Best Practices for Transitioning Students/Transferring Records

# Introduction: Overview of Transition from School to Adult Services

In Virginia, transition planning for students receiving services under their Individualized Education Program (IEP) under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) begins the year a student turns 14. This is younger than the IDEA requirement of 16 and should provide enough time to plan for adulthood and ensure that students and family members both make the best decisions to ensure a successful future after secondary school.

The US Department of Education has a blog that provides general information about transitions. It may be accessed at [Successful Transitions for All Blog Series](https://sites.ed.gov/osers/2023/08/successful-transitions-for-all-blog-series-post-01/#more-5763).

# Legal Aspects

There are many legal implications for a student receiving special education services reaching the age of majority. Some of these directly affect the ability of parents and guardians to assist the student’s transition to the adult services world and enable those service providers to access important documents they will need to best support the transitioning student.

## Options for Decision Making

While a student becomes a legal adult and assumes all decision-making authority (included decisions about their education) at the age of 18, they have the right to request help from others when making decisions. The types of support they can receive fall into two categories: supported and substitute decision-making. **Supported decision-making** is when people talk to people that they trust to receive the information needed to make an informed decision. People who use supported decision-making keep all their legal rights and make all final decisions. Types of supported decision-making include:

* *Supported Decision-Making Agreement:* A formal, written document that outlines who someone wants to help them, what they want help with, and how they want to receive help. In Virginia, only individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities can create supported decision-making agreements at this time: however, anyone can use the concept of supported decision-making to receive help.
* *Power of Attorney:* A formal, written document that appoints a person (or multiple people) as Agents. An Agent can make decisions on behalf of someone else and sign forms when the other individual is not able to do so. The Power of Attorney document will specifically state the types of decisions and actions the Agent can make, and this can be different for each person.

**Substitute decision-making** is when a person (or multiple people) is appointed to make decisions on behalf of another person. Typically, this occurs when someone does not have the capacity (ability) to make decisions or is found to be legally “incapacitated” by a court. In these situations, people can lose some, if not all, of their legal rights. Types of substitute decision-making include:

* *Legal Guardians:* A legal guardian is a person (or multiple people) appointed by a court to make decisions on behalf of someone else when that individual is found to be legally incapacitated by a court. Legal guardianships can be full (making all decisions on behalf of another person) or limited (making only some decisions on behalf of another person). They can also be temporary or ongoing. Legal guardians are required to make decisions in the best interest of the individual and as if the individual was to make the decision themselves. Individuals should remain active participants in the decision-making process and be afforded the opportunity to communicate their wants and desires, as they are able to do so.

**Figure 1.**

More information on decision-making options, including supported decision-making, can be found at:

[DBHDS Supported Decision-Making website](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/supported-decision-making-supported-decision-making-agreements/)

[disAbility Law Center of Virginia’s Supported Decision-Making Resources website](https://www.dlcv.org/supported-decision-making)

[PEATC’s Supported Decision-Making in Special Education Programs](https://peatc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Supported-Decision-Making-and-SPED.pdf)

[PEATC’s Supported Decision-Making and Special Education Transition Services](https://peatc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/SDM-and-SPED-Transition-Services-508-compliant.pdf)

## FERPA/HIPAA

The “age of majority” is the legally defined age at which a person is considered an adult, with all the rights and responsibilities of adulthood. In Virginia, this is age 18. When students turn 18, they obtain certain legal rights; this milestone is called the **Transfer of Rights**. The law presumes that all students are capable of making decisions independently at age 18 unless they have been deemed legally incapacitated by a court. The school must inform the parent and student in writing about the transfer of rights one year before the student turns 18.

The **Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)** is a federal law that protects the privacy of student education records and gives parents and guardians certain rights with respect to their student’s educational records. FERPA applies to all students, not just those with disabilities.

Under IDEA, the following are among the educational rights that transfer to the student at age 18:

* The right to be notified of and attend IEP meetings.
* The right to consent to reevaluation and to any change in placement.
* The right to request mediation or a due process hearing to resolve a disagreement about evaluation, identification, eligibility, IEP, placement, or any other area related to their right to a free appropriate public education (FAPE).

Because schools must have written permission from the parent, guardian, or student to release any information from a student's education record to potential adult service providers (or any other party), parents who want to remain involved and assist their adult child in transitioning to adult services (including facilitating records transfers) may want to consider the following options:

* The adult student can sign a written consent that allows you to continue to access, review, and correct records. Additionally, the adult student can provide written consent that they want you to continue to attend school meetings and/or be notified of meetings. A version of an acceptable consent form can be found [here](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Educational-ROI-fillable.pdf).
* The adult student can execute a legal Power of Attorney, such as an educational power of attorney, that allows you to act on their behalf, including access to their records. The student must have the capacity to understand that they are assigning their decision-making rights to you, i.e., informed consent.
* The adult student may allow you to review records with them and invite you to attend meetings with them.
* The adult student could develop a supported decision-making agreement that includes you as among those who will support him or her in various ways.
* If you are a court-appointed guardian of the adult student, you will continue to have access to the student’s records.
* If the adult student has a supported decision-making agreement and you are identified as a Supporter for educational decisions on the agreement, then the school should include you in decisions, as indicated on the agreement.

Another important change that happens at age 18 is that parents no longer have legal control over their adult child's health care decisions. Instead, only that individual can consent to medical treatment or access their medical information. According to the **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)**, if they want to have their parents or others involved in making their health care decisions or knowing their medical information, they will need to provide written permission to their doctors. This can be done through a power of attorney, a supported decision-making agreement, signing a consent form or having the parents in the room with them and giving the medical provider to speak to the parents. Parents who have court appointed guardianship of the adult student will continue to have access to the student’s medical records, as well as decision-making abilities.

