

CALIFORNIA: ANNUAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

1. *State/Territory*

CALIFORNIA

2. *Fiscal Year*

2021

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SECTION II: COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Adequacy of health care and other services, supports and assistance that individuals with developmental disabilities in Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF) receive.

<p>Placement options for people with I/DD are typically determined/restricted by the level of care necessary to maintain that client's health and well-being. Community placements are voluntary, outside of placements determined and enforced by a conservator's decision, even against the conservatee's will.</p> <p>The Department of Developmental Services (DDS) reported 366,180 people with I/DD were served by the regional center (RC) system. Of those clients: 999 live in a Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF); 259 live in state-operated facilities; 6% (23,245) live in a Community Care Facility (CCF); 497 live in an ICF/DD; 1% (3,552) live in an ICF/DD - H; <1% (2,096) live in an ICF/DD - N; 1,606 live in a Family Home Agency (with up to 2 beds); 3% (9,354) are receiving Supported Living Services (SLS); 5% (17,666) receive Independent Living Services (ILS); and, 2,575 are reported in 'other' (e.g. homeless, acute care, etc.) settings (DDS, 2021, Reported Positive Covid-19, Table 2, p. 2).</p>

While California's range of congregate care settings is typically broad enough to serve the medical/care needs of people with intellectual/developmental disabilities (PwI/DD), there are challenges associated with community integration and inclusion of residents. Intermediate care facilities (ICF) in California are typically 4 to 15-bed facilities (licensed by the Department of Public Health [DPH]), with approximately 1,100 ICF's throughout the state, including 13 large ICF/DD and 677 ICF/DD-H (Habilitation, with up to 15 beds), and 405 ICF/DD-N (Nursing) facilities with 15 or fewer beds (CAHF, 2021). Corporate providers (e.g. California Mentor, etc.) also offer medically-supported services and residential options, including specialized residential (962/853) homes, ICF/DD (with 24/7 nursing, behavioral supports or habilitation services) options, and related services (e.g. SLS, day activity programs, employment services, etc.).

California's Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) reported that more than 13,800,000 (over a third) of the state's residents qualified as being eligible for Medi-Cal (DHCS, 2021, p. 3, Figure 2). When limited to seniors and persons (on Medi-Cal only) with disabilities, that number dropped to a little over 666,000 (p. 4, Table 2). Of those eligible for Medi-Cal, 49.5% reported being Latinx, 17.8% were White, 15.4% did not disclose their race/ethnicity, 9.7% were African-American, 9.7% were Asian/Pacific Islander and 0.4% were of American Indian/Alaskan Native descent (p. 8, Figure/Table 6). Of all those eligible, 16.8% chose a Fee-for-Service model, while 83.2% were enrolled through Managed Care programs (p. 9, Figure/Table 7). Additionally, only 11.1% (1,534,104) of the total number held dual eligibility (p. 10, Figure/Table 8).

COVID-19 is changing policies and practices in congregate care settings (for both children and adults) throughout the state, changes that are likely to continue indefinitely. The Community Care Licensing (CCL) Division of the California State Department of Social Services (DSS) oversees training and licensing of administrators and Community Care Facilities. During the pandemic, a number of training and licensing requirements were waived and/or postponed, although CCL will be evaluating Enhanced Behavioral Support Homes (EBSH), Adult Residential Facility for Persons with Special Health Care Needs (ARFPSHN) and Community Crisis Homes (CCH) on a case-by-case basis, as they are not unilaterally included in the statewide waivers (CCL, 2021, PIN 21-03-CCLD, p. 2). Additionally, ongoing Executive Orders are being issued (current to August 2021), providing authority to DSS for guidance to facilities and administrators about health and safety concerns, including visitation, communal dining, bed/facility capacity, alternate care sites, staff augmentation, etc. (CCL, 2021, PIN 21-10-CCLD, p. 1-5).

During the pandemic, onsite inspections of congregate care settings (e.g. ICFs, CCFs, etc.) were suspended, and visits from friends and loved ones were severely limited and/or suspended completely. This departure from regulatory requirements was a response to the COVID-19 infections and deaths and the uncertainty of transmission (and survival) factors for those in care settings. During the early months of this public health crisis, personal protective equipment (PPE) was in short supply and, for many - completely unavailable, even in commercial supplies. The Council partnered with the federal and California state Office(s) of Emergency Services to disseminate millions of pieces of PPE, though public health concerns continued to promote highly restrictive policies in congregate care environments. Although these restrictions were established for valid public safety reasons, access restrictions effectively increased risks to the personal safety of PwI/DD, as the investigative/inspection access to those same facilities became a secondary consideration. Little to nothing is publicly known (or being reported) about suspected abuse and neglect during the past year and a half, as a result, although the Department of Public Health has stated that "it still sent

inspectors to investigate the most severe complaints" (Sharma, KPBS, 2021).

Of the 61,849 PwI/DD living in congregate care settings, 588 people have reportedly died of (identified) Covid-related causes between May of 2020 and July of 2021, with 196 (26%) of those deaths involving CCF residents and 134 (18%) involving patients living in an SNF. Of the 304,331 PwI/DD living in their own home or that of a family member, 156 (21% of all) deaths related to Covid-19 were reported (DDS, 2021, Table 4, p. 4). DDS maintains a Vaccine Dashboard (<https://www.dds.ca.gov/corona-virus-information-and-resources/data/>), which provides up-to-date information about the overall vaccination status of RC clients/consumers, although it relies on data that is voluntarily provided and may not be fully accurate, as a result. As of August 16th, 2021, DDS reported that 84,246 RC clients had received at least the 1st dose of a vaccine (this also included fully vaccinated individuals); 73,928 were fully vaccinated; and, 20,178 RC clients had declined vaccinations. Additionally, of clients living in congregate care settings, it was reported that 26,471 residents had received at least one vaccine dose, 24,757 had been fully vaccinated, and 1,322 had declined the vaccine (DDS, 2021, Reported Vaccination Status).

According to DHCS, the (actual and forecast) number of psychiatric hospital patients receiving mental health services is expected to be approximately 27,672 for FY 2019-20 (Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services, p. 172). These (real and/or potential) population figures are not broken out to identify the number of patients with (co-morbid mental health conditions and) I/DD receiving intensive mental health services and/or treatment. In fact, acute mental health response and treatment through generic and community-based therapeutic models continues to be an overwhelming challenge for PwI/DD and their families and caregivers. Anecdotal reports from parents and caregivers throughout the state relay stories of being turned away from hospitals and acute mental health treatment facilities for PwI/DD, who are referred back to their regional centers for information, referrals and/or behavioral health assistance/care. Poorly trained/paid facility staff (reportedly) often rely on local law enforcement agency personnel to respond to acute, violent behavioral and/or psychiatric events - either with 'threats' of or actual arrests and confinement in law enforcement detention facilities (jails).

DDS maintains a 44-bed facility in Porterville Developmental Center (PDC, including the secure treatment program) for PwI/DD in need of acute psychiatric/behavioral care, with transfers to the Canyon Springs Community Facility (CSCF, with a 10-bed capacity for such placements), in the event of longer-term psychiatric/behavioral/habilitative treatment needs, placements or court-ordered commitments (including those for individuals who require rehabilitation pending court proceedings). Treatment at PDC or CSCF is considered transitional, as it is always the intent to allow PwI/DD to live in the least restrictive environment possible, outside of court-ordered placement, treatment or detention/sentencing limitations/requirements. DDS has developed project areas, based on MHSA (Mental Health Services Act) funding, reflecting stakeholder mental health (and other) priorities, which - although reflecting some of the Council's own priority areas - continue to fall behind the broad-reaching mental health needs of PwI/DD in congregate care and other settings (DDS, 2021, Project Priority Areas, p. 1-2).

Resources:

https://www.ahd.com/free_profile/050546/Porterville_Developmental_Center/Porterville/California/.

<https://www.cahf.org/programs/developmental-services>.

<https://www.dds.ca.gov/transparency/facts-stats/quarterly-client-characteristics-reports/>.

https://www.dds.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/DDS_COVID-19_demographics-and-residence_08122021.pdf.
<https://www.dds.ca.gov/corona-virus-information-and-resources/data/>.
<https://www.dds.ca.gov/corona-virus-information-and-resources/data/>.
<https://www.dds.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/cycle5Priorities.pdf>.
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/statistics/Documents/Medi-Cal-at-a-Glance-March2021.pdf>.
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/statistics/Documents/FastFacts-March2021.pdf>.
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/MH/Documents/SMHS-Budget-Supplement-M21.pdf>.
<https://www.ca-mentor.com/adult-services/specialized-residential-homes/>.
<https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/CCLD/PINs/2021/CCLD/PIN-21-03-CCLD.pdf>.
<https://cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/CCLD/PINs/2021/CCLD/PIN-21-10-CCLD.pdf>.
<https://cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/CCLD/PINs/2021/ASC/PIN-21-21-ASC.pdf>.
<https://www.kpbs.org/news/2021/may/18/state-resumes-inspections-california-nursing-homes/>.

Adequacy of health care and other services, supports, and assistance that individuals with developmental disabilities served through home and community-based waivers receive.

California provides significant HCBS supports, services and enhanced protections to its three most vulnerable populations: children, elders and 'dependent adults.'

"Dependent adult" means a person (regardless of whether the person lives independently) between the ages of 18 and 64 years who resides in this state and who has physical or mental limitations that restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities, or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age.

California's definition of a "developmental disability" means a disability that begins before an individual reaches 18 years of age; continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely; and, presents a substantial disability for that individual. This term includes those with an intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and/or an autism spectrum disorder. This term also includes disabling conditions found to be closely related to intellectual disability or that require treatment similar to what is required for individuals with an intellectual disability but shall not include other impairments that are solely physical in nature.

The Department of Developmental Services (DDS), through California's HCBS Waiver for Californians with I/DD, provides case management and related home and community-based supports/services. DDS accomplishes this work through a contract-based network of 21 regional centers (RCs), which are private, nonprofit agencies that provide assessments/diagnoses, service eligibility determinations, case management and yearly, individualized service plans for people with I/DD throughout their lifespan.

Once RC eligibility has been determined, most services and supports provided through RC-vendorized, community-based entities are free, regardless of age or income. While there is no charge for the diagnosis and eligibility assessment process, there may be co-pays required for some services purchased through the RC system. For people with I/DD who are not yet 18 or who are married, Institutional Deeming exempts consideration of parental/spousal income and/or health coverage for RC service payment consideration. RCs are also tasked with funding Early Start assessments and services for at-risk infants and children, as well as those already identified with developmental delays or disabilities.

Those not being served by HCBS services, however, still need additional attention. In terms of ethnicity, regional center clients demonstrate a different proportional representation than California's overall ethnic distribution:

- 1: Ethnicity
- 2: % of DDS Clients
- 3: % of CA Pop.

1	2	3
Asian	7.04%	15.3%
Black/African American	9.25%	6.5%
Hispanic/Latino	39.05%	39.3%
Native American & Alaska Native	0.35%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian & other Pacific Islanders	2.84%	0.5%
White	31.88%	36.8%
Other/2 or more races	9.57%	*

Identifying those not currently being served (but should be eligible for service) by established systems is as important as identifying those who are served by HCBS system and the outcomes of those services. Addressing pervasive racial disparities in services must be a part of determining the overall adequacy of HCBS services.

In 2014, California released a report on closing institutions and how to care for former residents within the community. The report was responsive to SCDD's and other advocates' concerns and frustrations about the difficulty in finding home and/or community-based providers. Similarly, vendors expressed concerns about inadequate rates. This report recommended a study of the service system rate structure to determine the adequacy of HCBS services. In 2016, the Legislature committed \$3 million to fund a study of HCBS service rates for people with IDD, which was produced in 2019 with a number of findings and recommendations.

There are a variety of different rate-setting methodologies, including statutory rates, median rates, and negotiated rates. This resulted in multiple methodologies applying to the same service codes. Many service codes employ multiple billing units, for example, a daily or hourly rate. After tracking 25 years of rate increases and reductions, the study showed that rate methodologies and practices varied across the state and even between various regional center service codes. Rates also varied for the same service, even within an individual regional center's cost codes. This resulted in a rate and billing system that made it difficult to operate and more difficult to determine the overall adequacy of funding for HCBS services.

The rate study set out to identify, analyze and, if identified, reset any and all inequitable rates. The values used to approach the work included equity, transparency, the advancement of policy goals and objectives, and efficiency. To address the issue of equity, it was determined that providers should receive the same rate for delivering the same service in the same area, rather than assigning rates that varied, based on a provider's historical costs, negotiating prowess, or simply the date when service delivery originally began. To ensure transparency, it was determined that rate models must

specify the factors, values, and calculations that produce the overall rate. Any newly set rates should advance policy goals, which could include improving direct care staff benefits/salaries, increasing the amount or quality of training staff receives, lowering staff-to-consumer ratios, incentivizing services delivered in 'natural' environments, etc. For the purpose of efficiency, models should also have the flexibility to adjust updated, specific cost billing factors, as based on current data and (subject to) available funding.

After restructuring the entire California DD service delivery system with this budgeting approach, the rate study concluded that the California system was underfunded by \$1.8 billion. The Legislature put down an initial 'down payment' of \$400 million, which largely went to across-the-board rate increases but did not address the overall rate structure. Through the next state budget, the Governor and legislature intends to commit to more fully funding and implementing the rate study over a five-year period. SCDD issued public comments that questioned whether additional funds would mean better outcomes for people served by the system:

"SCDD reviews whether policies or systems will lead to a better quality of life for a person with an intellectual and developmental disability (IDD). At this point, it is inconclusive as to whether this rate study, when implemented, would lead to a better quality of life. It is unclear if this rate study would lead to better outcomes for people with IDD."

In 2019, SCDD funded a demonstration grant to identify key service-level, measurable outcomes to promote high-quality service delivery. In 2021, this grant resulted in a framework to measure outcomes, based on the experience(s) of people who are actually served within the system. In the 2021-2022 budget, the legislature (based on SCDD's framework) provided \$10M to create outcome measurements and quality improvements to improve and reinforce the system's core values of meeting individual needs based on person-centered planning. These investments in the core HCBS service delivery system - along with development of outcome measures based on individual needs - are expected to identify with more clarity and accuracy the adequacy of HCBS services that are provided.

SECTION III: STATE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

<p>A. Introduction</p>	<p>Provide an executive summary with cohesive information that provides an overview of the report including, but not limited to the following: (1) targeted areas of emphasis, (2) strategies used to implement activities; (3) significant accomplishments and/or barriers to OMB Approval 0985-0033 Expiration: 11/30/2024 state plan implementation; (4) needs requiring state plan amendments.</p>
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<p>Introduction The California State Council on Developmental Disabilities (the Council or SCDD), much like the rest of the nation and its federal territories, entered into FFY 2021 with some anticipation that the pandemic and its chaos would soon be resolved, allowing people with intellectual/developmental disabilities</p>

(PwI/DD) and their families to resume 'where they had left off' in the early weeks of the previous year and allowing the Council to return to 'normal' methods of operation. This, however, failed to prove true and the 'new ways of doing business' learned in FFY 2020 were improved upon and continued into the final year of the 2017-2021 state plan cycle. The Council continued to do much of its work remotely, using online meeting and training platforms. Training participant surveys were largely completed through the use of online polls and electronic survey submissions. Council, committee and state and community-based collaborative meetings were primarily held through Zoom and other accessible, online meeting venues. In fact, the onsite, face-to-face work during this past year was limited to PPR distributions, Council assistance at vaccine clinics, law enforcement trainings (as law enforcement training cohorts did not engage in remote learning opportunities), and the occasional (and rare) open (fully masked) public meeting. In spite of these obstacles, the Council found that its broad goals and objectives and extensive work plans were expansive enough to encompass all of its planned work in addition to the extra work necessitated by the ongoing pandemic response, although staff was, admittedly, pushed to its limits in achieving the overall heavy workload.

Activity Reporting

Over the course of FFY 2021, the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities engaged in advocacy, systems change, and capacity-building work through a series of its six (largely topical) goals, 14 objectives, and a work plan detailing specific activities and projected metrics for each objective. SCDD's 6 goal areas included every federal area of emphasis (and more): 1) self-advocacy (Goal 1 - Self-Advocacy); 2) employment (Goal 2 - Employment); 3) housing (Goal 3 - Housing); 4) health and quality assurance (Goal 4 - Health and Safety); 5) early intervention, education, transition and post-secondary education (Goal 5 - Education [throughout the lifespan]); and, 6) child care, transportation, recreation and other formal/informal community supports (Goal 6 - Formal/Informal Community Supports). The Council, with its 12 regional offices and personnel throughout every area of the state, is able to engage in a full range of strategies to complete the work of its state plan and annual workplans. Additionally, the Executive team, HQ staff and regional office personnel work collaboratively with the Council's member (state) agency partners, including all four (4) federal partners (one [1] protection and advocacy [P&A] agency and three [3] University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities [UCEDDs]: Disability Rights California [DRC], the Tarjan Center at the University of California Los Angeles [UCLA]; the University of Southern California [USC] Children's Hospital Los Angeles [CHLA]; and the University of California Davis [UCD] MIND Institute). In addition to its federal partners, the Council collaborated with more than 500 regional and state-level (and Council member) entities throughout FFY 2021, engaging in trainings, policy work, meetings, events/conferences, vaccination clinics/PPE distributions, emergency/disaster evacuations, etc.

Because the number of people actually served through the state's system of 21 regional centers is less than half of California's estimated number of residents with I/DD (according to the federal 1.58% standard rate), SCDD is regularly engaged in outreach and training efforts to give people information about developmental milestones and referrals to early intervention and other available services. Staff is always available either in person or by phone/email and through events and trainings to provide technical assistance and advocacy-related information and support. The Council is heavily involved in collaborations and coalitions (at state, regional and local levels) designed to impact policy, involve PwI/DD and their families in training/system change activities, and eliminate barriers to effective services and supports for PwI/DD and family members. Headquartered in the state's capitol (Sacramento), the Council worked to inform policymakers about issues affecting Californians with I/DD, supporting/sponsoring legislation, and monitoring policies, practices and regulations across the

state that have the potential to impact PwI/DD and their families. SCDD works with families and individuals with I/DD to build strong leadership, governance, presentation/training and advocacy skills at all levels of civic, state, county and community involvement. Through collaborative efforts and grant-funded projects, the Council works to develop new ways of providing services, supports and advocacy, and support demonstration projects that highlight promising and/or best practices.

While SCDD engaged in every type of activity (e.g. training, outreach, collaborations, events, resource distribution, preparing family/self-advocates to assist in trainings/presentations, etc.) in completing the work of its goals and objectives, combined activities required choosing one specific type of activity for the purpose of reporting individual efforts - these were activities which included training and outreach, information/resource dissemination, large events, meetings and partnering efforts with other collaborators and coalitions, the use of leveraged, sponsorship/grant and match funding, technical assistance (TA), etc. In FFY 2021, the Council engaged in 618 trainings, reaching 24,262 people. In partnering with family/self-advocates, SCDD staff prepped 560 SA/FA for peer training/presentation opportunities. TA was provided 3,275 times, serving 83,906 people. Staff collaborated with other individuals and agencies 1,759 times, meeting with 35,274 of people. Tangible and/or electronic resources were shared a total of 2,947 times, reaching 360,350 SA, 975,899 FA and 692,291 others with important information, referrals, notifications, PPE, vaccination codes, etc. Training, TA and resources were always provided in languages of choice (including sign language), by request (e.g. Spanish, Mandarin/Cantonese, Vietnamese, etc.), either in direct translation (e.g. during meetings, trainings, etc.) or with translated materials (e.g. training handouts, informational brochures, notifications, etc.).

Grants

The Council issued five regional project-based grants that included work in health and safety, employment, education and formal/informal community supports. In northern California, a health and safety grant (California Vocations: Passport to Better Living) produced a series a training videos for professionals, designed to improve interactions between PwI/DD, their families and health and/or law enforcement personnel (reaching more than 450 people). Two employment-related grants funded training for employers and/or job developers on screening/interviewing/hiring skills (Payton Jameson: Job Developer Training to Increase Employment Outcomes), in consideration of employing PwI/DD, with one of these grants (Vietnamese Parents of Disabled Children Association: Housing and Employment Knowledge) also targeting the Vietnamese community of both employers and families/people with I/DD (reaching nearly 200 people). Additionally, a 2020 Council grantee (California Supported Living Network: Quality-Based Services through Outcomes-Based Training, using a short grant extension) released its PAVE report, which informed California legislators and prompted them to fund a \$10M statewide project to develop specific performance measures that will identify/measure service quality in programs and supports (designed to enhance the quality of life) for PwI/DD.

Council Activities

In the first (Self-Advocacy) goal of the Council's state plan, SCDD engaged self-advocates throughout California in regional and statewide self-advocacy group meetings (largely in remote, Zoom-based platforms), which provided critical contact continuity for people isolated by pandemic-related stay-at-home orders and safety concerns. Supplementing those efforts, the Council also engaged in monthly statewide (online) self-advocacy chats, supporting SA in sharing their experiences, concerns and successes throughout 2021. As the (well attended and received) chats progressed, SA requested short presentations/mini-training sessions about suggested topics to supplement the open chat structure.

The Council's regional staff hosted Self-Determination Advisory Committee (SDAC) meetings in each of the 21 regional center (RC) catchment areas, engaging in the work of identifying community concerns, providing suggestions and recommendations and forwarding the collected information to the Statewide Self-Determination Committee (SSDAC) for consideration. While this has been helpful in rolling out the Self-Determination Program (SDP), it has also provided a forum for family/self-advocates to voice frustrations about barriers and challenges associated with the SDP. Families, self-advocates and professionals/paraprofessionals alike have struggled with the complex and often confusing requirements of the SDP, along with the inconsistent messages from all 21 RCs about its implementation.

The Council made some significant gains in the area of employment (the 2nd of the Council's goal areas), with the passage of SB 639 (Durazo), legislation ending the practice of paying sub-minimum wages to PwI/DD in California. SCDD's regional staff also engaged in a 3-pronged approach to employment barriers by providing training and TA to PwI/DD (both with transitioning youth and adults), family members (who are concerned about the potential loss of public benefits with employment), and potential employers (who are unfamiliar with the benefits associated with considering, interviewing and hiring/retaining employees with I/DD). The obvious barrier to deeper success in this goal area has to do with the harsh realities of the pandemic's negative effects on the U.S. economy and small businesses, particularly. External influences (e.g. natural disasters such as wildfires, floods, earthquakes, etc.) have affected the overall success of the Council's work in the area of housing (the 3rd goal in SCDD's state plan), as well. While regional staff achieved success in moving forward the approval of set-aside, affordable housing units in larger planned developments throughout the state, the lack of adequate housing (and disaster-related losses of housing stock), coupled with extraordinarily high costs of rental and owned properties, has pushed individual housing opportunities out of reach of PwI/DD, who rely primarily on SSI and subsidized housing benefits (e.g. Section 8) to obtain independent living residential options. SCDD has continued to provide training and TA to SA/FA/others about renters'/tenants' rights, accessibility, home ownership options, accessory dwelling units (ADUs), available supports, etc.

The Council's 4th goal area is health and safety, which was strategic planning on the part of the State Plan Committee in developing this 5-year state plan, especially considering the sudden onset of the pandemic. Although SCDD had planned extensive training and collaborative activities for this goal area (in reaching family/self-advocates, law enforcement and medical personnel, and others), emergent needs associated with COVID-19 required massive amounts of additional outreach and distribution efforts on the part of staff to provide PPE to residents and families with I/DD, caregivers and support agencies alike. Additionally, the Council was instrumental in collaborating with state and federal officials to inform PwI/DD, their families and caregivers about the availability of vaccinations, health and education-related policy/provision updates, and assist in distributing emergency provisions, such as food, etc. Meanwhile, staff still engaged in training law enforcement officers, mental health personnel, and others about disabilities and families and PwI/DD and cross-disabilities (including those with mental illness) about engaging safely in interactions with first/emergency responders. The Council used its experience and reach in underserved communities and populations to assist with emergency evacuations and inside shelters serving PwD during natural disasters. Safe, accessible dentistry was also a focus of SCDD work and will continue to be, moving forward. In each of the Council's 12 regions, staff continued to bring training, information, resources and TA to PwI/DD about building safe relationships, recognizing/avoiding scams, preparing for disasters/evacuations, and other health and safety topics.

Any disaster that requires remote learning also requires a level of planning and readiness for which this country was simply not prepared. The educational system (education throughout the lifespan - the 5th of the Council's state plan goals) in California was caught completely unprepared for the chaos and infrastructure gaps associated with remote learning requirements, secondary to the pandemic. Broad expanses of rural and frontier areas throughout the state had little to no adequate internet service. Economically disadvantaged youth and families were often without the tools necessary to set up remote learning environments and families with multiple children were even more heavily impacted. Millions of parents were suddenly faced with finding childcare (an impossible task during the pandemic) or working from home and schooling their children at the same time. Special education services were wholly unsuited to remote learning and related services (e.g. speech therapy, OT/PT, etc.). Parents of children with I/DD were frustrated by (what they experienced as unresponsive districts and SELPAs and) insufficient options for providing the level of assistance necessary for children to benefit from a free, appropriate public education (FAPE). In fact, FFYs 2019-21 represented an educational drain for most of this country's children, which will continue to affect America for years to come - especially in sensory/behavioral/mental health supports, independent living/transition/pre-employment and STEM programs.

The Council's 6th and final goal addressed formal and informal community supports, which included: 1) completing the successful de-institutionalization of the state's developmental centers (DC); 2) putting together a set of regional center purchase-of-service (POS) codes that were in plain language, readily available and translated into languages of choice for people throughout the state; 3) engaging in activities to improve infrastructural, community-based supports and services for PwI/DD (e.g. transportation, RC services, recreation, etc.); and, 4) working to transform and improve policies providing and affecting services and supports for Californians with I/DD and their families. As with educational services, virtually all of California's infrastructure was negatively impacted by the pandemic and cascading natural disasters. Stay-at-home orders affected community access to generic services. Hospitals overrun by COVID-19 cases were less accessible to PwI/DD and other disabilities for routine health checkups and diagnostic work that was not related to an immediate emergency. In-home care providers who were impacted by having little/no PPE began receiving unemployment benefits and had no incentive to care for the children of others. Long-term care and residential facilities barred outside visitors, leaving residents isolated and, in many cases, at higher risk. SCDD's regional staff worked to ensure the safe transition of those remaining in DCs, so they understood their rights and options. The Council continued to collaborate with transportation and recreation entities as the Governor's Budget restored funding for recreation for PwI/DD. SCDD's staff worked remotely to impact policy and legislative work, and HQ staff set to work developing a website to post translated POS terms for public access.

Changes and Barriers

Due to the broad scope of the current state plan and its workplans, there were no substantive changes to any goal areas that required amendments, public review, etc. The policy-related objectives were all gathered beneath a single objective in Goal 6 (formal/informal community supports) in the first year of the 5-year cycle, which provided more consistency for planning and reporting purposes, but there were no additional (goal or objective-level) changes for FFY 2021. COVID-19-related activities were effectively absorbed within the work of Goal 4 and/or Objective 6.3. As the work associated with Objective 6.1 (the underserved population/federal partners' project) expanded, the project has been extended into the 2022-26 state plan cycle. The Council's broader housing and employment-related outcomes (Goals 2 and 3) were impacted by the pandemic and California's natural disasters, but all of SCDD's planned work was successfully completed. The

opportunities associated with Goal 4 (health and safety) increased exponentially, as the needs of first responders and family/self-advocates significantly increased. The Council was especially effective in overcoming barriers associated with the pandemic and its impact on PwI/DD and others throughout the entire state.

