

PADD Program Performance Report
VIRGINIA - disAbility Law Center of Virginia
FY 2014 [10/01/13 - 09/30/14]
Submitted 12/9/2014

Part I: Results of P&A Activity

Overarching Outcome Statement:

People with disabilities exercise their civil, human and legal rights.

A. End outcomes related to P&A activities

Performance Measurement	Number
People with disabilities who are provided with appropriate community based services resulting in community integration and independence.	498
People with disabilities who accessed benefits.	8
People with disabilities who live in a healthier, safer or otherwise improved environment.	10,953
People with disabilities who were able to stay in their own home.	6
People with disabilities who have jobs in integrated settings with at least minimum wage.	4,101
People with disabilities who work in safer and more humane conditions.	46
People with disabilities who go to school in safer and more humane conditions.	9,486
Students with disabilities who stayed in school.	25
Children with disabilities receiving appropriate services in most integrated settings.	62
Public and private places/services made more accessible.	411
People with disabilities who had their other rights enforced, retained, restored and/or expanded.	5,066

B. Overview of how many people with disabilities served

Performance Measurement	Number
Number of people with disabilities receiving individual advocacy services to exercise their civil, human and legal rights.	207
Number of abuse and neglect investigations to protect people with disabilities from abuse and neglect.	24
Number of people with disabilities receiving information, technical assistance and referral services.	500
Number of people with disabilities trained to become active participants in making decisions that affect their lives.	2,402
People with disabilities whose rights were enforced, protected or restored as a result of non-litigation group advocacy.	9,442
People with disabilities who received a lower level of services due to lack of P&A resources.	10

C. Rights-Based Individual Advocacy Services

Outcome Statements

- People with disabilities exercised their rights because of access to rights-based and/or legal advocacy services.
- The P&A protected rights of individuals with disabilities through legal and rights-based advocacy in accordance with the retainer agreement or similar agreement between the client and the P&A.
- The P&A took action to protect the rights of people with disabilities to be free from abuse, neglect or discrimination.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
People with disabilities who had their rights enforced and/or restored.	125
People with disabilities who were assisted in obtaining access to administrative or judicial processes.	5
Closed cases in which client objective was met or partially met.	161

Qualitative Results

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES RECEIVE AN APPROPRIATE EDUCATION

A Long and Winding Road

A school refused to identify Gary as a child with a disability in need of evaluation despite an autism diagnosis and repeated requests of his therapist for an eligibility evaluation. The therapist noted his concerns about the impact of Gary's disability on his ability to function in the general education setting. Gary's teacher also noted concerns about his struggles in the classroom becoming progressively worse. Gary's parent called dLCV for assistance after he attempted suicide in his general education classroom and spent ten days in a psychiatric facility for children. dLCV filed a complaint with the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) on Gary's behalf. The school then convened a Student Support Team meeting with the parent and dLCV. They determined that Gary was a child with a disability and drafted a 504 plan to support him immediately while the eligibility determination continued. The school and the parents agreed to mediation to address the VDOE complaint and dLCV supported the parent through that process as the school and the parent agreed to terms that would settle the VDOE complaint. The team ultimately found Gary eligible for special education services and dLCV assisted the parent through the Individualized Education Program (IEP) process to ensure an appropriate IEP and services came to fruition for Gary. The initial evaluation failed to present an accurate reflection of Gary's unique needs and dLCV assisted the parents in requesting and receiving an independent educational evaluation. After the new evaluation, dLCV successfully argued for an appropriate IEP and placement for Gary to finally receive safe and quality education.

Can I Have This Dance? High School Student Attends Homecoming Festivities!

Jonathan's mother called with several concerns about his 504 plan, but at the top of her list was attending his homecoming football game and homecoming dance. With the game and dance right around the corner, the school refused to accommodate Jonathan's severe inhalation and contact allergy to latex. The school told the mother that a 504 plan does not apply to extracurricular activities and they were not obligated to accommodate his needs outside of classroom time. If the school insisted on allowing latex balloons at the game and dance, one popped balloon would lead to serious complications, even possible death if Jonathan inhaled or had physical contact with the latex dust. dLCV contacted the school and informed them of their obligation to accommodate Jonathan's disability which includes extracurricular activities. dLCV negotiated resolution. The school agreed to ban latex balloons at the game and at the dance. They also instituted a new school policy about latex balloons in the school building to keep Jonathan and others safe. After Jonathan attended the homecoming celebrations, dLCV worked with the school to address his mother's other concerns about his 504 plan. The school agreed to provide all of the accommodations requested by the parents. Jonathan feels safe at school now and school personnel are informed of his needs.

A Parent's Agenda

A mother called dLCV for assistance for her son, Ford, a middle school student diagnosed with Asperger's syndrome. Ford struggled in school under an inadequate 504 plan and his mother wanted an evaluation to determine what level of services he needed to be successful in school. dLCV assisted his mother with a request for independent evaluations and reviewed the evaluation reports with her. dLCV helped her draft an agenda outlining the needed areas of support and suggestions for providing that support that she used at Ford's eligibility meeting. The team found Ford eligible for special education services and drafted an appropriate IEP.

Manifestation Determination Review (MDR) Fiasco

Paul is 13-year-old and has Asperger's syndrome. He faced imminent expulsion for the second time after a Manifestation Determination Review (MDR) found his behavior not to be a manifestation of his disability. dLCV reviewed Paul's file and determined that the behavior was substantially similar to the 42 other disciplinary infractions in his record and that the Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) and Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP) were insufficiently conducted and drafted to appropriately support Paul. dLCV filed an administrative appeal with the school's Dispute Resolution Department and successfully argued for the overturning of the faulty MDR. dLCV then successfully argued for an Independent Educational Evaluation (IEE) and independent FBA and BIP conducted and drafted by a Board Certified Behavioral Analyst (BCBA). At the subsequent meeting to discuss placement, the school attempted to change Paul's placement despite the fact that the MDR was overturned. dLCV presented the law, which clearly states that a student is to be returned to his original placement if the behavior is found to be a manifestation of his disability. The school can change the placement only if the parent and the school agree to a change. Paul remained in school with no change in placement due to the diligent efforts of dLCV.

More Than We Asked For

When Peter, a six-year old child with autism, started kindergarten, his mother felt the school used inappropriate and excessive seclusion and restraint. She claimed the school was not providing appropriate services and placement as well. dLCV obtained and reviewed Peter's educational records. Shortly after dLCV's involvement, the school agreed to an alternate placement for Peter at a private school. dLCV's review of the record found that the school repeatedly violated Peter's and his parents' rights. dLCV filed a complaint on

Peter's and parents' behalf with VDOE with evidence of violations of procedural safeguards, violation of Child Find Mandate under federal law, failure to provide Prior Written Notice, and failure to comply with the requirements of IEP Team membership and participation. In response to the complaint, the school system acknowledged its violations against Peter and his parents. In its findings letter, VDOE provided remedies beyond those requested by dLCV. Peter is thriving in his new school with not a single episode of seclusion or restraint since his transfer.

An Advocate is Born

A mother of a pre-school child, Stuart, called dLCV because of concern his school was not implementing all of the recommendations made by the doctor who diagnosed him with autism and related medical problems. The mother was unfamiliar with the rights afforded to her and her son by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and called seeking instruction and guidance. dLCV told her about the information available on the VDOE website and suggested she refer to it to help her develop a plan of action now and in the future. dLCV taught her about Stuart's rights and developed her self-advocacy skills. dLCV sent the mother a copy of dLCV's information sheet on IEEs along with a letter outlining everything discussed during the phone conversation. The mother can now begin her advocacy efforts informed and use proper procedures when making requests on Stuart's behalf.

A Mother's Instincts

Bill's mother called regarding his recent suspension and to discuss a strategy to modify his IEP. She thinks Bill's disability as well as the decision not to use a behavior therapist caused the suspension. She regretted not being firm in advocating for the behavior specialist for her son and requested a meeting to discuss modifying the IEP to include this support. dLCV discussed her options with her as she proceeded. When following up with the mother, dLCV learned that the school granted her request and modified the IEP accordingly. dLCV sent a letter to the mother outlining several key links in the VDOE's website regarding student conduct and suspensions, mediation, and resolving disputes. In addition, dLCV sent a copy of dLCV's Fact Sheet on FBAs to educate her as she continues to advocate on behalf of Bill. dLCV supported Bill and his mother during this difficult experience, informed them about their rights, and urged the mother to follow her instincts when advocating for Bill.

