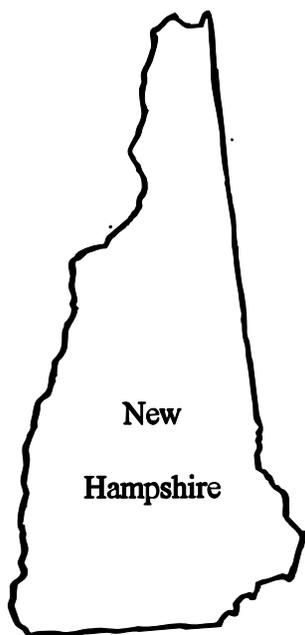


FFY 2012
Annual Performance Report
On
New Hampshire Family-Centered Early Supports and
Services
(Part C, IDEA of 2004)

Submitted on February 3, 2014, by the
New Hampshire Interagency Coordinating Council
For The July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013 Monitoring Period



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Preface

As a condition of the Part C grant award, the lead agency, NH Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Developmental Services, is required to submit an Annual Performance Report on Family-Centered Early Supports and Services (FCESS). Also, as required by Part C of IDEA 2004, the State Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) is required to submit an annual report to the Governor on the status of early intervention programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families operated within the State. This report is intended to satisfy both requirements. Copies of the report will be made available upon request, as well as in alternative formats. This report may be viewed on the DHHS website at this link: <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bds/earlysupport/stateplan.htm>.

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Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

The purpose of the Annual Performance Report is to report to the public the progress that has been made toward achieving the targets listed in the State Performance Plan. The State Performance Plan (SPP) was developed with stakeholder input in FFY 2004. It contains baseline data for the indicators discussed in the Annual Performance Report and is located on the NH Department of Health and Human Services website:

<http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bds/earllysupport/stateplan.htm>. It was last revised 2/1/2012.

Annual Performance Report Development

The Annual Performance Report was developed based upon analysis of information obtained through a variety of sources including: on-site record reviews of each FCESS program, a local program self-review data collection strategy (with subsequent verification), and data entered into the statewide data system. NH's status in comparison to other states was determined by comparing State data with National data tables. Stakeholder input was gathered through a variety of meetings including: Quarterly FCESS meetings, with FCESS program directors, Area Agency managers and ICC meetings.

Data Collection

A statewide data system is used to collect individual child data for Federal reporting purposes. Data collected through the statewide data system is used for monitoring and to meet federal data submission requirements. Referrals are entered into this data system at the Area Agency level. This process was developed to ensure that all children referred to FCESS are accounted for in a single database.

To ensure that FCESS program staff, Area Agency, State and local administrators are able to use the statewide data system correctly for inputting data and monitoring compliance, technical assistance is provided upon request. Technical assistance is also provided following a data system review indicating that the local FCESS program may not understand data entry requirements.

The statewide data system was developed to provide direct service provider agencies an opportunity to enter data directly and to allow local and state level compliance monitoring. FCESS program directors are responsible for the data entered at their program and Area Agency FCESS managers are responsible for the accuracy of the data entered for their region. Area Agency staff use the data system to review FCESS data at the local program level and triangulate the data entered with information in the child's record to determine continued compliance and to verify data accuracy.

Bureau of Developmental Services (BDS) staff use the web based data system to monitor program and regional data to determine timely entry of data, compliance with Federal timelines and the completeness of the data that has been entered. The accuracy of the data entered is verified by BDS during annual record reviews. Randomly selected records are reviewed by program review teams that are comprised of Part C staff, the BDS Regional Liaison assigned to the region being reviewed, and a member of the Area Agency responsible for services in the region. Additional reviewers are assigned as needed.

Public Dissemination of Information

Annual Report to the Public

New Hampshire's Annual Report to the Public, containing information about the 2011/2012 performance of Area Agencies and local programs, was posted in accordance with OSEP guidance on the DHHS website in June of 2013. It was made available electronically through e-mail and was posted on the Lead Agency website:

<http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bds/earllysupport/stateplan.htm>. It is available in a hard copy from DHHS, through the State Library system, and the Part C Central Directory of Services, which is called the Family Resource Connection, as well as the Parent Information Center (NH PTI). The 2012/2013 Annual Report to the Public (APR) will be posted on the DHHS website no later than 120 days following the submission of the APR.

Annual Performance Report

The Annual Performance Report (APR) and revised State Performance Plan (SPP) for the 2011/2012 monitoring period was posted on the Lead Agency website in the spring of 2012. The Annual Performance Report for the 2012/2013 monitoring period will be posted by June 30 of 2014. The APR and SPP are available electronically through e-mail, by hard copy, and posted on the Lead Agency website: <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bds/earllysupport/stateplan.htm>.

Other ways that FCESS makes information available to the public is by asking members of the NH Interagency Coordination Council (ICC) to disseminate information to the groups that they represent on the Council. The BDS disseminates information electronically and at quarterly meetings to FCESS program directors and representatives of the Area Agencies. FCESS program directors then disseminate information to direct service providers who then disseminate the information to the families they serve. Developmental Services State Family Support Council delegates share information with families in their regions. In addition, notice is given to the media for statewide distribution specifying where copies can be obtained.

Copies of materials are available through BDS, the State Library and the Family Resource Connection, which is the Part C Central Directory of Services as well as through the Parent Information Center (NH PTI).

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

To ensure that NH's definition is clear to providers and stakeholders, the definition developed by OSEP was adopted in 2/1/2012. Timely services means any early intervention service identified on the initial IFSP and any additional early intervention services identified on subsequent IFSPs, consented to by the parent, are initiated by the projected IFSP initiation date that is on the IFSP. This is the date that was identified by the IFSP team which includes the parent.

Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments

Indicator 1: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner) divided by the (total # of infants and toddlers with IFSPs)] times 100.

Account for untimely receipt of services, including the reasons for delays.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
FFY 2012 (2012-2013) 100%	100% of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner.

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: 100% 198 (178+20)/198

Method of data collection and identification of noncompliance:

Actual target data is based on valid and reliable data gathered through the state data system and on-site visits of all 10 regions and 17 programs. At the time of the on-site visits, records of 10% of the children served or a minimum of 10 records were reviewed. Data from the on-site visits are used to calculate compliance for this indicator. 100% compliance in all programs is expected to be demonstrated within one year of notification that noncompliance has been identified.

The Lead Agency monitoring team verified exceptional family circumstances and IFSP team decision-making for initiation of services based on the state's definition of timely services that was approved in the OSEP APR/SPP response letter dated June 15, 2007. Exceptional family circumstances included but were not limited to: child, family, or staff illness, vacations, family or staff unavailability due to storms and power outages.

Number of Eligible Children	Number of Children with Services Within Timelines	Number of Exceptional Family (or program issues beyond program control) Circumstances Leading to Delays	Number/Percent of Children with Timely Delivery of Services
198	178	20	198(178+20)/198 = 100%

Of the 198 records reviewed, 178 were found to have received timely services and another 20 had exceptional family circumstances that contributed to the delay of timely receipt of services. The monitoring team verified family related reasons through review of case notes. Therefore, 100% ((178+20)/198) of children were considered to have received timely services.

The 20 children whose services were delayed due to exceptional family circumstances received services from 9 different programs. Specific reasons for delay include child hospitalization, family illness; families not returning phone calls, family vacations or relocations. Services were provided to all children and families as soon as the family was available: Six families received services within 1-5 days after the projected date; 7 families received services within 6 -10 days; 5 received services within 11-20 days; 1 received services 21-30 days; and 1 received services more than 30 days later due to the family moving to another town within the region or because the family did not respond to phone calls.

Infants and Toddlers with IFSPs who receive Early Intervention Services in a Timely Manner:

a. Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner	(178 + 20)
b. Total number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs	198
Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner (Percent = [(a) divided by (b)] times 100)	100%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012¹:

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2012 (if applicable):

N/A

¹ In an effort to reduce reporting burden, in the FFY 2012 APR, States: 1) Are not required to provide an explanation of: a) progress; b) no change in actual target data from the data for FFY 2011; or c) slippage if the State meets its target. 2) Are not required to discuss improvement activities for: a) compliance indicators where the State reports 100% compliance for FFY 2012; and b) results indicators where the State has met its FFY 2012 target. 3) May provide one set of improvement activities for the entire APR as long as the Improvement Activities are indexed back to reference the relevant indicators.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

Early Intervention services, known in New Hampshire as Family-Centered Early Supports and Services (ESS) are required in State rules He-M510 to be provided in natural environments. Natural environments and settings are considered to be synonymous. Natural settings or environments are defined in NH Rule He-M510 Family-Centered Early Supports and Services as meaning ‘places and situations where a child’s age peers without disabilities live, play, and grow’. In keeping with Federal law, the natural settings in which the early supports and services are provided are identified on each child and family’s Individualized Family Support Plan (IFSP). If any support or service cannot be provided in a natural setting, a justification must be provided that includes an explanation, plan of action to provide supports and services in the future, and a time frame in which the plan will be implemented.

Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments

Indicator 2: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings.
(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A) and 1442)

Measurement: Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings) divided by the (total # of infants and toddlers with IFSPs)] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013) 99%	99% of infants and toddlers with ISPs primarily receive early intervention services in the home or programs for typically developing children.

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: 98.5% (1788/1815)

Of the 1815 children with IFSPs, 1788 (98.5%) were served in either their home or a program for typically developing children. The remaining 27 children were served in other settings.

Statewide monitoring through record reviews ensures that individual setting decisions are made in accordance with Part C of the IDEA natural environmental requirements. Also monitored is the determination of settings, in which infants and toddlers with disabilities receive early intervention services and that they are individualized on the IFSP.

The data used to establish target data is collected through the same statewide data system used to develop the 12/1/2012 Child Count 618 reports.