SCDD's data platform conversion (to Qualtrics) has flooded the agency with information, although staff has made regular platform updates, in order to more accurately target specific data sets. It has been an arduous process, as in-house staff built the entire platform, designed the survey instruments, maintain the system, design and build out the dashboards that filter/display that data - and does so for a variety of the Council's specialty requests and projects, in addition to overall activity reporting.

In planning for the 2022-26 state plan cycle, the Council's data and reporting team has continued to transform and adjust the Qualtrics platform, intending it to evolve into a 5-year reporting platform. Extracting survey information from participants that accurately speaks to the federal performance measures has been a challenge that will require ongoing adjustments until staff is fully satisfied with both the response rates and the accuracy and consistency of the data. Activities throughout the state have historically been seen (by staff) as all providing some level of advocacy, building capacity and work toward changing systems. Identifying and reporting the exact 'how' of each activity or effort-based process, however, has required some in-house training, additional (and often extensive) strategic planning sessions, and reworking activity reports and related survey instruments to break down highly complex work into discrete, linear functions that can be reported in separate data sets (e.g. capacity-building, systems change, etc.). The next 5-year state plan was built in such a way as to provide a separation in the Council's activities to more clearly and definitively align with the federal DD Act, which will go far in reducing staff's reporting frustrations.

Dissemination

Annual Program Performance Reports (PPR) are initially provided (by SCDD staff) to the Council's State Plan Committee (SPC) in an accessible PowerPoint format. Once the SPC reviews the material and has the opportunity to request changes/additions to information provided, the presentation is provided to the full Council for final consideration, review and approval. Although staff has considered a more visually appealing, short-form presentation of its annual report (much like those issued by other states), the immediate (2-year) focus has been to solidify the Qualtrics platform, successfully develop and submit the 2022-26 state plan, and navigate the new federal data platform and complete submission of 2 years of PPRs. While the federally-submitted PPR has been posted to the Council's website in the past, this format is not ideal and is largely inaccessible. SCDD will, therefore, include the accessible PDF version of the PPR PowerPoint presentation (as presented to and approved by the full Council) on its website. The annual report (in an abridged version) will also be provided to the state's Legislature.

Conclusion

Despite the year's challenges and limitations, California's State Council on Developmental Disabilities has continued to work successfully on behalf of PwI/DD, their families and those serving them throughout FFY 2021. SCDD has increased its collaborative partnerships - especially with its outreach to health, safety and disaster response personnel. Statewide self-advocacy chats have expanded the voice of PwI/DD throughout the state during the pandemic. Regional staff facilitated the work of agencies and individuals alike in providing and facilitating Zoom platforms for meetings, trainings and peer preparation efforts. SCDD is continuing to make inroads with underserved populations, building relationships with self-advocates, families and advocacy and representative cultural/ethnic groups.

Moreover, SCDD's influence with and representation of people and families with I/DD is heard and respected at the state government level, where funding and policy-making efforts have far-reaching impact on behalf the Californians with disabilities. The State Council on Developmental Disabilities proved, in overcoming the challenges and barriers of a nationwide pandemic, that it is strong, flexible and a powerful partner. The Council and its many collaborative partners look forward to continuing to serve its constituents and collaborative partners through the work of its 2022-26 state plan.

Cultural Diversity	Describe the Council's overall efforts to address the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities and their families of a diverse culture through its state plan supported activities.
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This state - like so much of the country - is richly diverse in its ethnic, linguistic and cultural representation. According to the most recent population figures, more than 39% of the California's population is Latinx, making it the single largest ethnic/cultural/linguistic group in the state (US Census, 2021; <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/CA>). California also has 109 (of 574 nationwide) federally recognized Native tribes - the largest of which is the Yurok - with an additional 78 Native groups submitting petitions for formal/federal recognition (LANAIC, 2021; <https://lanaic.lacounty.gov/resources/tribal-governments/>). Early in California's pre-history, there were as many as 135 distinct Native dialects spoken (LoC, 2021; <https://www.loc.gov/collections/california-first-person-narratives/articles-and-essays/early-california-history/first-peoples-of-california/>). While English is now the primary language used by First Peoples (Koyfman, 2017; <https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/native-american-languages-in-the-us>), there has been a resurgence in the recognition, learning and usage of Native dialects (Kamisher, 2021; <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/oct/10/yurok-indigenous-sue-meg-state-park-name>), with some high schools offering credits for learning a Native language, in addition to a broad range of languages other than English (CDE, 2021; <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/el/er/multilingualedu.asp>). In 2010, the California courts faced discrimination complaints regarding the lack of translation services offered, when it was determined that California's residents spoke "at least 220 languages" (Dolan, 2017; <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-court-interpreter-20170905-story.html>). According to CMS (2021; <https://www.cms.gov/resources>), the following represent the top 15 of California's many spoken languages:

- Spanish
- Chinese
- Vietnamese
- Tagalog
- Korean
- Armenian
- Persian
- Russian
- Japanese
- Arabic
- Punjabi
- Mon-Khmer/Cambodian
- Hmong
- Hindi

- Thai

The Council's Designated State Agency (DSA), the Department of Social Services (DSS), clearly identifies California's language accessibility rights to "free interpretive (oral) and translation (written) services" and to "receive effective language services in a timely manner," with complaint rights through the U.S. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the California Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act, Government Code 7290, et seq. (DSS, 2021; <https://cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/civil-rights/language-accessibility-service-complaint>). SCDD has followed the example of its DSA by providing interpreting and translating services in the activities of the 5-year State Plan. This included the statewide survey, conducted for the purpose of building the upcoming 2022-26 State Plan.

The Council typically approaches its interpretive and translation responsibilities from a foundational standard of first presenting information in plain language. There are, of course, notable exceptions. For example, legislation and legislative analysis is typically written with complex concepts and legal terminology. Likewise, federal reporting typically requires levels of detail, industry-specific jargon and analysis that do not lend themselves to plain language presentation. SCDD does, however, reduce complex material and resources into plain language for public posting, meeting and distribution efforts.

Through the work of the current State Plan, the Council has launched a new website with articles, links and new accessibility features (e.g. language translation settings, alternative viewing options, etc.) that are designed to reduce and eliminate barriers to effectively bringing valuable information to Californians with a range of impairments or disabilities. For material/resource distributions, SCDD staff provides translated materials in the language of choice for those making accessibility and/or accommodation requests. Family/self-advocates are encouraged to make requests regarding translations, interpreting and/or other modifications when signing up for training and/or special events, which allows for such arrangements to be completed by the time of the actual activity. For those unable or unwilling to make such requests ahead of time, staff follows up by providing translated information and resources as soon as possible.

Regional staff independently schedules training, in 12 offices throughout the state. In response to requests, interpreters are provided for in-person and/or remote learning training sessions. Resources are also provided in the language of choice, as are survey materials. With COVID-related stay-at-home orders in place, staff was still able to contract for interpreting services with online meetings/trainings. Because translation services are expensive, personnel in all of the Council's regional offices have shared materials and the expense associated with translating resources. Translations have first been obtained in Spanish, with other languages added as budgets and/or requests have permitted. In 2021, staff engaged in a total of 1,958 activities in which training, materials, resources, TA, etc. was provided in another language, as follows:

Arabic: 7

Armenian (Eastern): 5

Chinese (Cantonese): 36

Chinese (Mandarin): 36

Farsi: 3

Hindi: 2

Hmong: 10

Japanese: 2

Korean: 11

Mien: 8
 Other: 16
 Plain Language: 581
 Russian: 1
 Sign Language: 66
 Spanish: 1,093
 Tagalog: 17
 Vietnamese: 64

The Council also takes cultural barriers into consideration when planning/implementing activities. In each of SCDD's 12 regions, staff is familiar with the culturally diverse populations and the challenges associated with cultural 'inreach' efforts. In one region, staff has arranged to make presentations at Black churches on Wednesday evenings when Bible studies are held and well-attended. In another region, several culturally/linguistically specific parent support groups provide for Council access to and influence with diverse populations. In yet another regional office, staff has used a tribal community center as a centralized location for training and other outreach events targeting Native families. The institutional memory and knowledge of SCDD's staff is critical to developing and maintaining strong relationships in culturally rich and linguistically diverse communities within California. When possible, Council projects involve SA/FA focus groups that provide cultural insight and linguistic expertise for the development of training, resources and outreach efforts. This has been especially true of the Council's work in the area of regional center service disparities. Parents and community members of diverse cultures and languages (especially Spanish/Latinx) have been critical to maintaining the integrity and accessibility of the Council's services and inreach efforts.

In planning for future cultural/linguistic challenges, SCDD is now working to develop an online learning resource platform, which will provide on-demand training opportunities designed to be fully accessible to Spanish-speaking/Latinx family/self-advocates. Such resources can then be converted/translated/interpreted into other languages, as the Council engages in the work of the next State Plan cycle. With the restrictions associated with an ongoing pandemic, students and adults with I/DD and their families have become far more conversant with online platforms and resources and this may prove to be of benefit in meeting greater needs in more accessible ways.

B. Evaluation of State Plan Implementation	In this section report on the evaluation activities conducted and results.
B1. Evaluation Activities	Describe the evaluation activities undertaken during the fiscal year being reported, including evaluation activities conducted to strategically assess the overall progress and direction of the state plan implementation.

The State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD) used a mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) evaluation model for its work, collecting and reporting information about activities in a variety of ways while maintaining transparency throughout the State Plan implementation process. Council staff documented and reported all work plan activities (events, trainings, etc.) on a monthly basis in its newly developed online reporting platform (Qualtrics). Because this was the Council's second year of reporting through Qualtrics, the State Plan Team (SPT) was able to design the 2021 platform more quickly and efficiently than in the previous year. During the platform development

process, the SPT reviewed lessons learned from the pilot year and incorporated the necessary improvements to ensure accuracy, efficiency and more thorough reporting.

The SPT created a customized FFY 2021 dashboard (with customizable filters) for directors, managers and staff that enabled them to view/download reports of statewide/regional activities, trends and associated quantitative and narrative (qualitative) data. This allowed regional staff to share reports with Regional Advisory Committees and local community stakeholders. Regional staff reported that immediate access to these reports proved to be helpful in planning future activities. Executive and administrative staff utilized these custom dashboards to track specific activities (e.g. policy-related, trainings, etc.), creating bi-monthly reports to share with the Council, its committee members, and communities served throughout the state. Administrative staff produced reports to track the Council's quantitative progress toward meeting overall targeted work, specific activities, grant-funded projects, and the number of people served.

Post-training survey responses were collected through objective-specific Qualtrics surveys, Zoom registration/polls, hard-copy surveys, and post-training discussions. The data that was not collected through Qualtrics was entered into the reporting platform (by staff) to ensure all data was recorded and available for the purpose of analyzing and creating reports. The Council collected more FPM and demographic data than in previous years, although demographic data collection efforts were still met with significant resistance, as family/self-advocates and community members consistently reported that - due to the country's political climate - they did not feel comfortable disclosing personal or demographic information. As a result, attendees often refused to fill in those optional sections when completing surveys and/or zoom registration/polls.

The Council's sub-grant-funded entities are required to provide quarterly reports to identify progress on work associated with individual projects. Unlike the Council's regional staff, grant-funded entities' year-end reports were based more specifically on federal performance measures and yielded more valuable data (specific to FPMs). The sub-grantee's reports have historically been submitted in PDF format, requiring extensive work from the SPT to analyze and combine grantee data with the data collected in the main reporting platform. To make this process more efficient, the SPT has developed a reporting tool to allow Sub-grantees to enter reports directly into Qualtrics (beginning in FFY 2022).

When completing the 5-year overview sections of the PPR, the SPT found that the process of analyzing and combining data from a variety of sources (Qualtrics for 2020 & 2021, Excel and Word docs for 2017, 2018 & 2019) was complex and required significant amounts of staff time and effort. With the hopes of avoiding similar challenges in the future, the SPT created a 5-year reporting platform in Qualtrics for the new State Plan, which will allow for quick and accurate longitudinal data analysis.

B2: Evaluation Results

Report the broad results of the evaluation activities described above (B1), including a broad assessment of the overall progress of Council supported activities.

In FFY 2021, the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities (the Council or SCDD) engaged in 6,764 activities. Because of this advocacy, systems change, and capacity-building work, the Council reached 407,673 people (109,148 self-advocates [SA], 210,140 family advocates [FA] and 88,385

others) through all 6 goals and 14 objectives. Much of this work was done remotely, using online meeting and training platforms. Council, committee and state- and community-based collaborative meetings were typically held through Zoom and other accessible, online meeting venues. In fact, the onsite, face-to-face work during this past year was limited to PPR distributions, Council assistance at vaccine clinics, law enforcement trainings (as law enforcement training cohorts did not engage in remote learning opportunities), and the occasional (and rare) open (fully masked) public meeting. In spite of these obstacles, the Council found that its broad goals and objectives and extensive work plans were expansive enough to encompass all of its planned work, in addition to the work necessitated by the ongoing pandemic response. Staff was, admittedly, pushed to its limits in achieving the overall heavy workload of FFY 2021. In addition, resources in multiple languages were distributed electronically a total of 2,888 times, reaching 1,962,403 people (338,735 SA, 931,880 FA and 691,788 others).

Goal 1: The Council achieved its intended outcomes (and outputs) of this goal, meeting or exceeding the projected activity and outreach/training numbers stated in its annual work plan and ensuring that Californians are able to advocate for the supports and services necessary to ensure that people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities have a voice in decisions that affect their lives and communities. Changes necessitated by the ongoing pandemic (e.g. online trainings/meetings, virtual chats, etc.) made many of the Council's activities in this goal area more widely accessible to self-advocates, broadening the Council's reach and impact. This ease of accessible, safe contact allowed for greater statewide collaboration (and overall stakeholder participation) in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program. The Council is encouraged by these results and plans to continue and expand the use of these effective strategies to support self-advocacy and self-determination in the next state plan cycle.

Goal 2: Although the ongoing public health crisis created significant barriers for self-advocates in obtaining competitive, integrated employment (CIE), the Council was successful in reaching its intended outcomes in this goal area, meeting all of its projected activity targets for FFY 2021. One project related to this goal, The SCDD CIE Data Dashboard, has encountered delays, and will be completed during the next 5-year state plan cycle. Council strategies (e.g. training, outreach, resource distribution, etc.) to increase access to information were all effective, and overall outcomes (as described in the FFY 2021 workplan) were achieved.

Goal 3: While the Council met or exceeded its projected work plan activities and metrics for its housing goal, access to affordable, accessible community housing is still out of reach for many people with disabilities throughout the state. California is still working to recover from the devastating economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which threatened the stability of housing for thousands of vulnerable residents. The Council has built partnerships/coalitions with housing developers and worked with federal, state and community-based partners to increase the development of suitable housing, but it is clear that adequate access to housing for people with disabilities and their families will remain an ongoing issue in the foreseeable future.

Goal 4: The Council has met or exceeded all of the intended health and safety activities and output metrics for this goal and expanded its reach and impact throughout the state while responding to the challenges of an ongoing public health crisis and continuous (recurring) natural disasters. Responding to the health and safety needs of the community during these unprecedented times has required advocacy and systems change efforts and flexible, innovative approaches to meet the changing needs of self-advocates, their families and the healthcare/emergency response personnel who serve them.

Through partnerships and collaboration with FEMA, the American Red Cross and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), the Council provided critical resources (e.g. emergency go-bags, PPE, evacuation information, etc.) to hundreds of thousands of self-advocates and their families. The Council's success in reaching law enforcement and other first responders with disability-related information revealed additional advocacy, systemic change and capacity-building needs within the health and public safety fields. The Council's success in reaching this goal has opened new opportunities to improve systems of care and public health/safety supports for people with I/DD and their families.

Goal 5: Despite the many challenges that the pandemic created in the realm of education, the Council was successful in achieving all of its intended outcomes for this goal. Council staff nimbly responded to an increased need for training and technical assistance (TA) directly related to the impact of the pandemic on available educational supports/services. Information and resources were provided to families and professionals about developmental milestones and families were provided with the knowledge they needed to support their loved ones with I/DD as they transitioned out of the K-12 educational system. SCDD recognizes the ongoing need for training for FA/SA and others about education, and, as new parents and children with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities continually enter the system of early intervention and/or transition into educational supports and services, post-secondary education, employment and independent living options, they will continue to need training and other Council supports.

Goal 6: The Council has largely achieved the intended outcomes of this goal, meeting or exceeding its projected activity metrics for this goal's objectives and has made significant progress toward the completion of Objective 6.1, which will extend into the next 5-year state plan cycle. SCDD is proud of the work that has been done to support self-advocates in moving from developmental centers into the community living arrangements that suit their individual needs and desires. The Council has continued to provide information to assist self-advocates in obtaining community supports and services and the Council's collaborative effort with federal partners has reached its final stages, as SCDD staff works to finalize its platform to host translations of regional center (RC) services (in Spanish, Chinese and Vietnamese, with other languages to be added in the future).

The Council began using new online survey instruments that are more closely aligned with federal performance measures, which also allow staff to track activities more effectively, as they relate to individual/family advocacy and/or systemic change efforts. While the Council collected and reported quantitative data about all activities, qualitative feedback about Council efforts was limited to responses from participants through a variety of survey instruments (e.g. Qualtrics surveys, Zoom registration/polls/chats and hard-copy surveys).

Family/self-advocates (SA/FA) and professionals consistently provided positive feedback, both during and following activities. Narrative pre/post-test and survey information (in hard-copy and/or electronic format) was uniformly positive, in response to specific training, projects, events and activities. Feedback from participants of large events (e.g. conferences, fairs, outreach events, etc.) tends to be anecdotal and provided by only a few participants, as there are typically so many people engaged in diverse activities. Because much of the Council's regional and 'large event' work is collaborative in nature, staff receives feedback from collaborative partners in real time, adjusting outreach and engagement activities, curriculum and resource distribution accordingly. This is especially true of law enforcement-related trainings, the evaluations for which were designed, implemented and collected by individual agencies (e.g. Peace Officer Standards and Training [POST],

etc.). Law enforcement agencies and personnel tend to be highly expressive and immediately abandon instructors and/or programs that are not effective or well-received. Given those factors, the Council's success in those efforts has been particularly notable.

SCDD staff reported that collecting satisfaction/survey information (either in-person or over the phone/email) after events continued to be a burden at times, as staff is heavily engaged in outreach, training and other activities throughout the month. Event-based survey instruments also continue to be met with hesitation, reluctance, and/or outright opposition on the part of attendees, who are focused on the event (e.g. training, etc.) and have limited time and attention to spare for activities that do not directly benefit and/or inform them. Ongoing mistrust associated with self-identification information has also prompted family/self-advocates to avoid completing demographic questions and/or satisfaction surveys.

The Council's online survey data collection instrument/process is designed to capture system change implementation and results, in the aftermath and as a direct result of Council activities. The shift to an online survey allows staff to spend more time engaged in the actual work of the Council (e.g. training, resource fairs, conferences, collaborative meetings, etc.) and either 1) collect feedback/data by sharing a Qualtrics link for participants to fill out after the event, or 2) collect demographic data/FPMs during Zoom registration and other FPMs and satisfaction feedback in real time, using Zoom polls. Since transitioning to the collection of online feedback (through Qualtrics/Zoom), staff has noticed an increase in the number of overall responses and, specifically, responses to IFA metrics. Staff has noted gaps in collecting feedback on SC measures and created new surveys to collect this data in FFY 2021. The Council will continue to refine the process to meet both workload expectations, federal reporting requirements and the community's needs.

Satisfaction information was collected only during or in the aftermath of training, whether through electronic surveys, paper surveys and/or online platform polls (e.g. Zoom, etc.). As with all surveys, participation is voluntary. The Council has found, however that the use of online surveys has improved our ability to collect certain types of information, as survey respondents are more likely to provide demographic information when responding to online polls or electronic surveys than with in-person and/or paper surveys. A total of 9,397 people (3393 self-advocates, 5381 family advocates and 623 'others') responded to post-training satisfaction surveys. Overall satisfaction rates have been reported through the FPMs, although - broadly, training/presentation participants were satisfied (79%) and (76%) knew more following and as a result of those activities.

When the SPT began working on the 2020 PPR and pulling FPM data to submit in Excel format in 2021, staff noticed an issue that required an update to the reporting platform for improved accuracy. One issue was that the staff activity reporting survey had only one box to enter each demographic data set, which caused staff to combine the data of SA/FA/others. Although the PPR doesn't require demographic data to be separated by SA/FA, it is not to include data from others/professionals. As a result of this oversight, some of the 2021 and all of 2020 demographic data was skewed, although this was only discovered in April of 2021. Once the platform was updated (with separate boxes for SA/FA/Other data), more accurate reporting was achieved and provided the Council with a better picture of people served (surveyed). Moving forward into the next 5-year state plan cycle, the Council's adjusted data collection and analytical surveys should fully differentiate data for SA and FA, providing a complete picture of demographic trends in the activity-based 'reach' efforts of the Council, which will be helpful in identifying underserved groups and in planning outreach activities.

SCDD staff added customized questions to training surveys to better assess the progress and impact of those trainings. Through new questions, the Council was able to identify that - of those surveyed:

- 83% of SA said they knew more about the Self-Determination Program (SDP) after participation in SCDD trainings
- In SCDD's Self-Advocacy goal, 90% of SA said that they felt they now have the information necessary to become a self-advocacy leader after participating in SA-focused activities
- 69% of self-advocates said they felt they could now train peers to become leaders after participating in SCDD trainings/activities
- 93% of SA felt supported by SCDD when receiving training and/or TA
- 58% of SA felt they knew more about staying safe after participating in SCDD's health & safety trainings
- 59% of SA felt that SCDD had provided them with information, resources and supplies to be safer in an emergency

The SPT will continue to review results from these questions and develop/update questions to better identify successes and necessary improvements. The Council has largely been satisfied with its adaptation and use of Qualtrics, although it continues to be a work in progress. Certainly, the rollover to a data collection platform has given the Council the opportunity to reflect and adjust its strategic planning process, activities and overall reporting processes, which prompted staff and Council members to reflect on and design a radically new approach in the development of the next 5-year state plan.

B3. Lessons Learned and Future Work of the Council

Report on how the Council will use lessons learned from state plan implementation and the data gathered from the evaluation activities to move forward the work of the Council.

Introduction

For the past two (2) years, the Council has been designing, implementing and revising a Qualtrics platform as its new data collection system, which has prompted an intense, ongoing identification and review of important data sets, federal reporting requirements, framing of both satisfaction and (staff) activity reporting surveys, data dashboard presentation formats for both regional and HQ staff (including the data/reporting team), extraction of emerging issues and trends, etc. In order to extract specific data sets, the reporting parameters must be queried in very small increments, requiring exhaustive activity reports and satisfaction surveys. While the activity reporting process may be a burden for staff (who already carry heavy workloads associated with engaging in projects and activities), these reports and satisfaction surveys produce large amounts of data-rich information. Processing, analyzing and reporting all this information can be challenging, as the California Council produces a tremendous amount of work and reaches hundreds of thousands of people in the course of a single year. In reviewing, analyzing and considering the implications of data, staff reports and previous revisions to the Qualtrics survey platform, the Council has now accumulated a combination of lessons learned, emerging issues, and implemented and/or intended changes, while documenting and making recommendations based on the work of 2021.

Grants

In years past, grantee reports were submitted with billing invoices (in hard copy format) to regional managers, who reviewed, approved and sent them on to HQ staff for payment and annual reporting purposes. At the onset of the 2017-21 5-year state plan cycle, HQ data analysis staff changed the grant reporting format in order to collect specific FPM data from grantees in a timely manner, as reports had historically trickled in sporadically and contained skeletal information, at best. It quickly became evident that some of the delay in receiving grant reports was due to communication between regional offices and HQ - and the timeline was changed again, as staff requested bi-monthly grantee reports, in hopes of obtaining some cumulative data prior to the end of the FFY. By FFY 2021, the State Plan Committee (SPC) decided (in response to staff recommendations) to edit the initial RFP language. The Council provided training to improve the quality of grant applications, attract more potential applicants and ensure better data reporting (including intended/achieved outcomes). Moving forward, grantees will be given access to enter data directly into the Council's Qualtrics platform on a bimonthly basis, removing regional and HQ staff from the transfer process - with the intent of solving the issue of timeliness.

Data Collection, Planning and Qualtrics (In-house challenges, changes and recommendations)
SPT members rely heavily on accurate, thorough source documentation for reporting purposes. In working to bring grantees into compliance with reporting deadlines and data requirements, the SPT's intense analysis and adjustment process helped to identify similar problems with Council staff reporting of activities (e.g. lack of timeliness, accuracy, completeness, etc.). A major realization was that regional staff historically reported in ways that accurately mirrored the structure of the state plan - reporting by topic, rather than by the actual intent (e.g. advocacy, capacity-building and/or systems change) associated with the reported 'type' of activity (e.g. training, meetings, events, resource distributions, etc.). In reporting by topic and activity alone, there was little-to-no (external, reported) correlation made to intentional, specific, systems change or life-enhancing outcomes for PwI/DD and their families, making annual reporting a challenge for analytical/reporting personnel (who all work behind desks at HQ and aren't out in the field with regional staff - the people who know exactly why they were doing what they were doing and with whom). This required follow-up communication with regional staff to ensure all details were captured in reporting, which was time-consuming and impossible to do for every activity report.

In preparation for developing the FFY '21 work plan, SPT staff met with each of the Council's Regional Advisory Committees to collect information about emerging regional needs. SPT staff met with staff and managers from each of the 12 Regional Offices for information about regional and statewide issues and emerging needs. The SPT collected surveys designed to pinpoint areas of concern. All of the responses and concerns were topical. Education, housing, employment, etc. were all burning areas of concern and need for PwI/DD, their families and Council staff and advisors. Workplan activities were (again) organized by topic and type of activity, thus, many activity reports still came in with little to no information about systemic changes or improved, life-enhancing changes and outcomes for PwI/DD and their families.

The SPT began to hold statewide (Zoom-based) staff TA sessions on a monthly basis, hoping to identify issues early on, providing feedback to staff on their activity reports, and being available for questions from regional staff. What the team discovered was that regional staff are experts who are attuned to regional and/or statewide systems - so much so, that every time a problem arises, regional staff is quick to develop/provide a training, call and convene a meeting of collaborators, offer TA, distribute resources/information, etc. in response to the immediate issue. While that was typically successful on a case-by-case basis, it didn't always or necessarily address the larger systemic problem

at the statewide level. Additionally, families whose problems were just 'fixed' often walked away without looking back - or reporting about the positive changes in their lives that occurred as a direct result of Council intervention and work. SCDD staff had been applying tactical fixes, rather than developing a broader, more strategic plan. The Council needed a new plan. With the help of this insight, the SPC met and developed a strategic 2022-26 plan that addressed the ultimate mission of its Council, according to the federal DD Act. Advocacy, capacity-building and systems change - three simple goals designed to transform and organize the work of the Council into activities that will address more systemic issues with more strategic planning, execution and reporting capacity.