More information on Transfer of Rights may be found at:

[PEATC Factsheet on Transfer of Rights to the Student at Age 18](https://peatc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Transfer-of-Rights-1.pdf)

[Transfer of Rights to Students with Disabilities Upon Reaching the Age of Majority in Virginia](https://www.doe.virginia.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/936/637945648427570000)

More information on FERPA may be found at:

[US Department of Education Fact Sheet about FERPA](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html)

More information on HIPAA may be found at:

[Turning 18: What It Means for Your Health](https://www.gottransition.org/resource/?turning-18-english)

[Sharing Health Information with Family Members and Friends](https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/sharing-family-friends.pdf)

## Entitlement vs. Non-entitlement Services (IDEA vs. Adult Services)

One important thing that adult students and their parents need to know is that moving from school to adult services means moving from services to which the student is entitled to non-entitled services.

Under federal law (the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or “IDEA”) a free appropriate public education must be made available to eligible children with disabilities throughout the nation and special education and related services deemed necessary for the student to benefit from special education must be provided to those children. Eligible students are ***entitled*** to those services through age 21 inclusive. Students whose 22nd birthday falls after September 30 may remain in school for that entire school year. Once eligibility for special education is established, the student is entitled to services. The adult service world is different. Once the student exits the school system, they are ***no longer entitled to services***. Individuals must first apply for services to establish eligibility; some services also have financial eligibility requirements. Even if the adult is *eligible* for services, they may not be able to access them. Many adult services have long waiting lists and may not be available where the individual lives. Even getting on a waiting list early does not mean that services will be available when the student graduates because some waiting lists are needs-based, meaning that only those with very urgent needs will be able to access those services. That said, it is important to start asking questions and planning early for life after high school to make it more likely that necessary supports are available and can be accessed.

# Types of Services & Agencies Responsible

## Case Management

### Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS)/Managed Care Organizations (MCOs)

All MCO members are assigned to and can access care coordination. The care coordinator can provide support with coordinating medical services including doctor appointments, facilitate communication between different medical specialties and providers, help with pharmacy, and support with discharge planning from the hospital. As soon as a member is enrolled with an MCO, the MCO will do a screening to determine if the individual is part of a high-risk group (risk for requiring more complex medical care). For those who are part of a risk group the MCO care coordinator will reach out via phone to the member to introduce themselves and may schedule a health risk assessment. Typically, those on CCC+ waiver will be considered a high-risk group and will have a care coordinator reach out automatically once the MCO screening is complete. For DD waiver, the care coordinator may or may not reach out depending on the results of the MCO screening and if the individual is screened as part of a high-risk group. All MCOs will automatically assign a care coordinator to the individual being screened, so if the MCO care coordinator does not reach out, the individual can always call the MCO directly and request to speak to their care coordinator.

### Community Services Boards (CSBs)

CSBs are identified by [State Code](https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacodefull/title37.2/chapter5/) as the single point of entry for publicly funded developmental disability services in Virginia. They are required to provide case management (also known as “support coordination”) services subject to availability of funds.

All individuals who receive DD waiver services must also receive Medicaid funded “Targeted Case Management.” Individuals on the DD waivers waiting list who have a diagnosis of intellectual disability may also qualify for Targeted Case Management services. Individuals on the DD waivers waiting list who have a DD diagnosis other than intellectual disability may only receive Targeted Case Management services if they have a “special service need” (see page 10 of the following Guide for more information about special service needs).

More information about case management/support coordination can be found on page 9 through 11 of the [Navigating the Developmental Disabilities Waiver: A Guide for Individuals, Families, and Support Partners](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers.pdf). Click here for the [Spanish version](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers%20-%20Espanol.pdf) of the same Guide.

### Department of Social Services (DSS) – local offices

Some local DSS offices offer case management services; however, these programs vary greatly depending on the locality and are not typically funded by DMAS/Medicaid. Some examples are case management for the unhoused, case management for adults with an impairment, case management via a care team to families who experience challenges in multiple areas of their life. Contact your [local DSS](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi) to learn if case management is offered, as well as the type.

## Medicaid Waivers

All Medicaid waivers are managed by the Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS). DMAS performs all day-to-day operations for the CCC Plus waiver. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) performs the day-to-day operations for the three Developmental Disabilities waivers.

### DMAS: Commonwealth Coordinated Care Plus (CCC+) Waiver

Eligibility:

* Individuals less than 65 years old with a disability and a *medical or nursing* need (as well as adults 65+ with a medical or nursing need)
* An assessment called the Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI) will be administered to see if the individual qualifies for this waiver.
* To be found eligible for the CCC+ Waiver, an individual must meet requirements in ALL THREE of the following area:
	+ - Functional needs
		- Medical/Nursing needs
		- Be at risk of being placed in a nursing home within 30 days: The screening team must determine that, without the waiver services the individual will be at risk for placement in a nursing home. Being at risk of placement in a nursing home does not mean that the person will be placed there. It simply means that without waiver services the individual’s health status may deteriorate to necessitate a nursing home stay.
* There are financial limits. In 2023 the monthly individual income limit is $2,742. The resource limit is $2,000.

How to Access:

* For anyone interested in obtaining the CCC+ waiver, the following action steps must occur:

1. The individual may request a LTSS Screening through their local Department of Social Services. A Community Based Screening Team (i.e., Social Worker and Health Department Nurse) will meet with the individual and a family member/caregiver, if available, to assess the individual’s need for the CCC+ waiver. If an individual is hospitalized and needs a screening, this can be done in the hospital by a discharge planner; and

2. The individual must be eligible for Medicaid to receive and have waiver services paid by Medicaid.

You may identify your local department of social services at the following website: <https://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi>

Services Available through the CCC+ Waiver:

* Personal Care – Agency-Directed and Consumer-Directed
* Respite - Agency-Directed and Consumer-Directed
* Skilled Respite – Agency-Directed only
* Adult Day Healthcare (Agency-Directed only)
* Personal Emergency Response System (PERS)
* Private Duty Nursing
* Congregate Private Duty Nursing
* Environmental Modifications (EM)
* Assistive Technology (AT)

Not all services are available to all CCC+ waiver participants.