Number of Children with IFSPs	Number Of Children Served In The Home Or Programs For Typically Developing Children	Percent Of Children Served In The Home Or Programs For Typically Developing Children
1815	1788	98.5%

The state reviewed the justification for not serving children in the home or programs for typically developing children. The number and percent of children served in settings other than their homes is likely due to a number of factors including an increase in the number of homeless families due to the economy, and an increased number of programs offering specialty clinics focusing on children with autism. Families sometimes choose to take advantage of these specialty clinics for specific courses of treatment rather than receiving services at home. Review of child records (10% of the children served in each ESS program or a minimum of 10 records) showed that settings are chosen in accordance with 34 CFR 303.12, 303.18, and 303.344. The use of “other” settings for serving children and families will continue to be monitored to ensure

that children temporarily receiving services in other than natural settings receive services in natural settings as soon as possible.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012:

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines /

Resources for FFY 2012:

N/A

Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments/Child Outcomes
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Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

The process developed for collecting child outcome data is based on the model developed by the Early Childhood Outcome (ECO) project whereby service coordinators use the Child Outcomes Summary Form (COSF). People familiar with the child complete the Child Outcomes Summary Form upon entry into the program, and may include members of the evaluation team, IFSP team members, the service coordinator, the family, and others as requested by the family. The information is used to address the three outcomes using a 7 point scale. This scale is used to determine the level of a child's functioning on each outcome and forms the basis for the child's COSF entry score. COSF entry scores are decided upon within 6 weeks of eligibility determination for all children who are referred as long as they are 6 months of age or older and expected to be in the program for 6 months or longer.

The assessment tools selected by the NH Lead Agency to be used by Family Centered Early Supports and Services (ESS) providers as a part of the child outcome measurement system are the Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP) and the Infant-toddler Developmental Assessment (IDA). These valid and reliable instruments for measuring outcomes are also the tools authorized for use in the eligibility determination process. Providers have been invited to recommend additional tools that might be used for outcome purposes, but none have been recommended to date. Multiple sources of child development information such as medical reports and interviews with families, child care providers, and others familiar with the child are also used to determine the child's level of functioning. Much of the information used in this process is derived from the evaluation and assessment process which is based upon family participation and information, as well as the informed clinical judgment of the evaluation team along with findings from the assessment tools.

Child outcome data is collected again for all children at the point of exit. For children exiting at age 3 years, it is collected preferably within the 90 day period prior to the child's 3rd birthday. If it is anticipated that a child may leave prior to the third birthday, service coordinators are responsible for collecting COSF exit data prior to the child's departure from the program.

Progress is measured by comparing the child's COSF entry score against the child's COSF exit score.

Accuracy of the data is addressed by ensuring that service providers are trained on data collection and reporting. Decisions regarding placement of children on the COSF scale is determined by the child's IFSP team. Child outcome data is entered into the statewide data system at the program level. Program directors are asked to verify the accuracy of the data before it is entered into the statewide data system.

Cultural diversity is addressed through the use of interpreters and translators as are currently used in the NH Family Centered Early Supports and Services program. In addition, the brochure

used to introduce the concept of child outcome measurement to parents is being translated into Spanish.

For OSEP reporting purposes, a rating of 6 or 7 on the COSF is considered to be comparable to same-aged peers.

Indicator C3: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who demonstrate improved:

- A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);
 - B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/ communication); and
 - C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.
- (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A) and 1442)

Measurement:

Outcomes:

- A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);
- B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication); and
- C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.

Progress categories for A, B and C:

- a. Percent of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning = $[(\# \text{ of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning}) \div (\# \text{ of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed})] \times 100$.
- b. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers = $[(\# \text{ of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers}) \div (\# \text{ of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed})] \times 100$.
- c. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it = $[(\# \text{ of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it}) \div (\# \text{ of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed})] \times 100$.
- d. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers = $[(\# \text{ of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers}) \div (\# \text{ of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed})] \times 100$.
- e. Percent of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers = $[(\# \text{ of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers}) \div (\# \text{ of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed})] \times 100$.

Summary Statements for Each of the Three Outcomes:

Summary Statement 1: Of those infants and toddlers who entered or exited early intervention below age expectations in each Outcome, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turned 3 years of age or exited the program.

Measurement for Summary Statement 1: Percent = $[\# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (c) plus } \# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in category (d)} \div [\# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (a) plus } \# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (b) plus } \# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (c) plus } \# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (d)}] \times 100$.

Summary Statement 2: The percent of infants and toddlers who were functioning within age expectations in each Outcome by the time they turned 3 years of age or exited the program.

Measurement for Summary Statement 2: Percent = $[\# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (d) plus } \# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (e)} \div \text{the [total } \# \text{ of infants and toddlers reported in progress categories (a) + (b) + (c) + (d) + (e)]} \times 100$.

Target Data and Actual Target Data for FFY 2012:

Targets and Actual Data for Part C Children Exiting in FFY 2012 (July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013)
(Including Children "At Risk")

Summary Statements	Targets FFY 2012 (% of children)	Actual FFY 2012 (% of children)
Outcome A: Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships)		
1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome A, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program	82.4%	80.4%
2. The percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome A by the time they exited the program	78.5%	72%
Outcome B: Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy)		
1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome B, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program	85.5%	82.5%
2. The percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome B by the time they exited the program	74%	67.2%
Outcome C: Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs		
1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome C, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program	87.5%	83.9%
2. The percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome C by the time they exited the program	79%	72%

**Progress Data for Part C Children FFY2012
(Includes at-risk eligibility)**

A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships):	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of children who did not improve functioning	3	0.3%
b. Percent of children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	132	12.6%
c. Percent of children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	159	15.2%
d. Percent of children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	394	37.6%
e. Percent of children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	359	34.3%
Total	1047	100%
B. 1045Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication):	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of children who did not improve functioning	4	.0.4%
b. Percent of children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	142	13.6%
c. Percent of children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	198	18.9%
d. Percent of children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	490	46.8%
e. Percent of children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	213	20.3%
Total	1047	100%
C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs:	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of children who did not improve functioning	2	0.2%
b. Percent of children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	123	11.7%
c. Percent of children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	169	16.1%
d. Percent of children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	482	46.0%
e. Percent of children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	271	25.9%
Total	1047	100%

**Progress Data for Part C Children FFY 2012
(Excludes at-risk eligibility)**

A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships):	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of children who did not improve functioning	3	.3%
b. Percent of children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	130	12.6%
c. Percent of children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	158	15.3%
d. Percent of children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	389	37.6%
e. Percent of children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	354	34.2%
Total	1034	100%
B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication):	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of children who did not improve functioning	4	0.4%
b. Percent of children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	141	13.6%
c. Percent of children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	197	19.1%
d. Percent of children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	484	46.8%
e. Percent of children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	208	20.1%
Total	1034	100%
C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs:	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of children who did not improve functioning	2	0.2%
b. Percent of children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	122	11.8%
c. Percent of children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	167	16.2%
d. Percent of children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	475	45.9%
e. Percent of children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	268	25.9%
Total	1034	100%

Progress data for children eligible due to being “at risk” are not included due to the small number (13) to protect their confidentiality. Likewise targets were not developed for this group due to the small “N” of 13.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012 (7/1/2012to 6/30/2013):

It should be noted that there was an increase for both summary statements for outcome A and Outcome C, summary statement 2. There were slight decreases in both summary statements for Outcome B, and summary statement 1 for Outcome C. It is possible that children exiting below age expected level of development could be due to improved accuracy of identifying young children with special needs on the part of local providers. Reports from providers indicate that they are serving more children with complex needs. Some children will never achieve age level expectations, and for them any progress is important. These children's progress may not show in outcome statements that focus on "substantial increases in the rate of growth" and "functioning within age expectations".

Although State targets were not met, comparison of NH actual data with National data shows that NH actual data is significantly greater than the National data for all outcomes. The National data referred to is contained in the "Outcomes for Children Served Through IDEA's Early Childhood Programs: 2011-12" developed by the Early childhood Outcomes Center. This report can be found at: <http://ectacenter.org/~pdfs/eco/OutcomesforChildren-FFY2011.pdf>. Although revision of targets will not be requested this year, it may be appropriate to adjust State targets next year so that they are more realistic and align more closely with National data.

Improvement Strategy	Activity Completed	Progress or Slippage
Monitor collection of child outcome data	During annual record reviews, COSF forms were reviewed. Program data entry was also monitored through random spot checks to monitor entry of the data.	Monitoring child record reviews for 16 programs show that child outcome data is collected. Data for 1047 children were collected, this is 73 children less than last year. This is consistent with the decline of children being served and general same age population in the state for the birth to three population. Record review shows that data continue to be routinely collected.
Analysis of COS data for local programs	Child outcome data was made available to local programs (through regional agencies for vendor agencies) for analysis using the statewide data system.	Programs monitor the entry of COS data to ensure completeness and accuracy. Copies of the original worksheets are kept in the child's files for the purpose of documentation that the child outcome survey was completed. The analytical calculator developed by the Early Childhood Outcomes Center is included in the data report available to local programs for their use in analyzing their data.
COS training module used to re-train experienced local service providers and to introduce the COS process to new providers	Use of the COS training module continues to be required for new staff as a part of their orientation. On-going review of the training as an in-service training activity is recommended.	Review of individual service provider training records showed that all staff working directly with families have completed the course, most using the on-line version of the training. A number of programs however completed the course during staff development sessions with their staff. All new staff completed the training module during their orientation. The hard copy version of the training is occasionally used for reference after the training has been completed. Since the introduction of the COS training module, local program directors report that their staff are more likely to discuss individual child scoring with their peers and that therefore they feel that COS scores are more accurate than ever before. Increased accuracy of scoring has however, resulted in lower scores which affects statewide data.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2012

None requested

Resources:

Granite State College
Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments/Family Outcomes Monitoring

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

Fall of 2010 the Lead Agency, based upon State Interagency Coordination Council and other Stakeholder input made the decision to begin using the 2010 Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO) recommended Family Outcomes Survey tool. The reason for changing to this tool was to increase the reliability and validity of survey data collection. Data was analyzed using the ECO recommendations which can be found at: <http://ectacenter.org/eco/pages/tools.asp>. NH chose, on the basis of Stakeholder input to use just the one page that addressed the three OSEP outcomes.