Ain't Misbehaving

Mona's parent called dLCV over concerns about her imminent expulsion for a discipline matter. Upon reviewing the case, dLCV discovered that the incident was just one in a pattern of behaviors exhibited by Mona, but the school never conducted a FBA or implemented a BIP. dLCV instructed the parent on how to raise these issues in an IEP meeting while challenging the MDR finding. In response, the school board offered homebound services for the remainder of the school year. Mona and her parent thought this was best option and agreed to the plan. dLCV helped Mona avoid potential expulsion and she is learning in a safe environment.

Due Process Within Due Process

A mother of a kindergartener with disabilities filed a due process complaint against the school system because she did not agree with the initial eligibility evaluations, the resulting category chosen for her daughter, Tracy, or the sufficiency of the initial IEP. While the due process complaint was pending, the school expelled Tracy for discipline issues without a Manifestation Determination Review (MDR) and her mother filed another due process claim for this issue. The mother called dLCV for assistance with the pending due

process claim and removing the disciplinary infractions from Tracy's record. dLCV agreed to represent Tracy on the expulsion issue. The school system claimed that a parent who fails to give consent to an initial IEP has waived all protections of IDEA for the parent and for the student. The hearing officer dismissed the parent's initial due process claim for the eligibility issues without prejudice. dLCV represented Tracy and her parents during the next due process hearing on the expulsion issue, arguing that during the pendency of the due process challenging the sufficiency of the initial IEP, Tracy was entitled to the procedural safeguards outlined in IDEA, to include an MDR for disciplinary actions that constitute a change of placement. The school division prevailed in the hearing. The hearing officer found that a parent does not have a right to challenge the initial IEP. dLCV offered continued representation to assist with receiving appropriate supports and services for Tracy, but the parent declined.

Priority ID: 43

Priority Title: Children with Disabilities Receive an Appropriate Education

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Staying Connected While Confined

dLCV intervened on behalf of Rufus, denied reasonable accommodations for his hearing loss and developmental disability while confined to a regional jail. At intake, Rufus was unable to use the telephone because the jail phone system was not compatible with his hearing aids. dLCV contacted the jail and successfully advocated for the facility to provide Rufus with access to a hearing aid compatible phone. dLCV further worked with the jail to ensure Rufus had access to replacement batteries, a cleaning kit, and a dehumidifier for his hearing aids. The Center connected Rufus with the Virginia Department for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and provided written information on the rights of deaf and hard of hearing offenders to reasonable accommodations. With dLCV's support, Rufus received reasonable accommodations and stayed connected with family and friends for the remainder of his confinement.

Equal Access to School Readiness Services

Eric uses a wheelchair for mobility. He couldn't use the school readiness services offered by his local Head Start program due to a lack of program accessibility. After Eric's parents contacted dLCV to report their concerns, the Center surveyed the Head Start program in question. We found the classroom layout did not allow Eric to maneuver adequately in his wheelchair, the ramp leading into his classroom was too steep, and school buses blocked the closest accessible parking spot at certain times during the day. dLCV entered into negotiations with the program to resolve these accessibility concerns. Shortly thereafter, Eric and his family relocated to another state. dLCV provided the family with contact information for that state's protection and advocacy system and they are well-situated to self-advocate and access state-specific advocacy services for Eric if and when they are needed in the future.

Support to Reach Education and Employment Goals

dLCV represented Blair, a young woman with a developmental disability, during a Social Security hearing for an age 18 redetermination. These benefits are vital and necessary as Blair pursues her college education with support from an approved vocational rehabilitation program. At the hearing, dLCV asserted Section 301 of Social Security Administration policy. This little known rule allows for continuation of SSI benefits while a beneficiary is participating in an individualized plan for employment with a state vocational rehabilitation agency, as approved under Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The judge agreed and authorized Blair's benefits to continue. dLCV's representation ensured that Blair remains on her way to achieving her education and employment goals, thus advancing her employability and reducing her future need for public benefits.

Making Informed Choices

Nate, a young adult with a developmental disability, contacted dLCV seeking help with obtaining SSI benefits. dLCV helped Nate and his parents understand the importance of fully assessing Nate's ability to work. Since his SSI hearing was one year away, dLCV advocated for Nate to test the work waters utilizing the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center and Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Service (DARS) to figure out if he is employable. dLCV eventually helped Nate's parents decide to postpone his claim a few years down the road when documentation will be definitive one way or the other. dLCV helped Nate and his parents understand their options and they are now well-equipped to make an informed choice regarding Nate's benefits and vocational rehabilitation options.

Priority ID: 44

Priority Title: People with Disabilities have Equal Access to Government Services

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES LIVE IN THE MOST APPROPRIATE INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT

A New Beginning

dLCV began working with Chuck, a resident of a large state-operated training center, during FY13. After many years of segregation and isolation, dLCV successfully advocated for Chuck's discharge from this large institution to an integrated home in the community. Throughout our advocacy, dLCV helped our client, his family, and the training center understand Chuck's discharge rights. dLCV also successfully advocated for Chuck to receive appropriate day support and employment services in the community. Since discharge, the frequency of Chuck's self-injurious and pica behaviors has decreased; he even hugged his mother for the first time in over 40 years during a visit at his new home! Despite the training center's opposition to and doubts about discharge, with proper advocacy and support, Chuck has thrived since his new beginning.

Life in the Community

dLCV intervened for Serena's timely discharge from a large state-operated training center as part of the agency's broader effort to ensure people with disabilities live in the most appropriate integrated setting. Serena resided in mental health and developmental disability institutions for most of her life. After a decade-long admission at a large mental health hospital, Serena transitioned to a community residence for people with developmental disabilities. However, this setting lacked vital behavioral supports and, unfortunately,

Serena was quickly re-institutionalized. dLCV counseled Serena on her discharge rights and placement options. dLCV communicated her preferences to key collaborators involved in discharge planning and Serena transitioned quickly from the training center to a small group home in the community. Post-discharge, Serena reports thriving in her new community and working with Goodwill to achieve her goal of employment!

Supported Decision Making for Medical Treatment

Alma, a group home resident with an intellectual disability, could not get medical treatment due to alleged incapacity to make decisions. Alma needed evaluation and treatment done under sedation, but her doctor did not feel comfortable with her ability to understand the procedures or the risks involved. Alma has capacity for most decisions and does not need a guardian. dLCV assisted her in creating a medical power of attorney document. dLCV also educated Alma about her rights to receive medical treatment and the statutory presumption of capacity. Alma's doctors are now bound to follow her direction and choices moving forward.

Unnecessary Guardianships Averted

A case manager at a local children's hospital referred two individuals reaching the age of majority to dLCV for assistance in writing a medical power of attorney. Parents of both individuals sought guardianship of their children as they approached their eighteenth birthday. dLCV educated the parents and helped them understand that supported decision-making was a better option. David is deaf blind and communicates by modified sign language and Claunita has multiple disabilities and uses an electronic communication device. dLCV met with each of them to discuss their options and determine their ability to execute a power of attorney. Both clients were able to communicate their wishes clearly and each executed a power of attorney and avoided guardianship!

Positive Supports for Positive Behavior

dLCV is representing Bart, a resident of a large state-operated training center for people with developmental disabilities, to receive a less restrictive and more appropriate behavior support plan. Bart's existing plan is extremely long, complex, and overly restrictive, and his authorized representatives, would like the training center to develop a new behavior support plan to better meet his needs. dLCV is advocating for development of such a plan in concert with medication changes recommended during a recent psychiatric evaluation. Bart and his authorized representatives hope a streamlined behavior support plan and medication regimen aid in his transition to an integrated community residence. dLCV's advocacy is ongoing and the Center will continue to support Bart's right to choice and control over himself during FY15.

Get Outside and Get Moving

dLCV is representing Jack to receive opportunities for choice and control over himself and his environment. Jack resides at a large state-operated training center for people with developmental disabilities. He loves to spend time outdoors and go on walks. Unfortunately, facility staffing limitations result in Jack missing out on opportunities to take part in his preferred activity. dLCV is ensuring Jack receives appropriate behavior supports and staff supervision to exercise his right to spend time outdoors and go on walks.

Even Police are Accountable

Cyrus, a motorist who is deaf, contacted dLCV to report that police failed to accommodate his disability when

issuing a driving citation. dLCV looked into Cyrus's allegation and based on available evidence, concluded that his claim was unsubstantiated. Nonetheless, dLCV supported Cyrus in relaying his concerns to the police department and later verified that the department has appropriate protocols in place. The Center further confirmed that officers receive appropriate training on responding to drivers who are deaf or hard of hearing. dLCV apprised Cyrus of our findings and counseled him on his rights.

