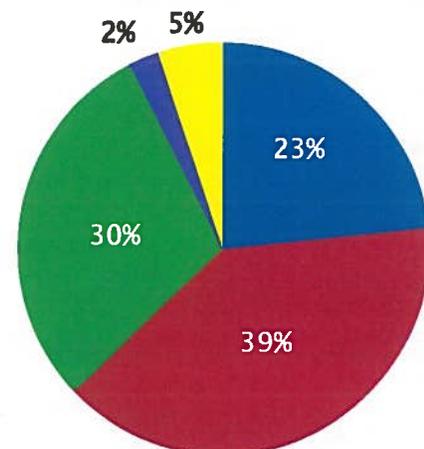
³50% Federal Funds

The table above reflects the contributions of funding sources other than CSA pool funds to addressing the needs of at-risk children and families. These funds are "braided" with the "blended" CSA pool funds and are utilized for CSA eligible youth and services, in whole or in part, when available to support needed services. Medicaid funds for behavioral health services to children other than residential and treatment foster care are not reported here and are available from the Department of Medical Assistance Services.

FY2019 CSA Expenditures and Mandate Types



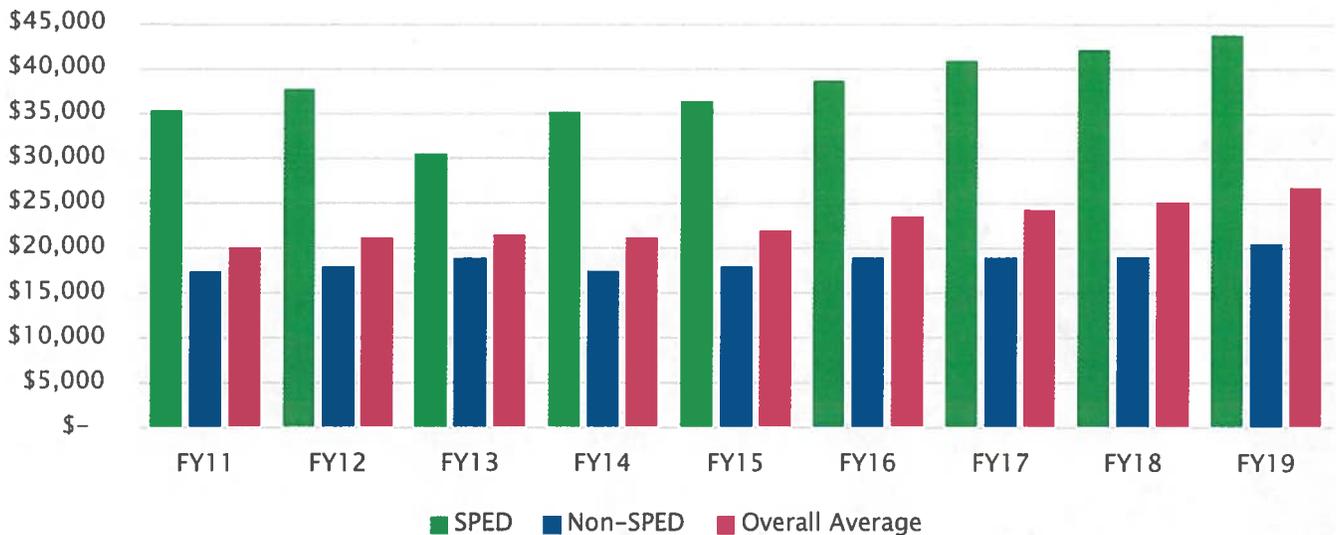
CSA Pool Fund Expenditures by
Primary Mandate Type - FY2019
(Total New Expenditures = \$418,208,262)



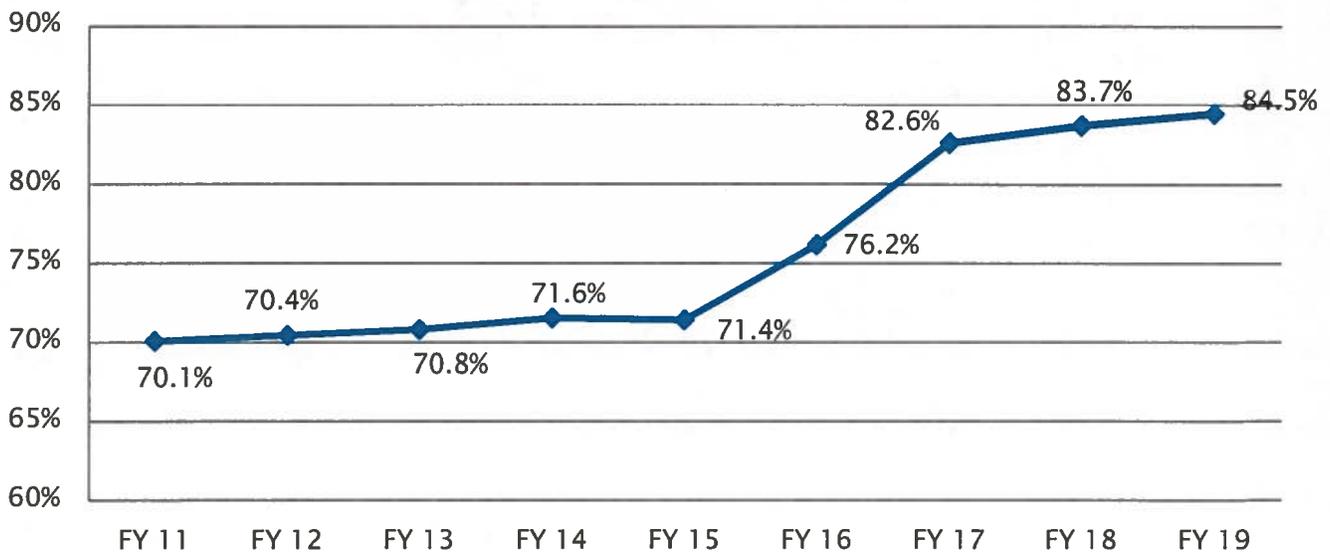
CSA Census by
Primary Mandate Type - FY2019
(Total Census = 15,645)