### DBHDS: Community Living (CL), Family and Individual Supports (FIS), and Building Independence (BI) Waivers

Eligibility

There are three elements to DD waivers’ eligibility:

* Diagnostic: You must meet the State Code criteria for a [developmental disability](https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title37.2/chapter1/section37.2-100/). This means having a disability that affects your ability to live and work independently. The CSB will request a copy of any tests and/or professional evaluations you have had that list diagnoses and identify support needs. It is a good idea to have this information prior to going to meet with the CSB/BHA to determine eligibility for the DD Waiver waitlist.
* Functional: This means needing the same support as someone who is living in an Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF-IID). This is determined by an assessment called the Virginia Individual Developmental Disabilities Eligibility Survey (VIDES) completed by a support coordinator at the CSB. There are different versions of this assessment for different age groups.
* Financial: This means assuring you do not make too much money to receive Medicaid. This will be determined by the Department of Social Services (DSS). An Eligibility Worker from the local Department of Social Services determines a person’s financial eligibility following the Medicaid eligibility rules used for people who are receiving long term care. These are different and often allow people to qualify for Medicaid who may not qualify under the traditional Medicaid eligibility rules.

It is important to note that:

* Not everyone who requests a DD waiver will be found eligible.
* Everyone found eligible is added to a waitlist.
* A committee, made up of independent community members, decides who receives available waivers. They are required to choose the person(s) who has the greatest need for the DD Waiver services at the time the waiver slot (an opening or vacancy in waiver services) is available.

More details on eligibility, including answers to frequently asked questions, can be found on pages 6 through 12b of the [Navigating the Developmental Disabilities Waiver: A Guide for Individuals, Families, and Support Partners](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers.pdf). Click here for the [Spanish version](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers%20-%20Espanol.pdf) of the same Guide.

How to Access:

Eligibility screening for the three Developmental Disabilities waivers listed above is conducted through the individual’s local Community Services Board/Behavioral Health Authority (CSB). Click on this link to locate your [CSB](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/).

Services Available:

A list of services available in each DD waiver and descriptions of those services may be found on pages 31 through 39 of the [Navigating the Developmental Disabilities Waivers: A Guide for Individuals, Families, and Support Partners](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers.pdf). Click here for the [Spanish version](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers%20-%20Espanol.pdf) of the same Guide.

Waiting List:

Unlike the CCC+ waiver, there is an extensive waiting list for access to the DD waivers. Most people wait many years before they receive a DD waiver slot. For more information about the DD waiver waiting list, including answers to frequently asked questions, see pages 13 – 22 of the [Navigating the Developmental Disabilities Waivers: A Guide for Individuals, Families, and Support Partners](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers.pdf). Click here for the [Spanish version](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/MyLifeMyCommunity/Publications-and-Partner-Documents/Navigating%20the%20DD%20Waivers%20-%20Espanol.pdf) of the same guide.

## Vocational/Employment

### Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS)

The Division of Rehabilitative Services (DRS), within DARS, administers the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program to help people with disabilities get ready for, find, and keep a job. It helps to increase their ability to live independently in their communities. The VR program works with individuals with every type of disability. VR services include, but are not limited to, vocational counseling, training, and job placement. DRS has local offices throughout the Commonwealth.

DRS also works together with students, youth, families, schools, and community agencies and organizations to provide services that promote successful transitions from school to work and adult life. DRS offers two sets of services to help students with disabilities move from school to post-school life: pre-employment transition services (Pre-ETS) and Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) transition services. These services may be accessed before an individual transitions from secondary school as early as age 14. Information about these services and permission forms may be requested from a student's special education teacher, school counselor, or the division's special education department.

DRS operates field offices across the state that employ Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors.

To locate your nearest field office in order to contact a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, go to <https://www.dars.virginia.gov/essp/cs.htm#se> and scroll down to the chart that lists “Related DRS Field Offices and DSS Offices Served.”

**More information can be found at:**

Division of Rehabilitative Services: <https://www.dars.virginia.gov/drs/#gsc.tab=0>

Employment Services and Special Programs: <https://www.dars.virginia.gov/essp/>

DARS Guide to Supported Employment and Job Coach Training Services: [https://www.dars.virginia.gov/essp/downloads/SEGuide/SEGuide15(FinalProvider).pdf](https://www.dars.virginia.gov/essp/downloads/SEGuide/SEGuide15%28FinalProvider%29.pdf)

Pre-ETS and VR Transition Services: <https://www.dars.virginia.gov/drs/transitionservices.htm#gsc.tab=0>

### DMAS/DBHDS

Supported Employment (both the group and individual employment models) and Workplace Assistance services are available to individuals with developmental disabilities through each of the three DD waivers.

### CSBs

Some CSBs operate non-waiver/non-Medicaid funded Group Supported Employment or Individual Supported Employment services or both. Contact your local [CSB](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) to determine if it offers these services.

## Mental Health Services

### DMAS: Medicaid Funded State Plan Option Services

Eligibility:

Medicaid funded mental health/behavioral health services provide clinical treatment to those individuals with significant mental illness or children with, or at risk of developing, serious emotional disturbances. They are available to individuals who meet medical necessity criteria for the specific service based on diagnoses made by a Licensed Mental Health Professional within the scope of their practice.

Eligibility requirements and medical necessity criteria are unique to each service and can differ depending on the service that is being requested.

All mental health services require an assessment that documents the need for the service completed by a licensed mental health professional or other licensed professional as allowed by the specific service. This assessment is completed by the provider prior to service provision to obtain information from the individual, and parent, guardian, or other supporters, as appropriate, about the individual’s mental health status and behaviors.

DMAS’s service authorization contractors, including the Medicaid Managed Care Organizations (MCOs), use DMAS’s current Mental Health coverage criteria and program requirements for the following services:

* + Assertive Community Treatment
	+ Intensive In-Home (IIH) Services\*
	+ Therapeutic Day Treatment (TDT)\*
	+ Mental Health Intensive Outpatient (MH-IOP)
	+ Mental Health Partial Hospitalization (MH-PHP)
	+ Psychosocial Rehabilitation (PSR)
	+ Mental Health Skill-building Services (MHSS)
	+ Multisystemic Therapy (MST)\*
	+ Functional Family Therapy (FFT)\*
	+ Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)\*
* Mobile Crisis Response
* Community Stabilization Services
* 23 Hour Crisis Stabilization
* Residential Crisis Stabilization Unit Services
* Mental Health Peer Support Services or Family Support Partners – Individual
* Mental Health Peer Support Services or Family Support Partners – Group
* Mental Health Case Management

\* Only available to youth under age 21.