The SPT has now made improvements to the Qualtrics reporting platform for the 2022 - 2026 State Plan after 2 years of experience in collecting, analyzing and creating data-based reports of Council activities. Moving forward, staff have now reconfigured activity reporting surveys to cleanly trifurcate demographic data by SA/FA/others. Collaborative meetings are now separated into 1 of 3 goals by function and purpose - were they about systems change, advocacy or capacity-building? Those project-based activities and outcomes that were often not discussed until November or December of each year will now be pre-loaded as discrete projects into Qualtrics for monthly and end-of-year reports (much like grantee requirements). Webinars and video trainings that were posted on YouTube are now targeted for posting on the Council's proposed LMS platform, with the capacity to collect demographic/satisfaction data and numbers of views. Things like PPE distribution - which had been alternately reported as TA or events, skewing TA data - will now be reported as resource distribution. With clean data and activities with clearly defined intentions, analytical staff can use feedback and data to recommend improvements in curriculum, clarifying Council direction and broadening its reach and impact on policies and in the lives of PwI/DD and their families. Clearer reporting surveys will reduce staff reporting errors. With these changes completed, the Council is planning to lock its Qualtrics reporting platform into a 5-year system, which will allow for the collection, analysis and reporting of longitudinal data.

Federal Recommendation

In completing its final, end-of-state plan cycle PPR (for 2017-21), the California Council realized that a state plan amendment/update (SPAU) is not necessary although the current PPR requirements include a 5-year retrospective analysis/report for each goal. This specific requirement does not capture a full picture of the overall efforts or outcomes of an entire 5 years of state plan work. SCDD would recommend an end-of-cycle report that gives a broader (5-year) overview of the efforts, outcomes and ongoing needs associated with the concluding state plan cycle, which would, in turn, remove the need for the 5-year goal analysis/report section and be of more use, globally.

A second Council consideration that emerged while putting together and entering the 2021 PPR is related to the character count(s) assigned to a number of different sections. The Council would find it beneficial to add more characters to the counts for objective and goal narratives, perhaps cutting down on the Lessons Learned and Cultural Diversity sections. Cultural diversity efforts may be included as part of the goal/objective activity narrative/progress sections. The large character count for the Introduction might also be reconsidered, given that it is (ostensibly) designed to be an executive summary.

C. Input on National Priorities	
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A year into the COVID pandemic, many of the core needs of people with intellectual/developmental disabilities (PwI/DD) remain and others have continued to emerge, providing opportunities for the federal Office of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (OIDD) to engage in strategic partnerships with other federal and state entities to address needs of PwI/DD, their families, caregivers and service providers.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): A Council partnership with FEMA would help facilitate the procurement and distribution of PPE for PwI/DD, families, caregivers and others in the personal care/health industry. A year into the pandemic, people are still in critical need of PPE (e.g. surgical masks, N95 masks, face shields, gloves, gowns, hand sanitizer, sanitizing wipes, etc.). These items are expensive and often difficult for PwI/DD to obtain, especially those who lack access to transportation or who cannot leave their homes (due to physical limitations and/or with the need to limit possible COVID-19 and other types of exposure). A partnership with FEMA and DD Councils would assist in the process of getting necessary protection into the hands, homes and programs/services of people with I/DD.

Vaccines: Developing a partnership between DD Councils and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to provide vaccines to PwI/DD is a model for creating solutions among federal entities, where each is attempting to leverage its own strengths to accomplish more. The California State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD) has used statistical data and community connections to target hard-to-reach, underserved communities, which are often in the first quartile of the Health Community Index (indicating fewer economic resources, lower access to health care and employment, and (often) high numbers of non-white, non-English speaking people).

Tests: Creating a partnership between Council's and the CDC for vaccine access or with FEMA to distribute test kits would increase equitable distribution efforts. Test kits remain expensive and are difficult to obtain throughout the state. Many people who receive care/services through HCBS have care providers that travel from home to home, making the risk of catching COVID-19 almost as high as it would be if individuals were to receive care in congregate settings. Caregivers unknowingly and unintentionally bring contagion through the front door, despite all efforts to stay quarantined and protected. Having access to an ample supply of at-home, rapid-result tests allows PwI/DD, family members and care providers to accurately monitor health to make informed decisions and help limit the spread of the virus.

Data: Partnership between the CDC and state Councils to include PwI/DD and other disabilities in COVID surveillance/monitoring would ensure that agencies with strategic planning and response capacity on behalf of PwI/DD would have timely, accurate information. People with I/DD and other disabilities have a higher risk of adverse outcomes and mortality due to COVID-19 infection. Health care professionals, families, and PwI/DD need to be informed about the risks and health impacts associated with COVID that are often only learned through retrospective studies of infection and mortality. People with I/DD must be included in health surveillance efforts so that potential health impacts can be analyzed and properly addressed by healthcare providers in real time.

Education: Establishing a partnership between Councils and the U.S. Department of Education would help to provide a broader spectrum of parents with training/information/education about how to obtain special education services during the pandemic, adapt to virtual/distance/remote learning

environments and access associated and necessary supports/services. Additionally, as students return to in-class settings, expanding this partnership would help parents to understand and effectively access appropriate compensatory education services.

Other long-standing issues would benefit from creative collaboration(s):

Prevalence: Partnerships between Councils, the National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, one or more UCEDDs and/or other health research entities to accurately estimate, verify and update the prevalence rate for PwI/DD. SCDD currently uses the Gollay and Associates national prevalence estimate of 1.58% (as used and recommended by OIDD). This prevalence rate is woefully inadequate in light of the rate increase documented by more recent studies, such as the 2020 report by the National Health Statistics (National Health Statistics Reports, Number 139, February 19, 2020 [cdc.gov]) and the 2017 CDC Data Brief (Products - Data Briefs - Number 291 - November 2017 [cdc.gov]). While these reports look at prevalence and trends among diagnoses for children, this information also signals the need to update the prevalence statistic for whole populations, including children, adults, and aging/senior adults.

Housing: A partnership between Councils and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to develop targeted housing programs for PwI/DD would assist in assuring that PwI/DD and their families would have access to affordable, accessible, safe, and fully integrated housing in communities of their choice. In California, approximately 68% of adults with I/DD live with aging family members and/or caregivers. This creates a hidden bubble of people who are truly in unstable housing situations and at serious risk of sudden homelessness. To prevent worsening the current housing crisis, targeted housing programs need to be developed, including building new, accessible housing and rental assistance programs.

Emergency Preparedness and Response: A partnership between Councils and FEMA would facilitate efforts to prepare PwI/DD for wildfires, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, etc. With the rate of extreme weather conditions increasing in intensity and frequency, creative partnerships with emergency/disaster response entities are needed to help PwI/DD and the agencies/personnel that serve them effectively prepare and respond to significant, emergent realities.

SECTION IV: STATE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT

Planned Goals

Goal 1: Self-Advocacy

Section IV: A

Area of Emphasis	Planned for this Goal	Areas Addressed
Quality Assurance	Yes	Yes
Formal and Informal Community Supports	Yes	Yes

Strategies	Planned for this Goal	Strategies Used
Outreach	Yes	Yes
Training	Yes	Yes
Technical Assistance	Yes	Yes
Supporting and Educating Communities	Yes	Yes
Interagency Collaboration and Coordination	Yes	Yes
Coordination with Related Councils, Committees and Programs	Yes	Yes
Barrier Elimination	Yes	Yes
Systems Design and Redesign	Yes	Yes
Coalition Development and Citizen Participation	Yes	Yes
Informing Policymakers	Yes	Yes

Intermediaries and Collaborators	Planned for this Goal	Actual
State Protection and Advocacy System	Yes	Yes
University Center(s)	Yes	Yes
State DD Agency	Yes	Yes
Other Collaborators	Yes	Yes

Goal Narrative
<p>Although federal fiscal year 2021 (FFY 2021) was marked by some of the same challenges with which the State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD or Council) had to contend with in 2020 (due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic), SCDD continued to improve upon innovative and promising practices that were implemented in response to the public health crisis, such as the use of web-based tools (e.g. Zoom, social media platforms, etc.) to conduct outreach, provide information and engage in capacity-building activities. These innovations also allowed the Council to provide a space for self-advocates to socialize, discuss critical events and build community with one another. Through the work of this goal, regional and HQ staff engaged in 1,611 self-advocacy-related activities, using approaches that met the needs of 23,119 people (8,236 self-advocates [SA], 8,203 family advocates [FA] and 6,680 others).</p> <p>The Council provided training and information to self-advocates throughout the state, increasing knowledge and capacity to advocate for the supports, services and civil rights of people with I/DD (PwI/DD). SCDD developed or updated 11 self-advocacy/Self Determination Program (SDP) curricula, holding 58 peer prep sessions and preparing 382 self-advocates to become peer trainers. Staff collaborated with self-advocates to provide 38 peer trainings, reaching 4,230 people (1,318 SA, 2,128 FA and 784 others). SCDD staff provided 61 boardmanship/self-advocacy-related trainings, reaching 4,524 people (1,592 SA, 2,143 FA and 789 others), and 96 SDP trainings, reaching another 3,235 people (288 SA, 2,274 FA and 673 others).</p> <p>In response to the nation's ongoing public health crisis, Council staff continued to deliver self-advocacy trainings and events virtually instead of in-person. Regional and statewide self-advocacy chats, developed in response to social isolation caused by pandemic related closures of public spaces,</p>

have become a regular, reliable means for self-advocates to stay connected to their community and to meet and engage with new people during a time when in-person social interaction can be rare and oftentimes unsafe. Council staff gathered feedback from self-advocates to ensure that the topics and contents of these chats were meeting the needs and the interests of the community and enlisted the assistance of staff with subject matter expertise on a variety of topics (e.g. legislation, employment, etc.), when requested. Headquarter and regional staff collaborated with members of self-advocacy groups (e.g. Project SAFEE, SAC6, etc.) to add a training element to several self-advocacy chat sessions and check-ins. Promising practices, such as tools available through the Zoom platform (e.g. registration, in-meeting polling, etc.), were used as Council staff throughout the state became more proficient and shared strategies for capturing demographic and FPM data, and solicited valuable feedback to ensure that the Council was fully responsive to the needs of communities throughout the state.

The Council provided facilitation and tangible supports for 168 regional Self-Determination Advisory Committee (SDAC) meetings, reaching 5,066 people, and provided support for 2 statewide Self-Determination Advisory Committee meetings (SSDAC), reaching 123 people. The Council provided supports for 4 SSAN meetings (serving 142 SA, 8 FA and 76 others) and 6 Self-Advocate Advisory Committee (SAAC) meetings, reaching 99 people. Regionally, the Council provided tangible supports and services through 192 local self-advocacy meetings, serving 3,689 people (3,004 SA, 137 FA and 548 others). SCDD relied on virtual meeting platforms and social media to further extend its reach, which included 437 electronic distributions of SA-related information and resources, reaching a total of 261,692 people (71,237 SA, 110,572 FA and 79,883 others). Through trainings, meetings and other activities, the Council provided information in plain language (English), ASL, Spanish, Korean, Chinese (both Mandarin and Cantonese), Vietnamese, Armenian, Arabic, Farsi and Tagalog.

In an effort to support the statewide rollout of the SDP, Council staff engaged in 163 collaborative meetings with state and federal partners, family/self-advocates and service providers/professionals, reaching 1,473 people (151 SA, 443 FA and 879 others). SCDD staff acted as a reliable resource for self-advocacy and SDP-related requests, responding to 671 TA requests and providing guidance/assistance, information/resources, and referrals to 504 SA, 515 FA and 529 others.

The Council has found that moving to virtual training, outreach and other efforts over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the number of people reached through self-advocacy meetings and other events. Regional office staff were able to host multiple training and/or outreach events in a single day thanks to online platforms that cut down or completely eliminated a travel requirement (a significant barrier, as - even with geographically/regionally located staff - California is a huge state). This flexibility allowed Council staff to partner with new agencies and strengthen existing relationships. It is important, however, to acknowledge that there have been significant limitations in reaching some in underserved, rural and/or frontier communities, especially in areas with little to no access to expensive technology or stable, reliable internet service (this also includes individuals living in congregate settings). Some self-advocates have encountered barriers to accessing facilitation, as some service providers are less open to providing such services for virtual events and/or meetings. Overall, the Council has seen that online activities allow for more interaction and engagement with the community, a trend that is promising, as the Council works to create an online Learning Management System (LMS) platform to provide statewide access to virtual (on-demand) capacity-building activities.

Although the Council met or exceeded its projected activity and outreach/training numbers for this

goal, it also recognizes that the work of promoting self-advocacy is an ongoing, integral component in ensuring that Californians are able to access the supports and services necessary to ensure that people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities have a voice in decisions that affect their lives and communities. SCDD recognizes that self-advocacy is a skill and a practice that requires ongoing development, support and mentorship, and the Council will continue to provide that support to the advocates who will grow into the future leadership base. As the Self-Determination Program is in early stages of statewide implementation, the Council is also dedicated to continuing its monitoring and support efforts - both for the individuals that participate in self-determination and for the professionals that are working to make SDP a successful alternative to traditional regional center services. The Council has made Self-Advocacy one of its three (3) goal areas in the 2022-2026 State Plan so as to integrate lessons learned and new tools/approaches developed in 2021, in an ongoing effort to support individuals with I/DD, their families and those entities and individuals also invested in self-advocacy efforts and activities.

5 Year Overview: For the final PPR of this state plan cycle, provide an overall analysis of the outcomes achieved during the five year state plan cycle. The description should include the extent to which diverse stakeholders are satisfied with council activities that promote self-determination and community participation for individuals with disabilities and families, results of other types of information gathering such as focus groups, surveys, or other feedback or input methods with individuals with developmental disabilities and families and major accomplishments and factors impeding goal achievement (if applicable).

Partnering with self-advocates (SA) over the past five (5) years, the Council engaged in capacity-building efforts in every area of emphasis (e.g. childcare, health and safety, education/early intervention, employment, etc.), providing training, information, technical assistance, resources, referrals, etc. Council staff also worked with self-advocates and others in system change efforts, as well as leadership and self-governance opportunities, with a strong emphasis on the civil and service rights of individuals and their families. Through the self-advocacy goal over the past 5 years, the Council held 914 trainings with 45 different curricula. Of the 125,891 people who attended Council trainings over the past 5 years, 30,383 people were self-advocates (24%). Staff prepped 1,374 SA peers for co-training and presentation opportunities. SCDD participated in 2,454 SA-related meetings with 38,703 people and engaged in 32 events, reaching approximately 1,600 people. Resources were distributed a total of 1,473 times, helping educate and support 1,273,793 people. Technical assistance (TA) was provided 2,495 times, to the benefit of 5,089 people.

The Council's self-advocacy work through the efforts of this goal resulted in a total of 7,678 activities, reaching 1,350,942 family advocates (FA), SA and others. The third year was most productive, in the number of activities and people reached. In the first year of the pandemic, the number of activities remained fairly constant, but the number of participants dropped, rebounding in 2021, when SCDD and advocates throughout the state had become accustomed to operating remotely, using Zoom and other online platforms to engage in self-advocacy work. In 2021, the combined satisfaction rate for family (96%) and self-advocates (99%) was 98%, for those SA/FA responding to surveys.

The Council's partnership with the state's DD agency (CA Department of Developmental Services [DDS]) and leadership role in the statewide planning, development and roll-out of California's Self-Determination Program (SDP) has given individuals with I/DD and their families a strong voice, as this program evolved from a pilot program to a fully-fledged opportunity for more individualized implementation of person-centered planning. DDS, through its system of 21 regional centers, served

376,864 people with I/DD and their families, as of June 2021

(<https://www.dds.ca.gov/transparency/facts-stats/quarterly-client-characteristics-reports/>; Table 2, p. 3). The Council made SDP the focus of its first (of two) SA objective(s), with trainings on person-centered planning and other SDP components (e.g. SDP Introduction, Independent Facilitator, etc.), in English, Spanish and other languages, as requested (including sign language). As an important, supportive hub for information and training, SCDD also provided TA and plain language resources (translated into other languages, on request) for PwI/DD, their families and professionals within regional centers (RC) and working as independent facilitators. The Council, its federal partners and DDS collaborated on a joint project to provide plain language information and brochures about the SDP, COVID-19 and other health and safety-related issues for the DDS website, with each of the federal partners providing their own agency documents, in addition to those developed by the work of the coalition. SCDD has an oversight role to ensure the success of SDP and convene the Statewide Self-Determination Advisory Committee (SSDAC), which identifies barriers and recommends solutions to improve the implementation of the SDP (SDP Report to the Legislature [ca.gov]) These efforts are now impacting 922 people with I/DD who, as of October 2021, are fully participating in the SDP (DS Task Force Presentation - January 18, 2022 [ca.gov]). As a result of the Council's extraordinary work over the past 5 years, DDS is working to contract with SCDD to provide statewide training for all people interested in SDP, support the SSDAC, and fund SCDD's evaluation of the SDP.

The second of the Council's objectives within this goal area involved significant efforts to strengthen and support self-advocates (SA) in cross-disability leadership coalitions, self-advocacy organizations (at local, regional and statewide levels) and in training opportunities to support peers in becoming leaders. Regional staff throughout the state began shifting away from 'full-support' work (providing for needs expressed by self-advocacy groups and leadership) to engaging in a model that promotes stronger, more consistent leadership by self-advocates. For example, in two SA groups, SCDD contracts with self-advocates to provide facilitation, rather than assigning SCDD staff to support functions. In the Bay Area, People First chapters are now handling their own fundraising. Self-advocates are taking leadership roles on Regional Advisory Committees (RAC - Council advisory groups), projects and work through the Statewide Self-Advocacy Network (SSAN - a Council project) and in presentations to youth groups and high school students about self-advocacy and adult life.

Due to SCDD's work over the past 5 years, self-advocates are hearing about issues of state and national importance, current information about services, supports and rights and relevant training topics - all through the voices of their own peers. As a result of preparing peers, SCDD collaborated with self-advocates to train throughout the state (e.g. Red Cross/Emergency Go-Bags, bullying, civil rights, voting rights/responsibilities, disability awareness, census participation, etc.), in keeping with well-recognized best practices for reaching adult learners effectively. In line with these best practices, the Council, its collaborative partners and grantees have worked with self-advocates to develop training videos about employment, health and safety, law enforcement interactions, and other topics. RAC and Council SA members have taken on meeting leadership and presentation responsibilities, providing their peers with information about such issues as LGBTQI+ rights, I/DD and civil rights and the concept of 'allyship' in causes affecting other self-advocates. Over the past 5 years, RAC members and other Council-allied family/self-advocates have been appointed to regional or statewide committees, boards, and/or task forces (e.g. DDS, RCs, Sacramento Disabilities Advisory Commission, Family Voice of California, WarmLine Family Resources Center, Disability Rights CA, UCD Mind Institute, Medi-Cal Dental Advisory Committee, etc.) through the work, training and support of the Council.

As in other goal areas, SA work was challenged by pandemic-related restrictions. Oddly enough, the pandemic equalized the playing field across all of California. Everyone - inclusively - had to adjust to the same hardships. If anything, PwD who typically used assistive technology found themselves in a position to transition to online resources with less difficulty than able-bodied counterparts. Over a period of a few short months in 2020, in-person meetings transitioned to online platforms. This changeover wasn't simply a matter of flipping a switch; it involved investments in equipment, software and internet access (which is not necessarily guaranteed or available in heavily rural or frontier areas). Transitioning to remote communication required training and practice using unfamiliar technology and computer programs, which created accessibility, privacy and learning challenges. Instead of building on the success of the previous 3 years, the Council and its regional personnel scrambled to adjust to new needs throughout the state. Pandemic related difficulties in accessing and/or obtaining food, clothing, shelter, medical care, personal service, public transportation, and technology forced the Council to re-tool its supports to serve self-advocates and their families and encourage self-advocacy leaders to reach out to their peers in new, innovative ways (e.g. Zoom, Go-To Meetings, etc.). Because of the Council's strong relationships and reputation for collaborating effectively with family/self-advocates, it was able to maintain contact with its self-advocates and self-advocacy groups throughout the state, resuming activities with very little disruption - the one exception being in-person self-advocacy events and conferences that were cancelled, due to stay-at-home orders. SCDD countered a statewide sense of isolation by holding monthly 'chats', encouraging self-advocates to develop desired topics, agendas and opportunities to include short peer presentations. SCDD also developed a neighbor-to-neighbor program in partnership with the Governor's Office.

Collecting evaluation data for activities has presented a challenge for presenters and participants alike. It took self-advocates 2-3 years to acclimate to the use of surveys. Although SCDD staff gradually settled on Zoom polls (over the past 2 years) for collecting satisfaction information, self-advocate presenters relied on staff assistance to collect the same data. In the upcoming state plan cycle, the Council is hoping to move to a Qualtrics survey system for participants, although some regional staff may continue to collect FPM data through polls and/or hard-copy/paper surveys. Analytical staff is also still considering the use of phone surveys (collected by staff) as a way of obtaining 3, 6, and/or 9-month post-activity information, although - given the sheer volume of change endured by regional staff over the past 5 years - additional changes are being considered and introduced judiciously.

Even given the challenges of the past two years, the work of the Council's self-advocacy goal has been wildly successful, resulting in an increase in knowledge, self-advocacy, leadership, person-centered planning and self-determination of family and self-advocates throughout the state, increasing the number of self-advocates in SCDD activities.

Objective 1: The Council will increase knowledge about self-determination and person-centered planning by monitoring, supporting and actively engaging in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program.

3. This objective is:	System Change
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	Yes
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	<p>The focus of Objective 1.1 has been to provide collaboration, support, information, and outreach to Californians with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities and their families to promote person-centered planning, self-determination and self-advocacy efforts throughout the state. As an advocacy, systems change and capacity-building entity, the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities has been in the forefront of the movement toward making self-determination and person-centered planning the standard for the provision of supports and services for people with I/DD in California. This objective, in alignment with State Plan (development) survey results, formalizes the independent work of the Council in monitoring the planning and implementation of the statewide Self-Determination Program and preparing and bringing information and support to family/self-advocates and others. The Council was also given statutory authority to engage in the work of this objective and provide statewide information-gathering/sharing activities with families and self-advocates with I/DD, in response to federal approval of the CMS HCBS Waiver.</p>
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
2 curricula (plain language &/or Spanish); 30 trainings (plain language &/or Spanish), reaching 300 people; 2 prep sessions reaching 8 SA/FA	Yes

Support for 2 statewide SDAC meetings (supporting 28 people) and 50 local SDAC meetings (supporting 700 people)	Yes
Develop/update/translate 2 resources (plain language &/or Spanish); hard-copy resource distributions (as requested) and 24 electronic resource distributions (reaching 9,000 people)	Yes
100 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In FFY 2021, SCDD engaged in 847 self-advocacy/determination, person-centered planning (PCP), Self-Determination Program (SDP), and person-centered thinking (PCT) activities, reaching 10,980 people. SCDD staff developed/revise/updated curriculum a total of 7 times. SDP training was provided 96 times, reaching 287 self-advocates (SA), 2,274 family advocates (FA), and 673 others. Staff assisted with 2 Statewide Self-Determination Advisory Committee (SDAC) meetings, supporting 16 SA, 28 FA, and 79 others. Staff aided in regional SDAC meetings 168 times, supporting 473 SA, 2,345 FA and 2,248 others. Council staff provided technical assistance (TA) 401 times, assisting 150 SA, 460 FA and 414 others. Resources, information and materials were distributed electronically 207 times, reaching 147,287 people (45,683 SA, 63,613 FA, and 37,991 others). This included 26 social media distributions across multiple platforms and 181 emails sent to both statewide and locally targeted email distribution lists. Electronically distributed materials included meeting announcements for local SDACs, invitations to trainings, workshops and events, and updates on the implementation of the Self-Determination Program. SCDD engaged in 163 collaborative meetings in support of the SDP, reaching 1,473 people (151 SA, 443 FA and 879 others). Staff held collaborative meetings with the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), SCDD's protection and advocacy (P&A) partner (Disability Rights California [DRC]) and collaborated twice with California's University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs). Other collaborators included local behavioral/mental health providers or agencies, the Office of Client's Rights' Advocacy (OCRA), People First (and other self-advocacy groups), and regional centers (RC). SCDD staff collaborated with

workgroups and ad hoc committees of local SDACs to identify and eliminate barriers to participation in SDP, identify emerging issues, discuss best/promising practices, develop resources, plan outreach/events and provide TA. Council staff facilitated for networks of self-advocates participating in SDP, providing a space for self-advocates to discuss individual issues/barriers and to offer assistance and support to one other through the process. SCDD staff participates in these meetings (as requested) to provide information and technical assistance and to support individuals in their advocacy and systems change efforts. SCDD continues to be a leader in presenting and developing high quality, comprehensive SDP-related trainings for family/self-advocates and the professionals working to provide services and/or implementation of SDP. Council staff provided 96 SDP trainings and developed or updated 7 curricula, reaching 3,234 people. The Council educated people throughout the state about PCP, IPP development, budgeting/spending plans, principles of SDP, and Financial Management Services (FMS). Regional staff collaborate with RCs to hold regular SDP information sessions and provide curriculum, materials and support for SDP Orientations. Trainings were provided in Spanish, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Korean and ASL. Of 614 survey respondents, 572 said that they knew more about SDP after attending SCDD training activities. The Council initiated innovations to Independent Facilitator (IF) trainings with the development of a self-paced, 7-module IF training series. This web-based training is hosted on the GoToWebinar platform and is available in English and Spanish (with transcriptions). Training modules cover the following aspects of SDP: Overview, Budget and Spending Plans, Roles of IF, PCP and the Business of Facilitation. Those who completed the training expressed appreciation for the flexibility of the format, the level of engagement offered and the incorporation of varied approaches to teaching (e.g. real-life examples, interactive activities, knowledge assessments, etc.). This training program has been accessed by more than 500 people throughout FFY 2021. The development of this training and the feedback it received will be instrumental to informing the development of future curriculum as SCDD continues to work toward the creation of an online Learning Management System (LMS) platform. There have been significant barriers associated with the rollout of both PCP and SDP. The SDACs experienced challenges in establishing and maintaining open, accessible meetings in which all members attend/participate, and issues are clearly identified and addressed in an orderly way to then be conveyed effectively to the Statewide SDAC (SSDAC). Some RCs have denied the provision of facilitators for SA in meetings, creating extra barriers. The SDP process itself has proven confusing for people with I/DD and families, as they must navigate changing departmental directives, as well as complex service codes, FMS requirements, identifying and acquiring IFs, developing budgets that will meet certification requirements, acceptable spending plans and independently negotiating service provider rates. PwI/DD and their families have been frustrated to find that RC service coordinators (SC) are not consistently familiar with the SDP and have become an additional roadblock to successful SDP implementation and, in fact, SCDD was asked to be a point-of-contact for the SDP database resource directory. Additional barriers have emerged as individuals/families have requested services, due to a 'change in circumstances,' only to be denied. SDP participants have reported difficulty/denials in service flexibility, with service coordinators using older, traditional service codes as a way of limiting more innovative SDP service options. RC training and materials have also been inaccessible and/or confusing for non-English-speakers, many of whom contact the Council for accurate, translated material/information and/or technical assistance and training. Individuals who desire to become independent facilitators or personal care providers have contacted the Council for training and information, rather than approaching DDS or the RCs. Within the continuum of emerging issues affecting individuals with I/DD and their families, SCDD has found that administrative law judges (ALJ) with the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) are unfamiliar with the SDP; as a result, due process hearings have become bogged down. Furthermore, the Council is facing obstruction (through DDS) involving OAH ALJ training and SCDD's participation (as required by WIC 4712[b]). As

these (and other ongoing) issues have emerged, requests for technical assistance have increased. SCDD and its regional staff provided TA about the SDP and/or PCP a total of 435 times (using email, web-based platforms, face-to-face meetings, telephone, and/or combinations of some or all of these forms of communication). While the Council has worked diligently to collaborate in the implementation of the SDP, regional staff also worked to ensure that individuals with I/DD and their families were provided with needed supports and services, in the process. Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 4731 provides for administrative due process when a person with I/DD (or their representative) "believes that any right to which a consumer is entitled has been abused, punitively withheld, or improperly or unreasonably denied by a regional center, developmental center, or service provider." SCDD staff made referrals, provided information or otherwise assisted in the filing of 4731 complaints in cases in which RCs have used a disencumbrance process (through undisclosed, in-house 'methodologies') to determine/cut clients' SDP/service budgets, thereby denying their rights to an appropriate individualized program planning (IPP) process. SCDD's TA efforts have addressed other statewide SDP barriers, including the lack of translated materials and training or independent facilitators/community-based, personal care providers, especially during the pandemic. The Council provided information and training to individual SDACs and members about parliamentary procedures, Bagley-Keene requirements, web-based platforms, etc., to facilitate orderly meetings. SCDD also provided the USC UCEDD, one of California's three (3) UCEDDs, tangible assistance by providing a letter of support for a proposed project (Culturally and linguistically competent planning of the Self-Determination Program for communities favoring interdependence), addressing disparities impacting Latinx, Chinese and African-American communities. Going into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, chats and polls.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
People will have information about SDP in plain language & Spanish; Peers will be prepared to provide peer-led, collaborative training	Yes
Statewide and local SDACs will have supports to engage in SDP efforts	Yes
People will have information & resources about PCP/SDP & self-advocacy	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

While SCDD has met or exceeded all of the intended outcomes for this objective, supporting self-advocates is the pinnacle of the Council's core work and will continue throughout the next 5-year state plan cycle, including its Self-Determination efforts.