As seen in the graphs on the previous page, special education services accounted for 46% of the total CSA expenditures in FY2019. However, children in this category accounted for only 23% of the total CSA primary mandates. (Note: Children may have more than one Primary Mandate Type). This is because private day placements have an annual per child cost of \$44,000 compared to an average of \$20,000 for all other categories of children (the combined overall annual average expenditures for FY2019 was \$27,000). Children receiving foster care and foster care prevention services accounted for 69% of the CSA primary mandates, but only 52% of expenditures.

Average Annual CSA Pool Fund Expenditure per Child (FY2011 – FY2019)



Percent of Children Served in Community-Based Settings¹



Serving children in community-based (as opposed to residential or congregate care) settings is at the core of the CSA system of care philosophy. An extensive body of evidence exists indicating that long-term outcomes are improved when children can be safely maintained in their families, schools, and communities. The avoidance, where possible given clinical needs and other concerns of placements in restrictive, congregate residential settings has long been a goal of the CSA. Performance on this indicator has continued to improve over time.

¹ Services included in this category were modified since the previous report to include community-based foster care and independent living. Data for all prior years was recalculated to reflect the new measurement approach.

Major Accomplishments FY2018–FY2019

The following are a synopsis of major accomplishments related to the Goals and Strategies for the FY2018 – FY 2019 Biennial Plan submitted in December 2017.

Goal 1: Support implementation of a singular, unified system of care that ensures equal access to quality services for at risk youth across the Commonwealth.

- Significantly increased utilization of Intensive Care Coordination using High Fidelity Wraparound (HFW) by local CSA programs.
- Provided training to over 275 new HFW facilitators and Family Support Partners.
- Worked with the Virginia Department of Education and various stakeholders to develop 10 defined outcome measures for students receiving CSA funded private day special education. As instructed by the General Assembly, these indicators will be collected beginning no later than the 2020–2021 school year and will provide valuable information about these student's progress, similar to the indicators for students in the public schools.
- Completed a legislatively directed cost study of private special education rates in Virginia.
- Worked collaboratively with agencies across the Secretariats of Health and Human Resources (DBHDS, DMAS, DSS), Public Safety and Homeland Security (DJJ), and Education (VDOE) on major initiatives to include: Family First Prevention Services Act, Behavioral Health Redesign, DJJ Transformation, and Tiered–Systems of Support.
- Continued development of a robust series of e–learning courses on various aspects of the CSA in the Virginia Learning Center including CSA Basics for Community Policy and Management Teams; CSA Basics for New LDSS Workers; CSA Finances for Local Government Finance Personnel, the CSA Audit Program, among others.

GOAL 2: Support informed decision making through utilization of data to improve child and family outcomes and public and private provider performance in the provision of services through the Children's Services Act.

- Developed and disseminated a comprehensive Data Dashboard and Continuous Quality Improvement model for use by local CSA programs to monitor and improve their efforts.
- Continued annual publication of the statewide CSA outcomes report and enhancements to the local–level outcomes application available on the CSA public website.
- Published the second study of juvenile and criminal justice outcomes (arrests) for youth who have completed their services under the CSA. The results indicate that post–CSA arrest rates for youth served through the CSA are comparable to overall arrest rates for youth on probation and other known Department of Juvenile Justice involved groups. Several recommendations are noted in the report.

GOAL 3: Improve the operational effectiveness and accountability of CSA administration.

- The State Executive Council for Children's Services adopted significant policies concerning response to CSA audit findings, administration of the CSA mandatory uniform assessment instrument, the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS).
- Fully implemented the three–year CSA local program audit plan and completed reviews of all programs in accordance with expected time frames.
- Made major improvements to automated CSA financial and information technology systems (including the CSA website) to enhance the user experience, create efficiencies and improve accuracy and value.
- Developed new data analytic tools to allow more effective monitoring of the CSA program activities.