More information on Medicaid funded mental health services can be found in the following DMAS handbook:

<https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/media/2072/medical-assistance-handbook-english-72022.pdf>

Services:

How to Access:

For any Medicaid eligible person interested in accessing Mental Health Services, they can contact their care coordinator/care manager at their Managed Care Organization or they can contact their local [CSB](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/). Individuals need not be approved for a waiver to receive these services.

Managed Care Organizations (MCO) Contact Information:

Aetna Better Health (855) 652-8249 [www.aetnabetterhealth.com/virginia](http://www.aetnabetterhealth.com/virginia)

Anthem HealthKeepers Plus (855) 323-4687 [www.anthem.com/vamedicaid](http://www.anthem.com/vamedicaid)

Molina Complete Care (800) 424-4524 [www.molinahealthcare.com](http://www.molinahealthcare.com)

Optima Health Community Care (888) 512-3171 [www.optimahealth.com/communitycare](http://www.optimahealth.com/communitycare)

UnitedHealthCare (866) 622-7982 [www.uhccommunityplan.com](http://www.uhccommunityplan.com)

Virginia Premier Health Plan (877) 719-7358 [www.virginiapremier.com](http://www.virginiapremier.com)

### Regional Education Assessment Crisis Services Habilitation (REACH)

The REACH program is the statewide crisis system of care that is designed to meet the crisis support needs of individuals who have a developmental disability and are experiencing crisis events which put them at risk for homelessness, incarceration, hospitalization, and/or danger to self or others. REACH services are available statewide, with one regional program located in each of the Commonwealth’s five DD regions (Southwestern, Western, Northern, Central, and Eastern).

Individuals with a developmental disability with co-occurring mental illness and/or significant challenging behaviors that are active or cyclical in nature are eligible for REACH services. REACH serves both child and adult populations. Note: to be eligible for REACH services, the developmental disability must be established during the developmental period.

REACH provides the following services:

* 24/7 crisis assessment and intervention designed to address and resolve crisis situations for individuals with DD who are experiencing a crisis event of a behavioral and/or psychiatric nature.
* Post-crisis mobile/community-based direct services designed to assess needs and then create individualized supportive interventions to prevent and/or de-escalate future crisis situations.
* Brief residential crisis therapeutic services at an Adult or Youth REACH Crisis Therapeutic Home (CTH) for stabilization of a crisis, a planned prevention, or as a step-down from a state hospital, training center, or jail. As it is best practice and the least restrictive treatment approach to provide services in the setting in which the crisis occurred, the CTH is used only when community-based crisis services or supports are not effective or are clinically inappropriate.
* Creation of an individualized Crisis Education and Prevention Plan (CEPP), which provides a set of supportive interventions to prevent or de-escalate a crisis and assist an individual who may be experiencing a behavioral loss of control.
* Individualized training to the individual and his/her support system that support the individual to avoid future crisis situations and reduce the likelihood of out of home placement.
* Linkages to other services and supports which may be beneficial to the individual and other stakeholders in his/her life.
* Training and education to the larger community (e.g., CSBs, families, providers, law enforcement, hospitals) both on REACH services and on related topics.

For individuals who have a DD waiver, REACH services are included in each waiver. Regardless of waiver status, any individual who meets qualifying eligibility criteria can access REACH services at no cost.

Each regional program operates a hotline which is available 24/7. The hotline can be used to make calls to the program that are both of an immediate crisis and/or non-crisis in nature (e.g., informational, calling to make a referral). The numbers for the hotlines and the specific areas served by REACH (broken down by CSBs in the catchment area are provided below:

**Region I:**

**Adult REACH Crisis Line: (855) 917-8278**

**Child REACH Crisis Line: (888) 908-0486**

**Region II:**

**REACH Crisis Line: (855) 897-8278**

**Region III:**

**REACH Crisis Line: (855) 887-8278**

**Region IV:**

**REACH Crisis Line: (833) 968-1800**

**Region V:**

**REACH Crisis Line: (888) 255-2989**

To determine your region, go to the [REACH](https://dbhds.virginia.gov/developmental-services/crisis-services/) website and scroll down to “REACH Regions by CSB and Areas Served.”

### CSB Mental Health Services

In addition to the Medicaid funded Mental Health services described above, many CSBs provide outpatient services for those who have private insurance, private pay, or Medicaid/Medicare.

All CSBs provide Emergency Services for those experiencing a mental health crisis. “Emergency Services” is a code-mandated service providing pre-admission screening assessments to anyone physically located in the state of Virginia and who is identified as experiencing a behavioral health crisis that meets the criteria for involuntary commitment to a mental health facility.

Contact your local [CSB](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) to inquire about these services.

## Orientation & Mobility

### Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired (DBVI)

Orientation and Mobility training helps children and adults who are blind or vision impaired know where they are, where they want to go, and how to get there safely and independently by walking or using transportation. DBVI Orientation and Mobility Instructors teach adults and students who are blind or vision impaired the skills and concepts they need in order to travel independently and safely in their home, college, community, and city. DBVI offers travel skills assessments, instruction in the use of the long white cane, and training on problem solving and mental mapping.

DBVI offers the following services:

* Instruction in use of the long white cane, as well as Orientation and Mobility support for guide dog teams learning new routes.
* Learning spatial concepts and mental mapping skills that aid the individual in traveling to desired destinations.
* Appropriately soliciting or declining assistance.
* Instruction in the use of public transportation, paratransit, and ride-share apps.
* Instruction on the different types of traffic controls and making safe and appropriate street crossings.
* Instruction and guidance on developing problem-solving skills for a variety of situations.