Accessible Shopping Opportunities

Asher, with support from his local Center for Independent Living (CIL), contacted dLCV to report ADA compliance and accessibility concerns at a shopping center in his community. The shopping center's multi floor layout and parking area made wheelchair mobility difficult and time consuming. dLCV obtained accessibility survey results for the shopping center in question and contacted its management company to negotiate improved ADA compliance. The management company subsequently agreed to complete a number of improvements to ensure ADA compliance. For example, renovations are underway to install an elevator to make navigation of the shopping center's multi floor layout less cumbersome for Asher and other individuals with physical disabilities. The management company has agreed to accessibility improvements in the shopping center's parking area and restrooms as well.

Priority ID: 45

Priority Title: People with Disabilities Live in the Most Integrated Environment

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ARE EMPLOYED TO THEIR MAXIMUM POTENTIAL

Benefit Reinstatement

dLCV represents Carter, a 20-year-old man with autism, in an administrative appeal process for an alleged overpayment in excess of \$10,000 and a cessation of Social Security Income (SSI) benefits. The Center requested a formal conference regarding these matters and provided assistance to ensure Carter's continued benefits eligibility by way of the Section 301 vocational program exemption. The Center is preparing for a formal conference and representation is ongoing at this time.

Understanding Employment Rights and Responsibilities

Dan, a young man with autism, worked at a large movie theatre. He contacted dLCV alleging his employer's decision neither to transfer him to a closer theatre location nor to promote him despite three years of successful employment was rooted in disability discrimination. Shortly after intake, the employer terminated Dan. Dan acknowledged there were non-disability related reasons for his termination, including a failure to show up to work two days in a row and going to work sloppily dressed. Nonetheless, dLCV counseled Dan on his employment rights and responsibilities and provided him with information about the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission's complaint process. Dan now has a better understanding of the process for requesting workplace accommodations and mechanisms in place for pursuing employment discrimination complaints.

Priority ID: 46

Priority Title: People with Disabilities are Employed to Their Maximum Potential

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE AND NECESSARY HEALTH

Happy at Home

dLCV represented Ben, a 2-year-old boy, for Medicaid eligibility and services to remain at home, instead of leaving his mother, father, and baby brother to live in a nursing home. Ben was on the urgent waiting list for the Intellectual Disabilities (ID) Medicaid Waiver, but his parents knew they might wait years for an open slot. After multiple screenings for the Elderly or Disabled with Consumer Direction (EDCD) Waiver, the local Department of Social Services rejected his application because they felt no imminent risk of nursing home placement existed. dLCV represented Ben through a full Medicaid Appeal, and the Hearing Officer sustained the denials. The Hearing Officer specifically noted in her appeal decision that she did not consider key documents dLCV introduced as evidence when she made her determination. dLCV filed an appeal of the decision in Ben's local Circuit Court. Prior to trial, the Department of Medical Assistance Services issued an advisory memo instructing all local screening officers to consider letters from physicians attesting to imminent risk of nursing home placement as sufficient evidence of satisfaction of that factor. Before the court scheduled the case for trial, Ben received an ID Waiver slot, making our pending appeal moot. In addition to a successful outcome for Ben, we obtained systemic change that will help future applicants for the EDCD Waiver.

For the First Time in Forever

Faye, a young woman with quadriplegia, received 99 hours per week of personal in-home attendant care through the EDCD Waiver since 2009. Because of her intensive needs, she received exemptions to the 56-hour cap for this service typically imposed through the EDCD Waiver. However, in 2013 DMAS denied the extra hours and reduced Faye's services back to 56 hours per week. dLCV filed a motion with the Hearing Officer to reinstate the hours, which he granted. The Hearing Officer ordered a Reversal of the DMAS denial, awarding Faye the full 99 hours of attendant personal care services without interruption or delay! Faye has services again to live safely in the community.

Language Access in the Hospital

CeCe's parents contacted dLCV when a hospital failed to secure an interpreter as a communication accommodation for their infant daughter's surgery. CeCe is hard of hearing and her mother is deaf. The ADA requires that the hospital provide CeCe's mother, as the responsible caretaker, with an interpreter to ensure effective communication for the purposes of ensuring the mother understands discharge instructions and other aspects of her daughter's medical care. dLCV assisted and ultimately the hospital provided CeCe's mother with interpreter services via video relay. Because of dLCV's representation, CeCe and her family received effective communication and can self-advocate for similar accommodations in the future.

Priority ID: 47

Priority Title: People with Disabilities have Equal Access to Appropriate and Necessary Health Care

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

Other Qualitative Narrative

dLCV worked with the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) introducing us as Virginia's new P&A and explaining our access authority. We worked diligently with the facility directors, staff at DJJ Central Office as well as an Assistant Attorney General to gain access to the DJJ facilities for the purposes of monitoring and providing information and assistance to the residents held there. dLCV argued successfully for access despite several demands from DJJ for background checks of dLCV staff. dLCV now has access to DJJ facilities to provide monitoring, training, and direct client services.

D. Investigations of abuse and neglect

Outcome Statement

- The P&A takes action to protect the rights of people with disabilities to be free from abuse and neglect.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
Investigations (not death related).	16
Investigations of abuse and neglect completed with a finding or determination (not including death investigations).	9
Death investigations.	2
Death investigations completed with a finding or determination.	1
People with disabilities who benefitted from the findings of investigations of abuse and neglect.	14,252
People with disabilities who live in a healthier, safer or otherwise improved environment.	4,775
Provisions in policy added or prevented.	3

Qualitative Results

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ARE FREE FROM ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Improving Systems of Care

dLCV investigated the circumstances surrounding an unexplained fracture sustained by Dorota, an individual with an intellectual disability residing at a state-operated nursing home. dLCV's investigation included a comprehensive review of reports and policies prepared by adult protective services, the nursing home, the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) Central Office, and the Office of Licensure and Certification. dLCV found Dorota was subjected to negligent care, which resulted in the unexplained fracture. dLCV identified a number of systemic deficiencies that contributed to neglect. Facility-wide advocacy is underway with respect to staffing and overtime, improved risk management and internal investigation practices, and active treatment services for people with developmental disabilities.

Investigating Problematic Documentation

dLCV investigated the occurrence of a small bowel obstruction in Jack, a resident of a state-operated training center. Through records review and staff interviews, the Center determined that the training center appears to have followed proper bowel care in this case and therefore dLCV did not substantiate neglect. However, dLCV did determine that this is a reoccurring issue at his facility. dLCV advised the facility of their obligations to ensure adequate hydration, document bowel movements, and provide clear notes. Further supporting Jack in his health and recovery, dLCV opened a separate case for increased opportunities for exercise, especially his preferred activity, walking outdoors.

Inadequate Transition Planning

dLCV investigated allegations that a state-operated mental health hospital and a community services board (CSB) neglected Jenny, a woman with an intellectual disability, when they failed to adequately plan for her discharge to the community. The Center found that upon her release from the state hospital system, Jenny did not receive sufficient community-based mental health supports nor did she receive sufficient intellectual disability supports, thus placing her at risk for re-institutionalization. dLCV sought corrective action, linking Jenny and her residential provider with Virginia's community-based crisis services for people with developmental disabilities, known as REACH. The Center further advocated for Jenny to receive expert consultation and implementation of a behavior support program in her community residence. REACH is now providing community-based crisis response and supports when needed. Because of dLCV's investigation and related advocacy, Jenny has remained integrated in her community and out of an institution!

A Safer Place to Live

dLCV investigated allegations that Georgina, a woman with multiple disabilities, including cerebral palsy and deafness, was abused and neglected by her residential provider. The Center also investigated allegations that Georgina's residential provider repeatedly failed to furnish necessary communication accommodations. As a result of our advocacy, the provider agreed to a number of corrective actions, including enhanced communication supports. However, Georgina feared for her safety. Ultimately, dLCV helped Georgina and her family explore alternative residential supports. Georgina identified a home that was better suited to her needs and she moved. Georgina's transition went smoothly. She now has ready access to signing staff (ASL is her preferred means of communication) and auxiliary aids including an iPad and TTY equipped phone. Georgina is safer and happier in her new home!

Solid Issues, but Parent Refused Access to Client

A father contacted dLCV when school personnel traumatized his son, Clarence, through inappropriate and excessive use of seclusion. dLCV reviewed Clarence's educational records and determined the school indeed excessively restrained and secluded him due to his behaviors. Furthermore, dLCV believed that the school did not take the appropriate steps to address his behaviors before resorting to restraints and seclusion. In order to investigate further, dLCV requested a meeting with Clarence and his father. The father refused to allow dLCV to meet Clarence despite repeated attempts to convince him to reconsider. dLCV informed the father that we could not proceed without having access to our client and the father requested that we terminate the investigation rather than allow the meeting. Meanwhile, dLCV discovered that the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) recently completed an investigation into the school division's use of restraints and seclusion. The father accepted dLCV's short-term assistance in drafting a letter sharing Clarence's story with OCR. dLCV also provided technical assistance on various issues such as prior written notice, communication strategies with the school, placement, and filing an OCR complaint.