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

SCDD co-sponsored legislation to create the Self-Determination Program (SDP) in California. Since the program's passage in 2014, SCDD has continued to advocate and work toward full implementation. As SDP became available to all 360,000 regional center clients (July 1, 2021), SCDD has advocated for a series of program supports, including funding for transition supports and an Ombudsman component. As a result, California's budget now includes a \$10 million SDP expansion. Funding, however, has not been the only barrier to Self-Determination, as noted in TA requests and anecdotes from stakeholders. From an SDP Independent Facilitator, in response to the Council's monthly Roundtable meetings: This is my favorite call of the month because we get to talk about what we are having trouble with and bounce around ideas. At the end of the presentation, the group facilitator commented that it is customary for this parent group to invite Korean-speaking trainers only. The facilitator stated, however, that SCDD's expertise and quality of trainings is unmatched; thus, the group requested SCDD staff present in English with a Korean translator. She stated, "SCDD is irreplaceable." Facilitator and participants expressed high remarks for the training received. Thank you - I appreciate the work you do in order to keep us up to speed with the ever-changing landscape. Thank you so much for your quick response and the information. This will really help me. I really appreciate it. Thank you so much for taking the time to talk with me today We are just overwhelmed living in a rural town since we came from a large city. I appreciate all the info and for making connection(s with another parent receiving regional center services). We will be getting together soon so she can share with me all she knows as a long-time resident. SCDD provided a training on the Self-Determination Program to 10 staff members of WarmLine Family Resource Center. Prior to this training, none of them had detailed information about the program. They frequently receive calls from SA and FA and report that knowledge of this program will be helpful in their daily TA calls, especially as SDP rolls out to all regional center clients beginning July 1st. After the training, the WarmLine Executive Director sent the following email: THANK YOU for spending the time with us yesterday. You made a not-so-easy-to-understand topic digestible and clear. Great job on the presentation! The staff had positive feedback and I only wish a couple of them didn't have to miss it due to conflicts. I'll be sure to share the PPT, other email resources, and the survey with them. Thanks again! Without you we would not have Self Determination for our son, which is changing his life. And now you have notified us about a summer program. Of course, there are so many other wonderful programs here you have told us about it makes my head spin. The work programs alone are fantastic. We just trying to get him back to school in the fall. Thank you for being our source for such goodness for our son and family. A service provider attended a recent SDAC meeting and was seeking guidance on how to inform SDP participants about services. SCDD staff reached out after the meeting and offered some guidance on messaging and clarity on the many facets of SDP and how services can fit. Staff shared statewide resources through websites, Facebook and groups to connect with others working in SDP. In response, she emailed: Thank you SO much for this input. It has been, to date, the most useful of communications I have had in navigating SDP. And thanks for the advice on my offerings and website. I appreciate it. Yes, please add me to the email list! My regional center does not provide information and when I called DDS to report on differences between services in different regional centers, they said they can't do anything about that. I appreciate all the emails and information about trainings and resources you share with us. It is the only way I know what is happening. I have attended some of your trainings and learned a lot. My daughter has Autism. We are excited to see if she can improve access (to) services by using Self-Determination. We appreciate

everything you share with us. In response to follow-up material sent after the Spanish Intro to Self Determination Training: Gracias por mandala la informacion .Y mandame la invitacion para los talleres que tengas. Me encantaron y quiero aprender. Felicidades por su excelente trabajo. (Thanks for sending the information and send me the invitation for the workshops you have. I loved them and I want to learn. Congratulations for your excellent work.) A SELPA/CAC coordinator thanked SCDD for all the information shared via email pertaining to individuals with ID/DD. She frequently forwards information/resources shared by SCDD to a teacher at Fremont School for the Blind. A family advocate registered to attend SDP training but had never used Zoom before. SCDD set up a practice Zoom call and walked the parent through the process of accessing training with a summary of Zoom features. SCDD staff also provided an overview of SDP and how it might help her to access services for her sons who are regional center clients. I appreciated your time this morning - Thank you again. Looking forward to (the Self-Determination Training) next Wednesday. Thank you for always thinking of us. I will definitely join this network to help Spanish-speaking families as well as English-speaking people.

Objective 2: The Council will promote self-advocates in leadership roles in statewide networks a) through the strengthening of a statewide self-advocacy organization and by supporting self-advocates; b) within cross-disability leadership coalitions; and c) in training other self-advocates to become leaders.

3. This objective is:	Individual & Family Advocacy
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	Yes
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	Yes

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	Yes
Project Name	California Statewide Self-Advocacy Chats
Original Start Date	2020-10-01

6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	California is deeply committed to supporting people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities in becoming self-governing, strong self-advocates. Due to the Council's extensive and ongoing work in this area, the community's expressed need
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	<p>for self-advocacy support services ranked sixth (6th) in importance through the State Plan development survey. Self-advocacy remains the Council's first area of priority, however, as Objective 1.2 focuses on supporting self-advocacy networks and entities, as well as providing training and leadership development. Additionally, the work of this objective supports self-advocates in bringing information and peer-led training to peer and advocacy-related activities. The Council also recognizes that functional facilitative, administrative and financial support is critical to establishing a strong foundational base from which self-advocates can learn and practice the principles of governance and share their skills with policymakers, service providers, and/or other self-advocates within their own communities.</p>
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
24 prep sessions, reaching 150 people; 24 peer-collaborative trainings (e.g. self-advocacy/Boardsmanship/Leadership), reaching 140 people; 15 collaborative outreach efforts, (reaching 200 SA peers)	Yes
4 SSAN meetings (reaching 40 people), 6 SAAC meetings (reaching 40 people) & 80 local self-advocacy meetings (reaching 800 people) convened, with tangible support (e.g. travel, lodging, meeting arrangements, facilitation, etc.) provided, as needed; 20 other SA-related collaborative meetings	Yes
Develop/update/translate 4 resources (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested) and 24 electronic resource distributions (reaching 20,500 people)	Yes
50 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

<p>10. The report should include the following:</p>	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being</p>
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	<p>reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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Despite ongoing barriers associated with COVID-19, limiting the Council's capacity to provide in-person supports and training throughout the state, staff reported over 760 activities, reaching 7,143 self-advocates (SA), 2,627 family advocates (FA), and 2,369 others. This work centers on partnering with SA, state and local agencies, and regional representative/support entities in supporting self-governance efforts of people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities in each of California's 58 counties. Pandemic-related concerns required staff to develop innovative ways to support SA and engage in leadership development efforts. In-person work was limited to distributing much-needed personal protective equipment (PPE) to SA/FA and partners throughout California and office operations (e.g. mailing meeting materials to advocates, providing technical assistance [TA] remotely, etc.). Staff partnered with more than 50 other entities to organize SA-related meetings, events and trainings, most provided virtually, as the Council hosted activities on Zoom and other platforms. SCDD organized/hosted over 100 collaborative meetings, reaching 1,178 people, and provided 29 trainings, reaching 289 SA, 188 FA and 83 others. Staff, its partners and SA provided 32 trainings, reaching 1,303 SA, 1,955 FA and 706 others. SCDD staff provided TA 270 times, reaching more than 500. COVID-19 restrictions limited in-person events and conferences. SCDD held planning meetings for virtual conferences, including: the CA Statewide Self-Advocacy, CHOICES, Self-Advocacy Beyond High School, Fiesta Educativa, and regional SA conferences. The ability to host SA conferences virtually allowed SA across the state to connect with peers, professionals and providers of a range of services and supports - all while learning about a diverse array of topics. Staff supported local, regional and statewide groups during meetings. Additionally, T4T sessions provided peer training candidates with information to engage in 32 peer-based events and trainings, reaching more than 3,900 people. Staff provided support to 190 local SA meetings, reaching more than 3,600 people. Resources (including newsletters, e-blasts, e-mails, etc.) were distributed throughout the state 230 times, reaching 114,405 recipients. SCDD provided tangible support (e.g. facilitation, hosting/scheduling meetings, administrative support, etc.) to the Self-Advocates Advisory Committee (SAAC), the Statewide Self-Advocacy Network (SSAN) and local/regional SA-related groups in the state. SAAC met virtually 6 times, reaching 99 people. During the 6 SAAC meetings, members played an important role in the Council's efforts to end subminimum wage practices in California, advocating for access to PPE, COVID-19 testing and other critical medical care. SAAC provided staff with vital feedback on converting materials to plain language and ensuring accessibility of grant RFPs for grant Cycle 44, publications, and training materials on the Self-Determination Program (SDP) and competitive, integrated employment (CIE). The impact of COVID-19 on SA across the state was an issue during SAAC meetings, as members raised concerns about the spread of Covid in skilled nursing facilities and schools, encouraging staff in continuing its PPE distributions to vulnerable communities. SAAC members raised concerns about the impact COVID-19 and social distancing had on the mental health of SA everywhere. In response, Council staff partnered with other agencies and coalitions to ensure that people with I/DD were involved in conversations about COVID-19 efforts. SSAN held 4 2-day meetings, reaching 246 SA, 8 FA and 97 others. SCDD hosted 20 Zoom meetings for SSAN officers and 13 remote SSAN workgroup meetings. During SSAN meetings, members discussed topics such as: alternative delivery of services, emergency preparedness, conflict resolution, vaccine hesitancy,

accessible and affordable housings, voting rights, and social justice concerns. They also received SCDD updates at each meeting on agency operations and legislative efforts. FFY 2021 meetings featured trainings on emergency preparedness, conflict resolution, vaccine hesitancy, accessible and affordable housing advocacy and voting and civic engagement. Representatives from the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) updated SSAN members on efforts to adapt service delivery methods. SSAN also provided the Council with legislative recommendations. A SSAN workgroup (Newsletter and Communications) developed and distributed 4 editions of its quarterly newsletter (Voices of SSAN) and produced SSAN's 2020 annual report. Regional staff provided communities with vital services and support to increase inclusion of Pw/DD in all aspects of community life. Staff collaborated with SA/FA to develop/hold 56 prep meetings with peer advocates and host trainings on diverse topics, such as boardsmanship, self-advocacy/leadership, emergency preparedness, National Core Indicators, conflict resolution, legislative advocacy, healthy relationships, person-centered planning, voting rights, and other issues. Trainings were provided in plain language (24), ASL (4), Spanish (3) and English, reaching 1,592 SA, 2,143 FA and 789 others. Staff received reports from self-advocates about an increase in feelings of isolation (due to COVID-19), brought on by both social distancing and a global lack of communication/interaction with RC and day program staff. In response, SCDD developed, hosted and facilitated virtual gatherings, conversations and trainings (over Zoom), reaching SA throughout the state for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a sense of connection within the larger community of Pw/DD. Statewide, SCDD hosted 12 monthly (California Statewide Self-Advocacy [CSSA]) chats on topics of mental health, employment, building/reengaging with community, SDP and supported decision-making. The CSSA chats reached over 356 SA, 92 FA and 194 others. Regional staff (serving 5 counties in northern California) collaborated with a local SA group (SAC 6) to host weekly (Friday Fun) chats and practice sessions that included mini trainings and presentations from outside agencies on topics, such as stress, money management, conflict resolution, disaster preparedness, civil and voting rights, etc. SAC 6-related activities reached over 1,245 SA, 138 FA and 333 others. Feedback from informal virtual gatherings has been positive. Advocates have appreciated the opportunity to interact in a relaxed environment and receive up-to-date information on a number of current, relevant topics. The transition to virtual events has allowed staff to increase SCDD's reach in California's communities - both in the number of meetings, events and trainings provided and in an increase of attendance in events and trainings. Issues of Zoom fatigue, a strong stated desire to return to pre-pandemic lifestyles and access to reliable highspeed internet services have all emerged as challenges. Staff provided substantial technical assistance, facilitation and support in the planning process for the California Statewide Self-Advocacy Conference, held remotely with the Zoom online platform. The event featured a breakout session and presentation on Self-Determination by a SSAN member, reaching over 100 SA, 5 FA and 30 others across California. Conference sessions covered the creation of a virtual community of support, preparing for an emergency, self-care, expressing appreciation and building relationships with others. Staff participated in the planning process of a virtual conference (I'm Empowered: It's my life), covering self-care, healthy living, employment and self-advocacy. SCDD held planning meetings with self-advocates and the CHOICES Institute, for a virtual conference (A Different Year, a Different CHOICES) and provided facilitation and technical assistance. This year's conference featured a tribute to those who passed away, due to COVID-19, RC updates and tips on maintaining and improving mental health. This successful event reached 225 SA, 25 FA and 40 others. Regional staff continued to support local self-advocacy groups during FFY 2021 by providing virtual meeting spaces, facilitation and technical assistance (e.g. hosting, providing outreach and marketing, etc.) during 192 local self-advocacy meetings, reaching 3,004 SA, 137 FA and 548 others. Advocates appreciated these opportunities to stay connected during COVID-19 and social distancing requirements. In response to expressed interest by a group of SA peer trainers about emergency preparedness efforts, SCDD staff

developed, implemented and continued to support Project SAFEE (Self-Advocates for Emergency Education), a promising practice in developing a group dedicated to providing T4T development for aspiring self-advocate peer trainers. Members include advocates from across the state that meet twice a month to develop training on emergency preparedness and other public health concerns. Since the group was started (in January 2021), it has developed presentations about vaccine hesitancy (6 times), and emergency preparedness (2 times) and is coordinating with the Red Cross to develop a training series on CPR and first aid. Bi-monthly meetings are run by SA members, with staff support. Group members reported that they enjoy partnering with SCDD on emergency preparation and other projects. SCDD's commitment to support, educate, mentor and encourage SA across the state to become strong leaders within their communities has been demonstrated through diverse, creative activities and events delivered in a variety of ways. Despite barriers associated with a pandemic and inadequate internet access, SCDD remained committed to meeting the needs of Californians with I/DD and their families, successfully completing the work of this objective.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
SSAN members & Peers will be prepared to provide peer-led, collaborative training; SA will receive peer-led training about self-advocacy, etc., and will be engaged in outreach activities through SA peers; and the Council will engage with new people through collaborative outreach	Yes
SSAN, SAAC and other self-advocacy groups throughout the state will be supported in their self-advocacy efforts/activities	Yes
People will have information & resources about self-advocacy, etc.	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

Although the Council met or exceeded most of the projected activities and outreach/training numbers for this objective, it also recognizes that the work of promoting self-advocacy is an ongoing, integral component in the network of supports and services necessary to ensure that people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities have a voice in the decisions that affect their lives and communities. Due to the ongoing Public Health Crisis of COVID-19, for the second year in a row, SCDD staff were required to restructure their approaches to supporting people with I/DD in California. The number of large-scale, in-person meetings, trainings and events was restricted due to public safety concerns, however the number of virtual outreach/events/conferences supported by staff increased since FFY 2020. Large scale events, that Council staff have historically provided in-person assistance were drastically reorganized for shorter virtual events. SCDD continues to see an increase in the number of

trainings offered using Zoom and other virtual platforms due to the shift in delivery of services. While there were a limited number of activities due to COVID-19 restrictions, staff across the state saw an increase in turnout and awareness of SCDD self-advocacy activities and continued to make great strides in promoting self-advocacy in California. SCDD will continue to engage in supporting individuals with I/DD and those entities invested in their self-advocacy efforts and activities throughout the course of its 5-year State Plan.

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

During FFY 2021, several self-advocates expressed gratitude to SCDD for providing a neutral space for them to 'hang-out and just be (themselves).' Some self-advocates expressed that they always feel safe when SCDD is present and feel they can share what's really on their minds. After a self-advocate's long-term participation in SCDD's leadership training efforts, the Council recommended that the individual move forward to participate in the LEND Program, an advanced training program (offered through USC UCEDD) that produces leaders who are provided with advanced skills to participate on boards, provide input on legislation, work on system change efforts, etc. During a SAC 6 regional Self-Advocacy Chat, a self-advocate shared a recent job loss, due to COVID-19. The self-advocate was referred to an Employment Specialist at the local RC, later reporting that this help resulted in a new job at a nearby grocery store. A regional center CAC member expressed great appreciation for the Council's training and support, as members have been wrestling with obtaining facilitators from the regional center for more than 8 months (although facilitation had been provided for decades previously). Other participants reported that SCDD has assisted and supported them, providing valuable information through its training. This feedback was especially valuable, as self-advocates felt completely abandoned when the regional center board removed its previous executive director, who had been a strong advocate. SCDD provided strong assurances of its availability for systemic advocacy, as needed. The Council, while participating in a regional center board meeting, questioned the lack of a Client Advisory Committee (CAC). Within that month, the regional center had formed and convened a CAC, as a response, and SCDD was invited to assist in developing leadership skills for self-advocates and other board members. A Project SAFEE member extended appreciation for the time staff spent supporting a successful presentation, stating, "Practice makes perfect!" The Council has worked closely with a self-advocate for several years to increase leadership involvement and self-advocacy roles. Through hard work and the Council's support, the self-advocate has served as a regional representative on the Statewide Self-Advocacy Network (SSAN) and served as the Chair of a local Self-Determination Advisory Committee (SDAC). SCDD staff and this leader have collaborated on trainings about the Self-Determination Program (SDP), housing, emergency preparedness, public speaking opportunities, etc. The Council successfully recommended this individual for participation on the California Office of Emergency Services' Statewide Emergency Management Systems Committee, a recommendation that resulted in a strong letter of appreciation from the individual, who had worked hard for this new opportunity and sincerely appreciated the Council's strong support. As a result of the Council's technical assistance and referrals (to both the County Supported Decision-Making entity and the ACLU), a self-advocate was supported, able to amend a highly restrictive conservatorship, obtain a preferred conservator and successfully transition into an independent living situation. The resulting success story was published in an article on BuzzFeed and other organizations have now expressed interest in covering this story.

Section IV: B

Individual & Family Advocacy Performance Measures

Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White alone	483	35.49%
Black or African American alone	103	7.57%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.22%
Hispanic/Latino	576	42.32%
Asian alone	181	1.10%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	15	1.10%
Two or more races and Race unknown	0	0%
Gender	#	%
Male	494	27.35%
Female	1307	72.37%
Other	5	0.28%
Category	#	%
Individual with DD	1667	60.88%
Family Member	1071	39.12%
Geographical	#	%
Urban	197	77.56%
Rural	57	22.44%

I. Output Measures

Objective	Performance Measure: IFA 1.1 People with DD who participated in activities	Performance Measure: IFA 1.2 Family members
The Council will increase knowledge about self-determination and person-centered planning by monitoring, supporting and actively engaging in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program.	1094	5581
The Council will promote self-advocates in leadership roles in statewide networks a) through the strengthening of a statewide self-advocacy organization and by supporting self-advocates; b) within cross-disability leadership coalitions; and c) in training other self-advocates to become leaders.	7145	2627
Total # of Output Respondents	1667	1071

II. Outcome Measures

Performance Measures	Percent (%)
IFA 2.1 Percent of people with DD	97
IFA 2.2 Percent of family members who increased advocacy	89

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are better able to say what they want/say what is important to them.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council will increase knowledge about self-determination and person-centered planning by monitoring, supporting and actively engaging in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program.	59	679
The Council will promote self-advocates in leadership roles in statewide networks a) through the strengthening of a statewide self-advocacy organization and by supporting self-advocates; b) within cross-disability leadership coalitions; and c) in training other self-advocates to become leaders.	1427	265
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	1486	944
IFA 2.3 Percent of people better able to say what they need	89.14%	88.14%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are participating in advocacy activities.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council will increase knowledge about self-determination and person-centered planning by monitoring, supporting and actively engaging in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program.	54	315
The Council will promote self-advocates in leadership roles in statewide networks a) through the strengthening of a statewide self-advocacy organization and by supporting self-advocates; b) within cross-disability leadership coalitions; and c) in training other self-advocates to become leaders.	1152	204
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	1206	519
IFA 2.4 Percent of people participating in advocacy activities	72.35%	48.46%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are on cross disability coalitions, policy boards, advisory boards, governing bodies and/or serving in leadership positions.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
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The Council will increase knowledge about self-determination and person-centered planning by monitoring, supporting and actively engaging in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program.	41	205
The Council will promote self-advocates in leadership roles in statewide networks a) through the strengthening of a statewide self-advocacy organization and by supporting self-advocates; b) within cross-disability leadership coalitions; and c) in training other self-advocates to become leaders.	842	125
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	883	330
IFA 2.5 Percent of people on cross disability coalitions	52.97%	30.81%

II. Outcome Measures

Satisfied	Percent (%)
IFA 3 The percent of people satisfied with a project activity	98
IFA 3.1 Percent of people with DD satisfied with activity	99
IFA 3.2 Percent of family members satisfied with activity	96

Section IV: C

Systems Change Performance Measures

SC 1: Output Measures

Objective	
The Council will increase knowledge about self-determination and person-centered planning by monitoring, supporting and actively engaging in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	1
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	1
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	2
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	653
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	23

Objective	
The Council will promote self-advocates in leadership roles in statewide networks a) through the strengthening of a statewide self-advocacy organization and by supporting self-advocates; b) within cross-disability leadership coalitions; and c) in training other self-advocates to become leaders.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0

SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	2
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	3
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	5
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	706
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	1

Systems Change SC 2: Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number (#)
SC 2.1 - Efforts that led to improvements	0
SC 2.2 - Efforts that were implemented	0

III. Sub-Outcome Measures

Objective	Number (#)
The Council will increase knowledge about self-determination and person-centered planning by monitoring, supporting and actively engaging in the implementation of the Self-Determination Program.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Objective	Number (#)
The Council will promote self-advocates in leadership roles in statewide networks a) through the strengthening of a statewide self-advocacy organization and by supporting self-advocates; b) within cross-disability leadership coalitions; and c) in training other self-advocates to become leaders.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Goal 2: Employment

Section IV: A

Area of Emphasis	Planned for this Goal	Areas Addressed
Employment	Yes	Yes
Transportation	Yes	Yes
Formal and Informal Community Supports	Yes	Yes

Strategies	Planned for this Goal	Strategies Used
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Outreach	Yes	Yes
Training	Yes	Yes
Technical Assistance	Yes	Yes
Supporting and Educating Communities	Yes	Yes
Interagency Collaboration and Coordination	Yes	Yes
Coordination with Related Councils, Committees and Programs	Yes	Yes
Barrier Elimination	Yes	Yes
Coalition Development and Citizen Participation	Yes	Yes
Informing Policymakers	Yes	Yes

Intermediaries and Collaborators	Planned for this Goal	Actual
University Center(s)	Yes	Yes
State DD Agency	Yes	Yes
Other Collaborators	Yes	Yes

<p>Goal Narrative</p> <p>The Council engaged in 323 employment-related activities, meeting or exceeding the projected metrics for FFY 2021, reaching a total of 12,499 people (1,984 self-advocates [SA], 4,694 family advocates [FA] and 5,821 others) with information, resources, training, events and/or technical assistance. Staff developed or updated 6 resources and 3 curricula and provided 16 workshops and/or training events, reaching 1,584 people (181 SA, 358 FA and 1,045 others). The Council held or engaged in 24 outreach events, reaching 8,639 people and facilitated or attended 151 collaborative meetings with 2,025 self/family advocates, federal/state/community partners, employers and other stakeholders (55 SA, 173 FA and 1,797 others). SCDD staff electronically distributed information and resources 243 times, reaching 25,328 SA, 88,920 FA and 58,612 others. Regional staff provided technical assistance (TA) 114 times, as requested, meeting the needs of 50 SA, 56 FA and 94 others (200 people). Although the pandemic has created some barriers to engaging in this work, the Council met all of its projected activity targets for FFY 2021.</p> <p>The Council awarded funding for two grant projects under its Employment goal. Payton Jameson LLC was provided grant funding to create virtual and in-person trainings to provide job developers with research-based curriculum on interviewing, communicating with potential employers, additional soft skills and establishing a professional online presence to better support clients with I/DD in a search for competitive employment. This is a T4T model designed to close the gap between skills that job developers currently have and skills that are needed for PwI/DD to gain competitive, integrated employment (CIE). Trainees expressed enthusiasm about the novelty of the information provided in the trainings (and putting it to use for their clients), and appreciation for the comprehensive materials. The grantee has received requests for additional modules to expand the program. This project is replicable, and the grantee has continued to use other funds to expand and modify the project.</p> <p>In response to a need for information about employment services within the Vietnamese community, SCDD awarded the Vietnamese Parents with Disabled Children Association (VPDCA) with grant</p>
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funding to provide training to educate members about employment services for PwI/DD. VPDCA partnered with SCDD's protection and advocacy (P&A) partner, Disability Rights California (DRC), and provided trainings to understand the range of employment related services offered by the California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) and the regional center (RC) system. VPDCA conducted a survey-based needs assessment and identified that families were interested in learning about general employment services and the Paid Internship Program (PIP). VPDCA conducted online research and reached out to the local RC for information used to create an employment brochure. VPDCA then used the information to conduct training for parents/families that described the general employment options for PwI/DD, benefits, details about PIP, funding sources and ways to apply. A separate training session was conducted for employers that provided details about PIP and the benefits of employing the PwI/DD. As a result of this training, 3 Vietnamese business owners agreed to implement PIP to employ VPDCA members' children with disabilities. VPDCA plans to continue conducting these activities for its members after the funding for this project ends and reported that the project can be replicated by other organizations.