## Independent Living

### DBVI

DBVI provides independent living skills training to visually impaired, blind, and deaf-blind individuals in their home environments. Rehabilitation teachers provide a variety of services. DBVI has a team of specially trained rehabilitation teachers who will help individuals learn to adjust to their personal vision loss by teaching them how to function safely, comfortably, and confidently in their homes and communities.

Rehabilitation teachers can provide services in the following areas:

* Orientation Training in the Home Environment – Training in the basic techniques to orient without the use of a white cane. The techniques may include sighted guide, trailing and locating dropped objects, room familiarization, and orientation to specific indoor areas.
* Personal Management (Activities of Daily Living) Skills Training - Training in personal care and hygiene, eating techniques, money identification, medical and health management, social obligations, personal grooming, and personal record keeping.
* Home Management Skills Training – Training in adaptive techniques in food selection and preparation, cooking, clothing selection, organization, and care, as well as use and care of home furnishings and appliances.
* Communication Skills Training – Training in reading and writing braille, keyboarding, typing, handwriting, use of timepieces and the telephone, communication devices, listening skills, verbal and non-verbal communication, and record keeping.
* Crafts, Recreation and Adaptive Skills Training – Training to develop self-confidence and adaptive skills including family, social and community activities, educational and recreational activities.
* Adjustment Counseling - Providing opportunities to express feeling and thoughts regarding visual disability and specific issues related to their visual impairment.

### Centers for Independent Living (CILs)

Centers for Independent Living, often referred to as "CILs," are non-residential places of action and coalition designed and operated by people with disabilities. CILs work with individuals to promote leadership and independence, as well as with local communities to remove barriers to independence. In Virginia, most CILs serve a planning district made up of several counties.  CILs provide services to individuals with significant disabilities, as well as to the local community at large.

CILs provide the following core services to individuals:

* Advocacy
* Peer Counseling
* Independent Living Skills Training
* Information and Referral
* Transition Services for youth, people living in institutions, and services that prevent institutionalization.

Services to the community include systems change advocacy, disability awareness, community education, and technical assistance regarding accessibility and disability-related legislation.

The Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services is the agent through which State and some Federal funds are granted to CILs.

More information about Centers for Independent Living and a map that shows the location and contact information for the CIL near you can be found at: <https://vacil.org/>

## Post-Secondary Options

To consider postsecondary options, it’s important to identify a student’s likes and values. These personal preferences can shape their career and aspirations. The [Virginia Wizard](https://www.schev.edu/home/showpublisheddocument/26/637794374096830000) offers career and work values online assessments to help. K12 students automatically receive a free Wizard account that is activated by a counselor or teacher. The [Imagine link](https://www.vawizard.org/wizard/imagine) enables students to see what kind of careers and areas of study will support a student’s future lifestyle. The O\*Net Interest profiler (<https://www.mynextmove.org/explore/ip>) is another resource for career exploration.

A variety of postsecondary education options exist in Virginia ranging from industry certificates and certifications, trade and apprenticeship programs, to two-year community colleges and four-year higher education institutions. Institution/program-specific information can be accessed via <https://www.schev.edu/students/applying-for-college/degree-certificate-search>.

Public four-year schools can be large colleges and universities such as George Mason University, James Madison University, Old Dominion University, the University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University and Virginia Tech, as well as smaller institutions such as Christopher Newport University, Longwood University, Radford University, the University of Mary Washington, U.Va.'s College at Wise, Virginia State University and Norfolk State.

Public two-year schools include the Virginia Community College System's 23 schools across Virginia and Richard Bland College. The [community colleges](https://www.vccs.edu/) offer various trade programs, certificates, and certifications in addition to associate degree programs.

Virginia's higher education also includes a wide range of private schools and colleges from Appalachian School of Law to Washington & Lee University. Some are nonprofit institutions, while others are for-profit.

Each postsecondary education option and institution has its own admissions requirements as well as processes and resources for students with disabilities transitioning to postsecondary education. Students transitioning to postsecondary education will need to self-navigate and self-advocate in ways different than in K12.

General resources for students and their parents can be found at <https://www.schev.edu/students>. The webpage provides an array of resources, checklists, toolkits, and other materials spanning the college preparation process, decision making, financial aid and beyond.

Pertinent information specifically for students with disabilities can be found using the links below:

* The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) website (<https://www.schev.edu/students/resources/accessibility-disabilities>), which includes links to student accessibility and disability resource centers at each institution.
* Think College Search for VA, [College Search | Think College](https://thinkcollege.net/college-search?f%5b0%5d=tc_state_province%3AVirginia), offers a list of inclusive programs for students with disabilities that provide more support than just academic accommodations.
* The Parent Educational Advocacy Training Center (PEATC) provides a list of the disability support offices for two- and four-year schools.
	+ Four-year link: [4 Year College Disability Support Services (peatc.org)](https://peatc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/4-Year-College-Disabilty-Support-Services.pdf)
	+ Two- year link: [Virginia Community Colleges: Disability Support Services (peatc.org)](https://peatc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Community-College-Disabilty-Support-Services.pdf)
	+ Specialized program link (similar to the Think College information): [Specialized College Programs for Students with Disabilities - A Resource Document (peatc.org)](https://peatc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Specialized-College-Programs-in-Virginia-for-Students-with-Disabilities.pdf)

## Financial

### Social Security: Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Income

For either Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), an individual must first meet the definition of a disability under the Social Security Administration Guidelines.  A person aged 18 or older is considered “disabled” if a physical or mental condition (or combination of conditions) keeps the person from working and is expected to last at least 12 months or result in death.  For children, the “substantial gainful activity” portion is replaced with the wording “results in marked and severe functional limitations.”

To be eligible for disability benefits, a person must be unable to engage in substantial gainful activity (SGA). A person who is earning more than a certain monthly amount is ordinarily considered to be engaging in SGA. The amount of monthly earnings considered as SGA depends on the nature of a person's disability. The Social Security Act specifies a higher SGA amount for statutorily blind individuals; Federal regulations specify a lower SGA amount for non-blind individuals. A formal medical decision is needed. It is made by the state disability determination service.