If It Looks Like a Restraint...

A parent of a child with autism called dLCV due to her concern about the school's use of a device called "The Big Hug", which looked like a restraint to her. The mother asked the occupational therapist about it and she sent a web link describing the device. Her child, Rodney, is at risk for joint dislocations due to a genetic disorder. The school is aware that due to this condition, they are not to restrain him. The school reported to her that Rodney likes the device and asks for it when he feels overwhelmed. dLCV educated school personnel

on risks associated with restraint and negotiated with the school to address Rodney's inappropriate behavior via positive behavioral intervention and supports and drafting a new behavior intervention program based on a comprehensive functional behavior assessment. Ultimately, due to concerns with Rodney's destructive behavior, he transferred to a school that is better able to handle his unique needs. Rodney's parents report that after a period of transition, he prefers his new school and the school is better equipped to meet his needs.

Priority ID: 42

Priority Title: People with Disabilities are Free from Abuse and Neglect

Collaborators: None

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

dLCV reviewed 128 school divisions' policies and procedures on seclusion and restraint, or the lack thereof. Staff analyzed those findings and drafted an investigative report titled "Seclusion and Restraint in Virginia's Public Schools: Investigative Study of Policies and Procedures to Protect Students" and a short report titled "Unrestrained Danger: Seclusion and Restraint in Virginia Public Schools." dLCV released those reports to the public on August 11, 2014. Other agencies and advocacy groups have used these reports to study the use of seclusion and restraints in Virginia's public schools. Most notably, the Commonwealth's Commission on Youth relied on our study in making recommendations for legislative change. dLCV also used the reports to educate concerned citizens on why unregulated use of restraints and seclusion is dangerous.

dLCV identified barriers to full community integration for people with developmental and other disabilities in sheltered workshops and other subminimum wage employment settings. dLCV initially set out to survey 54 sheltered workshop locations across the Commonwealth. Of the 54 locations identified, ten were non-responsive or no longer 14(c) subminimum wage certificate holders. As such, dLCV compiled and analyzed survey results from 44 sites. Significant systemic deficiencies include frequent reports that the Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) funnels individuals with skills into sheltered rather than competitive work and reports that DARS fails to provide individuals with appropriate workplace accommodations. dLCV will use these findings to advocate for improved employment and vocational rehabilitation services for people with disabilities throughout Virginia.

E. Monitoring

Outcome Statements

- People with disabilities live, work and go to school in safe and humane conditions.
- People with disabilities are provided with appropriate community-based services so that they can live as independently as possible.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
People with disabilities whose living, working and/or other circumstances were monitored by P&A.	3,575
Unique 'facilities' where people with disabilities live, work or go to school that are monitored by the P&A annually.	33
Monitoring visits to review living, working and other conditions in segregated settings.	234
Cases opened for health and safety issue investigation.	18
Health and/or safety violations validated by the P&A.	10
Rights violations (not health or safety and including quality of life) identified and addressed as a result of P&A monitoring.	12
Complaints referred to regulatory agencies or investigative organizations.	5

Qualitative Results

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ARE FREE FROM ABUSE AND NEGLECT

dLCV developed a comprehensive plan for on-site and statistical monitoring of facilities operated by DBHDS, including state-operated training centers. The plan integrates available sources of information (such as CMS surveys, reports from adult protective services, and critical incident reports) and on-site monitoring activities. dLCV's plan for on-site and statistical monitoring provides staff with a consistent and comprehensive approach to facility monitoring, allowing for more accurate and timely identification of systemic issues, trends, and avenues for pursuing corrective action. Center staff successfully implemented the plan throughout the year during 170 on-site visits, generating quarterly reports for each DBHDS facility monitored. dLCV will utilize the plan during FY15 as well.

dLCV reviewed every critical incident report (CIR) submitted by DBHDS-operated facilities, nearly 500 during FY14, to identify high-risk situations and trends meriting intervention. A CIR team comprised of dLCV's director, institutions unit staff, and a data analyst met weekly to trend and analyze available reports. dLCV generated facility-specific reports and graphs for each DBHDS institution to identify commonalities and peculiarities across the system. dLCV also investigated individual reports that indicated potential abuse or neglect during facility monitoring or, in more egregious instances, promptly opened cases to provide advocacy services. In one case identified through the CIR process, an individual with an intellectual disability suffered significant injury to his scrotum due to defective adaptive equipment. Because of dLCV's intervention, the facility replaced the individual's adaptive equipment along with similar equipment in use

throughout the facility.

dLCV exceeded our training center monitoring goals for the year, completing 58 site visits to Virginia's five large institutions for people with intellectual disabilities. dLCV also completed five site visits to the state operated medical center for people with intellectual and other disabilities. Staff typically conducted monitoring visits in conjunction with individual casework at each facility. Throughout the year, the Center obtained and reviewed supplementary information to inform monitoring efforts as well, such as facility policies, CMS compliance surveys, critical incident reports, reports from adult protective services, death summaries, and autopsy results. Training center monitoring largely focused on maintaining safe and individualized services for residents while assisting those who desired community living options to prepare for that transition. Monitoring outcomes during the year include successfully advocating for improved supervision of active treatment services at Central Virginia Training Center, enhanced safety reviews of adaptive equipment at Northern Virginia Training Center, and increased access to iPads and other augmentative communication devices at Southwestern Virginia Training Center. Moreover, dLCV conducted monitoring visits at Southside Virginia Training Center (SVTC) until the facility discharged its last resident and closed in May 2014. This marked the first training center closure in Virginia's history. SVTC closed as part of the Commonwealth's broader effort to refocus services for persons with intellectual disabilities from institutional care to community-based services in response to a settlement agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice.

dLCV reviewed every Adult Protective Services (APS) report submitted to the Center by local Departments of Social Services during the year, totaling almost 200 unique reports. dLCV readily identified issues affecting people with disabilities residing in non-state-operated facilities such as nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and group homes. Several reports served as springboards for case identification; dLCV opened investigations and provided direct services to people with disabilities based on information provided by APS. Efforts to modernize dLCV's internal APS report database are underway and will continue during FY15. These modernizations, once finalized, will allow dLCV to better identify emergent and long-term trends and inform the Center's strategic planning.

dLCV advocated for access to Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities for several months and ultimately gained access in April 2014. dLCV toured each of the DJJ facilities and met staff at each facility. dLCV has completed extensive research in order to understand the operation of DJJ facilities, so that monitoring and case services will be successful in the future.

Priority ID: 42

Priority Title: People with Disabilities are Free from Abuse and Neglect

Collaborators: None

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

dLCV researched providers and facilities to identify transfers from state-operated training centers. We created monitoring forms for initial and subsequent visits that prompt staff to look for specific issues that dLCV and the Department of Justice (DOJ) appointed Independent Reviewer have identified as issues of concern. dLCV reached out to and met with 10 randomly selected providers to introduce them to dLCV, inform them of our monitoring activity and gather information about problems they have encountered or seen as the state works to meet the demands of the DOJ settlement agreement. Ultimately, we provided rights information and conducted two monitoring visits at each of 15 residential locations operated by nine

residential providers (one of the initial 10 providers chosen did not end up accepting any training center transfers). The selected providers included operators of group homes as well as supported residential services. As part of our monitoring of the selected programs, we followed up on one adult protective service complaint and assured that the program took steps to prevent recurrences of the problems; we provided one provider information about fixing an inadequate ramp and accessing assistive technology for its residents; and provided one individual case-level services and one individual information and referral.

Priority ID: 45

Priority Title: People with Disabilities Live in the Most Integrated Environment

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

dLCV created two internal monitoring forms in order to collect information during monitoring visits - these forms specifically prompt staff to look at community integration, activities, and other measures that are important to gauge the compliance with the goals of the DOJ settlement agreement. dLCV used these forms to record findings of initial and follow-up visits.