The Council gained significant momentum in its employment-related policy work with the passage of Council-sponsored legislation (SB 639 [Durazo]), which will phase out California's participation in the federal subminimum wage program by 2025. This work was more completely described in reporting under Objective 6.4. In 2018, the Council merged separate, topical policy objectives into a single objective within Goal 6 (Formal/Informal Community Supports) to allow for more focused policy-related activity/outcome reporting.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted large and small businesses throughout the state, limiting the availability of entry-level jobs and leaving transitioning young adults with very few viable career options for obtaining CIE. The public health crisis continues to limit employment opportunities, especially for those with I/DD who are medically vulnerable and unable to work in jobs with high exposure/risks. Council staff has noted that the increased number of jobs that can be performed remotely/virtually is a promising development for many PwI/DD who are seeking employment.

In FFY 2020, the Council's Employment First Committee (EFC) developed a Data Workgroup to more effectively collaborate with state agencies in collecting, reporting and updating information for a new Data Dashboard (that will continue to be hosted on a state agency website), and a Labor Force Workgroup to address statewide economic recovery plans to include PwI/DD and/or cross-disabilities. As reported in previous years, state-level agencies tasked with updating information for the Council's Data Dashboard had not provided necessary metrics, a barrier to providing Californians with up-to-date employment information about PwI/DD. The work of the Data Workgroup continues to move in a positive direction as members identify data that is most useful and relevant in determining barriers to CIE. Employment-related work will move forward into the next state plan cycle.

Overall, the intended outcomes of this goal have been met, although SCDD will continue working to develop and update the Data Dashboard, as information becomes available. The Council recognizes that there is still much work to be done to support competitive, integrated employment of people with I/DD throughout the state, especially as California begins to phase out subminimum wages.

5 Year Overview: For the final PPR of this state plan cycle, provide an overall analysis of the outcomes achieved during the five year state plan cycle. The description should include the extent to which

diverse stakeholders are satisfied with council activities that promote self-determination and community participation for individuals with disabilities and families, results of other types of information gathering such as focus groups, surveys, or other feedback or input methods with individuals with developmental disabilities and families and major accomplishments and factors impeding goal achievement (if applicable).

The Council's employment-related work throughout the 2017-21 state plan cycle was centered on achieving competitive, integrated employment (CIE) for people with I/DD (PwI/DD). While the goal originally included legislative and systems change/policy advocacy work, the Council chose to consolidate all policy-related activities into a single objective within Goal 6, reserving Objective 2.1 for employment activities:

The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.

SCDD collaborated with educators, employers, service providers, state and other agencies, PwI/DD and/or cross-disabilities and their families to identify, create and/or disseminate information about evidence-based, best employment practices to stakeholders and engage employers in recognizing the tremendous workforce potential of people with disabilities. The Council's employment-related activities were geared to target and influence stakeholders in ways that are tailored to meet specific needs while promoting the message that people with disabilities are: 1) able and motivated to work, 2) part of a strong workforce and, 3) looking for competitive, integrated employment.

Through employment activities during this 5-year state plan cycle, the Council engaged in a total of 2,781 activities, reaching 612,964 people. SCDD staff engaged in 176 trainings, increasing the knowledge and skills of 5,861 people. In the first 3 years of the state plan cycle, SCDD provided 125 trainings, reaching 3,117 people (approximately 25 people per in-person class). Once the pandemic hit the state, the Council moved to online trainings, 51 of which drew 2,344 participants (with nearly 46 participants per class). Overall survey satisfaction scores were low (at 58%), however, for all classes - especially when compared with other goal areas. Three times more family advocates responded to employment-related surveys than self-advocates, with higher satisfaction rates (63% as opposed to 42% for self-advocates). With further research, this data was revealed as the result of incomplete surveys, which skewed overall satisfaction rates. Given the enormous geographical regions within the catchment areas of the Council's 12 offices, online trainings have proven to be more effective at reaching people with I/DD, their family members and others, although concerns remain about reaching those individuals who may lack the technology, internet access and/or skills to effectively access Council services in this way. In addition to training, the Council engaged in 723 collaborative meetings (with 22,250 people), 172 events (reaching 18,437 people), and provided technical assistance (TA) 790 times, to the benefit of 1,564 people. Employment-related resources were distributed 900 times, reaching 564,851 people.

The Council invested in 6 employment-related grants (2 of which were statewide) and 2 grants that combined transition, employment and self-advocacy work. Three (3) of the grant projects were sustainable and continued forward, one of which was an in-reach training, internship program and employer partnership within the Vietnamese community. Another sustainable project also provided broad-based employer outreach, job developer training and employment development opportunities for PwI/DD. A Bay Area grant project developed/provided training to engage both families and employers, increasing the capacity of employers through customized employment methods, in reaching CIE goals for PwI/DD with more significant learning disabilities. A train-the-trainer

component (and family engagement toolkit/resource guide, which is posted on SCDD's website) was also developed to assist advocacy, educational, state and service entities in better engaging families and PwI/DD. One grant provided training and resources for prospective employers, families and PwI/DD. Another project within the central coast area provided paid internship opportunities for PwI/DD in health settings.

Through a Council grant with Easterseals Southern California, a Discovery Fidelity Scale was created to identify the interests/skills of PwI/DD and implement customized employment opportunities (e.g. job creation, job carving, job sharing, self-employment, etc.) to also fit within the needs of employers, thereby promoting best practices in CIE. The overarching factor in all of the successful employment grants was a 3-pronged approach that: 1) supported customized employment, based on the individual skills and interests of PwI/DD; 2) provided families and PwI/DD with information about the availability of training, employment supports (e.g. job developers, employment coaches, placement services, internships, etc.) and continued entitlement benefits; and, 3) reached out to and informed prospective employers of the benefits of hiring and retaining PwI/DD at competitive wages and programs that would provide additional supports, training and paid internship opportunities.

Through the work of the current state plan, regional staff has developed strong collaborative partnerships with transition programs, job developers, regional center employment specialists, and local representatives from the departments of Employment Development and Rehabilitation throughout the state. By using tools developed through successful grant projects, SCDD has integrated customized employment concepts with outreach and training for prospective employers and corporate entities to generate interest and investment in employing PwI/DD, and regional successes have led to more focused efforts in other areas of the state. The Council's partnerships and work with corporations and smaller businesses has led to internship opportunities and embedded vocational classes in real business environments. SCDD's training has resulted in an increase in TA requests for information from families and PwI/DD about merging employment opportunities with public entitlement programs - especially in fields associated with online, remote technologies, something that has caught the interest of and developed marketable skills in PwI/DD.

The Council's work has resulted in PwI/DD entering the job training and employment market within a used book business (and applying to serve on its board), an embroidery company, and retail operations in which PwI/DD were considered - and paid as - 'essential workers.' A Council grant-funded employment project developed during the previous state plan cycle has continued to thrive and became a critical function in northern California during the pandemic. The AMJaMB Call Connection employs PwI/DD to provide check-in calls for elders and PwI/DD living independently in the community, through ongoing RC funding. This valuable, compassionate service meets critical needs (in addition to providing CIE), such as responding to: a) loneliness due to an isolated living environment or the loss of a loved one; b) new regional center parents of a child with disabilities who may need support and reminders about nutrition or general problem solving; c) individuals with at-risk medical conditions requiring up to 4 calls per day, 7 days per week. Safety plans provide protocols in the event a person is not available to answer at a pre-arranged/agreed-upon time, which may involve an immediate call to 911 for a welfare check or contact with a family member, friend, service coordinator, apartment manager, etc. In response to stay-at-home orders, Call Connection employees were able to shift operations to home offices, while still engaging effectively in this critical life-saving and affirming work.

The Council's most significant policy success in accomplishing the 5-year work of this goal was the

signing of SB 639 (Durazo), which amended the California Labor Code 1191.5, as it related to sub-minimum wages for PwI/DD. There will no longer be new licenses issued in the state for industries that pay PwI/DD sub-minimum wages and existing licenses will be phased out on a multi-year schedule through the end of 2024. This capstone legislation will ensure that all PwI/DD and/or cross-disabilities will be fully eligible for competitive, integrated employment in the future, which completed the work of this 5-year goal. While the Council will continue to address CIE-related needs in expanding employment opportunities for PwI/DD, Californians with disabilities will now receive meaningful pay for employment in more inclusive workplace environments.

Objective 1: The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.

3. This objective is:	System Change
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	Yes
Project Name	Housing and Employment Knowledge for VPDCA's Members; Job Developer Training
Original Start Date	2020-10-01

A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	The Council's statewide survey reported that employment was a significant need for people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities in California, rating it as second in importance only to formal/informal supports. Self-advocates, family members and service providers continue to report back through the Council's regional offices, acknowledging the ongoing need for culturally competent strategies and resources to promote CIE in communities throughout California. This objective has allowed the Council and its staff to collaborate with educators, employers, service
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	providers, state agencies and people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities to identify and disseminate evidence-based best practices to stakeholders and encourage employers to recognize the tremendous workforce potential of people with disabilities.
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
3 curricula; 10 employment-related workshops/trainings, reaching 300 people; prepare 1 SA/FA peer trainer	Yes
40 collaborative meetings, reaching 250 people; 15 events, reaching 1,500 people	Yes
Develop/update/translate 4 resources (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 24 electronic resource distributions, reaching 15,000 people	Yes
45 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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Through the work of this objective, Council staff engaged in 24 employment-related outreach events, reaching 8,639 people (1,696 self-advocates [SA], 4,101 family advocates [FA] and 2,842 others). SCDD held its 21st Annual Jobtoberfest Employment Fair, allowing job-seekers with I/DD to engage with employers. SCDD re-launched its Self-Advocate Speaker Series, which features SA who are entrepreneurs, board members impacting the OC community and other change agents. Staff work with these SA to prepare them to present and to help them tell their story in their own words. Council staff participated in a Thought Leader Summit (Building Back Better), hosted and organized by SCDD's protection and advocacy (P&A) partner, Disability Rights California (DRC). This event brought together federal, state and local government officials, executive and legislative branch staff, disability community partners, researchers, business leaders, labor leaders, educators, civil rights leaders, and

policy professionals to set an agenda for the future of California and promote equitable, sustainable employment of all people and address needs of intersectional communities most impacted by COVID-19, including PwI/DD in the competitive labor force. Over the course of this 3-day virtual event, SCDD facilitated break-out rooms, managed discussions and summarized key policies. The ideas expressed during this event will inform policy and advocacy activities of SCDD and DRC to support CIE in the face of the changes brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. SCDD distributed resources, information and materials (electronically) 243 times, reaching 25,328 SA, 88,920 FA and 58,612 others. This included 52 social media distributions and 189 emails sent to both statewide and locally targeted email distribution lists. Materials included job fair/hiring event/resource fair announcements and invitations, employment-related training and workshop marketing, notifications of job postings/opportunities, and updates regarding subminimum wage-related legislation. The Council continues to promote competitive, integrated employment (CIE) by engaging the community in trainings and activities to increase knowledge about the variety of employment models/services available to meet the needs and support/develop skills and talents of people with I/DD. SCDD provided 16 trainings and developed/updated 3 curricula, reaching 1,584 people (181 SA, 358 FA and 1,045 others). SCDD staff worked collaboratively with Progressive Employment Concepts (PEC) to offer virtual statewide training (in English and Spanish) about Social Security's TTW (Ticket to Work) program. This provided SA with a comprehensive explanation of TTW and differences between customized and supported employment models. It also explained how SSI/SSDI benefits are impacted by wages, as PwI/DD express fear of losing public benefits. SA spoke of participating in the Paid Internship Program (PIP) and were joined by employers, who shared about working with Progressive Employment Concepts (PEC). The training was recorded and distributed to all registrants and posted to YouTube and SCDD's website. SCDD engaged in 151 meetings, reaching 55 SA, 173 FA and 1,797 professionals/others. These collaborations included 39 meetings with federal partners, regional centers (RC), the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), in addition to 69 meetings with local collaborators/stakeholders. Collaborative projects/efforts resulted in: - Strengthened relationships and increased collaboration with California's DOR to develop employment trainings and promote CIE - A partnership with the Business Advisory Council (BAC), UCD MIND Institute (UCEDD), Golden Sierra, Best Buddies, PRIDE Industries, the RC, job developers, business owners, and self-advocates to plan employment events and address emerging issues related to employing PwI/DD - SCDD's membership in the Chapman University Thompson Policy Institute Administration of Justice work team, to promote employment, career development & self-sufficiency for young adults with disabilities involved in or at risk of involvement in the justice system, a collaborative that works to: 1) develop transition and workforce development training opportunities for AOJ staff; 2) identify and collaborate with intra-agency and community partnerships; 3) identify and connect to transition planning and workforce development resources and services for individuals with disabilities; and, 4) develop work-based learning and CIE opportunities for youth and young adults - A collaborative partnership with DOR to promote and increase the impact of and engagement in California's SIP, PIP and LEAP programs, while strategizing marketing solutions to encourage agency personnel across the state to hire more people with disabilities In response to the pandemic and emerging issues noted by the Council, DDS created employment options for RC-vendored service providers, allowing flexibility to support PwI/DD. In some cases, alternative services are allowed (e.g. assistance with grocery shopping, medical appointments, independent living skills provided by day program staff, etc.). Some employees with I/DD have reported that - while working in grocery-related and other essential service jobs - they have been offered more hours. Families are reporting that programs transitioning away from supported workshop models have simply dropped contact with clients, leaving them isolated and without alternative options. People with higher support needs are often not accessing virtual programming and require in-person behavioral, medical or health-related supports that are

not being met with existing resources. Family members have inquired about tax requirements and/or expressed concerns regarding the potential loss of public entitlements, as sub-minimum wages are now being raised. They have also been concerned that - although able to work - their loved ones are not necessarily going to be able to handle the responsibilities of filing annual tax returns. Another concern has been raised about employers (through RC-vendorized programs) categorizing employees with disabilities as 'trainees' and paying them stipends, instead of a federal/state minimum wage (1099 NEC). These issues have surfaced as a result of TA requests. The Council provided TA, information and resources about CalABLE, regional center (RC) employment supports, Employment First, SSI/SSDI benefits; customized employment, CIE, etc. a total of 114 times, serving 50 SA, 56 FA and 94 others. SCDD was asked for information by the Pinoleville Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation agency, due to unique employment challenges facing Native Americans with disabilities. For those unable to participate in employment-related meetings, the Council offered information on its website about individual placement and supports (IPS), with evidence-based practices to help people with disabilities (and those with co-occurring mental health challenges) find and maintain employment. SCDD worked with an employment placement agency to make connections through the Self-Determination Program (SDP), as most people with I/DD can't afford to pay privately for job development services. SCDD connected a new veterinary hospital director (wanting to hire people with disabilities) with the local RC employment specialist. Regional offices have continued to provide internship opportunities and followed up with letters of reference for former SA interns, resulting in successful employment placements. As a result of Council TA, several self-advocates have been able to assert their rights, obtain reasonable accommodations, and/or file complaints against co-workers who had allegedly treated them unfairly in the workplace. In some cases involving hostile work environments, SCDD provided referrals to employment attorneys. SCDD scored a major policy victory in employment with the passage of SB 639 (Durazo), which will end the practice of sub-minimum wages for PwI/DD by 2025. In 2021, the Council issued 2 (Cycle 43) employment-related grants, which all produced strong results. The Vietnamese Parents with Disabled Children Association (VPDCA) issued a survey and, based on the results, developed curriculum and provided training: 1) to parents of adult and/or minor children with I/DD (about employment options), and 2) to Vietnamese employers (who were open to hearing about the idea of hiring PwI/DD as potential employees) and adults with I/DD (who expressed an interest in possibly joining the workforce). VPDCA reported significant changes in the attitudes of participants in the trainings, reflecting: 1) expanded willingness (on the part of family members) to believe in the capacity of PwI/DD to find/keep a job; 2) a more positive perspective about obtaining CIE (on the part of Vietnamese adults with I/DD); and, 3) the positive values associated with hiring people with I/DD (on the part of Vietnamese business owners). These were considered very positive cultural changes in thinking about CIE on the part of families, PwI/DD, and small business owners in Vietnamese communities. The second grant project (through Payton-Jameson, LLC [DBA Grit & Flow]) provided a 3-module training series for job developers, with promising practices designed both to build relationships with potential employers and to increase self-advocacy/self-awareness in job-seekers with I/DD. The grantee reported enthusiastic responses on training attendees, who reportedly liked the novelty of the information and the comprehensive materials and were asking for expanded training modules. Both grantees intend to continue operating their programs indefinitely. Going into FFY 2021, the Council has relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, polls, meetings and chats.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
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11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
People will have training & information about competitive, integrated employment	Yes
The Council & its collaborative partners will have access to (disability & employment-related) subject matter experts throughout the state; and the Council will engage with new people through outreach events	Yes
People will have information & resources related to CIE	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:	
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Although the overall employment picture in California for PwI/DD has been negatively affected by recent events, the Council successfully completed the work of this goal. SCDD will continue to promote CIE for PwI/DD, moving forward into the next 2022-26 state plan cycle.
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14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).	
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<p>The Frank D. Lanterman Regional Center now provides the Council's publication on employment (Why Work is Better) to families, reporting that at least two families have changed their minds and now support family members with disabilities in employment because of what they learned from the SCDD publication. Self-advocates and family members report that they benefit from seeing real examples of individuals with I/DD who have received supports to gain CIE. As the result of Council work, a parent advocate contacted staff to say that her son had obtained a part-time job. I wholeheartedly agree with (the Council's work on) SB 639. I've been following along through the newsletter, cheering each time I see the updates. This change is long past due. Thank you for your steadfast commitment to justice, and all the support and advocacy you bring to organizing the community. (Family Advocate) (SCDD) conducted an outstanding weekly 4-part series on employment issues for individuals with developmental disabilities this October. Having a 16-year-old son with autism, who will be finishing high school soon, and needing a roadmap of supportive options ahead, I found these trainings to be incredibly comprehensive - not only in the breadth of information they covered, but also in the variety of professionals and clients presenting. Prior to these workshops, I was unclear as to which services were available, from which agencies, and how they could work together to provide supports for my son's future employment or college. The workshops discussed everything from paid internships to competitive integrated employment, from the Regional Center to the Department of Rehabilitation, along with other agencies that provide supports for employment. I hadn't found such a complete roadmap before, and it is tremendously reassuring! I now know who to</p>

ask, and what to ask for, when it comes to my son's future options. Perhaps most compelling and inspiring, were the personal client stories covered in the final workshop. It allowed parents to get a peek at what may lie ahead for their own young adults and gave me hope for my son's future employment prospects and independence. Because of this (SCDD-sponsored) meeting, both the (regional center) Employment Specialist and the Regional Director at DOR developed a process to get referrals moving more quickly and get info for upcoming events about transition fairs in our area. The Frank D. Lanterman Regional Center now provides the Council's publication on employment (Why Work is Better) to families, reporting that at least two families have changed their minds and now support family members with disabilities in employment because of what they learned from the SCDD publication. I have been in person to other (Council-sponsored) Jobtoberfests in the past, and I found it is a fantastic way to mingle, network and meet employers from different industries. It helped build my confidence, and learn to ask questions, to hopefully help me in finding a job. I thank you for providing this service to help people with disabilities to start a career. (Jobseeker at 21st Jobtoberfest) I (a librarian) proposed the idea of offering the (Council's) 'Disability Awareness/Sensitivity in the Workplace' training to our whole system (of community libraries). We are waiting for final approval, but the committee lead really liked the idea. She suggested recording it, so that it could be offered on demand at all our different branches. Thanks in advance! As the result of Council work, a parent advocate contacted staff to say that her son had obtained a part-time job. Staff met with a family advocate to discuss and prepare her to share the story of her son finding employment and what it was like from her (the parent's) perspective at an upcoming Employment Training celebrating stories of self-advocates who are employed in CIE.

Section IV: B

Individual & Family Advocacy Performance Measures

Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White alone	107	60.80%
Black or African American alone	16	9.09%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	1.14%
Hispanic/Latino	31	17.61%
Asian alone	19	0.57%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.57%
Two or more races and Race unknown	0	0%
Gender	#	%
Male	49	26.34%
Female	136	73.12%
Other	1	0.54%
Category	#	%
Individual with DD	104	24.47%
Family Member	321	75.53%
Geographical	#	%
Urban	397	77.84%
Rural	113	22.16%

I. Output Measures

Objective	Performance Measure: IFA 1.1 People with DD who participated in activities	Performance Measure: IFA 1.2 Family members
The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.	1984	4694
Total # of Output Respondents	104	321

II. Outcome Measures

Performance Measures	Percent (%)
IFA 2.1 Percent of people with DD	42
IFA 2.2 Percent of family members who increased advocacy	43

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are better able to say what they want/say what is important to them.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.	51	248
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	51	248
IFA 2.3 Percent of people better able to say what they need	49.04%	77.26%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are participating in advocacy activities.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.	71	127
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	71	127
IFA 2.4 Percent of people participating in advocacy activities	68.27%	39.56%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are on cross disability coalitions, policy boards, advisory boards, governing bodies and/or serving in leadership positions.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
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The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.	38	71
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	38	71
IFA 2.5 Percent of people on cross disability coalitions	36.54%	22.12%

II. Outcome Measures

Satisfied	Percent (%)
IFA 3 The percent of people satisfied with a project activity	34
IFA 3.1 Percent of people with DD satisfied with activity	36
IFA 3.2 Percent of family members satisfied with activity	33

Section IV: C

Systems Change Performance Measures

SC 1: Output Measures

Objective	
The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	1
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	1
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	1
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	1
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	2
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	1298
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	2

Systems Change SC 2: Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number (#)
SC 2.1 - Efforts that led to improvements	0
SC 2.2 - Efforts that were implemented	0

III. Sub-Outcome Measures

Objective	Number (#)
The Council will increase and promote culturally competent strategies and resources that facilitate competitive, integrated employment (CIE) of people with I/DD.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0

SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0
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Goal 3: Housing

Section IV: A

Area of Emphasis	Planned for this Goal	Areas Addressed
Housing	Yes	Yes

Strategies	Planned for this Goal	Strategies Used
Outreach	Yes	Yes
Training	Yes	Yes
Technical Assistance	Yes	Yes
Supporting and Educating Communities	Yes	Yes
Interagency Collaboration and Coordination	Yes	Yes
Coordination with Related Councils, Committees and Programs	Yes	Yes
Barrier Elimination	Yes	Yes
Coalition Development and Citizen Participation	Yes	Yes
Informing Policymakers	Yes	Yes

Intermediaries and Collaborators	Planned for this Goal	Actual
State Protection and Advocacy System	Yes	Yes
University Center(s)	Yes	Yes
State DD Agency	Yes	Yes
Other Collaborators	Yes	Yes

Goal Narrative
<p>While the Council has continued its efforts to increase the development of affordable and accessible housing for people with I/DD, California is experiencing a housing crisis that has, unfortunately, only become more severe over the course of FFY 2021. California's low housing stock (which has been decimated by wildfires, flood and drought over recent years) has had a negative impact on affordability in a state that already regularly suffers from a high cost of living. California is still working to recover from the devastating economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which threatened the stability of housing for thousands of vulnerable residents, whose ability to stay in their homes has been reliant on stopgap legislative efforts and emergency funding sources.</p> <p>In the face of an ongoing public health crisis, most of the planned trainings, events and collaborative efforts were held virtually, rather than through in-person opportunities. Holding meetings remotely allowed Council staff to safely provide support, information and training to family (FA) and self-advocates (SA) and to work with community partners and stakeholders to identify and provide support for housing projects that will benefit these vulnerable populations of people with I/DD</p>

(PwI/DD). The Council's 12 regional offices engaged in 41 collaborative meetings with 555 housing advocates, developers, and other housing stakeholders in an effort to promote the development of accessible and affordable community-based housing for people with disabilities (PwD). Staff participated in board/committee meetings for community-based organizations and regional centers (RC) to share information, identify areas of collaboration and offer technical assistance (TA).

The Council developed and/or updated 3 housing curricula and provided 12 trainings (through its two housing-related objectives), reaching 571 people (57 SA, 281 FA and 233 others). Staff provided education on topics such as housing rights, housing application processes, HUD Section 8 vouchers, the HCBS (Home and Community-Based Settings) Final Rule, and the variety of long and short-term housing options available to PwI/DD. SCDD held and/or participated in 9 outreach events/activities, reaching 110 people. These events included City Council and town hall events (where staff, along with community partners, developers and housing advocates worked to secure funding for local housing projects) and collaborative events, such as the Lanterman Housing Alliance's annual Thought Leaders' Summit.

The Council worked to provide family/self-advocates and professionals with current information and materials and developed, updated, posted and/or electronically distributed information and materials about housing 84 times, reaching more than 105,000 people. Regional staff provided TA 139 times, providing information, support and referrals to a total of 336 people.

While the Council met or exceeded its projected work plan activities and metrics for this goal, access to affordable, accessible community housing is still out of reach for many people with disabilities across the state. The Council has built partnerships/coalitions with housing developers and worked with federal, state and community-based partners to increase the development of suitable housing, but it is clear that adequate access to housing for people with disabilities and their families will remain an ongoing issue in the foreseeable future. The Council has developed effective tools for people with I/DD and their families to advocate for safe, accessible, affordable housing and continues to work to eliminate barriers to housing at the local and state level, but inadequate housing stock is an ongoing and insurmountable barrier. As California navigates uncharted waters during an ongoing public health crisis and contends with low housing supplies that are only worsened by natural disasters, the Council will continue to collaborate with housing stakeholders to ensure that the needs and the voices of people with disabilities are represented in coming years.

5 Year Overview: For the final PPR of this state plan cycle, provide an overall analysis of the outcomes achieved during the five year state plan cycle. The description should include the extent to which diverse stakeholders are satisfied with council activities that promote self-determination and community participation for individuals with disabilities and families, results of other types of information gathering such as focus groups, surveys, or other feedback or input methods with individuals with developmental disabilities and families and major accomplishments and factors impeding goal achievement (if applicable).

Housing is a multi-faceted, complex concern for people with intellectual/developmental disabilities (PwI/DD), along with their families and caregivers, in California. Of the 376,864 PwI/DD served by 21 regional centers (RC) throughout the state, the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) reported in June of 2021 that fully 82% (308,840 people) were living in the home of a parent or guardian and approximately 68% of adults with IDD are living with aging family and caregivers. Only 7% (27,053 PwI/DD) are residing in independent living situations. 10% of RC clients (38,678 PwI/DD) are reportedly living in care environments, with the residential information for .6% (2,293 PwI/DD)

being unhoused, unknown or simply unreported (<https://www.dds.ca.gov/transparency/facts-stats/quarterly-client-characteristics-reports/>; Table 2, p. 3). Given California's estimated population in 2021 of 39,370,000 people, the Council can also estimate the state's population of PwI/DD as 622,046 (at 1.58%), leaving the residential status of approximately 243,000 Californians with I/DD as being unknown and unreported - as well as being unserved by the state's RC system. These figures have proven to be part of the complexity of addressing the overall housing needs of PwI/DD, as the vast majority of them (as served by the RC system) live with family, guardians and/or caretakers. Housing efforts, therefore, must consider the needs of entire families, the caregiver safety nets of PwI/DD, and also those currently unidentified and unserved.