**SSI** is a monthly cash benefit to be used for basic expenses like food and shelter. A person qualifies for SSI if they are either 65 or older, or they are blind, or they meet that *definition of a disability* criteria discussed above. The individual must have no more than $2,000 in resources and cannot have monthly income over the current SGA amount. For 2023, SGA is $1470/month; for blind individuals it is $2460/month. If an individual is under 18, parental income and resources are included through a process called “deeming.” Parental income is not included for individuals over 18. Countable income includes food and shelter provided by another source.

SSI beneficiaries must report any earnings to the Social Security Administration (SSA).  This includes work income, one-time payments, child support, trust payments, etc.  SSI is a needs-based month-to-month benefit.  The base amount of the SSI payment will be adjusted depending on the amount of income reported.  People are encouraged to be careful and report accurately. Any delay in reporting to SSA could mean an overpayment of benefits.  Keep a record that you sent the documentation to SSA.

**SSDI** is for people who have a work history and have paid social security taxes who become disabled and can no longer participate in substantial gainful work activity.  People receiving SSDI are eligible for Medicare health benefits after 2 years of receiving SSDI.  Some people are eligible to receive both SSI and SSDI. The applications to determine eligibility for both are reviewed at the same time.

### Medicaid

Medicaid for persons who are aged, blind, or disabled (ABD) includes the following eligibility criteria:

* Individual Eligibility:
	+ Must be a Virginia resident (US National, Citizen, permanent resident, legal alien)
	+ Aged 65 or older, or blind, or disabled
	+ Meets income and resource requirements. Income includes money earned from jobs, Social Security income, Veterans benefits, pensions, or annuities. Resources are things like checking/savings account balances, stocks, bonds, life insurance, or retirement funds.
* Financial Eligibility:

Financial considerations for Medicaid are based on the individual’s (18+) income, not the family income. A person who does not qualify for full Medicaid because their income is over the limit may “spend down” their income limit on certain medical bills. They must have a certain amount in medical bills before they can be approved for Medicaid.

Income guidelines are updated on the [[[Cover Virginia](https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/learn/our-programs)](https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/learn/our-programs)](https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/learn/our-programs) website - this site includes other programs available within Virginia Medicaid and their associated income limits. [Income guidelines](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/benefit/medical_assistance/index.cg) can also be found at the Department of Social Services.

**Figure 2: 2023 Virginia Medicaid Long-Term Care Eligibility for a Single Individual**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Medicaid** | **Income Limit** | **Asset Limit** | **Level of Care Required** |
| Institutional / ICF-IID / Nursing Home Medicaid | Less than or equal to 300% of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) For 2023: $2,742 / month | $2,000 | Institutional |
| Medicaid Waivers / Home and Community Based Services | Less than or equal to 300% of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) For 2023: $2,742 / month | $2,000 | Institutional or Hospital |
| Regular Medicaid / Aged Blind and Disabled | Up to 80% of the Federal Poverty LevelFor 2023: $972 / month | $2,000 | Help with ADLs |
| Medicaid Works | Up to 138% of the Federal Poverty LevelFor 2023: $1677 | $2,000 | Institutional  |

Applying for Medicaid

There are several different ways to apply for Medicaid.

* [Apply for coverage | Cover Virginia](https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/apply/apply-for-coverage/)
* Apply online at [Virginia CommonHelp](https://commonhelp.virginia.gov/)
* Call Cover Virginia Call Center Monday - Friday 8am-7pm, and Saturday 9am - 12pm at 833-5CALLVA (TDD: 1-888-221-1590).
* Apply online at the Health Insurance Marketplace [Get 2023 health coverage. Health Insurance Marketplace® | HealthCare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov/)
* Mail or drop off a paper application to your local Department of Social Services (DSS) ([PDF]English application: <https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/media/1211/final-english-magi-standard-application-022221.pdf> [PDF]Spanish application: [final-magi-1s-spanish-standard-app-022221.pdf (virginia.gov)](https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/media/1212/final-magi-1s-spanish-standard-app-022221.pdf). Mailing may take longer than other ways of applying. To find your local DSS, click [here](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi).
* For more information about Medicaid, FAMIS (the Family Access to Medical Insurance Security Plan, which is Virginia’s health insurance program for those under age 19), and Plan First (Virginia’s free family planning program for women and men), including answers to frequently asked questions, visit [www.coverva.org](http://www.coverva.org) or call 1-855-242-8282 to apply.
* Other important forms and access to the paper applications may be found at [Medicaid Forms/Applications - Virginia Department of Social Services](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/benefit/medical_assistance/forms.cgi)
* If you also want to apply for other benefits, you can apply online at [CommonHelp](https://commonhelp.virginia.gov/) or call the Virginia Department of Social Services Enterprise Call Center at 1-855-635-4370.

Documents Needed

Regardless of the way you choose to apply for Medicaid, the following documents will be required, as applicable:

* Social Security numbers (or document numbers for any legal immigrants who need insurance)
* Employer and income information for the transition student if they are employed (for example, from paystubs, W-2 forms, or wage and tax statements)
* Policy numbers for any current health insurance
* Information about any job-related health insurance available to you
* Housing and utility expense information
* Dependent care or disability expense information such as day care and medical expenses)
* Resource information, such as bank accounts, vehicles, homes, property, life insurance, etc.
* If you are a U.S. citizen, you must declare citizenship and provide proof of identity.
* Non-U.S. citizens must provide documentation indicating lawful residence in the U.S.

**Figure 3. School Records Required to be Transferred & Timeline per Service and Responsible Agencies**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Service** | **Primary Responsible Agency(ies)** | **Type of Service(s)** | **Primary Records That May Need to be Transferred** | **Where to Send Records** |
| Case Management/Support Coordination | * Community Services Boards/Behavioral Health Authority (CSBs)
 | * Targeted Case Management for ID/DD
* Targeted Case Management for Developmental Disabilities Waivers
* Behavioral Health Case Management
 | * Copy of a recent annual physical exam
* Medical protocols/guidelines developed by a licensed professional (as appropriate)
* IEPs starting from the age of 14
* All diagnostic testing
* Psychological Evaluations/Triennial Reports
* Copy of diploma/final transcript
* Vaccination records
* Behavior protocols/guidelines developed by a licensed professional (as appropriate)
 | * Contact the local CSB before transferring records to route the documents to the correct staff and location.