F. Systemic Litigation

Outcome Statements

- Rights of individuals with disabilities are advanced through class and/or systemic and/or systemic impact litigation.
- Through systemic or class litigation, obtain changes in policy, regulations and law that will benefit individuals with disabilities and/or prevent creation or implementation of policy, regulations or law that would harm individuals with disabilities.
- Settlements or judgments resulting from P&A systemic litigation positively impact the rights and interests of people with disabilities.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Qualitative Results

n/a

Other Qualitative Narrative

n/a

G. Public Policy and Regulatory Advocacy

Outcome Statement

- Statutes, ordinances and regulations will benefit individuals with disabilities.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
Communications to people with disabilities explaining a policy initiative.	4
People with disabilities supported in expressing their own viewpoint on a policy related matter.	300
Times written comments were submitted regarding proposed legislation or regulations.	1
Times testimony was provided at a legislative public hearing.	1

Qualitative Results

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES RECEIVE AN APPROPRIATE EDUCATION

Since Virginia does not mandate schools to adopt policies regulating the use of restraints and seclusion, dLCV set out to examine whether school divisions implement their own policies and procedures and, if so, to determine their efficacy and consistency. dLCV analyzed 128 school divisions' policies and procedures related to restraints and seclusion. The results of the analysis, reflected in two public reports, show that the policies and procedures varied considerably, with few offering clear or strict guidance on the use of restraints and seclusion. Due to the wide variability, and in some cases, non-existence of policies or procedures, students in Virginia's public schools face insufficient protection from dangerous and unnecessary restraint and seclusion practices. The reports explained those findings and offered recommendations to protect students from such dangerous practices. dLCV worked collaboratively with the Director of Child Advocacy at Greater Richmond's Stop Child Abuse Now (SCAN) to coordinate a coalition of advocacy groups, self-advocates, and providers to address the issues of seclusion and restraints in public schools. That coalition became "Coalition for the Improvement of School Safety" (CISS). dLCV is actively involved in CISS. While we conducted the substantive research and analysis in FY 14, our policy advocacy will overlap into FY 15.

Priority ID: 43

Priority Title: Children with Disabilities Receive an Appropriate Education

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES LIVE IN THE MOST APPROPRIATE INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT

Through our monitoring and advocacy work, dLCV has identified numerous issues that Virginia needs to address and improve before it can claim to have a quality community-based system of care. These serious issues include timely licensing of community care providers, providing individuals with intellectual disability

with access to appropriate and adequate services, and funding those services. These issues continue to be substantial barriers for individuals with intellectual disability to live, work, and receive adequate care in an integrated community setting.

dLCV represented the interests of individuals with public guardians at quarterly and special meetings of the Virginia Public Guardianship and Conservatorship Advisory Board. As a private organization, dLCV is no longer a mandated member of the Board. We continue to attend meetings and to participate in discussions however. dLCV gave a presentation on supported decision-making to the Board and to the public guardianship programs at the invitation of the Board.

Using other non-federal grant funding dLCV created a system this fiscal year to monitor Virginia's Regulatory Town Hall and carefully review regulatory changes in critical disability service areas made by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS), Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) and other administrative bodies. When appropriate, our office posts public comment and voices concerns about those regulatory changes, however we did not utilize PADD funding in our completion of these activities.

Priority ID: 45

Priority Title: People with Disabilities Live in the Most Integrated Environment

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

Other Qualitative Narrative

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE AND NECESSARY HEALTH

Using other non-federal grant funding dLCV created a system this fiscal year to monitor Virginia's Regulatory Town Hall and carefully review regulatory changes in critical disability service areas made by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS), Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) and other administrative bodies. When appropriate, our office posts public comment and voices concerns about those regulatory changes, however we did not utilize PADD funding in our completion of these activities.

H. Other Systemic Advocacy

Outcome Statement

- The rights of individuals with disabilities are advanced through non-litigation group advocacy.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
People with disabilities who had their rights enforced and/or restored.	4
People with disabilities who live in a healthier, safer or otherwise improved environment.	6

Qualitative Results

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES

dLCV exceeded its target of surveying four local government public benefit program locations for Title II compliance. In total, dLCV surveyed seven locations, including one community services board, five voter registrar offices, and one local tourism office. dLCV identified accessibility issues at several sites and issued letters of concern to those where Title II compliance issues were found. Through advocacy and negotiation, dLCV was able to secure accessibility improvements at several sites, including bathroom enhancements, safer ramps, improved door transitions, and ADA compliant parking. Virginians with developmental and other disabilities can now access treatment services and government programs throughout Virginia!

Priority ID: 44

Priority Title: People with Disabilities have Equal Access to Government Services

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

Other Qualitative Narrative

dLCV investigated whether the state Medicaid agency and its contractors provide timely decisions to children and adults regarding services. The Center's investigation focused on several areas of concern, including Medicaid funded mental health services and Medicaid waiver services for children with developmental disabilities. dLCV determined that many individuals were deemed ineligible for Medicaid services due to an inability to furnish full and complete treatment records, such as when providers had closed or purged records. dLCV contacted the director of DMAS and insisted that individuals with disabilities should not be required to provide documentation that no longer exists in order to receive services and asked that reasonable accommodation be provided. Because of dLCV's investigation and pursuit of corrective action, at least three individuals with disabilities had their Medicaid services restored.

Priority ID: 47

Priority Title: People with Disabilities have Equal Access to Appropriate and Necessary Health Care

Collaborators: N/a

Cultural Diversity Initiative? No

I. Information, Technical Assistance and Referrals

Outcome Statement

- People with disabilities, family members and others will receive basic disability related information and referral services.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
People receiving information and referral services.	501
People receiving technical assistance.	16
Technical assistance or self-advocacy materials published or revised	2

J. Racial and Ethnic Diversity Outreach

Outcome Statement

- The P&A is known statewide and serves a representative diverse constituency.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Race/Ethnicity	State %	Individual Advocacy #	Individual Advocacy %
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	0.00%	5	2.42%

Race/Ethnicity (<i>NOT Latino/Hispanic</i>)	State %	Individual Advocacy #	Individual Advocacy %
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0.00%	1	0.48%
Asian	0.00%	8	3.86%
Black/African American	0.00%	49	23.67%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.00%	0	0.00%
White	0.00%	129	62.32%
Two or more races	0.00%	9	4.35%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	0.00%	6	2.90%

K. Training

Outcome Statements

- People with disabilities have the skills necessary to conduct effective self-advocacy.
- People with disabilities have knowledge necessary to be an effective self-advocate.
- Family members and additional groups are provided information about laws and policies affecting individuals with disabilities as the P&A determines useful.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
People who report the training enhanced their knowledge and/or skill (was beneficial) at the completion of the training.	978
People with disabilities who received advocacy skills training.	2,384
People with disabilities who received rights training.	2,285

L. Public Relations

Outcome Statements

- The public will become more aware of the existence and mission of the P&A.
- The public will become more aware of the content of disability rights laws and regulation and of disability rights issues.

Quantitative Results

Performance Measures

Performance Measurement	Number
Press releases issued.	2
Times a P&A representative was interviewed or featured on TV or radio.	2
Articles about the P&A or its work in external mass media such as newspapers, radio, podcasts, blogs or television.	10
Social media followers.	527
Absolute unique visitors to blogs/web pages where information about the P&A is posted.	14,615
Circulation of the P&A's newsletter and/or listserv updates.	5
Articles by the P&A about disability rights issues published in newspapers, books, journals or magazines.	0
Links to other disability rights related information sources published on the P&A website.	73

Times the P&A exhibited at conferences, community fairs, etc.	3
Presentations made to community groups.	71

Other Qualitative Narrative

In the first year of operation, dLCV made a deliberate effort to focus specifically on increasing self-advocacy through education and training to capture our information and referral resources, to distribute educational materials, and to increase collaboration and connection with community advocacy groups and individuals with disabilities.

dLCV provided information and referral to individuals who contacted us but were not eligible for case-level services under a current objective.

dLCV developed new posters to be used in residential programs throughout the state. We distributed posters and brochures to all DBHDS operated facilities.

dLCV routinely collaborated and consulted with the National Disability Rights Network (NDRN). Several staff subscribe to NDRN supported P&A listservs. These listservs offer P&As the opportunity to consult and collaborate nationwide on similar issues and concerns facing people with disabilities.

dLCV sent a letter to every director of Adult Protective Services (APS) at each Department of Social Services in the state providing information about dLCV's work, particularly as it pertains to APS programs. The letter explained the creation of dLCV and encouraged APS programs to report to dLCV when appropriate, as they had done with VOPA. The letter further explained that dLCV has the authority to act when APS workers must walk away, such as when they believe abuse occurred but the individual is no longer in danger.

dLCV provided training on seclusion and restraints and copies of "Unrestrained Danger" to three groups of parents and students, every member of the Commission on Youth, the state legislature and our congressional delegates.

dLCV provided special education self-advocacy trainings to parents and advocates from Manassas, Roanoke, Christiansburg, Harrisonburg, and Hampton, VA, reaching 89 individuals. dLCV covered the topics of eligibility, the components of an IEP, appropriate goals that are measurable and resolving issues with the school division. Parents and advocates received handouts and other resources to assist them with becoming better advocates for students with disabilities.