During the past 5 years, the Council held 145 housing-related trainings, reaching 4,496 people. SCDD held 21 events (reaching 1,445 people) and participated in 243 collaborative meetings (with another 5,826 people). Regional staff provided technical assistance (TA) 604 times, to the benefit of 3,860 people, and distributed resource materials 521 times, reaching 466,279 people with valuable information about housing, renters' rights, accessibility, etc. In total, the Council's 1,559 housing-related efforts reached 481,907 people. Unlike other goals, the Council's in-person, housing-related training sessions had more participants than those held online, but overall satisfaction ratings were very high, at 92% (with 74 completed training surveys).

The Council invested in 2 housing grants during the 5-year state plan period (impacting 30,154 people), one of which was a statewide grant (the regional grant was cancelled by the grantee). The Lanterman Housing Alliance produced a high-concept housing framework (The Statewide Strategic Framework for Expanding Housing Opportunities for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, FFY 2018), which included more than 20 policy-level recommendations (applicable at city, county and/or state levels) and contained: 1) models for the development of/access to affordable housing already in place throughout California; 2) innovative programs and/or systems created in other states to facilitate the creation or provision of affordable housing; 3) current sources of funding for capital and operating/rental subsidies; and, 4) examples of programs currently supporting other vulnerable communities (e.g. homeless, veterans, etc.), which leverage funding to create housing.

Over the past 5 years, available and/or affordable housing stock has been greatly diminished in the aftermath of California's ongoing natural disasters. Yearly fire seasons have lengthened in duration, stressing firefighting resources and resulting in the loss of thousands of dwellings, outbuildings and businesses - which has placed a strain on the insurance and construction industries, displaced tens of thousands of Californians and affected the tax base in affected burn areas. Following a fire season, flooding, land/mudslides and damage to roadways continues to endanger neighborhoods, further inhibiting residents' ability to rebuild. Diminishing groundwater and reservoir water supplies, coupled with years of drought conditions, are now jeopardizing urban infrastructure and farming alike - a threat to public health and commerce interests within the state. While the Council's reach does not extend to deterring natural disasters, SCDD did step up immediately to provide critical response and support during disaster-related emergencies. Regional staff provided TA and hands-on assistance during evacuations and in shelters, while HQ staff maintained a steady stream of information to Californians with I/DD, their families and caregivers, providing regular updates on and locations of shelters and information about evacuation orders and efforts. SCDD's executive staff maintained close contact with the Office of Emergency Services and the Governor's Office to provide relevant information about vulnerable populations, hospitals and care homes affected by disaster, and disability and functional needs (DAFN) updates for disaster personnel providing emergency housing/shelter to PwI/DD and/or cross-disabilities.

The Council's regional personnel have successfully established relationships with local, city and county housing entities and Fair Housing advocates throughout the state, which has solidified a strong base from which to advocate for more set-asides and plan for additional low-cost, accessible housing units with developers and city/county planners. SCDD's collaborative work has also been successful at the state level, as the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) issued several grant and low-cost/forgivable funding opportunities, in response to legislation that expanded regulations allowing accessible dwelling units (ADU) and junior accessible dwelling units (JADU) in cities and counties statewide (<https://www.hcd.ca.gov/policy-research/accessorydwellingunits.shtml#effective>). Over the course of the current 5-year state plan, the number of reported NIMBY (Not in My Backyard) incidents were so low as to be virtually nonexistent. There are concerns in many regions of California, however, that relaxing regulations (regarding J/ADUs) and requiring builders to include plans for additional low-cost and/or set-aside rental units with traditional developments may produce a backlash from home and/or business owners concerned about lower neighborhood housing values and/or higher crime levels. This will be an issue for the Council to continue to monitor in coming years.

Many of the requests for technical assistance (TA) received by regional staff were related to questions about renters' rights, evictions, accessibility and accommodation needs and ADA requirements/protections, service and comfort animals, Section 8 vouchers, etc. Those calling for TA, however, typically had questions about many issues, in addition to concerns about housing. The pandemic produced isolation, anxiety and blocked access to important community-based and personal services, all of which surfaced with housing-related concerns. Individuals who had successfully maintained independent living situations faced sudden losses in available, healthy and/or safe personal support personnel, leaving them stranded, vulnerable and in need. Without other options, those in need of medical and/or physical assistance found themselves forced to move back into family or caregiving residential settings, a distressing step backward in their independence and personal goals. Others, facing sudden unemployment and loss of wages, were in a position to default on monthly rent, placing their credit scores and the goodwill of landlords in serious jeopardy, even though there were extended renter protections in place during California's mandated stay-at-home period. Individuals requesting TA for housing-related issues also benefitted from the Council's referrals to clothes closets, food pantries, PPE and vaccination clinics.

The Council succeeded in meeting both of its housing objectives (increasing the development of housing and decreasing housing barriers), but it cannot be said that the overall goal (to increase access to housing) was successfully achieved, simply due to the overwhelming loss of housing stock as the result of back-to-back disasters over the past 5 years. The housing losses within the state have proven to be a fully inclusive disaster, as they have affected Californians from every walk of life although, admittedly, PwI/DD and their families will always be disproportionately affected, due to the economic stresses associated with having a disability and relying on public entitlements. The Council and California's leaders are all highly aware of and sensitive to the ongoing housing crisis and are working jointly to address these identified needs in both the short and long-term future. This work will be continued into the next 5-year state plan, through ongoing self-advocacy, capacity-building and systems change efforts.

Objective 1: The Council will work with housing entities to increase the development and/or provision of community housing for people with I/DD.

3. This objective is:	System Change
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	<p>In its survey of the community about needs (to develop the Council's 5-yr goals), community feedback ranked housing as 5th in importance, as reported by family/self-advocates. Council staff, however - all of which are deeply embedded regionally and knowledgeable about regional issues affecting people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities - ranked housing as the #1 emerging concern in communities throughout California. Two (2) prevailing concerns included affordability and accessibility (regarding both physical and service-related barriers associated with community-based housing). While community-based housing may not appear to be an issue for every family or individual with I/DD, it is an issue that cuts across all disabilities and communities and can suddenly become an unexpected, critical need at any point in anyone's life. California's most vulnerable populations are most at risk in the state's ongoing housing crisis. The Council, through its constituency and this objective, has worked to tackle an important social services and community need for accessible, affordable housing within a profit-based, private construction, rental and sales industry and associated governmental entities throughout California. This objective was designed to develop cross-disciplinary relationships between the private and public sectors, building collaborations that will work toward increasing the supply of integrated, affordable and</p>
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	accessible housing for people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities.
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
1 curriculum; 2 presentations/trainings, reaching 50 people	Yes
12 collaborative meetings, reaching 170 people; 5 collaborative outreach efforts, reaching 100 people	Yes
Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 24 electronic resource distributions, reaching 10,000 people	Yes
45 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In FFY 2021, The State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD) engaged in 92 activities to increase the development and/or provision of community-based housing for people with I/DD (PwI/DD), reaching a total of 710 people. The Council participated in 26 collaborative meetings throughout the state, meeting with 322 people (25 self-advocates [SA], 47 family advocates [FA], and 250 others) and attended 9 outreach events, reaching an additional 110 people. Across the state, SCDD's regional offices provided housing-related technical assistance (TA) 54 times, providing assistance to 29 SA, 40 FA and 138 others. Resources, information and materials were distributed electronically 43 times, reaching 4,576 SA, 9,681 FA, and 8,808 others. This also included 40 email distributions and 3 social media posts. Electronically distributed materials included information regarding rent relief/assistance programs, invitations for trainings/workshops/conferences, requests for community input on housing policies, announcements of new affordable housing opportunities, etc. SCDD staff continued to support the development of affordable, accessible community housing by coordinating, participating in and/or facilitating 9 outreach events. Council staff helped to plan and participate in the Lanterman Housing Alliance's Housing Thought Leader Summit, an annual event that brings stakeholders together to develop solutions to the housing crisis facing people with I/DD

(PwI/DD). SCDD staff also attended local town hall and City Council events, alongside community-based housing partners, to provide input on housing needs for PwI/DD and their families and to advocate for funding for affordable housing developments/projects. The Council engaged in 26 collaborative meetings through this objective, meeting with housing networks, advocates, developers and other housing stakeholders, to support and promote efforts to increase the development of affordable, accessible housing. SCDD staff sits on local housing boards and housing action teams to ensure that the needs and interests of people with I/DD are represented and to offer trainings and resources/information to housing stakeholders and community members. Regional managers across the state collaborated with regional centers (RC) to discuss and evaluate proposed housing projects, coordinate efforts to advocate for funding for projects and provide other technical assistance/support. Regional staff sits on an RC panel to lend input/technical assistance in their efforts to extend funding for local housing developments. SCDD staff assisted in the RFP and grant review process to award funding for the development of three homes for PwI/DD that require high levels of support (who have been traditionally difficult to serve). The Council collaborated with an RC to connect Bethesda Cornerstone Village Housing Project with family and self-advocates seeking housing. As a result of the testimony and letters of support provided by SCDD, the city of Elk Grove approved \$1.5 million dollars in funding to support a proposed 84-unit development with a 25% set-aside for PwI/DD. Regional staff provides information and assistance through the Mendocino County Homeless Continuum of Care to ensure that housing needs of PwI/DD are included in discussions around grant funding (and in the strategic planning process) and to increase inclusive housing within Mendocino County. SCDD worked to build a partnership with the Illumination Foundation, a non-profit housing entity that has developed transitional housing specially designed for families caring for children with disabilities. SCDD staff is planning training for Illumination Foundation staff and assisting with identifying options for further development of emergency housing opportunities for PwI/DD and other disabilities. The Council has worked with several individuals/families dealing with a combination of I/DD, mental health issues, and other disabilities, all of which intensify the challenges associated with finding safe, affordable and accessible housing. During the pandemic, family members have been contacting SCDD on a regular basis about aging/ill/dying parents/caretakers and the impending loss(es) associated with having relatives with I/DD (and often co-occurring disorders, including adverse behaviors) who will be displaced, bereaved and without a plan for immediate assistance or placement (as RCs are not considered 'emergency response' agencies). While Section 8 housing (when available) is affordable, it often also exposes people with I/DD and sensory or behavioral issues to neurotypical peers with addiction issues and others struggling with mental health conditions - without the safety provisions or social-adaptive coaching necessary to navigate such dangerous and complex hazards within a residential environment. Tenants and landlords are left attempting to deal with the limitations of fair housing law when there are multiple tenants (without supportive services) who have competing reasonable accommodation requests and needs that are creating conflict for other tenants with disabilities. Because RC staff lacks sufficient community-based housing options for those with complex access/functional needs and family situations, these cases often fall through the cracks. Current WheelPad units/models are very expensive to rent or own for those on a low or fixed income and lack sufficient room for a full-time caregiver. With very little housing funding designated for people with disabilities, it has been difficult for families to stay together while also allowing loved ones with disabilities to live more independently. The California Foundation for Independent Living Centers is interested in forming local coalitions to explore funding mechanisms to help underserved populations of PwD access new disability-specific housing models that will accommodate people with physical disabilities who may require specific modifications. Through the work of this objective, the Council received 54 requests for TA, serving a total of 207 people with information, resources, referrals and other types of help about housing-related issues. SCDD assisted in scoring several

proposals to develop and operate a medical/behavioral Adult Residential Facility (ARF) through the RC, using Community Placement Plan (CPP) funding. SCDD has also advocated that all apartment units accept Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) and Project-Based Vouchers (PBV), which would open residential projects to those with low to very-low income. In addition, PBVs would be allowable for people with disabilities who qualify to receive a rental subsidy, even if they did not have a housing voucher (e.g. a person with I/DD who is moving out of a family home for the first time would qualify for project based housing assistance - even without an existing voucher). At the request of the Omaha Foundation, SCDD provided information and a connection to the Nebraska Council on Developmental Disabilities. The Omaha Foundation staff had heard a recent housing podcast featuring Council staff and requested a contact in Nebraska to advance accessible affordable and inclusive housing for people with disabilities. The timing was excellent, as the Nebraska Council is also working on developing HCBS-associated housing plans for the state. In San Mateo, SCDD provided a letter (via email) of support to the City Council for an affordable housing project that will have set-asides for low-income families, including eight apartment units for people with I/DD (the Council voted to proceed with the project). Council staff provided housing equity and development resources and organization referrals to a nationwide employment advocate for people with IDD who is interested in learning more about successful advocacy work supporting affordable, inclusive, and accessible housing for people with I/DD and other disabilities. SCDD provided a letter of support (at the request of a regional center) for several collaborators working to develop and operate a behavioral health home in the coastal area. In Redwood City, the Council is advocating for three housing projects that would include more than 90 deeply affordable units, with set-asides for people with I/DD. Moving into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, polls and chats. While the work of this objective has successfully concluded, the Council will continue to monitor housing concerns throughout the state and work toward expanding available, accessible, safe and affordable housing for PwI/DD and their families.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
Stakeholders will have training & information about the development/provision of inclusive housing for PwD in California	Yes
The Council will collaborate with housing networks & other community stakeholders to address the housing needs of PwD; and the Council will engage with new people through outreach events	Yes
People will have electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about the development &/or provision of community-based housing for PwD	Yes
People and agencies will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:	
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The Council has developed effective partnerships and a statewide voice in advocating for adequate, accessible, affordable and safe housing for people with I/DD and their families. Although the Council has successfully completed its work, in relation to this objective, housing will continue to be an issue for all Californians. SCDD will not stop being a voice for these needs in the upcoming 2022-26 state plan cycle.
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14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).	
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The Council, on learning that the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee was proposing to reduce the amount of affordable and accessible housing units required by developers, blasted the information around the state, encouraging public comment and input on the need for housing for those I/DD community. As a result, the hearing was well attended and overwhelmed by the amount of input from the public. SCDD then shared (via email) the good news that, following public comments, staff had withdrawn the originally proposed changes to reduce the required number of accessible units. In recommending changes to the California Code of Regulations Title IV 10325(f)(7)(K), staff is now proposing to increase the required number of accessible units. After submitting a letter and online comment in support of set-asides for people with IDD in a new housing project in Santa Cruz County, a news article was published, which included SCDD's input (https://www.santacruzsentinel.com/2020/12/02/pacific-station-redevelopment-approved-by-santa-cruz-zoning-administrator/), and City Council approved the affordable housing development. SCDD also led a coalition of hundreds of people with I/DD and family members (89 SA, 116 FA and 104 others) in the open comment period during a public review of housing guidelines by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). HCD then revised its guidelines, specifically identifying housing for people with I/DD as being eligible for additional 'points,' which now allows housing developers to bid on projects, totaling \$1.5 billion in current housing funding opportunities, and makes them eligible for future funding. Thank you so much for your letter of support for Pacific Station Apartments. The Zoning Administrator did receive and reference (SCDD's) letter. The Coastal Permit was approved at today's public hearing, which is the last barrier to public approval. Now we will be supporting the project as the developer assembles the remaining financing. The great news is that we have been promised 22 Project-Based Vouchers, which will make the apartments affordable to people on SSI. Many thanks for your support.
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Objective 2: The Council will identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with I/DD.

3. This objective is:	Individual & Family Advocacy
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
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Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	<p>Changing and evolving state/federal priorities regarding home and community-based services have increased the urgency for securing sufficient sources for integrated, community-based housing for people with I/DD. Given the disparity between State Plan survey respondents and the State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD or Council) regional staff in identifying housing as a primary need, this objective was designed to educate family/self-advocates and others about obstacles to obtaining available, affordable and accessible housing. While the ultimate objective was to identify and decrease barriers to housing, those barriers are numerous and complex and can also be person-specific, including such diverse issues as self-determination, employment, financial assets and public entitlements, transportation, and community-based service availability. A significant change in or loss of any one of these components can have an adverse cascading effect, with the subsequent loss of access to housing and/or related services. California and its diverse terrain and population are also subject to a range of manmade and natural disasters, resulting in loss of available housing and related services due to fire, earthquake, flooding, mudslides, and more. This objective and its work plan have pulled together these components with training and information distribution.</p>
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
2 curricula; 5 trainings/presentations, reaching 100 people; prepare 1 SA/FA peer trainer	Yes

12 collaborative meetings, reaching 120 people	Yes
Develop/update/translate 1 resource (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 24 electronic resource distributions, reaching 17,500 people	Yes
50 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

<p>10. The report should include the following:</p>	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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The Council worked to identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with intellectual/developmental disabilities (PwI/DD) by participating in a total of 114 activities, reaching 5,385 people. SCDD hosted 6 trainings to decrease housing barriers, reaching 120 individuals with 2 trainings (bilingually hosted in Spanish). Staff provided technical assistance (TA) 85 times, reaching 54 SA, 38 FA, and 37 others. Resources, information and materials were distributed electronically 41 times, reaching 6,744 SA, 25,894 FA, and 49,429 others. This included social media distributions and 39 emails sent to both statewide and locally targeted email distribution lists. Materials included resources about housing rights, invitations to trainings and workshops, notifications about subsidies/rent relief programs, etc. SCDD provided training/presentations to 113 family advocates [FA] and 7 others, ensuring access to information about community-based housing options, including home ownership, apartment living, shared housing with roommates, residential housing, accessory dwelling units (ADU), etc. These activities provided self/family advocates with the information that they need to identify programs to assist them in accessing community housing options (e.g. SSI, Section 8 housing vouchers, etc.) and prepared them to navigate barriers to accessing programs (e.g. eligibility, timelines, wait lists, etc.). SCDD housing trainings addressed housing legislation and civil rights issues, including information about the Lanterman Act, the DD services systems /history, housing rights and supports through the regional center (RC) system. To address diverse needs, trainings covered the full range of living options available to PwI/DD and/or physical/medical impairments, including community and intermediate care and skilled nursing facilities, along with short-term, as-needed options (e.g. acute care/hospital settings). In efforts to decrease housing barriers throughout the state, the Council collaborated with housing and regulatory agencies to address funding for new projects and to provide information, training and TA. Staff collaborated with

Neighborhood Works OC, Irvine Community Land Trust and the Orange County Housing Authority to identify and address systemic issues in the application process for Section 8 housing vouchers that led to families being wrongly denied eligibility. As a result of the advocacy and TA offered by SCDD, those wrongly denied applications were submitted for further review and the application process was remedied for future applicants. Council worked with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) to review areas of possible collaboration, including an initiative to build a toolkit to address the top ten (10) housing discrimination/rights issues for people with disabilities (PwD). Council staff reviewed the agency's intake and complaint forms and provided suggestions that led to changes in the types of information that DFEH collects from claimants, giving the agency a better understanding of the nuances of discrimination filings in employment and housing cases for PwD. SCDD staff and DFEH provided a training (Know Your Fair Rights: Fair Housing Overview), with Spanish interpretation, to provide information about filing complaints, fair housing laws, the reasonable accommodations process and parameters, in-home assistance, service animals, non-compliance in lease terms, and discrimination examples. To increase attendees' depth of knowledge, SCDD and DFEH provided a next-step, follow-up training that provided more in-depth information on these topics and included updates on the Eviction Moratorium & Emergency Relief Assistance program and information about discrimination/harassment (e.g. familial status discrimination, source of income discrimination etc.). The Council will continue to develop and provide these trainings with DFEH and has discussed plans to recruit trainers with disabilities and produce additional curricula and resources. Providing TA for PwI/DD and their families dealing with housing barriers is a complex, cross-disciplinary task that can be frustrating, time-consuming and (all too often) unsuccessful, without direct involvement by regional staff. Housing barriers typically involve failures in multiple systems of support or service. Sometimes, SCDD staff becomes directly involved in identifying or solving a problem, only to find that the system that created/sustained the barrier has simply conceded a single battle and not the war - meaning that the systemic barrier continues to be a barrier for the next person/family with I/DD. Council staff has provided referrals to DFEH, fair housing entities, RCs, HUD, the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), the Department of Social Services (DSS) Community Care Licensing (CCL), Adult Protective Services (APS), the Probate/Conservator's Office, public interest legal advocates, etc. During FFY 21, staff received/addressed TA requests (serving 129 people) about housing barriers for the following issues/concerns (and more): - Lack of information about or availability of SLS options (especially due to pandemic-related staffing issues) - How can someone with I/DD manage landlord/tenant negotiations without being evicted or simply bullied into giving up? - Residential care facilities have closed throughout the state, leaving residents with I/DD without housing (or, sometimes, responsive RC staff). Those provided with temporary hotel lodging have struggled with transition and/or lack of personal support/care workers. - A potential housing discrimination allegation was being investigated by DFEH and CCL, due to an associated financial fraud case. SCDD helped interpret the plan of correction and communication from CCL to the family and provided referral and other enforcement/investigative/support resources. - Impending evictions, despite a pandemic-related moratorium - Individuals with I/DD who have and may now lose hard-to-come-by Section 8 housing because they have returned to aging parents' homes to either receive or provide care, due to medical procedures/conditions - People with I/DD who need assistance in filling out eviction/court paperwork, rental or Section 8 applications, IHSS/PCP requests, etc. - People with I/DD experiencing bullying in aggregate residential settings are having difficulty finding different, more independent housing opportunities; the RC has become a barrier in changing/finding/obtaining appropriate housing, because (reportedly) no one will return calls during the pandemic. - Staff assisted a self-advocate living in a shelter, providing information as she considered an interview request from a journalist about shelter conditions. She had months of

experience in this shelter, with a variety of challenges as a trans woman with disabilities. -

Rental tenants with I/DD tend to use SCDD as a resource, rather than RC service coordinators, who are not necessarily knowledgeable, helpful or available for housing-related questions/issues. -

Individuals with I/DD are being rejected by landlords because of service animals. -

Families and individuals with I/DD are facing housing emergencies as hospitals release patients (with I/DD) without safe discharge plans, which includes housing, adequate care/support/medications, etc. Fifteen years ago, people with I/DD faced barriers to full inclusion (e.g. NIMBY [Not in My Backyard], etc.) in accessing housing options, which is now no longer the overriding barrier to housing. In California, the first housing barrier is simply the physical lack of it - something that the Council's TA efforts cannot effectively address, outside of providing resources, links to waiting lists or other less-than-ideal alternatives (e.g. residential placements through a regional center, etc.). Affordability is tied directly to the availability of housing stock; the less housing is available, the more expensive and in-demand it is likely to be. There are only three sources for housing: private, corporate and public (all of which have been impacted by natural and economic disasters). Costs associated with private housing are virtually unmanageable for most people with I/DD living on SSI - whether through rent or purchase - without additional/significant, creative funding support. Costs and availability associated with corporately developed/owned housing are controlled by market rates, consumer demand and established profit margins. Regional centers offer residential options through vendorized, licensed care facilities, but that significantly limits an individual's independence and self-determination options and reduces their accessible funds to slightly more than \$100 per month. Public housing options are also limited by waiting lists and limited availability. Additionally, public housing places people with I/DD in direct, communal contact with those who may consider them as 'targets of opportunity' for personal or monetary advantage. Essentially, if housing is not available, not safe, not accessible, not affordable, not inclusive, not in proximity to jobs, transportation, services, family/friends, etc., it becomes 'not a viable option' for people with disabilities. Going into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, polls and chats. While the Council successfully completed the projected metrics and work of this objective, housing will continue to be an issue for Pw/IDD and their families in California. Monitoring and advocacy activities associated with housing needs for Pw/IDD and their families will continue through the next 5-year state plan cycle.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
SA/FA/others will have information about housing, such as on tenant rights, overcoming housing barriers, etc.	Yes
The Council will collaborate with community stakeholders to identify and decrease barriers to housing for PwD	Yes
People will have up-to-date electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about tenant rights,	Yes

overcoming barriers to obtaining housing, etc.	
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

The Council has successfully completed the work for this objective, although PwI/DD and their families will continue to experience barriers to obtaining access to affordable, accessible, safe, and fully integrated housing. Because of the severe shortage in all housing throughout California, the Council will continue to be a voice in assisting PwI/DD and their families to overcome housing barriers in the next 5-year state plan cycle (2022-26).

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

A parent expressed appreciation for the Council's assistance and resources, saying: It is obvious you are really good at your job. You listen and took the time to help me and my son. I'm lucky to have you as a resource.

Section IV: B

Individual & Family Advocacy Performance Measures

Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White alone	15	55.56%
Black or African American alone	2	7.41%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	7	25.93%
Asian alone	3	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0%
Two or more races and Race unknown	0	0%
Gender	#	%
Male	1	3.23%
Female	29	93.55%
Other	1	3.23%
Category	#	%
Individual with DD	10	13.51%
Family Member	64	86.49%

Geographical	#	%
Urban	1	100.00%
Rural	0	0%

I. Output Measures

Objective	Performance Measure: IFA 1.1 People with DD who participated in activities	Performance Measure: IFA 1.2 Family members
The Council will work with housing entities to increase the development and/or provision of community housing for people with I/DD.	75	122
The Council will identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with I/DD.	801	2522
Total # of Output Respondents	10	64

II. Outcome Measures

Performance Measures	Percent (%)
IFA 2.1 Percent of people with DD	90
IFA 2.2 Percent of family members who increased advocacy	91

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are better able to say what they want/say what is important to them.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council will work with housing entities to increase the development and/or provision of community housing for people with I/DD.	9	16
The Council will identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with I/DD.	0	42
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	9	58
IFA 2.3 Percent of people better able to say what they need	90.00%	90.63%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are participating in advocacy activities.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council will work with housing entities to increase the development and/or provision of community housing for people with I/DD.	6	14
The Council will identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with I/DD.	0	18

Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	6	32
IFA 2.4 Percent of people participating in advocacy activities	60.00%	50.00%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are on cross disability coalitions, policy boards, advisory boards, governing bodies and/or serving in leadership positions.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council will work with housing entities to increase the development and/or provision of community housing for people with I/DD.	7	6
The Council will identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with I/DD.	0	10
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	7	16
IFA 2.5 Percent of people on cross disability coalitions	70.00%	25.00%

II. Outcome Measures

Satisfied	Percent (%)
IFA 3 The percent of people satisfied with a project activity	92
IFA 3.1 Percent of people with DD satisfied with activity	80
IFA 3.2 Percent of family members satisfied with activity	94

Section IV: C

Systems Change Performance Measures

SC 1: Output Measures

Objective	
The Council will work with housing entities to increase the development and/or provision of community housing for people with I/DD.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	1
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	1
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	0
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	0
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	1
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	1
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	177
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	0

Objective	
The Council will identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with I/DD.	

SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	0
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	0
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	0
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	44
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	0

Systems Change SC 2: Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number (#)
SC 2.1 - Efforts that led to improvements	2
SC 2.2 - Efforts that were implemented	1

III. Sub-Outcome Measures

Objective	Number (#)
The Council will work with housing entities to increase the development and/or provision of community housing for people with I/DD.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	1
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Objective	Number (#)
The Council will identify and decrease barriers to housing for people with I/DD.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	2
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Goal 4: Health and Safety

Section IV: A

Area of Emphasis	Planned for this Goal	Areas Addressed
Quality Assurance	Yes	Yes
Health	Yes	Yes
Formal and Informal Community Supports	Yes	Yes

Strategies	Planned for this Goal	Strategies Used
Outreach	Yes	Yes
Training	Yes	Yes

Technical Assistance	Yes	Yes
Supporting and Educating Communities	Yes	Yes
Interagency Collaboration and Coordination	Yes	Yes
Coalition Development and Citizen Participation	Yes	Yes
Informing Policymakers	Yes	Yes

Intermediaries and Collaborators	Planned for this Goal	Actual
State Protection and Advocacy System	Yes	Yes
State DD Agency	Yes	Yes
Other Collaborators	Yes	Yes

<p>Goal Narrative</p> <p>The work of this goal encompassed both health and safety-related activities through two separate objectives, targeting two specific and different populations. The first objective focused on reaching family/self-advocates with information about health and safety-related issues and interactions; the second targeted medical and public safety professionals with information about people with I/DD and the specific medical and/or public safety-related issues that they encounter. Council staff engaged in 1,849 activities, reaching a total of 314,168 people (91,598 self-advocates [SA], 176,498 family advocates [FA] and 46,072 others [which included professionals]). Staff provided 65 safety-related trainings (e.g. disaster preparedness, avoiding fraud and scams, etc.), reaching 1,554 people, and 37 health-related trainings (e.g. working on improving mental health, stress management, oral/dental health, etc.), reaching 1,764 people. Additionally, staff provided 49 trainings that were both health and safety-related reaching 1,639 people. Regional Council staff prepared 14 family advocates and 43 self-advocates to provide collaborative peer trainings in health and/or safety presentations. These advocates helped to provide 13 safety-related trainings (reaching 234 people), 5 health-related trainings (reaching 222 people), and 22 trainings that covered aspects of both health and safety, reaching another 707 people.</p> <p>Council staff - often with the assistance of self-advocate trainers - provided training to law enforcement recruits and field training officers about disabilities, identification and communication tips, and tactical/de-escalation techniques for working safely and communicating effectively with people with I/DD (PwI/DD). Over the course of this state plan cycle, the Council has greatly expanded its reach and strengthened its reputation, becoming a well-known and trusted source of information and training for law enforcement agencies and crisis response professionals across the state. The Council has also been working to build relationships with and gain access to court and judicial personnel in order to ensure that field professionals have the information, training and technical assistance they need in order to safely and effectively interact with and identify/provide support for vulnerable individuals within the juvenile and adult justice system (who may or may not have a formal diagnosis). Regional staff provided training (on interacting with those with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities) to Probation Departments and collaborated with community-based organizations to continue building inter-agency relationships and support at-risk and currently/formerly incarcerated youth with I/DD.</p> <p>Council staff has engaged federal, state and local partners in 445 collaborative health and safety</p>

efforts, reaching 11,718 people. SCDD planned, participated in and provided resources for 30 health and wellness outreach events, reaching 28,717 SA, 90,445 FA and 5,541 others. As in FFY 2020, many of these events were PPE distributions that were planned in collaboration with regional centers (RC) and other community-based partners. Council staff presented at the annual CIT International conference, educating crisis responders about co-occurring mental health disorders and intellectual/developmental disabilities. SCDD staff sits on the board of CIT International, collaborating with national and international entities to promote effective interactions between law enforcement, mental health care professionals, and those with mental illness.

The Council provided health and safety-related resources electronically 929 times (560 health-related distributions and 369 safety-related distributions), reaching 119,890 SA, 306,625 FA and 233,358 others. Council staff provided information about health-related trainings and events, provided updated information about COVID safety measures and kept advocates and professionals throughout the state informed about public safety power shut-offs (PSPS) and locations of accessible shelters and other resources for victims of wildfires. Technical assistance (TA) was provided 937 times, reaching 31,726 SA, 27,708 FA and 17,658 others with information, guidance, resources, PPE, referrals, etc. A Council-funded grant (Passport to Better Living), creating training videos for LE personnel and family/self-advocates alike, provided information and education to another 451 people and was well-received by its audiences.

The Council maintains strong relationships with its state member agencies, the Governor's Office, governing bodies throughout California, and community-based agencies within the state, providing unique flexibility, resource access and capacity to engage in a nimble response to emerging - and emergent - issues. SCDD has played a significant role in helping to shape California's COVID-19 vaccine distribution policy, working to ensure equitable access by serving on both statewide and county-level Vaccine Advisory Committees. The Council's advocacy on behalf of people with disabilities had a direct impact on the statewide policy to prioritize people with disabilities (along with In-Home Supportive Services [IHSS] staff providing direct services to PwI/DD) in early vaccination efforts (reported in more detail in Goal 6 narratives). Council staff worked at regional levels to ensure that vaccine clinics were accessible to those with mobility and sensory issues and that the medical personnel administering vaccines were trained to communicate effectively with people with disabilities (PwD).

Through a strong partnership with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), SCDD had direct access to the state's supply of PPE. The Council worked with all 21 regional centers (RC) and approximately 500 community-based groups to distribute 106,000,000 pieces of PPE by the end of FFY 2021. PPE supplies included surgical and N95 masks, face shields, hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes, gloves, surgical gowns, etc. SCDD distributed supplies to people with disabilities, family members, caregivers and other providers and emergency response personnel. Distribution efforts are recorded throughout different activities in this goal (e.g. TA, outreach/events, resource distribution, etc.) and others (depending on the venues, as some were mixed-function events). PPE was distributed to approximately 848,000 people (127,200 people with disabilities, 212,000 family members and 508,800 caregivers). Through the partnership with CalOES, SCDD was leveraged as a trusted collaborator to provide people with developmental disabilities, families and caregivers with access codes for vaccine clinics. FEMA partnered with CalOES to oversee and plan the vaccine access operation based on the state's public health priorities, and CalOES relied on SCDD to reach people with I/DD, their families and caregivers throughout California. Because of SCDD efforts, 25,000 people were vaccinated through this program.

The Council's advocacy, flexibility and subject matter expertise has opened doors throughout the state on behalf of people with I/DD and their families. While the Council has met its health and safety goal (and related objective) activity and metric projections, the ongoing public health crisis (as well as the recurring nature of California's wildfires and other disasters) has made this a crucial area of ongoing focus. Over the course of FFY 2021, the Council has continued to deepen its reach and scope of work in meeting the needs of people with I/DD and their families for capacity-building, advocacy and systems change through health and safety-related activities. The Council's success in reaching law enforcement and other first responders with disability-related information revealed additional advocacy, systemic change and capacity-building needs within the health and public safety fields - work that will continue through the next 5-year state plan cycle.

5 Year Overview: For the final PPR of this state plan cycle, provide an overall analysis of the outcomes achieved during the five year state plan cycle. The description should include the extent to which diverse stakeholders are satisfied with council activities that promote self-determination and community participation for individuals with disabilities and families, results of other types of information gathering such as focus groups, surveys, or other feedback or input methods with individuals with developmental disabilities and families and major accomplishments and factors impeding goal achievement (if applicable).

The health and safety needs of individuals with disabilities are complex, encompassing developmental, physical, emotional/psychological, medical, relational, and social issues. The Council's goal activities were separated between 'health' and 'safety,' although there was often overlap with other goal areas. In fact, some health and safety-related activities were recorded in each of the Council's 6 goals, as self-advocacy, employment, housing, education, policy issues and formal/informal community supports were all affected by unforeseen events over the past few years. This goal, as initially planned, was designed to provide: 1) people with intellectual/developmental disabilities (PwI/DD) with training and supports related to health and/or safety issues; and, b) professionals in health and safety fields with disability-related information, training and/or supports. And, while the Council met and exceeded all of its planned benchmarks and metrics for the goal, it far surpassed what was originally planned, due to emergent, unforeseen and inclusive statewide needs associated with wildfires, floods and the pandemic. Most importantly, the expertise of regional staff enhanced the Council's reputation with health and safety entities throughout the state and created high demand for both technical assistance and training.

Over the past 5 years, staff created and/or revised curricula a total of 97 times, prepped peer advocate trainers 54 times (for a total of 353 self-advocates), and provided training 861 times, reaching 33,338 people. Overall training satisfaction rates averaged 83% (94% for PwI/DD and 73% for family advocates). The Council engaged in 1,189 collaborative meetings with 35,208 people and participated in 361 events, reaching 223,290 people. Technical assistance was provided 2,802 times, benefitting 467,839 people; resources were distributed 3,186 times, reaching 3,039,143 people. Such were the statewide health and safety needs of Californians, that the Council was called to engage in a total of 8,550 activities, serving 3,799,271 people (fully 10 times the number of people served by the regional center [RC] system and approximately 10% of the state's entire population). The Council issued a total of 9 safety-related grants, reaching a combination of 1,586 family/self-advocates and public safety personnel with personal safety, health and/or disability-related information. Of those projects, one (1) project (a regional mini-grant) produced training videos for healthcare/law enforcement professionals, to increase the competence and confidence of these professionals and

their likelihood of providing health/safety-related equity, empathy and respect during interactions with PwI/DD. Having secured ongoing funding for this project, it will now move into a statewide distribution phase, making these training videos accessible to departments (and trainers) throughout the state.

In the health field, SCDD collaborated with state, regional and local entities for training, research, system changes, and important inreach efforts with underserved communities (e.g. Yuki Trails Tribal Center, Vietnamese Cancer Center, Sierra Native Alliance, Sacramento Native American Health Center, Korean Community Services, Intertribal Council, Cambodian Family Community Center, African-American Parent Support Group, etc.). Likewise, in working within public safety environments, the Council began by advocating for legislation (signed into law) requiring additional disability-related, crisis intervention training for law enforcement (e.g. recruits, field training personnel, supervisors and patrol officers). This led directly to SCDD developing extensive, in-depth training modules about PwI/DD, the vulnerabilities, risks and criminal abuse they experience, and relevant communication and tactical considerations and techniques to assist law enforcement, investigators and other public safety personnel in working safely and effectively with PwI/DD. SCDD (POST-certified) trainers were also asked to provide this training to Community Care Licensing (CCL) investigative (licensing) analysts throughout the state. More importantly, SCDD has made it a best practice to collaborate with family/self-advocates in training public safety personnel, which has drawn rave reviews from class participants, who were uniformly grateful for the relevance of the training and the opportunity to safely interact directly with PwI/DD and family members in a positive, supportive and non-judgmental learning environment.

During two particularly severe fire seasons, the Council's regional staff provided in reach to communities most at risk for disasters, providing training about emergency preparation and disaster planning and response. SCDD personnel engaged in extensive planning with disaster response, regional center, enforcement/safety and service/residential entities to identify disability access and functional needs for physically and developmentally vulnerable populations and establish protocols for evacuations, safe relocations and temporary emergency shelters. This, in addition to assisting in shelter and evacuation efforts, positioned the Council as a knowledgeable, competent, willing and valuable resource to assist in emergency preparation and response efforts prior to, during and in the aftermath of disasters. The Council also invested grant monies in 9 projects providing statewide health/safety/disability training for family/self-advocates and public safety personnel as an enhancement to SCDD's own staff-run education and preparation efforts. The Council has since learned that it is critical for SCDD staff to first review outside curriculum, materials and trainer qualifications, as some of the grant-supported trainings contained information that was not research-based and/or relying on best practices.

In addition to the Council's regularly scheduled/planned programming, SCDD quickly mobilized as COVID-19 threatened the lives and well-being of self-advocates, family members and those serving them throughout the state. By engaging with previously established, strong collaborative partnerships with public health/safety entities, the Office of Emergency Services and the Governor's Office, the Council served as a communication hub for PwI/DD, their families and service providers across the entire state, issuing regular public health updates and becoming a statewide source for personal protective equipment (PPE) distribution efforts. Regional staff received, inventoried, stored and distributed over 106,000,000 pieces of PPE to tens of thousands of individuals with I/DD, their families, personal and residential service providers, medical clinics in underserved areas, elder care facilities, and rural hospitals. SCDD distributed PPE directly and in collaboration with almost 500

community partners who work with targeted communities (e.g. Latinx/Latino, African-American, Asian, monolingual non-English speaking people, people who live in remote, rural and/or frontier areas, etc.). In heavily rural, economically challenged areas, SCDD mailed and/or personally delivered supplies to those who were housebound or without transportation. Some service providers and/or family/self-advocates arranged to pick up supplies from regional Council offices. In collaboration with community-based organizations (e.g. RCs, school districts, clinics, service organizations, etc.), SCDD personnel staffed walk-up/drive-through distribution events, often in concert with food distributions for those in need. School districts offered free lunches to students attending classes remotely but required those children to be physically with a caregiver/driver in order to receive that lunch - an onerous and potentially dangerous requirement for medically fragile and/or behavior-challenged children. The Council advocated immediately, changing the practice throughout the state and allowing caregivers and/or proxies to pick up and deliver lunches to children at home.

As vaccines were approved and became available to the public on a tiered system, the Council immediately and successfully advocated for people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities to be prioritized for vaccination, along with elders, as each of these diverse populations experiences physical vulnerabilities and risk of serious illness and death. The Council continued to issue health and safety information and, again, SCDD personnel mobilized throughout the state to staff vaccination clinics and events, ensuring that PwI/DD and other disabilities received priority registration information and vaccine access. After learning from PPE distribution challenges, the Council has become adept at making contact with underserved communities, setting up and staffing remote vaccination sites with public health personnel and assisting with notifications, scheduling and monitoring efforts. SCDD staff also worked with mobile vaccination units to ensure that those without transportation or who were simply too fragile to be transported to mass vaccination sites received injections safely.

Although the Council has worked diligently in solidifying its collaborative relationships with health and safety personnel and agencies, many of its health and safety successes over the past 5 years represented unexpected, highly positive outcomes for PwI/DD, their families and service providers throughout the state. The Council's foresight in developing 'broadly specific' goals through the 5-year state plan also enabled it to remain flexible and responsive to emergent statewide needs. This lesson will be integrated in the formation of the next 5-year state plan cycle. While this goal and its objectives have been fully met, the Council will remain vigilant in health and safety efforts with professionals and PwI/DD and their families.

Objective 1: The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness for people with I/DD and their families about the availability of and access to health and public safety-related services and supports.

3. This objective is:	Capacity Building
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No

DD Network Collaboration	No
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A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	<p>The Council's 5-year state plan-related statewide survey pointed to health and safety as the fourth highest area of concern among people with I/DD and their families. Healthcare arose as an issue because of secondary medical and physical supports needed by people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities. Safety, a critical component of health, is a paramount concern for all Californians, due to ongoing, seasonal floods, year-round wildfires, earthquakes, and crime rates. Much of the qualitative data from both the statewide surveys and regional office field assessments specifically identified a need for disaster preparedness, safety for self-advocates, and abuse prevention. Given the concerns affecting people with I/DD in the state, the Council was compelled to include health and safety as a separate goal within the 2017-21 State Plan. The work of this objective has been to provide health and safety-related information and resources to family/self-advocates throughout the state, in response to those needs.</p>
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8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
10 health &/or safety-related curricula; 50 health &/or safety-related trainings, reaching 2,000 people	Yes
10 sessions reaching 25 SA/FA peer trainers	Yes
30 health &/or safety-related collaborative meetings, reaching 300 people; 12 health &/or safety-related outreach events, reaching 600 people	Yes
20 distributions reaching 20,000 people	Yes
Develop/update/translate 6 health &/or safety-related resources (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy health &/or safety-related resource distributions (as requested); 40 electronic health &/or safety-related resource distributions, reaching 20,000 people	Yes

Reach 36 people with TA, as requested	Yes
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<p>10. The report should include the following:</p>	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In FFY 2021, SCDD engaged in 1,261 activities, increasing knowledge for people with I/DD (PwI/DD) and their families about the health and public safety services and supports and reaching 296,409 people. SCDD developed/revised/updated curriculum (9 times in English and 4 in Spanish) a total of 13 times. Health and safety trainings (in English) were provided 106 times, reaching 1,356 self-advocates (SA), 1,447 family advocates (FA), and 681 others. These trainings were provided in Spanish 11 times, reaching 12 SA, 699 FA, and 97 others. Staff assisted in health and safety meetings 152 times, supporting 149 SA, 381 FA, and 2,797 others. SCDD provided TA 750 times, assisting 30,440 SA, 27,415 FA and 16,494 others. Resources/information were provided electronically 877 times, reaching 624,138 people, which included 162 social media distributions across multiple platforms and 714 emails sent to both statewide and locally targeted email distribution lists. Materials covered a wide variety of health/safety related concerns, including information related to disaster preparedness, Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS), and COVID-19 testing, vaccine clinics and policy updates. SCDD planned, facilitated and/or participated in 95 outreach events, reaching 147,936 people (35,435 SA, 101,592 FA and 10,909 others). Many of these efforts were resource distribution events, during which staff provided community members with PPE (e.g. masks, gloves, hand sanitizer, face shields, gowns, surface wipes, etc.), with COVID-19 safety information (e.g. FAQ's, plain language COVID-19 information, Helping Children Cope guide), SCDD brochures and notices of future training opportunities. SCDD collaborated with regional centers (RC), school districts, independent living centers (ILC) and service providers to combine resources and coordinate PPE distributions, including access to COVID-19 testing and mobile vaccination clinics, when available. The Council partnered with In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)/Public Authority for 8 events to distribute PPE to IHSS recipients and providers. Because safe access to grocery stores can be limited for many (especially during the pandemic, when public transportation and public spaces carry high risk for those with compromised immune systems), SCDD staff assembled and distributed food bags containing nonperishable food items (with funds from Anthem/Blue Cross) at PPE events. During events, staff was often able to provide community outreach/support, field questions about the availability of other services, and

refer families and people with I/DD back to the Council for further information and assistance with issues outside of pandemic and/or disaster-related situations (e.g. housing, transportation, safety, education, health, regional center services, etc.). SCDD engaged in 152 meetings with health/safety related agencies and individual partners. Staff collaborated with its federal partners (the Department of Developmental Services [DDS], protection and advocacy [P&A] partner, Disability Rights California [DRC], and all 3 University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities [UCEDD]), and held meetings with local behavioral/mental health providers/agencies, independent living centers (ILC), the Office of Emergency Services (OES), the Office of Clients Rights' Advocacy (OCRA) and 331 other local partners (e.g. Public Health departments, Family Resource Centers [FRC], Medi-Cal Dental Advisory Committees, American Red Cross, CalOptima, IHHS Public Authority, etc.). Regional staff supported/collaborated with the Diversability Advocacy Network (DAN), in collaboration with Disability Action Center (DAC), to ensure that people of all ages who experience disabilities, functional limitations or chronic conditions achieve access to quality healthcare. DAN provides information regarding long-term services and supports (LTSS) and advocates for legislative and healthcare changes to assist in creating a high-quality LTSS system that promotes individual well-being, social participation, economic independence, and works to prevent impoverishment. DAN received a grant from The SCAN Foundation to develop a Rural Master Plan for Aging Blueprint (from 2022-2024) and is working to establish an official Aging and Disability Resource Connection in northern California to model a 'no wrong door' approach to service delivery and community collaboration in supporting service users more effectively. Council staff also provided support to the Coalition of Dementia Care Services, a group working to provide greater levels of service for PwI/DD who are aging and having dementia/memory loss issues. This coalition is currently seeking funding and support for the development of an Enhanced Behavioral Health Home to provide a community where individuals can receive services and support and serve as a model for service delivery to PwI/DD experiencing memory loss. The committee has met with the Departments of Aging (DOA) and Developmental Services (DDS) to build awareness and seek support. DDS has offered to provide ongoing consultation, and DOA has acknowledged the issue and included it in its strategy for improving future services. In providing health and safety-related training, self-advocates played a pivotal role, sharing their own personal experiences and knowledge with their community and peers. Staff prepped 22 SA/FA (in 9 sessions) to provide 12 safety-related peer-led trainings, and prepped 9 SA/FA (in 6 sessions) to provide 4 peer-led, health-related trainings, reaching a total of 1,089 people (727 SA, 201 FA and 161 professionals/others). Most of the safety-related trainings were emergency/disaster preparedness trainings, which included perishable skills, and are needed on an ongoing basis. Trainings also included 53 tangible resource distributions that reached 21,569 SA, 44,018 FA, and 466 others with PPE (masks, gloves, gowns, face shields, sanitizer etc.) and emergency go-bags. SCDD collaborated with the American Red Cross and the California Community Foundation to secure 6,000 emergency go-kits (valued at \$300,000) to distribute during emergency preparedness trainings. Health-related trainings covered topics related to aging, Medi-Cal services, oral/dental health, nutrition and exercise, COVID-19 vaccines and safety, services and advocacy during COVID-19, and mental health/stress management. Trainings were offered in Spanish (20), Vietnamese (4), Hmong (1), ASL (2), and Mien (2), and information/handouts were also distributed in threshold languages, as requested. The stress and uncertainty brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the demand for mental health/wellness/mindfulness related training. Regional staff collaborated with FA to provide a virtual Spanish-language mental health training (10 Tips for Supporting Someone During Times of Change). This training was hosted on Facebook Live and reached 466 participants with information that included tips for increasing self-regulation and providing moderation in a person's environment, creating structure during the day to decrease anxiety about the unknown, using relaxation/recreational activities to support emotional regulation,

and other strategies (e.g. journaling, using written affirmations to increase sense of security during times of change, etc.). As the Council's 5-year State Plan included an entire goal devoted to health and safety, activities associated with the pandemic were a natural fit within SCDD's workplans. Over the course of FFY 2021, SCDD leveraged 84,800,000 pieces of PPE (valued at \$76 million) and distributed to hundreds of thousands of persons through the mail and scheduled/held collaborative events, drive-through operations, and in-person deliveries for those without transportation and/or with medically fragile children/family members. This work was in addition to all of the 'regularly' planned activities of the Council's 2021 annual workplan and were often counted as (almost incidental) TA activities because of the sheer volume of interactions associated with these efforts - each one of which became an opportunity to share information and resources (e.g. PSPS, safety plans, etc.). Regional staff reported individual PPE deliveries as TA, while full distribution events were logged as full activity reports. The Council was involved in vaccination availability and site notification efforts with families/people with disabilities in communities throughout the state, while also providing input to those setting up vaccination sites (e.g. accessibility/DAFN-related issues, outreach and inclusion strategies, etc.). Regional staff worked with family/self-advocates (SA/FA) in both preparing to speak with law enforcement officers in classes and in handling real-life interactions with public safety personnel, preparing personal safety plans, navigating mental health crises, conservatorships, etc. Diverse TA was provided for those in need of dental and health-related information and those experiencing domestic violence. As a result of the Council's work in this objective, SCDD reached a total of 74,349 people with TA. Moving into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, polls and chats. Although the work and projected activities of this objective have been completed and the configuration of the next 5-year state plan is very different, the health and safety needs of PwI/DD and their families will continue to be a matter of importance in the Council's ongoing work in the future.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
People will have health & safety-related information	Yes
SA/FA will be prepared to provide people with peer-led training about health &/or safety	Yes
The Council & its collaborative partners will actively engage in capacity-building meetings/events and activities with new people through SA/FA-led outreach efforts	Yes
People will have access to PPE, GoBags &/or other tangible resources	Yes
People will have up-to-date electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about tenant rights, overcoming barriers to obtaining housing, etc.	Yes

People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes
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13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

The planned work and metric projections of this objective have been fully achieved, although the issues associated with health and safety needs for PwI/DD and their families continue to present an ongoing need. The Council and its collaborative federal, state and community partners will continue to monitor and respond promptly to ongoing and future health and safety needs of families and PwI/DD.