[CSB/BHA State Directory](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) |
| Case Management | * Managed Care Organizations
 | * Care Coordination
 | The Long Term Supports and Services (LTSS) screening packet is sent to the MCO/care coordinator. This includes: * Medical information
* Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI) and medical information provided at the screening. The care coordinator will reach out to the individual.

For the Commonwealth Coordinated Care or “CCC Plus” Waiver: * Individual completed online health screening questionnaire (once assigned an MCO)
* Summary of physical exam (though the care coordinator typically requests this from the PCP or views medical documents/visit summaries in the MCO portal if medical records were transferred.
 | * For individuals newly eligible for Medicaid and CCC Plus waiver, the [local DSS office](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi) LTSS screening team.
* For established individuals and those receiving CCC+ waiver services prior to age 18, your assigned MCO care coordinator.
 |
| Day Services | * Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS)
 | CCC Plus Waiver (DMAS)* Adult Day Health Care (ADHC)
 | * Participant Physical Examination: DSS form filled out by physician or copy of physical exam (required annually)
* List of current medications
* Documentation of diagnosis
* Documentation of Health Care Supervision needs (e.g., vital signs, fluid intake, weight, etc.)
* Consent to release information form.

The ADHC provider can also request the LTSS screening packet which includes:* medical information
* Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI) and medical information provided at the screening.
 | * For individuals newly eligible for Medicaid and CCC+ waiver, the [local DSS office](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi) LTSS screening team.
* For established individuals and those receiving CCC Plus waiver services prior to age 18, your assigned MCO care coordinator.
 |
| Vocational/EmploymentDay Services | * DMAS/

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS)/CSBs | DD Waivers (DMAS/DBHDS/CSBs)* Supported Employment (group & individual)
* Workplace Assistance
* Day Support
* Community Engagement
* Community Coaching
 | * Copy of a recent annual physical exam
* Medical protocols/guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional
* IEPs starting from the age of 14
* All diagnostic testing
* Psychological Evaluations/Triennial Reports
* Copy of diploma/final transcript
* Vaccination records
* Behavior protocols/guidelines developed by a licensed professional (as appropriate)
 | * Contact the local CSB before transferring records to route the documents to the correct staff and location.

[CSB/BHA State Directory](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) |
| Vocational/Employment Services | * Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS)
 | Vocational/ Employment Services may be provided to individuals who are determined eligible. Services are provided only if they are necessary for the individual to achieve their employment goal. Examples of possible services (list not exhaustive):* Vocational guidance and counseling
* Job placement
* Vocational assessment and training
* Supported employment
* Assistive technology
* Home and vehicle modifications
* Pre-Employment Transition Services
* Services provided at Wilson Workforce and Rehabilitation Center (WWRC)

*Some individuals may be required to contribute to the cost of some services.*  | Documentation helpful to the VR process: * Verification of legal eligibility to work in the US
* Documentation of disability which may include education records
* Medical records
* Receipt of SSI/SSDI, etc.
* Description of any employment or education history
 | Send documentation to your local Division of Rehabilitative Services (DRS) office after making an initial contact with that office. To determine your locality’s office and see contact information, go to “Related DRS Field Offices and DSS Offices Served” under <https://www.dars.virginia.gov/essp/cs.htm#se>  |
| Vocational/Employment | * Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired (DBVI)
 | Employment * Supported Employment

Vocational Assessment & Training | * Eye Reports
* Copy of the most recent IEP/504 Plan (although previous years’ may be requested if clarification is required)
 | DBVI Pre-Employment Transition SpecialistCurrently Felicia Williams.Felicia.Williams@dbvi.virginia.gov804-371-3164Fax: 804-371-3174If unable to contact Ms. Williams:Assistant Director of Vocational RehabilitationCurrently Justin Sheets. Justin.sheets@dbvi.virginia.gov804-371-3541Cell 804-651-1605Fax 804-371-3073 |
| Personal Care in the Home & Community | * DMAS
 | CCC Plus Waiver* Personal care (agency and consumer-directed)
* Respite (agency and consumer-directed)
 | CCC+* LTSS screening packet (completed by local DSS) is sent directly to the MCO care coordinator, and a copy is sent to the individual. The screening packet is also sent to the agency or provider. The care coordinator then helps to facilitate enrollment into services. The screening packet includes
* medical information gathered by the screener
* level of care information for ADLs, medical needs, and any skilled nursing needs.
* Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI)
* diagnostic information
* a list of medications
 | • For individuals newly eligible for Medicaid and CCC+ waiver, the [local DSS office](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi) LTSS screening team. • For established individuals and those receiving CCC Plus waiver services prior to age 18, your assigned MCO care coordinator. |
| Personal Care in the Home & Community | * DMAS/DBHDS/CSBs
 | DD Waivers* Personal care (agency and consumer-directed)
* Respite (agency and consumer-directed)
 | * Copy of a recent annual physical exam
* Medical protocols/guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional
* IEPs starting from the age of 14
* All diagnostic testing
* Psychological Evaluations/Triennial Reports
* Copy of diploma/final transcript
* Vaccination records
* Behavior protocols/guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional
 | * Contact the local CSB before transferring records to route the documents to the correct staff and location.