dLCV partnered with the dLCV Foundation to develop a Special Education Manual. dLCV completed Phase One of the project in fiscal year 2013: the production of a pilot manual paired with a training. We completed Phase Two this fiscal year: training and a second edited pilot edition of the manual which generated a small fee. dLCV conducted a third Special Education Basic Training at the dLCV office to refine further the manual for purchase. dLCV added a supplemental folder to the manual that includes all PowerPoint presentations and a new remedies section to the final version of the manual. A total of 21 individuals received the training. Although this project does not use any PADD funding, people with DD do benefit from it.

dLCV trained participants in the annual Partners for Policymaking program on disability rights and skills for maximum access to government services and policymakers. The Center's training reached approximately 30 people with disabilities along with support staff and family members. Participants learned about the protection and advocacy services available to Virginians with developmental disabilities, with a particular

focus on special education and employment rights. dLCV also supported program participants by serving on a mock-legislative panel, which helped individuals develop skills related to public speaking and legislative advocacy.

dLCV worked with several organizations and agencies to develop and edit a training curriculum for advance directive peer facilitators. Staff at the University of Virginia's Institute for Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy provides this training to mental health consumers and peer support specialists at local community services boards. 43 individuals trained and certified to assist their peers with drafting an advance directive. Individuals across the state are now certified facilitators in Region Ten, Chesapeake, Norfolk, Hampton-Newport News, Fairfax Falls Church, Middle-Peninsula Northern Neck, Rappahannock Area CSB, Crossroads, and Goochland Powhatan.

dLCV provided 21 presentations on advance directives as alternatives to guardianship and involuntary treatment. We reached a total of 1,901 individuals, including individuals with intellectual disabilities, mental health consumers, family members, teachers, medical and mental health professionals, law students, veterans and self-advocates. Groups included: three state-operated mental health facilities, an Elder Rights and Mental Health Law class at the University of Virginia, an international conference where two individuals from Korea were present to learn about American guardianship law, two state conferences (NAMI and Public Guardianship), a regional Arc conference and several regional conferences coordinated by Mental Health America of Virginia.

dLCV sent a two-page fact sheet regarding supported decision making options for young adults in Virginia, along with an informational letter, to each of the 149 special education directors in the state of Virginia. The fact sheet gave an overview of alternatives to guardianship, explained the restrictiveness of guardianship, and offered dLCV as a resource for young adults who may need assistance in preparing advance directive or power of attorney documents. dLCV also offered to give presentations to families and staff of local school divisions in order to educate them about the options for young adults with disabilities, and discourage guardianship.

Over a period of five days, dLCV trained rising high school juniors and seniors with disabilities on their employment rights and transition services as part of the annual Youth Leadership Forum. dLCV provided leadership and support to a team of six students and five staff, working with the students in particular on goal setting, resource evaluation, and strategic planning to advance their post-high school dreams. Other areas of focus included independent and integrated living, public speaking, legislative advocacy, and interviewing. The Center provided students and staff with a comprehensive introduction to dLCV's services and all of the participants are now well equipped to self-advocate and engage the protection and advocacy system in the future.

dLCV trained a community-based group, Resources for Independent Living, on ADA accessibility requirements in medical settings, including physical barriers and effective communication issues. Four community members and one center for independent living (CIL) employee participated. dLCV's presentation included an overview of Title III of the ADA with a particular focus on accessibility in medical settings. The Center provided training participants with informational materials in alternate formats as requested.

dLCV developed and implemented a program to increase community awareness of the Center's mission, goals, and focus areas through outreach and relationship building with Virginia's CILs. dLCV participated in the yearly Virginia Centers for Independent Living (VACIL) conference where we shared the Center's mission, annual goals, and focus areas. dLCV also contacted all 15 of Virginia's CILs during the first quarter of FY14 and subsequently narrowed our focus to eight of these locations for ongoing and targeted outreach, exceeding

our original goal of six. dLCV utilized video conferencing technology to present an introduction of dLCV and our services to the Winchester CIL. The Center facilitated similar presentations in person at the Harrisonburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, and Manassas CILs. Throughout the year, dLCV hosted 17 separate office hours sessions at these participating locations. Office hours provided people with disabilities and CIL staff an opportunity to meet privately with dLCV advocates and attorneys to receive disability rights information and referral and complete intakes for legally based advocacy services when needed. The Center also made two additional non-office hour visits to the Richmond CIL to present to groups of community members and CIL staff regarding dLCV and disability rights.

dLCV identified every disability related class and clinic offered by Virginia law schools, 11 in total, and developed a plan for establishing effective outcome-based relationships with each, to include offering dLCV led trainings at every school. Strong collaborations emerged from these efforts! dLCV successfully forged a partnership with Washington and Lee University's School of Law, resulting in an extern placement with the Center. dLCV presented to the University of Richmond children's advocacy clinics with a focus on special education rights during the year as well. As noted in our discussion of advanced directives above, the dLCV also has a strong working relationship with the University of Virginia's Law School.

Priority ID: ALL

Priority Title: ALL

Collaborators: NDRN, DD Council, DLCV Foundation, Multiple advocacy agencies and providers listed above

Cultural Diversity Initiative? Yes. dLCV reaches out to diverse populations through the Commonwealth of Virginia through targeted trainings, presentations and outreach to residents in urban and rural underserved areas.

Part II: Demographics

A. Individuals Served

What to Count	Number
1. Individuals still served as of October 1.	38
2. Additional individuals served during the year.	169
3. Total individuals served during the year (Add lines A1 and A2).	207
4. Individuals with more than one (1) case opened/closed FY.	26
5. Individuals served as of September 30 (Carry over to next FY; ≤ A3).	38
6. Individuals not served due to lack of resources or non-priority issue.	4

B. Problem Areas/Complaints of Individuals Served

Problem Area/Complaint	Number
1. Abuse (total)	18
1. Inappropriate Use of Restraint & Seclusion	10
2. Involuntary Treatment	0
3. Physical, Verbal, & Sexual Assault	3
4. Excessive medication	3
5. Financial exploitation	1
6. Other	1
2. Access to Administrative or Judicial Processes	0
3. Access to Records	0
4. Advance Directives	16
5. Architectural Accessibility	1
6. Assistive Technology (total)	0
1. Augmentative Comm. Devices	0
2. Durable Medical Equipment	0
3. Vehicle Modification/Transportation	0
4. Other	0
7. Aversives (including ECT)	0
8. Civil Commitment	0
9. Custody/Parental Rights	0
10. Education (total)	110
1. FAPE: IEP/IFSP Planning/Development/Implementation	60
2. FAPE: Discipline/Procedural Safeguards	16
3. FAPE: Eligibility	9
4. FAPE: Least Restrictive Environ.	5

5. FAPE: Multi-disciplinary Evaluation/Assessments	0
6. FAPE: Transition Services	0
7. Other	20
11. Employment Discrimination (total)	1
1. Benefits	0
2. Hiring/Termination	0
3. Reasonable Accommodations	0
4. Service Provider Issues	0
5. Supported Employment	0
6. Wage and Hour Issues	0
7. Other	1
12. Employment Preparation	1
13. Financial Benefits (total)	4
1. SSDI Work Incentives	2
2. SSI Eligibility	0
3. SSI Work Incentives	2
4. Social Security Benefits Cessation	0
5. Work Related Overpayments	0
6. Welfare Reform	0
7. Other Financial Entitlements	0
14. Forensic Commitment	0
15. Government Benefits/Services	31
16. Guardianship/Conservatorship/Substitute Decision maker	3
17. Home and Community Based Services including discharge planning transition follow-up	21
18. Healthcare (total)	12
1. General Healthcare	6
2. Medicaid	4
3. Medicare	1
4. Private Medical Insurance	0
5. Other	1
19. Housing (total)	0
1. Accommodations	0
2. Architectural Barriers	0
3. Landlord/Tenant	0
4. Modifications	0
5. Rental Denial/Termination	0
6. Sales/Contracts/Ownership	0
7. Subsidized Housing/Section 8	0

8. Zoning/Restrictive Covenants	0
9. Other	0
20. Immigration	0
21. Neglect (total)	20
1. Failure to Provide Necessary or Appropriate Medical Treatment	1
2. Failure to Provide Necessary or Appropriate Mental Health Treatment	1
3. Failure to Provide Necessary or Appropriate Personal Care & Safety	12
4. Other	6
22. Post-Secondary Education	0
23. Non-Medical Insurance	0
24. Privacy Rights	0
25. Rehabilitation Services (total)	0
1. Communications Problems (Individuals/Counselor)	0
2. Conflict About Services To Be Provided	0
3. Individual Requests Information	0
4. Non-Rehabilitation Act	0
5. Private Providers	0
6. Related to Application/Eligibility Process	0
7. Related to IWRP Development/Implementation	0
8. Related to Title I of ADA	0
9. Other Rehabilitation Act-related problems	0
26. Suspicious Death	0
27. Transportation (total)	1
1. Air Carrier	0
2. Paratransit	1
3. Public Transportation	0
4. Other	0
28. Unnecessary Institutionalization including identification and assessment	0
29. Voting (total)	0
1. Accessible Polling Place / Equipment	0
2. Registration	0
3. Other	0
30. Other	0