Surveys are distributed to all families who have been in the program at least 6 months. Surveys are hand delivered to families by their FCESS providers at regularly scheduled home visits in March of any given year. A link to the on-line version of the survey is provided so the family can choose to complete the survey on-line rather than in pencil/paper format. Surveys are available in 10 languages in addition to English. A stamped self-addressed envelope is attached to the survey so the completed survey can be submitted confidentially. Survey results are confidential and not linked to individual children receiving services. Completed surveys are returned to the Lead Agency for compilation and data analysis. Regional and program data analyses along with any comments made by families (without identifying information) are sent to regional Area Agencies and local programs for use in program improvement activities. Family outcome data is included in the annual Report to the Public.

Indicator 4: Percent of families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family:

- A. Know their rights;
- B. Effectively communicate their children's needs; and
- C. Help their children develop and learn.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A) and 1442)

Measurement:

- A. Percent = [(# of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights) divided by the (# of respondent families participating in Part C)] times 100.
- B. Percent = [(# of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs) divided by the (# of respondent families participating in Part C)] times 100.
- C. Percent = [(# of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn) divided by the (# of respondent families participating in Part C)] times 100.

FFY 2012	Measurable and Rigorous Targets
7/1/12 – 6/30/13 a) 86% b) 91% c) 90.5%	a) 86% b) 91% c) 90.5%

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012:

Sub-Indicator	FFY 2012 Target	FFY 2012 Actual
4a) Know their rights	86%	87% (495/571)
4b) Communicate their children's needs	91%	91% (518/571)
4c) Help their children develop and learn	90.5%	88% (500/571)

Data was analyzed using the ECO recommendations as follows:

- The Family Outcomes Survey-Revised (FOS-R) uses a simplified format for both the family outcome items and the helpfulness indicators. Section A uses a 5-point rating scale which assess the extent to which families have achieved each outcome item, ranging from 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Almost, and 5 = Completely. Section B also uses a 5-point scale and assesses the helpfulness of early intervention, ranging from 1 = Not at all helpful, 2 = A little helpful, 3 = somewhat helpful, 4 = Very helpful, and 5 = Extremely helpful.
- First, count the number of families who meet the criteria for each indicator (i.e., mean value > 4.0 on associated items). Then, divide the number of families who meet the criteria for each indicator by the total number of families who completed the survey and multiply the result by 100 to get the percentage of families to report to OSEP. For example, If 90 families meet the criteria for Indicator 1 and 100 families completed the survey, the percentage reported to OSEP would be 90% (or $90/100 = .90 \times 100$) for Indicator 1. (2010 ECO Frequently Asked Questions Document)

Description of Family Outcome Data Collection Process: Family Outcome surveys are disseminated to all families whose children have received six months or more of services.

Table #1 FFY 2011 Family Outcomes Data Return Rates:

The statewide total rate of return was 51% ranging from 36% in one region to 63% in another. Regionally the distribution of responses showed that all regions were represented including rural and urban populations.

Table #1 Survey Return Rate by Region for FFY 2012			
Region	Number Returned	Number Requested	Return Rate
1	56	72	63%
2	28	47	60%
3	34	79	43%
4	50	139	36%
5	58	113	51%
6	77	132	58%
7	112	246	46%
8	60	96	63%
9	35	63	56%
10	49	122	40%
11	12	21	57%
Statewide Totals:	571	1130	51%

Comparison of the return rate with baseline data shows a significant increase in the number of surveys being returned statewide from 48% in FFY2011 to 51% in FFY2012 and an 11% increase since FFY2011. This is also greater than the In-person distribution return rate of 49.6% noted in the Early Childhood Outcomes Center Family Data report for FFY2011.

Table #2 FFY 2012 Length of time children were served in program:

These data indicate that the majority of survey respondents, 80% (450 of 565) had been receiving Early Supports and Services for one year or longer when they completed the survey.

Table #2 Length of Time Served in Program At Time of Survey FFY 2012								
Region	6 months	1 year	1 1/2 years	2 years	2 1/2 years	3 years	Missing	Grand Total
1	10	22	13	5	4	1	1	56
2	7	10	7	4	0	0	0	28
3	15	5	7	6	2	0	0	35
4	12	13	7	7	8	3	0	50
5	8	21	12	7	4	4	2	58
6	15	35	16	6	5	0	0	77
7	17	40	27	17	8	3	0	112
8	10	28	13	4	4	0	0	59
9	6	16	7	3	1	1	1	35
10	13	19	9	2	3	1	2	49
11	2	5	1	2	2	0	0	12
Statewide Total:	115	214	119	63	41	13	6	565
Percentage	20%	38%	21%	11%	7%	2%	1%	100%

Table #3 FFY 2011 Age of children at time of survey:

Data from table #3 indicate that the greatest number of NH families responding to the surveys had children 1 and 2 years of age. These data are consistent with NH's 12/1/2012 618 data, which show that the highest percentages of children receiving ESS are between 1 to 3 years of age. The 28 children represented as being 3 years of age in the chart below turned 3 years

Table 3 Age at Time of survey in FFY 2012						
Region	Birth to 1	1 yr	2 yrs	3 yrs	Not Answered	Total
1	3	17	36	0	0	56
2	4	10	12	2	0	28
3	5	7	23	0	0	35
4	2	14	30	4	0	50
5	1	14	37	6	0	58
6	1	22	52	2	0	77
7	4	30	68	10	0	112
8	1	9	48	1	0	59
9	1	4	29	1	0	35
10	2	9	36	2	0	49
11	0	4	8	0	0	12
State Total	24	140	379	28	0	571

within a month of the dissemination of the surveys.

618 data: Total number of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services by age December 1, 2012, point in time data.

AGE AS OF DECEMBER 1, 2012			
Total	Birth to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3
	(12 months)	(> 12 and 24 months)	(> 24 and 36 months)
1815	247	462	1106

Table #4 FFY 2011 Race/Ethnicity:

Comparison of survey data with 618 data indicates that the Family Outcomes data survey respondents are representative of families receiving services through ESS.

The majority of children for both sets of data show that the majority of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services are white (not Hispanic). The data sets both represent similar percentages for Asian, Hispanic and multi-racial children receiving FCESS in New Hampshire.

Table 4 Race/Ethnicity of Family Outcome Survey Respondents for FY 2012									
Region	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American (not Hispanic)	Hispanic/Latino	White (not Hispanic)	Two or More Races	Unknown	Grand Total
1	0	0	0	0	0	52	4	0	56
2	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	0	28
3	0	0	0	0	1	31	2	1	35
4	0	1	2	0	0	45	2	0	50
5	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	58
6	0	0	2	0	10	61	4	0	77
7	0	0	6	1	8	89	7	1	112
8	0	0	0	1	1	52	3	2	59
9	0	0	0	1	1	30	3	0	35
10	0	0	0	0	2	45	1	1	49
11	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
Statewide Total:	0	1	10	3	24	500	28	5	571
Percentage	0%	0%	2%	1%	4%	88%	5%	0%	100%

618 data: Race/Ethnicity December 1, 2012, point in time data.

Total Number Of Infants And Toddlers Receiving Early Intervention Services					
	Age As Of December 1 2012				100%
	Total	Birth to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	
		(12 months)	(> 12 and 24 months)	(> 24 and 36 months)	
Total (Rows 1-7)	1815	247	462	1106	
1. American Indian or Alaska Native	0				0%
2. Asian	53				2.9%
3. Black (Not Hispanic)	21				1.2%
4. Hispanic	67				3.7%
5. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	4				.2%
6. White (Not Hispanic)	1651				89%
7. Two or more races	55				3%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2011 7/1/2012 – 6/30/2013:

Improvement Strategy	Activity Completed	Progress or Slippage
Bring together an Advisory Group to review Family Outcome data and provide recommendations for improving family outcomes	The NH ICC and the participants of the Quarterly ESS Director and AA administrators reviewed the 2012-2013 Family Outcome data collection in the November /December timeframe to provide guidance regarding the survey results.	It was noted that progress was made in all 3 outcomes. Data also show that Outcomes 4a and 4b met or surpassed FFY 2012 target data. Although the Outcome 4c target data was not met, there was a 1% increase since FFY 2011.
Monitor the process of administering the surveys to promote higher return rates.	At every March ESS Community Meeting Family Outcome Surveys are distributed. At this time program directors are asked to identify how surveys would be distributed and monitored. BDS advertised that \$50.00 gas cards would be raffled off to 10 families returning the survey by the deadline.	Information from the statewide data system was used to identify which families should receive surveys. Although 17 fewer surveys were requested than the year before, the return rate was higher at 51% rather than 48% in FFY2011. Surveys were requested for 5 different languages. The practice of raffling gas cards continues to be very successful in encouraging families to participate in the survey.
Analyze the data for consistency, determine any needs for ongoing technical assistance, and provide TA when needed.	Individual program data was sent out during the summer months to assist programs in developing strategies to improve family outcomes in their program.	All programs had access to their data and comments submitted by families served by their program.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines /

N/A

Resources for FFY 2012

Resources

National Early Childhood Outcomes Center
Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center
North East Regional Resource Center

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Child Find

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

NH serves children with established conditions, children with a 33% developmental delay in any one area of development or atypical behavior, and children who are at risk for substantial delay. The greatest numbers of children eligible for services are those in the developmental delay category. While children at risk for substantial delay are eligible for services if there are 5 child/family risk factors, for the second year in a row, we serve very few children in this category of eligibility possibly due to its stringent criteria. ESS service providers suggest that the reason for this is that children who have 5 risk factors tend to demonstrate a 33% delay or atypical behavior and are therefore found eligible under the developmental delay category of eligibility.