[CSB/BHA State Directory](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) |
| Mental Health | * DMAS/DBHDS/CSBs/Managed Care Organizations
 | * + Assertive Community Treatment
	+ Intensive In-Home (IIH) Services\*
	+ Therapeutic Day Treatment (TDT)\*
	+ Mental Health Intensive Outpatient (MH-IOP)
	+ Mental Health Partial Hospitalization (MH-PHP)
	+ Psychosocial Rehabilitation (PSR)
	+ Mental Health Skill-building Services (MHSS)
	+ Multisystemic Therapy (MST)\*
	+ Functional Family Therapy (FFT)\*
	+ Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)\*
* Mobile Crisis Response
* Community Stabilization Services
* 23 Hour Crisis Stabilization
* Residential Crisis Stabilization Unit Services
* Mental Health Peer Support Services or Family Support Partners – Individual
* Mental Health Peer Support Services or Family Support Partners – Group
* Mental Health Case Management

\* Only available to youth under age 21. | Medicaid funded services:* Behavioral health history
* History of hospitalizations (through self-report)
* Medical profile
* Medication list,
* Developmental history (through self-report)
* Legal status information (POA, Authorized rep, or guardianship)
* Mental status profile
* Copy of advanced directives (if available)
* Consent to exchange information form for schools
* Name & contact information for Primary Care Provider
* Names & contact information for other mental health professionals
* Names & contact information for any other significant persons (emergency contact, social workers, probation officers etc.)

See Magellan [list for intake](https://www.magellanofvirginia.com/documents/2021/12/intake-checklist.pdf/). [Note: Magellan contract ends on 10/31/23]Community Services Boards/Behavioral Health Authorities may also require:* Copy of a recent annual physical exam
* Medical protocols/guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional
* IEPs starting from the age of 14
* All diagnostic testing
* Psychological Evaluations/Triennial Reports
* Copy of diploma/final transcript
* Vaccination records
* Behavior protocols/guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional
 | * Contact the local CSB before transferring records to route the documents to the correct staff and location. The CSB case manager will work with the MCO care coordinator.

[CSB/BHA State Directory](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) |
| Moving around safely in the community | * DBVI
 | * Orientation & Mobility
 | * Eye Reports
* Orientation and Mobility Assessments
* Copy of the most recent IEP (although previous years’ IEPs may be requested if clarification is required)
* Low Vision Exams
 | Director for Low Vision and Orientation and Mobility Services Currently Domonique LawlessDomonique.lawless@dbvi.virginia.gov804-371-3112Fax 804-371-3157Alternate: Deputy Commissioner for Services Currently Pam CatoPam.cato@dbvi.virginia.gov804-371-3146Fax 804-371-3157 |
| Living independently in one’s own home | * Centers for Independent Living (CILs)
 | * Independent living skills training
* Peer counseling
* Advocacy
* Information & referral
* Youth transition services
* Other independent living services that may include home modifications & assistive technology, among others.
 | Eligibility for independent living services determined by CILs on case-by-case basis. Individuals with significant disabilities who can maintain/ improve independence through independent living services are eligible. Specific documentation typically not required. | Contact your local CIL.See <https://vacil.org/cils-in-virginia/> |
| Living independently in one’s own home | * DBVI
 | * Independent living skills training
 | * Eye Reports
* Low Vision Exams
* Copy of the most recent IEP (although previous years’ IEPs may be requested if clarification is required)
 | Director of Rehabilitation Teaching and Independent Living ServicesCurrently Dave Fuller Dave.fuller@dbvi.virginia.gov804-371-3193Cell: 804-4894901Fax: 804-371-3174Alternate: Deputy Commissioner for Services Currently Pam CatoPam.cato@dbvi.virginia.gov804-371-3146Fax 804-371-3157 |
| Medically oriented servicesANDHome Modification & Technology services | * DMAS
 | CCC Plus Waiver* Skilled respite (agency directed)
* Personal Emergency Response Systems (PERS)
* Private duty nursing (PDN)
* Assistive technology (AT)
* Environmental modifications (EM)
 | * LTSS screening packet (completed by local DSS) is sent directly to the MCO care coordinator, and a copy is sent to the individual. The screening packet is also sent to the agency or provider. The care coordinator then helps to facilitate enrollment into services. The screening packet includes
* medical information gathered by the screener
* level of care information for ADLs, medical needs, and any skilled nursing needs.
* Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI)
* diagnostic information
* a list of medications

Additionally, for PDN:* physician ventilator orders and/or treatment orders for tracheostomy
 | • For individuals newly eligible for Medicaid and CCC+ waiver, the [local DSS office](https://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi) LTSS screening team. * For established individuals and those receiving CCC Plus waiver services prior to age 18, your assigned MCO care coordinator.
 |
| Medically oriented servicesANDHome Modification & Technology services | * DMAS/DBHDS/CSBs
 | DD Waivers* Skilled Nursing (SN)
* Private Duty Nursing (PDN)
* Personal Emergency Response Systems (PERS)
* Assistive technology (AT)
* Environmental modifications (EM)
* Electronic Home-based Services (EHBS)
 | * Copy of a recent annual physical exam
* Medical protocols/

guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional* IEPs starting from the age of 14
* All diagnostic testing
* Psychological Evaluations/

Triennial Reports* Copy of diploma/final transcript
* Vaccination records
* Behavior protocols/

guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional | * Contact the local CSB before transferring records to route the documents to the correct staff and location.

[CSB/BHA State Directory](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) |
| Residential Services (increasing skills in the home) | * DMAS/DBHDS/CSBs
 | DD Waivers* In-home Supports
* Independent Living Supports
* Supported Living
* Sponsored Residential
* Group Home
 | * Copy of a recent annual physical exam
* Medical protocols/

guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional* IEPs starting from the age of 14
* All diagnostic testing
* Psychological Evaluations/

Triennial Reports* Copy of diploma/final transcript
* Vaccination records
* Behavior protocols/guidelines (as appropriate) developed by a licensed professional
 | * Contact the local CSB before transferring records to route the documents to the correct staff and location.

[CSB/BHA State Directory](https://vacsb.org/csb-bha-directory/) |
| Post-secondary Education | 4-year and 2-year institutions of higher learning | Education | * Each 4-year or 2-year college has their own admission requirements.
* For links to student accessibility and disability resource centers at each institution see The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) website (<https://www.schev.edu/students/resources/accessibility-disabilities>).
 | * Contact the Admissions office at your selected college.
 |