C. Reasons for Closing Individual Case Files

Reason for Closing Individual Case File	Number
1. Number of closed cases in which client's objective was partially or fully met	161
2. Other representation found	3
3. Individual withdrew complaint	7
4. Services were not needed due to client's death or relocation	2
5. P&A withdrew because individual or client would not cooperate	12
6. Individual's case lacked merit	10
7. Individual's issue not favorably resolved (could they be a client?)	2
8. Appeal(s) unsuccessful	1
TOTAL	198

D. Intervention Strategies Used in Serving Individuals

Individual Advocacy Service	Number
1. Advocacy Assistance	100
2. Limited Advocacy	55
3. Administrative Remedies	4
4. Negotiation	29
5. Mediation/Alternative Dispute Resolution	4
6. Litigation	6
TOTAL	198

E. Age Range of Individuals Served

Range	Number
1. 0-4	1
2. 5-22	147
3. 23-59	54
4. 60-64	3
5. 65 & Over	2
TOTAL	207

F. Gender of Individuals Served

Gender	Number
1. Female	61
2. Male	146
TOTAL	207

G. Living Arrangements of Individuals Served

Living Arrangement	Number
1. Independent	3
2. Parental or other family home	149
3. Community residential home for children/youth (0-18 yrs) (3 or less residents)	1
4. Community residential home for adults (3 or less residents)	18
5. Non-medical community base residential facility for children and youth	1
6. Foster care	0
7. Nursing homes, including Skilled nursing facilities (SNF)	0
8. Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF)	0
9. Public and private general hospitals including emergency rooms	2
10. Public institutional living arrangement (more than 3 beds)	28
11. Private institutional living arrangement (more than 3 beds)	3
12. Psychiatric wards (public or private)	0
13. Jail	0
14. State Prison	0
15. Federal Facility (total)	1
1. Detention Center	0
2. Facility	0
3. Prison	1
4. Veterans Hospital	0
16. Homeless	0
17. Unknown	1
TOTAL	207

H. Primary Disability of Individuals Served

Primary Disability	Number
1. ADD/ADHD	7
2. AIDS/HIV Positive	0
3. Absence of Extremities	0
4. Auto-immune (non-AIDS/HIV)	0
5. Acquired Brain Injury	0
6. Autism	75
7. Blindness (Both Eyes)	0
8. Other Visual Impairments (not blind)	2
9. Cancer	0
10. Cerebral Palsy	8
11. Deafness	8
12. Hearing Impaired (Not Deaf)/Hard of Hearing	1
13. Deaf-Blind	1
14. Diabetes	0
15. Digestive Disorders	2
16. Epilepsy	1
17. Genitourinary Conditions	0
18. Heart & Other Circulatory Conditions	0
19. Mental Illness	8
20. Intellectual Disability	66
21. Multiple Sclerosis	0
22. Muscular Dystrophy	2
23. Muscular/Skeletal Impairment	1
24. Orthopedic Impairments	3
25. Other Emotional/Behavioral	5
26. Neurological Disorders/Impairments	3
27. Respiratory Disorders/Impairments	0
28. Skin Conditions	0
29. Specific Learning Disabilities (SLD)	7
30. Speech Impairments	1
31. Spina Bifida	0
32. Substance Abuse (Alcohol or Drugs)	0
33. Tourette Syndrome	0
34. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	0
35. All Other Disabilities	6
TOTAL	207

Part III: Priorities

A. Presentation of Priorities

1. Priority Number: 42		2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities are Free from Abuse and Neglect			
3. Funding: \$231,510					
4. Description of target population: PADD eligible children and adults residing in or receiving services from state operated institutions and community based residential facilities.					
5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed: dLCV will determine whether VA has an adequate system of protection from harm for individuals residing in state operated institutions via investigations of, and education of, enforcement and response of oversight entities charged with ensuring safety, appropriate level of services, and rights protections for individuals residing in state operated institutions. dLCV will conduct consumer education on filing complaints and will educate policymakers. dLCV will determine whether VA has an adequate system of protection from harm for adults residing in licensed community residential facilities investigating allegations of abuse and neglect, assessing oversight efforts of licensing entities, responses to health threats and emergencies, & APS referrals. dLCV will conduct consumer education on filing complaints and will educate policymakers. dLCV will determine whether VA has an adequate system of protection from harm for children residing in licensed community residential facilities investigating allegations of abuse and neglect, assessing oversight efforts of licensing entities, responses to health threats and emergencies, & PRTF referrals. dLCV will conduct consumer education on filing complaints and will educate policymakers.					
6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:					
Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will be a priority next year					

1. Priority Number: 43		2. Priority Title: Children with Disabilities Receive an Appropriate Education			
3. Funding: \$14,469					
4. Description of target population: PADD eligible children and adolescents receiving special education services or 504 plans.					

5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed:

dLCV will advocate for appropriate therapy and services for children with disabilities via trainings, providing short term assistance, and representation of children whose special education or due process rights have been violated.

dLCV will protect the rights of children who are suspended or at risk of long-term suspension by providing short term assistance and representation.

6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:

Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

7. Will be a priority next year

1. Priority Number: 44	2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities have Equal Access to Government
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3. Funding: \$7,235

4. Description of target population:

PADD eligible individuals with disabilities applying for and accessing government services

5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed:

dLCV will provide representation in limited cases for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Social Security Income (SSI) cases at appeal level.

dLCV will assist with training advocacy groups, surveying public welfare buildings and addressing architectural barriers, failure to provide reasonable accommodations, or denial of the use of a service animal.

6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:

Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

7. Will be a priority next year

1. Priority Number: 45	2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities Live in the Most Integrated Environment
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3. Funding: \$151,929

4. Description of target population:

PADD eligible individuals with disabilities transitioning to and living in the community based on the U.S. vs. Commonwealth of Virginia settlement agreement, individuals with disabilities asserting self-direction and choice, and individuals encountering accessibility issues in the community.

5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed:

dLCV will monitor residents of ICF/MRs in transition from the institution to community based services, identifying barriers to discharge, including the lack of integrated day support services and employment, access to assistive technology or environmental modifications, adequacy of behavioral supports and adequacy of medical supports and monitor applicable providers involved in the residents transition as appropriate. This includes monitoring and supporting the U.S. vs. Commonwealth of Virginia settlement agreement.

dLCV will advocate for client’s choices and preferences to be honored for planning processes related to treatment and transition, educate the community about alternatives to guardianship and assist with planning and creation of healthcare directives and power of attorney documents.

6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:

Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. Will be a priority next year

1. Priority Number: 46	2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities are Employed to Their Maximum Potential				
3. Funding: \$7,235					
4. Description of target population:					
PADD eligible individuals seeking assistance with employment and disability rights issues.					
5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed:					
dLCV will train individuals on employment and transition rights and assist with disability related employment rights discrimination issues via casework.					
6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:					
Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Will be a priority next year					

1. Priority Number: 47		2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities have Equal Access to Appropriate and Necessary Health Care			
3. Funding: \$7,235					
4. Description of target population: PADD eligible individuals accessing Medicaid and healthcare services					
5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed: dLCV will address the denial of needed and appropriate Medicaid services by representing individuals, providing training and technical assistance about EPSDT and Waivers, and investigate whether DMAS is timely with service determinations. dLCV will address denial of access to healthcare facilities and services under the ADA and Rehabilitation Act by representing individuals facing architectural barriers, accommodation denials or use of a service animal. dLCV will also reviewing medical transportation barriers in systems such as Logisticare.					
6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:					
Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will be a priority next year					

B. Priority Setting Process

1. Means by which public input was secured

Public Hearing	Public Comment	Experience	Focus Groups	Advisory Council(s)	Monitoring Visits
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

2. Describe efforts to assure diversity (disability, geographic, racial, etc.) in the pool of priority input participants

With direction from the dLCV Board, dLCV launched a detailed survey to obtain meaningful feedback for our goals and focus areas in FY 15. dLCV pursued several methods of distribution of the survey including sending it to our clients, posting the survey on our own website, posting it on the dLCV Facebook page and working with several other agencies to post to listservs, Twitter and website links including the Partnership for People with Disabilities, Virginia Board for People with Disabilities, Virginia Association of Consumers Asserting Leadership (VOCAL) and the Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). Staff also actively distributed the survey in client correspondence, during facility monitoring, and during trainings and other outreach efforts.