Indicator 5: Percent of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs compared to national data. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 1)] times 100 compared to national data.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012 – 2014) 1.52%	1.52% of children birth to 1 with IFSPs.

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: 1.96% 247/12,629

Number of Children with IFSPs Ages Birth to 1 Year.	Number of Children in NH Ages Birth to 1 Year based on Table C-13	Percent of Children in NH Served by the Family Centered Early Supports and Services Program
247	12,629	1.96%

Data used to determine the number of children served is taken from the statewide data system. This data is verified by Regional Area Agencies and local programs to ensure accuracy by comparing the data report from the statewide data system with local records. The verified data is used for Federal reporting in December 1-child count data reports.

Information used in the National Tables are considered 'point in time' data and reflect the number of children with active IFSPs as of 12/1 of any given year. Active IFSPs are considered any IFSP with parent consent.

The NH Part C program served 1.96% (247/12,629) of all infants (birth to 1 year of age) residing in NH during the 2011-2012 monitoring period, which is .16% greater than last year (1.80% 232/12,910). The state has reached its target and surpassed the National average of 1.06% (Table C1-9 FFY2012).

The state continues to build its outreach efforts to infants and children birth –1 through improvement strategies that were begun in FFY05-06 as well as through the revision of brochures, flyers and outreach materials to families and the medical community across the state.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012:

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2012:

N/A

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for 2012

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Child Find

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

NH serves children with established conditions, children with a 33% developmental delay in any one area of development or atypical behavior, and children who are at risk for substantial delay. Not surprisingly, the greatest numbers of children eligible for services are those in the developmental delay category.

Children at risk for substantial delay are eligible for services if there are 5 child/family risk factors. The number of children eligible in this eligibility group continues to be very low. This could possibly be due to the stringent at risk criterion. ESS service providers suggest that children who have 5 risk factors tend to demonstrate a 33% delay or atypical behavior and are therefore found eligible under the developmental delay category of eligibility. It is very difficult to document 5 identified parent/family risk factors given the list of risk factors authorized by the NH rules. When the state rule regarding the Part C Program was revised in 2009, child risk factors were expanded to make it easier to identify children at risk for substantial delay by adding to the child factors: child who has a diagnosis of an infection; history of abuse or neglect; prenatal drug exposure due to mother's substance abuse or withdrawal; prenatal alcohol exposure due to mother's substance abuse or withdrawal; and homelessness.

Indicator 6: Percent of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs compared to national data.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 3)] times 100 compared to national data.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013) 3.44%	3.44% of children birth to 3 with IFSPs

Actual Target Data for FFY2012: 4.70 (1,815/38,631)

Data used to determine the number of children served is taken from the statewide data system. This data is verified by Regional Area Agencies and local programs to ensure accuracy by comparing the data report from the statewide data system with local records. The verified data is used for Federal reporting in December 1 - child count data reports.

Information used in the National Tables referenced below are considered 'point in time' data and reflect the number of children with active IFSPs as of 12/1 of any given year. Active IFSPs are considered to be any IFSP with parent consent.

Number of Children with IFSPs Ages Birth to 3 Years	Number of Children in NH Ages Birth to 3 Years based on Table C-13	Percent of Children in NH Served by the Family Centered Early Supports and Services Program
1,815	38,631	4.70%

The Part C program served 4.70% of all infants and toddlers (birth to 3 years of age) residing in NH for the 2012-2013 monitoring period. The target of children served was 3.44%. New Hampshire exceeded its target by 1.26%. Although 40 more children were served, the population of children the same age in NH decreased from 40,474 in 2010 to 38,631 in 2012.

OSEP Table C – 1-9 “Number and percent of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C, by age and state: 2012” (see Appendix) provides information for all states. This table shows that the National average is 2.77%. NH serves 1.93% more children than most states in this age range.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012:

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2012

N/A

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Child Find

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

Record reviews are completed during on-site program visits to monitor that all evaluations contain evidence of the use of informed clinical opinion, that all areas of the child's development have been evaluated, that the 45-day timeline has been met, and that other required components of the evaluation are present. This includes assessments of functional vision and hearing, and statements of current health status.

Compliance is defined as the number of calendar days from the day of referral to the day that the family signs the IFSP to indicate consent. The definition is a more stringent requirement than what is required by OSEP. NH feels that the purpose of the 45-day limitation on IFSP development is to ensure that the child and family receive services as soon as possible. Since an IFSP cannot be implemented until it is approved, the signature date indicating approval is key to beginning services.

Using this more stringent definition of the completion of the 45-day timeline, NH has in the past found that the 45-day timeline was a significant challenge for ESS programs and NH was found to be out of compliance in 2001. This issue was resolved through the 2002-2003 APR and subsequent updates in September 2004. Current data show that all programs consider a child and family's entrance in a timely manner to be a priority and with few exceptions are successful in meeting the 45-day timeline requirement.

Indicator 7: Percent of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an initial evaluation and initial assessment and an initial IFSP meeting were conducted within Part C's 45-day timeline.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an initial evaluation and initial assessment and an initial IFSP meeting were conducted within Part C's 45-day timeline) divided by the (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs evaluated and assessed for whom an initial IFSP meeting was required to be conducted)] times 100.

Account for untimely evaluations, assessments, and initial IFSP meetings, including the reasons for delays.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013) (100%)	100% of children referred to ESS will have an IFSP developed and approved 45 days or earlier from the date of referral.

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: 100% (270+57)/327

Identification of noncompliance:

Actual target data is based on valid and reliable data gathered through the state data system and on-site visits of all 10 regions and 17 programs. At the time of the on-site visits, records of 10% of the children served or a minimum of 10 records were reviewed. Data from the on-site visits are used to calculate compliance for this indicator. 100% compliance in all programs is expected to be demonstrated within one year of notification that noncompliance has been identified.

The Lead Agency monitoring team verified exceptional family circumstances and IFSP team decision-making for initiation of services based on the state's definition of timely services that was approved in the OSEP APR/SPP response letter dated June 15, 2007. Exceptional family circumstances included but were not limited to: child, family, or staff illness, vacations, family or staff unavailability due to ice storms and power outages.

Number of Eligible Children	Number of Eligible Children with signed IFSPs 45 days from Referral.	# Of Exceptional Family Circumstances or issues beyond program control	% Of Eligible Children with signed IFSPs 45 days from Referral
327	270	57	$(270 + 57)/327 = 100\%$

Target data reported for this indicator includes statewide data (10 regions and 17 programs) based on record reviews of 10% of the children served or a minimum of 10 records. DHHS FCESS verified 57 instances when exceptional family circumstances prevented IFSPs from being developed and receiving parent consent within 45 days of referral.

The state included in its calculation the number of children for whom the state has identified the cause for the delay as exceptional family circumstances documented in the child's record. The state has identified the number and causes for exceptional family circumstances.

Of the 327 records reviewed, 270 were found to have received timely services and another 57 had exceptional family reasons that contributed to the delay of timely development of IFSPs. The monitoring team verified family related reasons through review of case notes. Therefore, 100% (327 /327) of the children were considered to have received timely services.

The 57 children whose services were delayed due to exceptional family circumstances received services from 13 different programs. Specific reasons for delay included child hospitalization, family illness, staff illness, ice and snowstorms, families not returning phone calls, family vacations or relocations.

As soon as the family was available, IFSPs were completed and family consent to services obtained. Of the 57 families whose IFSPs were delayed, IFSPs were developed and consent obtained as follows: 13 were 1-5 days late, 9 were 6-10 days late, 20 were 11-20 days late, 4 were 21-30 days late, and 11 were 31 days or more late.

The State reviewed the records for each of the individual children to confirm that the IFSPs not completed within 45 days were completed with parent consent, although late, as documented on the IFSP. In addition, the State reviewed subsequent records for each ESS program and determined that IFSPs for children who were referred after non-compliance was identified had an IFSP completed in a timely manner as documented in the IFSP, and fully demonstrated and documented that the ESS programs are currently implementing the statutory/regulatory requirements consistent with the timely development of IFSPs.

Infants Evaluated and Assessed and provided an Initial IFSP meeting Within Part C's 45-day timeline:

a. Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an evaluation and assessment and an initial IFSP meeting was conducted within Part C's 45-day timeline	327 (270+57)
b. Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs evaluated and assessed for whom an initial IFSP meeting was required to be conducted	327
Percent of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an evaluation and assessment and an initial IFSP meeting were conducted within Part C's 45-day timeline (Percent = [(a) divided by (b)] times 100)	100%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred in FFY 2012²:

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2012 (if applicable):

N/A

² In an effort to reduce reporting burden, in the FFY 2012 APR, States: 1) Are not required to provide an explanation of: a) progress; b) no change in actual target data from the data for FFY 2011; or c) slippage if the State meets its target. 2) Are not required to discuss improvement activities for: a) compliance indicators where the State reports 100% compliance for FFY 2012; and b) results indicators where the State has met its FFY 2012 target. 3) May provide one set of improvement activities for the entire APR as long as the Improvement Activities are indexed back to reference the relevant indicators.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Effective Transition

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

NH State rules pertaining to the NH Part C program were adopted to fully implement IDEA Part C Regulations in April of 2013. Prior to April 2013 IFSP transition plans containing identified and appropriate transition steps and transition services were developed at 24 months. For children determined eligible after the age of 24 months the IFSP transition plans were developed as soon as possible.

A stakeholder group representing preschool LEAs, Part C local programs, technical assistance providers, and state level Special Education (DOE) and state level FCESS (Part C) perspectives was convened to develop a process to implement the changes including developing standard forms to be used statewide. Trainings for local programs were provided following the adoption of state rules to implement changes introduced in the 2011 Part C regulations between May and June of 2013. It is anticipated that full compliance with early childhood transition requirements will be demonstrated in the FFY 2013 report. The State rule referred to is: He-M 510 and is located on the web at: http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/he-m500.html. This page provides all of the 500 series rules, please scroll down the page to He-M510.

Indicator 8A: The percentage of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the Lead Agency has developed an IFSP with transition steps and services at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties, not more than nine months, prior to the toddler's third birthday.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C who have an IFSP with transition steps and services at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties not more than nine months, prior to their third birthday) divided by the (# of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C)] times 100.

Account for untimely transition planning, including the reasons for delays.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013) 100%	100% of children exiting Part C have an IFSP with transition steps and services.

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: 100% 287/287

Number of Children In the transition process	Number of Children with transition steps and services	Number/Percent of Children
287	287	100%

Method used to collect data:

In the 2012/2013 monitoring period, all ESS Programs received a site visit during which record reviews were conducted for all of the children who had exited each program with the exit reason: “eligible for Part B” between 10/1/2012 and 1/31/2013. This time frame is used because additional data is accepted on timeline indicators until 9/30, and scheduling of monitoring visits begins in March of any year. Using 10/1 as the beginning of the monitoring year ensures that there will not be overlap record reviews during which some child records could be counted twice. Since local programs are given 1 month to enter all data for a child exiting the system, it is reasonable to assume that all data on exiting children should be available in child records and in the data system when monitoring visits begin in the month of March.

Children Exiting Part C Who Received Timely Transition Planning:

a. Number of children exiting Part C who have an IFSP with transition steps and services	287
b. Number of children exiting Part C	287
The percentage of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the lead agency has developed an IFSP with transition steps and services at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties, not more than nine months, prior to the toddler’s third birthday. (Percent = [(a) divided by (b)] times 100)	100%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred in FFY 2012³:

IFSP Transition Plans were developed at 24 months of age rather than 27 months for children who were determined eligible prior to 24 months. Transition forms were revised and training to local programs was provided regarding changes to the transition process by 7/1/2013. The changes are presently being implemented and it is anticipated that compliance with the new timeline will be demonstrated in the FFY 2013 Annual Performance Report.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Effective Transition

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

NH State rules pertaining to the NH Part C program were adopted to fully implement IDEA Part C Regulations in April of 2013. Prior to April 2013 notification to the LEA was provided in a number of different ways after the child was determined to be potentially eligible for Part B including formal referrals and contacts to schedule the transition conference 90 days or more prior to child's 3rd birthday, and as soon as possible for children referred after 24 months of age. The revised rule He-M510 clarifies the requirements regarding notification and referral of children determined to be potentially eligible for Part B unless the parent "opts out" of notification.

NH's "opt out" policy was revised April of 2013 to include IDEA requirements in accordance with the Part C Regulations of 2011. The current policy reads:

1. If the child is determined to be potentially eligible for preschool special education services, the service coordinator shall provide parents information describing the notification requirement (described in 2 and 3 below) and their right to object (described in 4 below) to information about their child being provided to the responsible LEA and the NH Department of Education.
2. If a parent informs the FCESS program in writing within 7 calendar days of receiving the information described in (c) above that they object to the notification, the service coordinator shall not provide notification to the responsible LEA and NH department of education.
3. If the parent objects to notification, the service coordinator shall make reasonable efforts to convene a conference with providers of other services to discuss alternative ways of meeting the child's needs.
4. If the parent does not inform the FCESS program within 7 calendar days that they object, the FCESS program shall refer the child by notifying the responsible LEA and NH department of education as soon as possible but not less than 90 calendar days before the child reaches his or her 3rd birthday that a child who is potentially eligible for special education is receiving FCESS.
5. Information provided with the notification and referral described in (f) above shall include:
 - (1) The child's name;
 - (2) The child's date of birth;
 - (3) The parents' names;
 - (4) The parents' contact information including addresses and telephone numbers;
and
 - (5) Additional information with parental consent including a copy of the most recent evaluation and assessments of the child and the most recent IFSP.

A stakeholder group representing preschool LEAs, Part C local programs, technical assistance providers, and state level Special Education (DOE) and state level FCESS (Part C) perspectives was convened to develop a process to implement the changes including developing standard

forms to be used statewide. It is anticipated that full compliance with early childhood transition requirements will be demonstrated in the FFY 2013 report. Trainings for local programs were

provided following the adoption of state rules to implement changes introduced in the 2011 Part C regulations between May and June of 2013. The State rule referred to is: He-M 510 and is located on the web at: http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/he-m500.html. This page provides all of the 500 series rules, please scroll down the page to He-M510.

Indicator 8B: The percentage of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the Lead Agency has notified (consistent with any opt-out policy adopted by the State) the SEA and the LEA where the toddler resides at least 90 days prior to the toddler's third birthday for potentially eligible Part B preschool services. (Transition Notification)

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of toddlers with disabilities exiting part C where notification (consistent with any opt-out policy adopted by the State) to the SEA and the LEA occurred at least 90 days prior to their third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B preschool services) divided by the (# of toddlers with disabilities who were potentially eligible for Part B)] times 100.

Account for untimely transition planning, including the reasons for delays.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013) 100%	100% of children potentially eligible for Part B at age 3 yrs are referred to the local education agency (LEA).

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: 100% 302/302

Number of Children in Transition	Number of Children for whom Notification was Provided	Number/Percent of Children referred to LEA by Age 3
302	277 (25 opt-out)	$302 / (277 + 25) = 100\%$

Statewide, 302 child records were reviewed to identify if the LEA had been notified about children who may be eligible for services at age 3. 277 of the records contained evidence that the Local Education Agency (LEA) had been notified that the child was potentially eligible for Part B. Families of 25 of these children "opted out" of having the LEA notified that their child was potentially eligible.

Target data reflects the number of children who exited with the exit reason "eligible for special education" for whom notification was sent to the LEA. Notification took place in the form of written notification sent to the LEA for all children who had IFSPs, for those children whose families did not "opt out". LEAs are notified of children who are determined to be "potentially eligible" for special education unless the family "opts out of notification". A child who is "potentially eligible" for special education is identified using the same process that was described in the FFY 2011 Annual Performance Report.

Method used to collect data:

In the 2012/2013 monitoring period, all ESS Programs received a site visit during which record reviews were conducted for all of the children who had exited each program with the exit reason: “eligible for Part B” between 10/1/2012 and 1/31/2013. This time frame is used because additional data is accepted on timeline indicators until 9/30, and scheduling of monitoring visits begins in March of any year. Using 10/1 as the beginning of the monitoring year ensures that there will not be overlap record reviews during which some child records could be counted twice. Since local programs are given 1 month to enter all data for a child exiting the system, it is reasonable to assume that all data on exiting children should be available in child records and in the data system when monitoring visits begin in the month of March.

Children Exiting Part C Who Received Timely Transition Planning (Notification to LEA):

c. Number of children exiting Part C and potentially eligible for Part B where the notification to the LEA occurred	302
d. Number of children exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B	302
The percentage of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the Lead Agency has notified (consistent with any opt-out policy adopted by the State) the SEA and the LEA where the toddler resides at least 90 days prior to the toddler’s third birthday for potentially eligible Part B preschool services. (Transition Notification) (Percent = [(a) divided by (b)] times 100)	100%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred in FFY 2012⁴:

N/A

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

⁴ In an effort to reduce reporting burden, in the FFY 2012 APR, States: 1) Are not required to provide an explanation of: a) progress; b) no change in actual target data from the data for FFY 2011; or c) slippage if the State meets its target. 2) Are not required to discuss improvement activities for: a) compliance indicators where the State reports 100% compliance for FFY 2012; and b) results indicators where the State has met its FFY 2012 target. 3) May provide one set of improvement activities for the entire APR as long as the Improvement Activities are indexed back to reference the relevant indicators.

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

NH State rules pertaining to the NH Part C program were adopted to fully implement IDEA Part C Regulations in April of 2013. Revision of these rules to include changed Federal requirements provided an opportunity to standardize the way the meetings were convened.

A stakeholder group representing preschool LEAs, Part C local programs, technical assistance providers, and DOE and LA perspectives was convened to develop a process to implement the changes including developing standard forms to be used statewide. Trainings for local programs were provided following the adoption of state rules to implement changes introduced in the 2011 Part C regulations between May and June of 2013. It is anticipated that full compliance with early childhood transition requirements will be demonstrated in the FFY 2013 report. The State rule referred to is: He-M 510 and is located on the web at:

http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/he-m500.html. This page provides all of the 500 series rules, please scroll down the page to He-M510.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Effective Transition

Indicator 8C: The percentage of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the lead agency has conducted the transition conference held with the approval of the family at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties, not more than nine months, prior to the toddler's third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B preschool services

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C where the transition conference occurred at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties not more than nine months, prior to the toddler's third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B) divided by the (# of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B)] times 100.

Account for untimely transition planning, including the reasons for delays.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013) 100%	100% of children potentially eligible for Part B will have a transition conference 90 days or more prior to the 3 rd birthday.

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: 279/279 100%

Number of Children In the transition process	Number of Children With Timely Transition Conferences	# Of Exceptional Family Circumstances	Number/Percent of Children
279	240	39	279/(240 + 39) = 100%

Describe the method used to collect data.

In the 2012/2013 monitoring period, all ESS Programs received a site visit during which record reviews were conducted for all of the children who had exited each program with the exit reason: “eligible for Part B” between 10/1/2012 and 1/31/2013. This time frame is used because additional data is accepted on timeline indicators until 9/30, and scheduling of monitoring visits begins in March of any year. Using 10/1 as the beginning of the monitoring year ensures that there will not be overlap record reviews during which some child records could be counted twice. Since local programs are given 1 month to enter all data for a child exiting the system, it is reasonable to assume that all data on exiting children should be available in child records and in the data system when monitoring visits begin in the month of March.