3. Summary of priority input

From 5/9/14 through 7/15/14 dLCV received three-hundred fourteen responses to our survey. The largest number of responses, thirty-four percent, came directly from individuals with disabilities. Twenty-six percent of the respondents were parents or guardians. The remaining groups represented included family members, teachers, mental health professionals and providers who accounted for the remaining forty percent of responses.

PADD related topics of importance to our respondents from the survey included: availability of government programs and services (fourteen percent) special education (eleven percent), access to health care, employment rights (eleven percent). and assistive technology (ten percent) and transportation (nine percent).

dLCV also provides client satisfaction surveys in every close letter we send out to assess client satisfaction. We follow up with approximately ten percent of clients we have served through interview callbacks where a neutral member of our staff unfamiliar with a client's case calls back the client we served and inquires about their overall satisfaction with the services we provided. dLCV is pleased to report a ninety-two percent satisfaction rate from the forty (40) client satisfaction surveys we received across all grants.

4. How was the priority input used?

The dLCV Board adopted Goals and Focus Areas using survey data and client feedback. Then, with input from PAIMI Advisory Council and the dLCV's past year work experience we used the survey information and other information to create our work plan for FY 15.

5. Priorities for Next Reporting Period

1. Priority Number: 42	2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities Free from Abuse and Neglect
3. Funding: \$328,362	

4. Description of target population:
 PADD eligible residents of training centers, state and non-state operated facilities and institutions, community placements, juvenile correctional facilities

5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed:
 We investigate selected instances of death or serious injury, or allegations of abuse or neglect of individuals residing in institutions and seek reforms.
 We investigate selected allegations of abuse or neglect in licensed community residential settings or day-support programs and seek reforms.
 We assist children with disabilities in correctional facilities to receive appropriate and necessary mental health services.
 We advocate for children in treatment settings to be free from abuse or neglect and to receive appropriate habilitation and discharge planning services.

6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:

Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

1. Priority Number: 65 **2. Priority Title:** Children with Disabilities Receive an Appropriate Education

3. Funding: \$36,485

4. Description of target population:
 PADD eligible children and adolescents receiving special education services or 504 plans.

5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed:
 We assist selected children with disabilities to receive appropriate educational services.
 We advocate for children who are suspended or at risk of suspension or expulsion to receive due process and appropriate services.

6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:

Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

1. Priority Number: 66		2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities Have Equal Access to Government Services			
3. Funding: \$7,297					
4. Description of target population: PADD eligible individuals with disabilities applying for and accessing government services					
5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed: We seek equal access to government buildings and programs under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act. We support the rights of persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to register and to vote.					
6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:					
Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

1. Priority Number: 67		2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities Live in the Most Integrated Environment			
3. Funding: \$328,362					
4. Description of target population: PADD eligible individuals with disabilities transitioning to and living in the community based on the U.S. vs. Commonwealth of Virginia settlement agreement, individuals with disabilities asserting self-direction and choice, and individuals encountering accessibility issues in the community.					
5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed: We monitor the requirements of the settlement agreement in U.S. vs. Commonwealth of Virginia to assure appropriate transitions from training centers to the community. We assist individuals in state-operated facilities to receive appropriate discharge planning and timely discharge to integrated community placements. We advocate for individuals with disabilities to have choice and control over themselves and their environment through alternatives to guardianship and surrogate decision-making. We seek equal access to public accommodations and services under Title III of the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act.					
6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:					
Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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1. Priority Number: 68	2. Priority Title: People with Disabilities Have Equal Access to Appropriate and Necessary Healthcare
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3. Funding: \$7,297

4. Description of target population: PADD eligible individuals denied Medicaid and healthcare services
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5. Description of the problem(s) to be addressed: We represent individuals with disabilities to have access to necessary medical services under a Medicaid Waiver program or under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Program (EPSDT). We promote access to health care facilities and services as required by the ADA, and assist individuals with disabilities to receive reasonable accommodations as needed.

6. Advocacy intervention types expected to be used or were used with this priority:					
Short Term Assistance	Direct Representation	Investigations	Systemic Litigation	Public Policy & Regulatory Advocacy	Systemic Advocacy
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Part IV: Collaborations

Use the boxes below to report on collaborative and coordination efforts with the following client assistance program (unless housed within the P&A), long term care ombudsman (unless housed within the P&A), developmental disabilities council, center(s) for excellence (university affiliated program) and mental health agency. Optional: Add boxes to report on other major collaborations.

Name of Collaboration	DD Council
<p>Description of collaboration</p> <p>The DD Network (Virginia Board for People with Disabilities, Partnership for People with Disabilities at VCU and dLCV) collaborate during Virginia’s General Assembly session regarding proposed legislation and budget issues that impacting people with disabilities. dLCV regularly consults The University Center of Excellence (Partnership for People with Disabilities) on developments in developmental disabilities services. We also serve on their consumer advisory council.</p> <p>dLCV actively participated in the Virginia Board for People with Disabilities Youth Leadership Forum. A dLCV advocate spent five days with rising high school juniors and seniors at the Forum, working with them on setting goals for employment and transition after high school and educating them on disability advocacy.</p> <p>dLCV made other proposals for collaboration with the DD Council (the Virginia Board) as well. For example, when Virginia’s disability self advocacy group VAULT, ceased operations, the dLCV created a proposal to the DD Council for a leadership training program. dLCV proposed to train self-advocates with the ultimate goal of re-establishing a functioning self-advocacy organization. The DD Council rejected the proposal.</p>	
<p>Role of P&A within the collaboration</p> <p>Educating our partners and the public about dLCV and our continued mission to act as the protection and advocacy system for Virginia will open to door to serve the advocacy needs of Virginians with disabilities.</p>	

Name of Collaboration	Long Term Care Ombudsman
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Description of collaboration

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program consists of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman and 20 local offices located in area agencies on aging throughout the state providing direct service in their communities. The mission of Virginia’s State Long Term Care Ombudsman Program is to serve as an advocate for older persons receiving long-term care services. Virginia Local Ombudsmen provide older Virginians and their families with information, advocacy, complaint counseling, and assistance in resolving care problems. The program also represents the interests of long-term care consumers before state and federal government agencies and the General Assembly. dLCV and the Ombudsman frequently educate and refer potential clients and families with issues regarding community barriers, discharge and abuse and neglect to each other for services.

Role of P&A within the collaboration

As Virginia’s training centers continue on the path to closure, dLCV remains committed to monitoring individuals discharged from these facilities and offer advocacy in coordination with the Long Term Care Ombudsman to ensure individuals understand their rights as they navigate a new world of community choices and independence.

Name of Collaboration	The disAbility Law Center of Virginia Foundation
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Description of collaboration

dLCV partnered with the dLCV Foundation to develop a Special Education Training Manual. Classes with advocates and parents were completed in February and May, resulting in further refinement of the manual. To test the effectiveness of these materials, dLCV provided a special education basic training to a group of parents and advocates at the dLCV offices which covered effective storytelling, child find, eligibility, the IEP process, discipline and remedies. Participants offered highly positive feedback of the materials, trainers, and the Manual.

Role of P&A within the collaboration

dLCV provided the presentations and created the materials to allow this program to grow. We are committed to continuing to provide opportunities to educate parents on understanding the complex special education system so students may be successful in the classroom.

Part V: Governance and Compliance

A. Board and staff race and ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Board	Employees
1. Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	0	0

Race/Ethnicity <i>(NOT Latino/Hispanic)</i>	Board	Employees
2. American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	1
3. Asian	0	0
4. Black/African American	2	6
5. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0
6. White	8	24
7. Two or more races	1	0
8. Race/Ethnicity Unknown	0	0
TOTAL	11	31

B. Consumer involvement in P&A governance

	Board
PADD Eligible Primary Consumers	6
PADD Eligible Secondary Consumers	3
TOTAL	9

Part VI: General Program Information

A. P&A Identification

Name of state, territory or jurisdiction	VA
Name of P&A system	VIRGINIA - disAbility Law Center of Virginia

B. Main Office

Mailing Address of Main Office	1910 Byrd Avenue Suite 5 Richmond, VA 23230
Phone Number of Main Office	804-225-2042

C. Satellite Offices

D. CEO Contact Information

Name of P&A CEO	Colleen Miller
Phone Number of P&A CEO	804-225-2042
Email Address of P&A CEO	Colleen.Miller@dclv.org

E. PPR Preparer Contact Information

Name of Preparer	Robert Gray
Title of Preparer	Deputy Director for Compliance and QA
Phone Number of Preparer	804-225-2042
Email Address of Preparer	robert.gray@dclv.org