Children who are referred to Part C less than 90 days prior to the child’s third birthday are included in the State’s data. Local FCESS programs are expected to make every effort to convene a transition conference with the LEA representative prior to the child’s third birthday if at all possible.

Children Exiting Part C Who Received Timely Transition Planning (Transition Conference):

Of the 279 records that were reviewed, 240 records contained documentation showing that the transition conference occurred 90 days or more prior to the child’s 3rd birthday. The remaining 39 records contained documentation showing that the transition conference was delayed due to late referrals less than 90 days prior to the 3rd birthday and Exceptional Family Circumstances. Conferences were held less than 90 days prior to the child’s 3rd birthday in these instances.

a. Number of children exiting Part C and potentially eligible for Part B where the transition conference occurred	279
b. Number of children exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B	279
The percentage of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the lead agency has conducted the transition conference held with the approval of the family at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties, not more than nine months, prior to the toddler’s third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B preschool services(Transition Conference) (Percent = [(a) divided by (b)] times 100)	100%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred in FFY 2012⁵:

N/A

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

⁵ In an effort to reduce reporting burden, in the FFY 2012 APR, States: 1) Are not required to provide an explanation of: a) progress; b) no change in actual target data from the data for FFY 2011; or c) slippage if the State meets its target. 2) Are not required to discuss improvement activities for: a) compliance indicators where the State reports 100% compliance for FFY 2012; and b) results indicators where the State has met its FFY 2012 target. 3) May provide one set of improvement activities for the entire APR as long as the Improvement Activities are indexed back to reference the relevant indicators.

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

BDS Part C staff is assigned as a Liaison to a regional Area Agency and the local programs providing direct service within the region, to monitor compliance, provide technical assistance, and assure the timely correction of noncompliance. On-going technical assistance is provided on-site, via telephone, via e-mail correspondence, and through regularly scheduled quarterly meetings throughout the year.

When noncompliance is identified during on-site visits, it is discussed immediately with the local program. Both the Area Agency and local program director are notified in writing after the monitoring visit about the identified noncompliance. When noncompliance is identified by data review using the statewide data system, both the program and Area Agency are notified in writing by e-mail message, which is then followed up with a phone call. A number of sanctions may be applied including development of a corrective action plan with a timeline, submission of data to demonstrate improvement and 100% correction of noncompliance, root cause analysis, and/or the provision of technical assistance and follow-up record reviews to document correction of noncompliance. Any Corrective Action Plan (CAP) must be approved by BDS prior to implementation. In addition, the statewide data system is used by BDS to complete periodic desktop audits to monitor on-going compliance.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision

Indicator 9: General supervision system (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) identifies and corrects noncompliance as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification.

(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:

Percent of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification:

- a. # of findings of noncompliance.
- b. # of corrections completed as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification.

Percent = [(b) divided by (a)] times 100.

States are required to use the “Indicator C 9 Worksheet” to report data for this indicator (see Attachment 1).

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
FFY 2011	100%

Actual Target Data for FFY 2011: 0/0 100%

No findings were made in FFY 2011

Describe the process for selecting EIS programs for Monitoring:

NH identifies noncompliance through on-site monitoring visits of every program every year, which include conducting record reviews for 10% of the children served, or a minimum of 10 records, and also by reviewing data collected through the statewide data system. Through the BDS Redesignation of Area Agency’s review process, programs are monitored every five years in the context of the larger agency.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that Occurred for FFY 2012⁶:

N/A

Note: For this indicator, report data on the correction of findings of noncompliance the State identified in FFY 2011 (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012) and verified as corrected as soon as possible and in no case later than one year from identification.

Timely Correction of FFY 2011 Findings of Noncompliance (corrected within one year from identification of the noncompliance):

1. Number of findings of noncompliance the State identified in FFY 2011 (the period from July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012) (Sum of Column a on the Indicator C9 Worksheet)	0
2. Number of findings the State verified as timely corrected (corrected within one year from the date of notification to the EIS programs of the finding) (Sum of Column b on the Indicator C9 Worksheet)	0
3. Number of findings <u>not</u> verified as corrected within one year [(1) minus (2)]	0

Correction of FFY 2011 Findings of Noncompliance Not Timely Corrected (corrected more than one year from identification of the noncompliance) and/or Not Corrected:

4. Number of FFY 2011 findings not timely corrected (same as the number from (3) above)	0
5. Number of FFY 2011 findings the State has verified as corrected beyond the one-year timeline ("subsequent correction")	0
6. Number of FFY 2011 findings <u>not</u> yet verified as corrected [(4) minus (5)]	0

Verification of Correction for findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2011 (either timely or subsequent):

No findings were made during this time period.

Describe the specific actions that the State took to verify the correction of findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2011 (including any revisions to general supervision procedures, technical assistance provided and/or any enforcement actions that were taken):

N/A

Actions Taken if Noncompliance Not Corrected:

N/A

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

⁶ In an effort to reduce reporting burden, in the FFY 2012 APR, States: 1) Are not required to provide an explanation of: a) progress; b) no change in actual target data from the data for FFY 2011; or c) slippage if the State meets its target. 2) Are not required to discuss improvement activities for: a) compliance indicators where the State reports 100% compliance for FFY 2012; and b) results indicators where the State has met its FFY 2012 target. 3) May provide one set of improvement activities for the entire APR as long as the Improvement Activities are indexed back to reference the relevant indicators.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision
Dispute Resolution**

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

Family inquiries are typically resolved at the program or Area Agency level. Occasionally a family member will call Part C personnel for information; typically regarding a situation they are experiencing. The requested information is provided, and the caller is offered assistance in resolving the 'situation', whatever it may be. Frequently, parent inquiries are related to services. If callers do not wish to receive assistance, they are invited to call back if the 'situation' is not resolved to their liking.

Callers are also informed of both the formal complaint resolution and mediation processes and offered these options. A list of trained hearing officers and mediators is available if needed. Hearing Officers and Mediators are attorneys who are experienced in working with the Department of Education as Hearing Officers and Mediators regarding special education complaints. They receive annual re-orientation from the Bureau's attorney about Part C of the IDEA.

The annual training provided to Hearing Officers and Mediators is also offered to Area Agency (AA) administrators and ESS Program Directors and their staff. Having mixed representation at these meetings provides an opportunity for participants to share concerns and questions about the dispute resolution process. AA and FCESS program directors are expected to take the information back to their staff. Evidence of staff trainings such as sign-in sheets is then sent to the Part C office to document that the trainings were provided. All new staff are required to sign the "Know Your Rights: Notice of Infant/Toddler and Family Rights under NH's FCESS Program" indicating that they understand Family Rights under Part C as a part of a required orientation program.

When assistance is requested by a family, state Part C staff will call the FCESS program or Area Agency, notify them of the problem and let them know that the parent would like to talk with them about their concerns. Most often, parents prefer to handle situations themselves. When a parent requests assistance, they always receive a follow-up call to assure that they are satisfied with the resolution. Parents are always given the option of placing a formal complaint immediately if they so desire.

The dissemination of parent rights information is monitored through record reviews. Children's records are expected to contain documentation with the parent's signature stating that rights have been explained and a copy of the parent rights handbook "Know Your Rights" has been received. Another way that parent understanding of their rights is monitored is by reviewing regional and program scores from the Family Outcome Survey outcome #4 A: "Families Know Their Rights".

Calls from parents requesting assistance are recorded in a telephone log. Requests for mediation or to place a formal complaint are placed in a file. Contacts from FCESS program or Area Agency staff regarding family and child rights are also recorded in a telephone log. Area Agencies are expected to keep track of any family issues that rise to their attention and require Area Agency intervention. They are also expected to be able to explain how the issues were resolved.

Indicator 12: Percent of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements (applicable if Part B due process procedures are adopted).

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement: Percent = (3.1(a) divided by 3.1) times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013)	Not Applicable

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: N/A

This indicator is not applicable because the NH Part C Program has not adopted the Part B due process procedures.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012:

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2012:

N/A

Indicator 13: Percent of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement: Percent = [(2.1(a)(i) + 2.1(b)(i)) divided by 2.1] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013)	No targets are established due to there being less than 10 complaints (minimum threshold).

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012:

N/A

No mediations were requested for this report period. This is the same as reported in FFY 2011.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012:

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2012:

N/A

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 2012

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

Data for Annual Performance Reports and Federal 618 reports comes from two basic sources: BDS record review teams, and a web based statewide data system. The processes used for collecting child and family outcome data are described below.

Indicator 14: State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement: State reported data, including 618 data, State performance plan, and annual performance reports, are:

- a. Submitted on or before due dates (February 1 for child count, including race and ethnicity, settings and November 1 for exiting, personnel, dispute resolution); and
- b. Accurate, including covering the correct year and following the correct measurement.

As stated in the Indicator Measurement Table, States may, but are not required, to report data for this indicator. OSEP will use the Indicator 14 Rubric to calculate the State's data for this indicator. States will have an opportunity to review and respond to OSEP's calculation of the State's data.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013) 100%	100% of the time accurate State reported data will be submitted on or before the due date.

Actual Target Data for FFY 2012: (computed by OSEP)

The State of NH, pursuant to OSEP Memorandum 13-7 and instruction in the 2013 C Indicator Measurement Table is not reporting data for this indicator for the initial FFY 2011 APR submission on February 15, 2013. NH will review and respond to OSEP's calculation of "NH's" data on this indicator when it is received from OSEP. Discussion of progress/slippage and improvement activities, if required, will be included after OSEP's calculation has been reviewed. Detailed information about the actions NH is taking to ensure compliance is included below, including a description of NH's mechanisms for ensuring error-free, consistent, valid and reliable data and evidence that these standards are met. Please note that targets for timeliness and accuracy are 100%.

Web based statewide data system:

618 Federal report data is collected using a web based statewide data system.

In order to reduce the level of error during the information collection process, a direct connection was established between the BDS referral information collection system and the statewide data system. The BDS Area Agency Intake Coordinator enters identifying information for referrals into the data system, and a unique identification code is assigned to the child by the system. Within 24 hours of entry into the data system, the child's data is available to local programs for entering the individual child data related to eligibility determination, IFSP development, and provision of

services. At this point, the local program has responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the data.

BDS record review teams verify the accuracy of the information collected through the statewide data system during annual record reviews. Printing screen shots of key data elements and comparing the entered data with information in the individual child's record are examples of techniques that are used to verify the data.

Technical assistance and trainings are used to address issues regarding the accurate entry of data. Trainings were provided statewide when the statewide data system was introduced, and technical assistance is provided upon request and on an "as needed" basis based on data reviews. New data entry staff and administrative staff designated to access the data system receive training as soon as possible. The Bureau of Developmental Services maintains a formal agreement with a consultant who is knowledgeable about the data system to provide technical assistance regarding use of the system as well as to manage it.

Validity and reliability of the information reported is addressed in a number of ways:

- Assigning responsibility for the information to local administrators
- BDS reviews data to monitor compliance
- Triangulating the data entered into the statewide data system, child record data, and program self-review data
- Comparing previous years data to identify any inconsistencies that cannot be easily explained
- Data are reviewed prior to a report being generated to assure that the data reported meets the Federal requirements.

BDS Program Review Teams

BDS program review teams use a variety of techniques to monitor compliance. On a continuing basis, BDS staff use the web based data system to monitor program and regional data to determine timely entry of data, compliance with Federal timelines and the completeness of the data that has been entered. Ultimately, BDS record review teams verify the accuracy of the data entered into the statewide data system for all indicators during annual record reviews.

During the annual record reviews, randomly selected records (10% or 10 minimum) are reviewed by BDS program review teams that are comprised of Part C staff and the BDS Regional Liaison assigned to the region being reviewed. Additional reviewers are assigned as needed. Teams use checklists to collect information in a uniform, systematic manner. Program Directors are asked to self-review the selected charts and to discuss their findings. The purpose of the program self-review is to verify understanding of requirements and to provide an opportunity for the program to ask questions. The BDS program review team uses the program's review protocol to verify the accuracy of the self-review and to assist the team in identifying any issues that may not have been identified by the program.

Additional information is sometimes requested from local programs to demonstrate progress toward compliance through the submission of additional data. Data collected through the statewide data system and the annual BDS program review team record reviews are used to verify that the program has achieved and sustained 100% compliance. Although BDS program team reviews records annually, additional record reviews by BDS staff are used to verify progress and identify any need for technical assistance if a program appears to be struggling to make progress.

State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report

Data for the Annual Performance Report are collected through record reviews, web-based statewide data system, and surveys. Below are descriptions of each of these data collection methods. Descriptions of how data for each indicator is collected follow.

Indicators 2, 5 & 6

Data for these indicators is based on federally reported data and is collected using the statewide data system (see above). Record reviews are used to verify the presence of a plan for returning services for a family to a natural setting when applicable. Please see the description of “record reviews” in the section above titled “BDS record review teams” for details regarding this process.

Indicators 1, 7, 8a, b, c, and 9

Information provided for these indicators is based on data gathered by BDS program review teams. Please see description of this process above in section labeled “BDS program review teams”.

The BDS program monitoring team verifies exceptional family circumstances or circumstance within program control or beyond program control and IFSP team initiation of services based on the state’s definition of timely services.

Indicator 3

Child outcome data is collected using the model developed by the Early Childhood Outcome (ECO) project. In this model direct service providers use the Child Outcomes Summary (COS) to determine the status of a child regarding the three OSEP identified outcomes. People familiar with the child complete the Child Outcomes Summary, and may include members of the evaluation team, IFSP team members, the service coordinator, the family, and others as requested by the family. The summarized information is used to address the three outcomes using a 7-point scale. This scale is used to determine the level of a child’s functioning on each outcome and whether that child made progress toward age appropriate behavior.

The same assessment tools used for eligibility determination are used to learn about the child’s development for child outcome measurement. These tools are the Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP) or the Infant-toddler Developmental Assessment (IDA). The reason for using the same tools is that the providers are familiar with the tools, had the necessary equipment and instruction books, and that standards had already been set for how the tools should be used. Multiple sources of child development information such as medical reports and interviews with families, childcare providers, and others familiar with the child are also used to determine the child’s level of functioning. Much of the information used in this process is derived from the evaluation and assessment process. This process is based upon family participation and information provided by families, as well as the informed clinical judgment of the evaluation team. Child outcome data is collected for all children at entry into the program and at the point of exit. For children exiting at age 3 years, it is collected preferably within the 90-day period prior to the child’s 3rd birthday. COSF entry scores are decided upon within 6 weeks of eligibility determination for all children who are referred as long as they are 6 months of age or older and expected to be in the program for 6 months or longer. If it is anticipated that a child may leave prior to the third birthday, service coordinators are responsible for collecting exit data prior to the child’s departure from the program.

Accuracy of the data is addressed by ensuring that service providers are trained on data collection and reporting. The child’s IFSP team determines decisions regarding placement of children on the COSF scale. Child outcome data is entered into the statewide data system at the program level. Program directors are asked to verify the accuracy of the data before it is entered. For OSEP reporting purposes, a rating of 6 or 7 on the COSF is considered to be comparable to same-aged peers.

Indicator 4 Family Outcomes data is collected using Page 2 of the 2010 version of the Early Childhood Outcomes Center survey. Surveys are disseminated annually March through May.

Surveys do not contain identifiable child or family information so that families will feel comfortable providing ratings and comments. BDS Area Agencies and ESS programs only receive aggregate data with typed comments. Family Outcome survey data is entered into a database at the state level for this reason.

Surveys are hand delivered to all families who have been in the program at least 6 months by their ESS providers at regularly scheduled home visits.

ESS providers have been given "Provider Tip Sheets" to guide them in explaining the Family Outcomes Survey process and why it is important. Fact sheets that include the purpose of the surveys and step-by-step instructions of how the surveys will be conducted are provided to the provider and family

A cover letter to introduce the FOS to families is included in the survey packet for the parent. The letter includes contact information for the Area Agency representative who can respond to questions. A self-addressed, stamped return envelope is provided so the survey can be returned to BDS with anonymity.

In order to assure that the surveys are representative of the general population, survey return rates are monitored. When necessary, actions are taken to address any decline in survey return rates. Details concerning currently proposed actions might be found in Indicator 4 of this report.

To ensure that all families receive the same information, packets containing relevant information and materials are disseminated to Area Agency Management and to all ESS Directors containing surveys, tip sheets, fact sheets, and instructions in the month of March.

Survey data is analyzed using the ECO recommended format. Also analyzed is the return rate of surveys and characteristics of the respondents to determine how well survey data represent the population of children and families served in NH's Part C program.

Beginning in 2009 families selected to complete a Family Outcome Survey were offered an incentive to return the survey. Families returning a completed ticket were placed in a raffle for a gas card. This incentive continues to be very effective in increasing the number of surveys returned and completed.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 2012

N/A

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY2012

N/A

Improvement Activities for All Indicators

Activity	Indicator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the accuracy of data collected through the statewide data system regarding the provision of timely services by crosschecking with record reviews. • Require all ESS programs demonstrating less than 100% compliance at the time of their annual on-site program monitoring review to conduct a self-review of records for a specified period of time. All programs, at the time of the on-site program monitoring visit, are provided with information about their level of compliance and suggestions for correction. It is expected that data will demonstrate 100% compliance and timely correction of the State-identified noncompliance. • Conduct an in-depth study of the root causes of noncompliance to determine if the core reason for the noncompliance is systemic. • Assign BDS Part C staff as Liaisons to each Area Agency to more closely monitor timely correction of noncompliance and provide technical assistance. • Program Directors asked to do self-review using the record review checklist in preparation for the record review visit. The BDS review team then validate reports of findings. Any discrepancies are discussed and technical assistance provided at the time of the visit. Need for additional technical assistance or corrective action plans are determined prior to the review team visit being concluded. • Peer Mentors for Program Directors; Program Directors are permitted to choose a mentor Program Director from a program that has dealt successfully with a similar problem. The mentor chosen must be approved by BDS. Solicit recommendations from programs that have reached 100% compliance and use these programs as mentors and/or peer reviewers to programs needing to improve. • Continue the “Early Intervention Specialist” certification process and make modifications as needed. 	<p>1 2 7 8 A, B, C 9</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data reports are used to monitor the use of the home or programs for typically developing children as service delivery sites. ▪ Record reviews are used to verify that in those situations where services were not provided at home or programs for typically developing children there is a written explanation of the child’s IFSP and a description of a plan to move services into a natural setting that meets these requirements along with a timeline. 	<p>2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the Child Outcome data collection process by reviewing child records and verifying the accuracy of the data on the COSF with data entered into the statewide data system. • Regional and program data reports for program planning purposes obtained directly from the statewide data system. • Require all new program service providers to take the training module developed by Granite State College. • Re-convene advisory group of stakeholders to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Analyze data to identify progress or slippage ○ Recommend improvement strategies ○ Evaluate the training module and make recommendations for improvement 	<p>3</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the process of administering the FOS surveys to promote higher return rates. • Analyze the data for consistency, determine any needs for ongoing technical assistance, and provide TA when needed. 	<p>4</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and monitor screening data (from NH Watch Me Grow system) to determine if children are referred appropriately and then evaluated for eligibility determination. • Statewide ESS data collection system collects data regarding the number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs statewide. Monitor data for accuracy. • Implementation and Dissemination of CDC materials: “Learn the Signs, Act Early” summer of 2011. 	5 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor implementation of early childhood transition revisions. • Provide TA to programs and Area Agencies as they work with LEAs to revise and update their regional agreements. 	8a, b, c

Created	11/15/2013											
Number and percent ¹ of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C, by age and state: 2012												
Number and percent												
State	Number served birth to 1 yr.	Number birth to 1 yr. population	Percentage birth to 1 yr. population	Number served 1 yr. to 2 yrs.	Number 1 yr. to 2 yrs. population	Percentage 1 yr. to 2 yrs. population	Number served 2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	Number 2 yrs. to 3 yrs. population	Percentage 2 yrs. to 3 yrs. population	Number served birth to 3 yrs.	Number birth to 3 yrs. population	Percentage birth to 3 yrs. population
Alabama	285	60,523	0.47	955	61,821	1.54	1,753	60,551	2.90	2,993	182,895	1.64
Alaska	189	11,303	1.67	285	11,433	2.49	336	10,516	3.20	810	33,252	2.44
Arizona	667	86,400	0.77	1,561	83,530	1.87	2,872	87,712	3.27	5,100	257,642	1.98
Arkansas	382	37,863	1.01	1,077	38,199	2.82	1,671	38,887	4.30	3,130	114,949	2.72
California	3,910	510,414	0.77	10,661	519,524	2.05	19,166	497,465	3.85	33,737	1,527,403	2.21
Colorado	659	66,093	1.00	1,800	65,531	2.75	3,530	67,713	5.21	5,989	199,337	3.00
Connecticut	425	36,714	1.16	1,365	37,777	3.61	2,620	38,710	6.77	4,410	113,201	3.90
Delaware	102	11,189	0.91	291	11,600	2.51	525	11,140	4.71	918	33,929	2.71
District of Columbia	48	8,757	0.55	170	9,009	1.89	264	7,401	3.57	482	25,167	1.92
Florida	1,510	212,315	0.71	3,608	213,307	1.69	6,918	211,942	3.26	12,036	637,564	1.89
Georgia	878	132,458	0.66	2,304	131,837	1.75	4,337	134,873	3.22	7,519	399,168	1.88
Hawaii	142	18,106	0.78	556	18,378	3.03	1,148	17,549	6.54	1,846	54,033	3.42
Idaho	402	22,190	1.81	581	22,086	2.63	895	23,385	3.83	1,878	67,661	2.78
Illinois	2,024	160,697	1.26	5,485	163,849	3.35	11,738	161,814	7.25	19,247	486,360	3.96
Indiana	1,162	82,933	1.40	2,860	84,847	3.37	5,210	84,963	6.13	9,232	252,743	3.65
Iowa	649	37,948	1.71	1,109	37,954	2.92	1,744	39,618	4.40	3,502	115,520	3.03
Kansas	694	39,830	1.74	1,221	40,748	3.00	2,382	40,875	5.83	4,297	121,453	3.54
Kentucky	306	55,280	0.55	1,276	56,273	2.27	2,871	55,509	5.17	4,453	167,062	2.67
Louisiana	1,135	62,491	1.82	1,794	63,465	2.83	1,084	62,310	1.74	4,013	188,266	2.13
Maine	90	12,803	0.70	280	13,164	2.13	583	13,378	4.36	953	39,345	2.42
Maryland	1,113	71,976	1.55	2,399	73,341	3.27	3,966	72,681	5.46	7,478	217,998	3.43
Massachusetts	1,874	72,250	2.59	4,636	74,054	6.26	9,195	72,374	12.70	15,705	218,678	7.18
Michigan	1,465	110,762	1.32	3,055	114,320	2.67	4,938	115,262	4.28	9,458	340,344	2.78
Minnesota	661	67,535	0.98	1,515	68,554	2.21	2,851	69,902	4.08	5,027	205,991	2.44
Mississippi	212	39,651	0.53	623	39,265	1.59	1,132	40,274	2.81	1,967	119,190	1.65
Missouri	721	73,870	0.98	1,616	74,528	2.17	2,662	76,121	3.50	4,999	224,519	2.23
Montana	174	11,884	1.46	190	11,838	1.61	303	12,154	2.49	667	35,876	1.86
Nebraska	149	26,116	0.57	448	26,665	1.68	888	26,376	3.37	1,485	79,157	1.88
Nevada	388	35,877	1.08	785	36,127	2.17	1,380	36,456	3.79	2,553	108,460	2.35
New Hampshire	247	12,629	1.96	462	12,943	3.57	1,106	13,059	8.47	1,815	38,631	4.70
New Jersey	637	102,766	0.62	3,009	103,227	2.91	6,420	106,395	6.03	10,066	312,388	3.22
New Mexico	907	28,331	3.20	1,656	28,857	5.74	2,323	28,422	8.17	4,886	85,610	5.71
New York	2,597	237,068	1.10	8,477	243,174	3.49	17,683	230,320	7.68	28,757	710,562	4.05
North Carolina	1,430	120,328	1.19	3,192	120,322	2.65	5,584	124,558	4.48	10,206	365,208	2.79
North Dakota	181	9,122	1.98	307	9,213	3.33	455	9,194	4.95	943	27,529	3.43
Ohio	1,600	134,419	1.19	3,707	135,641	2.73	5,766	139,333	4.14	11,073	409,393	2.70
Oklahoma	421	51,481	0.82	859	50,375	1.71	1,332	52,875	2.52	2,612	154,731	1.69
Oregon	361	45,237	0.80	978	45,196	2.16	1,880	46,634	4.03	3,219	137,067	2.35
Pennsylvania	2,799	140,868	1.99	5,866	144,549	4.06	10,365	142,812	7.26	19,030	428,229	4.44
Puerto Rico	159	40,612	0.39	921	40,386	2.28	2,603	42,567	6.12	3,683	123,565	2.98
Rhode Island	307	10,729	2.86	565	10,865	5.20	1,105	10,926	10.11	1,977	32,520	6.08
South Carolina	465	57,557	0.81	1,201	57,177	2.10	2,123	59,572	3.56	3,789	174,306	2.17
South Dakota	159	11,682	1.36	338	11,747	2.88	574	11,687	4.91	1,071	35,116	3.05
Tennessee	583	78,976	0.74	1,347	79,993	1.68	2,036	80,071	2.54	3,966	239,040	1.66
Texas	3,628	385,930	0.94	7,039	381,791	1.84	11,975	389,283	3.08	22,642	1,157,004	1.96
Utah	438	50,276	0.87	1,069	49,804	2.15	2,050	52,182	3.93	3,557	152,262	2.34
Vermont	75	5,783	1.30	210	6,120	3.43	469	5,982	7.84	754	17,885	4.22
Virginia	979	100,810	0.97	2,606	102,056	2.55	4,682	101,495	4.61	8,267	304,361	2.72
Washington	653	87,402	0.75	1,751	87,872	1.99	3,410	88,823	3.84	5,814	264,097	2.20
West Virginia	399	20,152	1.98	901	20,552	4.38	1,403	20,390	6.88	2,703	61,094	4.42
Wisconsin	632	67,853	0.93	1,639	69,757	2.35	3,408	70,300	4.85	5,679	207,910	2.73
Wyoming	152	7,450	2.04	364	7,268	5.01	633	7,733	8.19	1,149	22,451	5.12
50 states, D.C. and Puerto Rico	42,225	3,983,689	1.06	102,970	4,021,909	2.56	188,347	4,022,524	4.68	333,542	12,028,122	2.77
American Samoa	10	-	.	23	-	.	19	-	.	52	-	.
Guam	37	-	.	68	-	.	80	-	.	185	-	.
Northern Marianas	11	-	.	13	-	.	35	-	.	59	-	.
Virgin Islands	27	-	.	46	-	.	71	-	.	144	-	.
U.S. and outlying areas	42,310	.	.	103,120	.	.	188,552	.	.	333,982	.	.



New Hampshire

IDEA Part C - Dispute Resolution

Year 2012-13

A zero count should be used when there were no events or occurrences to report in the specific category for the given reporting period. Check "Missing" if the state did not collect or could not report a count for the specific category. Please provide an explanation for the missing data in the comment box at the bottom of the page.

Section A: Written, Signed Complaints

(1) Total number of written signed complaints filed.	0
(1.1) Complaints with reports issued.	0
(1.1)(a) Reports with findings of noncompliance.	0
(1.1) (b) Reports within timelines.	0
(1.1) (c) Reports within extended timelines.	0
(1.2) Complaints pending.	0
(1.2) (a) Complaints pending a due process hearing.	0
(1.3) Complaints withdrawn or dismissed.	0

Section B: Mediation Requests

(2) Total number of mediation requests received through all dispute resolution processes.	0
(2.1) Mediations held.	0
(2.1) (a) Mediations held related to due process complaints.	0
(2.1) (a) (i) Mediation agreements related to due process complaints.	0
(2.1) (b) Mediations held not related to due process complaints.	0
(2.1) (b) (i) Mediation agreements not related to due process complaints.	0
(2.2) Mediations pending.	0
(2.3) Mediations not held.	0

Section C: Due Process Complaints

(3) Total number of due process complaints filed. 0

Has your state adopted Part C due process hearing procedures under 34 CFR 303.430(d)(1) or Part B due process hearing procedures under 34 CFR 303.430(d)(2)? Part C

(3.1) Resolution meetings (applicable ONLY for states using Part B due process hearing procedures). Not Applicable

(3.1) (a) Written settlement agreements reached through resolution meetings. Not Applicable

(3.2) Hearings fully adjudicated. 0

(3.2) (a) Decisions within timeline. 0

(3.2) (b) Decisions within extended timeline. 0

(3.3) Hearings pending. 0

(3.4) Due process complaints withdrawn or dismissed (including resolved without a hearing). 0

Comment:

This report shows the most recent data that was entered by New Hampshire. These data were generated on 10/31/2013 10:47 AM EDT.

OMB Number: 1820-0678

Form Expires: 8/31/2014