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

Through the Council's extraordinary outreach in statewide networks and its effective partnership with both the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and FEMA, SCDD was able to positively impact 25,000 people by providing priority access/tracking codes for families/people with I/DD to receive COVID vaccines (as tracked through CalOES). This partnership also gave the Council unlimited access to personal protective equipment (PPE) for distribution to vulnerable, underserved communities, families and individuals with I/DD, in addition to those who serve them, throughout California. As a direct result of the Council's unceasing efforts and the levels of state and federal trust in granting access to PPE supplies, SCDD (on behalf of CalOES) was able to distribute surgical, N95 and cloth masks (including those with plastic cut-outs to facilitate lip-reading), face shields, hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes, gloves, and surgical gowns to approximately 848,000 people (127,200 people with disabilities, 212,000 family members, 508,800 caregivers) throughout the state. Due to California's frequent rate of dangerous, natural disasters, SCDD and self-advocate peer trainers have provided peer-based, collaborative trainings on how to be safe during emergencies, evacuations, and the aftermath of disasters caused by wildfires, power outages, floods, earthquakes, etc. While each training has provided attendees with a checklist of items to build and supply an emergency 'go-kit,' most participants with disabilities are on government assistance and cannot afford the materials necessary to build an effective kit. Working with both the (California chapter of the) American Red Cross and the California Community Foundation, the Council secured sufficient support for approximately 6,000 emergency go-kits (each worth approximately \$50 apiece) for distribution in its trainings. The Council advocated successfully (over a two-year period) on behalf of a woman who had attempted suicide, so as not to be an ongoing burden to her aging parents, who were planning on selling their family home to move into a retirement home. Through SCDD's efforts, this young woman has since recovered and moved into her own apartment that is subsidized through a NED voucher and supplemented with SLS supports. The Council is continuing to advocate for systems change with the regional center (that had routinely failed this client) to ensure that others' needs are not neglected as their loved ones and aging caregivers struggle to find ongoing supports in less restrictive environments for the duration of their lives. The Council's Vice-Chair lost his home in California's Camp Fire. He has since moved, stabilized, and become a peer trainer to keep others prepared and safe during wildfires. SCDD worked with the New York Times (NYT) to pitch his experience of disaster

response and how people with disabilities (and the systems around them) can be models for other states before, during and after disasters. As the NYT expressed interest, the Council helped him prepare for the interview and facilitated a photoshoot, which captured pictures of his destroyed Paradise home. The reach of this article may impact as many as 833,000 print and 5 million online subscribers through the New York Times' wide-reaching circulation (<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/09/12/us/wildfires-disabled-people-evacuation.html>). I feel very supported by SCDD. The support you're giving us is so important and it makes me feel like we are not alone and you all really care about us and our children. I want to thank SCDD for all the PPE they are giving us. It is life-saving for many of the families I support who do not have money for the masks and the things they need to stay safe. Thank you so much! As a result of the combined work of SCDD and the LA County Commission on Disabilities, Commissioner Barger affirmed that family caregivers of people with I/DD are to be included in Tier 1A for receiving COVID vaccines. Ongoing reports show that they have been able to receive the vaccine without difficulty, through the Council's efforts. I don't think I would still have my parent group if it wasn't for all of your (SCDD's) support. We learn so much every week and this allows us to keep teaching others. Thank you so much for standing by us. From Spanish-speaking parent leaders who participated in SCDD's PPE distribution event: Thank you so much for all SCDD has done for us. We are so happy we get to help our community, because there is so much need, and the truth is we would not be able to extend this support to our families if you guys did not provide all this for us to give to them. We are so lucky to have you all at SCDD. Thank you a million. Thank you so much for this help that you have extended our family. We have been really short on finances and this is a tremendous help. I know my son will be so grateful. He's been anxious and I know this will provide a little relief to him. From the bottom of our hearts, thank you! Council staff delivered go-kits and PPE to individuals who were highly expressive and grateful for essential materials and direct delivery to their homes (as needed). Some of the recipients expressed the following: I cannot believe you guys do this for us! Thank you so much. We were worried about how we were going to get PPE and all of this in the kit. It's so expensive. Thank you for helping keep us safe. This is huge! My son has a weak immune system and so I have not been going out at all. Thank you for bringing it to our door. We are so grateful. Wow! This is so cool! Thank you so much for coming to our home to drop this off. I am amazed. I'm kind of emotional. Thank you! Really, I can't say it enough. Truly thank you! You don't know how much this means! Thank you so much for bringing this to us. This makes such a difference to us right now. I haven't even been able to get out to get groceries, so thank you! Wow! I can't wait to show my son. He has been worried feeling he doesn't have enough PPE. He's going to be so relieved! Thank you! I have been coming to SCDD trainings for years! I never thought I'd be presenting and working so closely with SCDD staff. This is such a dream! This is such a good way of collaborating. You as the experts and us as the experts of our kids. This is going to be great. I am excited. Thank you for encouraging us to do this and for thinking that we can! Following SCDD's safety training about how to avoid scams, a direct service provider reported that a client had received a scam call (much like one that was described in class) and knew to hang up the phone and not engage with the caller. The self-advocate was reportedly very proud of her own action and the fact that she did not allow anyone to take advantage of her. As a result of SCDD's PPE distribution efforts, staff was contacted by a local food bank to partner in joint PPE and food distributions to individuals and families in low-income areas of Solano County. As a result of this activity, staff was invited back to the community to provide resources and information. It takes trust to build relationships with underserved communities. Demonstrating a commitment to walk to every house shows that we care about families and that every family matters. Self-advocates who attended the Council's training and received Go Bags were very thankful and excited and said they couldn't wait to decorate some name tags to personalize their new backpacks. They all reported that they feel more prepared for an emergency and not as afraid. Ukiah's newly elected Mayor, who

is Hispanic, came to the Council's distribution event and assisted in handing out PPE and resources to the largely Latinx attendees, marketing the distribution effort on his Facebook page and inviting local residents out to the event. He was very appreciative of SCDD's efforts in the Hispanic community, noting that they have had the highest rate of infection in the county. A self-advocate living in his own apartment stated that he was 'thrilled' with the food and PPE received during a distribution event. He stated that - by getting the food - he would not go hungry for the rest of the month. He was very grateful for the PPE also as he takes walks in his neighborhood and didn't have any masks to wear - and is now happy that he does. Knocti Connections was so happy to receive the Go-Bags for clients with I/DD, as so many had lost everything in the Lake County fires. All of their belongings had to be replaced and, with so little money, an emergency Go-Bag would not have been on their list of items to purchase first. Thank-you for your quick response and support! I will always be grateful for the day I sat next to you at an Alta California Regional Center vendor meeting and you gave me your card. The pandemic has been a bit terrifying for us in residential care. So much of the conversation and space has been taken up by non-residential alternative services. It is a comfort to know we can still be heard! Thank-you, thank-you. I am so grateful for the information you just provided me. I was led to believe that I 'had to' do a conservatorship for my disabled daughter. The regional center told me that I needed to have that or else they would not be able to continue providing services. That led me to think that it was a requirement. I was very confused and worried because I don't have the money for a conservatorship right now and, also, I don't think my daughter needs one. You just clarified all my worries and validated what I thought was right and how I felt about my daughter making her own decisions, with my help. I am learning a lot through your trainings (SCDD) and I am so thankful. Thank you for answering my call and for answering all my questions. I feel so relieved. Thank you so much.

Objective 2: The Council, its federal partners, and self-advocates will increase information and training to law enforcement, court personnel, health care providers and/or other care professionals about disability-related health and safety issues.

3. This objective is:	System Change
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	Yes
Project Name	California Vocations: Passport to Better Living
Original Start Date	2021-10-01

6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	Public concerns about public safety training standards and interactions between law enforcement and people with disabilities propelled the development and activities of this objective. Statutory mandates implemented in 2017 mandated enhanced training for law enforcement officers, without clearly identifying or specifying a source of trainers with subject matter expertise (SME). Family/self-advocates and professionals alike have noted the lack of disability-specific training for those working within public safety, court, and medical systems, although these are clearly service provision networks on which people with disabilities interact, access services, and rely upon regularly. As a natural corollary of providing family/self-advocates with information about health and safety and emergency response systems, the Council tasked itself with providing accessibility and disability-specific training by subject matter experts, including SCDD staff and family/self-advocates, to public safety and medical professionals.
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
10 health &/or safety-related curricula & 25 trainings, reaching 400 people	Yes
4 health &/or safety-related SA/FA prep sessions, reaching 8 people	Yes
100 Collaborative health &/or safety-related meetings, reaching 1,200 people	Yes
10 health &/or safety-related community events, reaching 800 people	Yes
Develop/update/translate 4 resources (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy health &/or safety-related resource distributions (as requested); 20 electronic health &/or safety-related resource distributions, reaching 2,500 people	Yes
Reach 30 people with TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits. (b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system
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	<p>change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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Through this objective, the Council provided 46 trainings, and developed/updated 23 curricula, providing health and safety-related information to 1,482 professionals. Council staff engaged in 293 meetings with federal, state and local partners, reaching 9,010 people (223 self-advocates [SA], 527 family advocates [FA] and 8,260 others) statewide. SCDD met with federal partners, regional centers, medical/behavioral/mental health providers/agencies, independent living centers (ILC), state and local law enforcement personnel, crisis intervention team (CIT) training providers and other health, safety and/or justice system-related agencies and professionals statewide. SCDD engaged in meetings with community partners, engaged in events/trainings, resource distributions, and information/support, and represented the needs/interests of people with I/DD (PwI/DD) by engaging with/serving on health and/or safety-related boards/coalitions/advocacy groups, building and expanding community relationships to better meet the needs of PwI/DD. The Council electronically distributed resources, information and materials 52 times, reaching 5,199 SA, 16,984 FA, and 13,552 others, including outreach efforts with law enforcement (LE), healthcare and emergency professionals, providing trainings/workshops, and disseminating information/updates about the availability of/access to COVID-19 vaccines for direct support professionals, IHSS workers, and other caregiving staff. Council staff engaged in 19 outreach events, reaching a total of 2,627 people. SCDD participated in community health forums/webinars with collaborative partners to identify and address disparities and service gaps related to the physical and mental health needs of PwI/DD. Regional staff organized events and distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) to care homes, independent living entities, intermediate care and adult residential facilities, young adult programs, etc. Much of the work in this objective is targeted toward improving safety outcomes in interactions between LE professionals and PwI/DD. LE agencies across the state have come to rely on the expertise of SCDD staff and continue to seek out the Council's curriculum, training and staff instructors for disability-related training. SCDD has strengthened collaborative efforts with departmental training/academy staff, revising CIT curriculum/training, based on enforcement needs, officers' requests, and regulatory requirements. Regional staff collaborated with Long Beach and Los Angeles Police Department officers and a captain with the California Highway Patrol to develop learning activities for academy cadets. Staff worked with the Alameda County Probation Department to develop training to better equip probation officers to identify/work with/interview/communicate with PwI/DD (with or without formal diagnoses) and understand how to access supports/services to facilitate successful transitions out of custody and back into the community. To improve outcomes for PwI/DD in the juvenile justice system, Council staff attended a Juvenile Court webinar to engage the presiding judge about barriers that children and teens with undiagnosed I/DD encounter (e.g. the lack of resources, delayed/missing assessments, uninformed public counsel, etc.). This has allowed Council staff to assess social/forensic needs, speak to community concerns and identify systems change activities that will help address the needs of people with I/DD (PwI/DD) within the justice system. Furthermore, in engaging directly with justice professionals, the Council was able to offer resources

and training to those with direct access to and authority over a vulnerable and underserved population. Much of the collaborative work SCDD has done in health and safety has been related to COVID-19 (e.g. public safety requirements, issues of vaccine access and hesitancy, etc.). SCDD staff worked with a county health care agency to discuss barriers and propose solutions regarding access to vaccines, including mobility/physical/transportation access, potential health risks, fear of unknown healthcare workers and other barriers that the agency has experienced. To ensure access to accurate medical information, SCDD worked with a county Vaccine Equity Task Force to advocate for changes in data collection methodologies to measure/report vaccine effectiveness in PwI/DD through California's statewide vaccine platform (MyTurn). Staff also participated in a county COVAX Advisory workgroup to give input on disability access and functional needs (DAFN) and disability representation as it reviewed key data-tracking measures for the county and updated resources on a COVID-19 website. Staff sits as a board member of CIT International, providing an opportunity to connect with CIT programs that are considering incorporating I/DD-related curricula into their own programs, as it is not now a general CIT requirement. Council involvement and the demonstrated expertise of its staff has helped change perceptions about the value of teaching LE professionals how to interact safely and effectively with PwI/DD. Staff attended/facilitated a training (Developmental Disabilities and Co-Occurring Mental Health Needs: Challenges Faced by First Responders) at the CIT International conference, an annual event attended by 1,200 professionals. SCDD issued one grant in this objective, awarded to California Vocations, Inc. (CVI), to develop a web-based training program for LE officers and produce a video training to educate officers about the unique physical and mental health issues that can occur in adults with I/DD, providing approaches likely to ensure safe compliance and cooperation. CVI convened focus groups (including officers, EMTs, doctors and family advocates) and solicited feedback from professionals to ensure that scripts were realistic representations of encounters between LE and PwI/DD. The grantee developed 6 training videos and was granted an extension to complete development of an online instructional system, which will contain video segments with explanations and interviews with adults with I/DD and/or an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), officers, family members and other experts in the field. The system provides clear learning objectives, includes self-assessments, and uses best practices for its instructional design. PwI/DD and those with other disabilities who have energy-dependent medical and/or mobility needs have been significantly impacted by Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS), secondary to dry air/high wind/fire-related events. Utility districts still do not know who is adversely impacted by emergency shutoffs, nor do they have a comprehensive approach to providing information before or supports during and after a PSPS event. Because of the Council's collaborative capacity and reach, SCDD has partnered with the California Public Utilities Commission (for PSPS planning and notification purposes), statewide and regional Vaccine Equity committees (for accessibility issues, planning and notifications), RCs and service providers (for PPE distributions, etc.), and LE entities (for training, TA, etc.) throughout the state on behalf and in protection of PwD and families. SCDD personnel are considered and valued as subject matter experts and provided input, information and technical assistance on complex issues in which the interests and needs of people with I/DD and their families should be taken into consideration in public health and safety planning, funding and/or service/support programming. The Council stepped up on behalf of service providers, hospital staff, and community-based facilities, distributing mass quantities of PPE as a safety net for both providers and families/people with disabilities throughout the state. As part of its community/professional support efforts, SCDD provided letters of support for the development of new clinics and specialized services (including dentistry and sensory-safe clinics/spaces) in rural areas and for vulnerable populations. SCDD provided TA (including billing codes) to the UCSF Office of Developmental Primary Care about the Quiet Lab concept and best practices for sensory-sensitive lab hours collected by staff from across the nation. This information will support training and service

efforts for local clinics and departments interested in implementing specialized clinic hours. And, as a result of training LE and medical personnel, staff regularly responded to TA requests from officers, dispatchers and medical responders about issues affecting their own family members with I/DD, previous/ongoing situations/cases, and questions about specific types of disabilities. Because of the Council's consistent efforts in providing training during times of relative calm and intensive supports during disasters and public health/safety crises, SCDD has become a trusted, regularly called-upon collaborator for professionals and the industries/agencies in which they serve. Moving into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, polls and chats. While the Council met and exceeded the projected activities and metrics planned for this objective, it will continue to provide monitoring and support of public safety and response personnel/agencies through the work of the next 5-year state plan cycle.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
Health & safety-related professionals will have information about disability-related health and safety issues	Yes
SA/FA will be ready to provide information/training & engage in outreach activities about disability-related health & safety issues with professionals	Yes
The Council will engage in collaborative partnerships with health & safety-related agencies	Yes
People will have access to information, resources &/or TA through community-based events; and the Council will engage with new people through outreach events	Yes
People will have electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about health & safety-related issues	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:	
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SCDD engaged in the work of this objective to reach health and safety personnel with training, collaboration, technical assistance, etc. Due to extraordinary opportunities and needs, the Council far surpassed its intended activities and outcomes and built collaborative partnerships that will benefit PwI/DD and cross-disabilities and family members throughout the state far into the future. Not only

will SCDD continue its work with law enforcement and medical personnel, but it will also work to extend into all areas of the medical and criminal and juvenile justice systems in future work.

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

SCDD's continued advocacy regarding the challenges of access to dental care for children and adults with I/DD has prompted several oral health committees to address the issue and make it a part of their collaborative mission(s). They are now including individuals with I/DD in training offered to dental providers and educating providers on Medi-Cal reimbursements and behavioral strategies to serve this population. Because the Council is considered by law enforcement personnel to be a 'trusted entity,' a county deputy reached out to staff regarding a case involving the murder of a caregiver of three young adult children with ASD. There had been no information available regarding care, medications, contacts or regional center services for any of the three surviving victims and law enforcement was at a loss to put together a care plan or identify temporary placement options during exigent circumstances. SCDD personnel put together a number of recommendations for responding officers, who were then able to move forward with the investigation. SCDD followed up with recommendations for the regional center management team, encouraging the development of 'planning' protocols for such exigent circumstances. I just wanted to reach out on behalf of the Crisis Intervention Unit and say THANK YOU! We held 7 classes from February 22nd through June 10th. There were 115 SFPD members, 2 Broadmoor PD Officers, 2 SF Sheriff's Deputies, and 2 members from DPH trained during that time. Then, during our 'training marathon' (July 12th through August 19th), you trained an additional 115 sworn members for our department and 15 SF Park Rangers. The current total for this calendar year is: 230 SFPD personnel and 21 outside agency personnel. We have the potential to train an additional 120 SFPD folks within the next 6 training classes: There is absolutely no way we could ever accomplish any of this without such dedicated and committed instructors. You know, from time to time, we have new instructors reach out to us. They are looking to become a part of our program and are trying to squeeze their way into our curriculum. Some of them teach similar topics and are always trying to 'sell' themselves to us...but why would I EVER mess with such a phenomenal line-up of instructors. You are, without a doubt, my 'A Team' and I simply couldn't imagine our training program without each and every one of you! Please know that Lt. M., D. and I are so incredibly appreciative and blessed to have built these wonderful relationships with each of you! Thank you from the bottom of my heart! (Sergeant C., San Francisco Police Department Field Operations Bureau Crisis Intervention Training Program) I thought it (the Behavioral Health Symposium) was super informative. I have spent years learning what was presented in a very concise and organized way. I would actually like to get a copy so I can take my staff through the presentation. I really like the personal stories and I've heard yours before but having the images really brought it to life. I think that needs to be in there, so people really understand the impact of this on the individual and on the family. I did feel like I knew a lot and it actually made me feel good that I've been learning what I need to learn to do my job, but I really think it's an excellent summary of how complex it is to solve this problem. Please thank anybody involved it was very worthwhile and I really appreciate it. On behalf of the Sacramento Police Department, I would like to thank you and your special guests for assisting the Mental Health Unit in providing instruction during Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) to thirty-nine police officers in July 2021. The Sacramento Police Department is committed to being the most effective police department for every person in Sacramento and the material you presented

during the forty-hour CIT course will help us to maintain our high standards. We also truly appreciate sacrifices you have made in adjusting your schedule to share your time with us. We look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure that the Sacramento Police Department is a professional, well-prepared, and progressive leader in law enforcement, as well as a trustworthy and collaborative partner within the community (Sergeant C., Mental Health & Hospital Unit, Sacramento Police Department).

Section IV: B

Individual & Family Advocacy Performance Measures

Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White alone	399	36.54%
Black or African American alone	32	2.93%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	0.92%
Hispanic/Latino	574	52.56%
Asian alone	53	2.20%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	24	2.20%
Two or more races and Race unknown	0	0%
Gender	#	%
Male	218	22.52%
Female	750	77.48%
Other	0	0%
Category	#	%
Individual with DD	1277	60.09%
Family Member	848	39.91%
Geographical	#	%
Urban	900	62.24%
Rural	546	37.76%

I. Output Measures

Objective	Performance Measure: IFA 1.1 People with DD who participated in activities	Performance Measure: IFA 1.2 Family members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness for people with I/DD and their families about the availability of and access to health and public safety-related services and supports.	89726	175073

The Council, its federal partners, and self-advocates will increase information and training to law enforcement, court personnel, health care providers and/or other care professionals about disability-related health and safety issues.	1872	1425
Total # of Output Respondents	1277	848

II. Outcome Measures

Performance Measures	Percent (%)
IFA 2.1 Percent of people with DD	83
IFA 2.2 Percent of family members who increased advocacy	63

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are better able to say what they want/say what is important to them.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness for people with I/DD and their families about the availability of and access to health and public safety-related services and supports.	1025	428
The Council, its federal partners, and self-advocates will increase information and training to law enforcement, court personnel, health care providers and/or other care professionals about disability-related health and safety issues.	62	135
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	1087	563
IFA 2.3 Percent of people better able to say what they need	85.12%	66.39%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are participating in advocacy activities.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness for people with I/DD and their families about the availability of and access to health and public safety-related services and supports.	598	191
The Council, its federal partners, and self-advocates will increase information and training to law enforcement, court personnel, health care providers and/or other care professionals about disability-related health and safety issues.	67	18
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	665	209
IFA 2.4 Percent of people participating in advocacy activities	52.08%	24.65%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are on cross disability coalitions, policy boards, advisory boards, governing bodies and/or serving in leadership positions.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness for people with I/DD and their families about the availability of and access to health and public safety-related services and supports.	293	174
The Council, its federal partners, and self-advocates will increase information and training to law enforcement, court personnel, health care providers and/or other care professionals about disability-related health and safety issues.	4	7
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	297	181
IFA 2.5 Percent of people on cross disability coalitions	23.26%	21.34%

II. Outcome Measures

Satisfied	Percent (%)
IFA 3 The percent of people satisfied with a project activity	83
IFA 3.1 Percent of people with DD satisfied with activity	94
IFA 3.2 Percent of family members satisfied with activity	73

Section IV: C

Systems Change Performance Measures

SC 1: Output Measures

Objective	
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness for people with I/DD and their families about the availability of and access to health and public safety-related services and supports.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	1
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	2
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	3
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	0
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	3

Objective	

The Council, its federal partners, and self-advocates will increase information and training to law enforcement, court personnel, health care providers and/or other care professionals about disability-related health and safety issues.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	0
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	2
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	6
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	8
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	2697
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	4

Systems Change SC 2: Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number (#)
SC 2.1 - Efforts that led to improvements	1
SC 2.2 - Efforts that were implemented	1

III. Sub-Outcome Measures

Objective	Number (#)
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness for people with I/DD and their families about the availability of and access to health and public safety-related services and supports.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Objective	Number (#)
The Council, its federal partners, and self-advocates will increase information and training to law enforcement, court personnel, health care providers and/or other care professionals about disability-related health and safety issues.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	1
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	1

Goal 5: Early Intervention, Education, Transition & Post-Secondary Education

Section IV: A

Area of Emphasis	Planned for this Goal	Areas Addressed
Quality Assurance	Yes	Yes
Education and Early Intervention	Yes	Yes
Child Care	Yes	Yes

Health	Yes	Yes
Employment	Yes	Yes
Formal and Informal Community Supports	Yes	Yes

Strategies	Planned for this Goal	Strategies Used
Outreach	Yes	Yes
Training	Yes	Yes
Technical Assistance	Yes	Yes
Supporting and Educating Communities	Yes	Yes
Interagency Collaboration and Coordination	Yes	Yes
Coordination with Related Councils, Committees and Programs	Yes	Yes
Systems Design and Redesign	Yes	Yes
Coalition Development and Citizen Participation	Yes	Yes
Informing Policymakers	Yes	Yes

Intermediaries and Collaborators	Planned for this Goal	Actual
State Protection and Advocacy System	Yes	Yes
University Center(s)	Yes	Yes
State DD Agency	Yes	Yes
Other Collaborators	Yes	Yes

Goal Narrative
<p>Goal 5 is the Council's vehicle for addressing the educational needs of people with I/DD (PwI/DD) throughout the lifespan. This goal has separate objectives designed to meet the needs of children and families at three distinct stages of their education and development: early intervention, K-12 and transition into higher education, employment and/or community living opportunities. SCDD engaged in a total of 748 education-related activities through its 3 objectives in this goal area, reaching 9,352 people (502 self-advocates [SA], 4,479 family advocates [FA] and 4,371 others). Staff provided 90 trainings, reaching 3,255 people (188 SA, 2,386 FA and 681 others), and engaged in 235 collaborative meetings, working with 38 SA, 532 FA and 2,919 others (a total of 3,489). Council staff participated in 38 outreach events throughout the state serving 1,802 people (161 SA, 1,073 FA and 568 others). Electronic information and resources were distributed 252 times, reaching 18,413 SA, 90,323 FA and 43,876 others. SCDD served 702 people (111 SA, 464 FA and 127 others) with resources, information, guidance and referrals through 361 requests for technical assistance (TA).</p> <p>In early identification/intervention efforts, staff worked collaboratively with community-based organizations to address issues such as Early Start referrals, childcare access and safety policies during the pandemic, PPE distribution to childcare and early childhood education (ECE) providers, reducing disparities in services among the Hispanic population, gaps in services/screenings, etc. SCDD worked with its community partners to plan and facilitate the annual Early Start Symposium, along with other statewide, virtual outreach events, including the 2nd Annual Spanish conference for parents of</p>

children with neuro-developmental disorders, organized by the UCEDD and held entirely in Spanish. The Council provided training for both parents and professionals/educators, covering early identification/intervention, accessing the regional center (RC) system, transition (at age 3) into the public-school system, disability awareness, the ADA and IDEA, etc.

California saw a statewide decline in Early Start services during the pandemic, and families struggled as childcare and preschool providers closed, leading children to spend less time in those environments in which delays in typical developmental milestones are often noticed. SCDD worked to provide training for parents and caregivers about the importance of understanding developmental milestones, but the social isolation associated with pandemic stay-at-home orders and other restrictions is expected to lead to missed/delayed diagnosis and access to important supports and early intervention services. Due to the pandemic, children who were aging out of IDEA Part C and moving into Part B were falling through the cracks and experiencing a subsequent loss in services. The Council responded by advocating for a suspension of this transition requirement, which was made permanent through California state funding for provisional regional center eligibility (for children aged 3 to 4 years), a policy that will impact more than 20,000 regional center consumers.

People with disabilities and their families continued to experience significant disruptions in supports and services (e.g. in-home care, day programming, transportation, respite, etc.) and were limited in access to activities or found priorities to be significantly changed. Many continued to go without services that were previously promised in IEPs, as virtual learning or independent study options altered districts' abilities to adequately staff and provide supports. The vast majority of TA requests to which the Council responded (under its inclusive education objective) were centered around inadequate services, lack of timely communication and/or district noncompliance with existing IEPs. SCDD staff provided information about emergency IEPs, the filing of complaints, engaging in due process and filing fair hearing requests. Staff also engaged with collaborative partners to discuss emerging issues, find alternatives and implement solutions to significant problems (e.g. limited provision of individualized services, loss of access for educational and speech/occupational/physical education/therapy-related services, etc.).

Because the need for TA regarding special education services is so high, regional staff established a Special Education Advocacy Committee with an RC, its Office of Clients' Rights Advocacy (OCRA), Matrix and the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF) to work together and provide special education advocacy-related training for family (FA) and self-advocates (SA) on an ongoing monthly basis. Regional office staff throughout the state responded to local emerging issues by developing and/or updating curricula (especially as statewide policies regarding virtual, in-person and/or Independent Study options changed, due to the ever-changing nature of the pandemic). Staff worked with family resource centers (FRC), parent advocacy groups and special education law firms to deliver training that met the needs of students and families as they navigated changing systems and circumstances and attempted to work with SELPAs and school districts navigating uncertain times and frequently changing policies.

The Council awarded a grant to the San Joaquin College of Law, BREN Clinic for a project to disseminate information and legal assistance to help Spanish-speaking communities resolve issues related to special education needs and services. The grantee held three training courses virtually (through Zoom) and will continue to offer the courses after the end of the grant cycle. Feedback from attendees was overwhelmingly positive, with 100% of the participants (who submitted evaluation forms) reporting that they were either satisfied or highly satisfied with the activity.

Issues with accessing services and supports during the pandemic had a significant impact on transition-aged students working through ITPs and attempting to plan for higher education or employment opportunities that have proven to be limited. The Council held and/or participated in transition fairs, as it has done in previous years, although the attendance declined as events moved to virtual platforms. Council staff engaged in SELPA, Community Action Committee (CAC) and RC board meetings, trainings, and employment-related projects (e.g. Council and community-based internship opportunities, etc.) to assist FA/SA in navigating issues around independent living training and opportunities. Staff provided information and training about topics such as the differences between ISFPs, IEPs, and ITPs, RC services, DOR and Disabled Student Services programs, the financial benefits of employment, job interviewing, CalABLE accounts, In Home Support Services (IHSS), alternatives to conservatorship, etc.

Although challenged by the pandemic, the Council met its planned activities and metrics for FFY 2021. SCDD recognizes the ongoing need for training for FA/SA and others about education, and, as new parents and children with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities continually enter the system of early intervention and/or transition into educational supports and services, post-secondary education, employment and independent living options, they will continue to need training and other Council supports. The policy objective/work relating to education was moved to Objective 6.4, for work planning and reporting purposes, which did not limit the execution of education-related policy work. Moving into 2022-26 and as California works to adjust to changing pandemic-related educational policies, the Council will continue to provide support, information and TA for the families and children navigating the complexities of early intervention services, special education and life transitions.

5 Year Overview: For the final PPR of this state plan cycle, provide an overall analysis of the outcomes achieved during the five year state plan cycle. The description should include the extent to which diverse stakeholders are satisfied with council activities that promote self-determination and community participation for individuals with disabilities and families, results of other types of information gathering such as focus groups, surveys, or other feedback or input methods with individuals with developmental disabilities and families and major accomplishments and factors impeding goal achievement (if applicable).

Through this goal over the past 5 years, the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities (Council or SCDD) worked to support and promote educational services and rights throughout the lifespan of students with developmental/intellectual disabilities (I/DD), ranging from early diagnosis and intervention (Objective 1), the K-12 educational system (Objective 2) and transition years, through post-secondary education, competitive, integrated employment (CIE) and/or independent living options (Objective 3). While each of the education-related objectives under this goal involve transitions from one support/service system to the next (based on age), the most complex and significant transition involves the preparation for and transition into adulthood, with its complex systems of (not always well-integrated) disability-related and generic, community-based services. While SCDD also engaged in education-related policy and systems change work, the policy objective was moved into Goal 6 early in the 5-year cycle, to consolidate reporting efforts. Federal performance measures for policy-related work will be reported in Goal 6, but some narrative information has been included within topical goals (e.g. health and safety, education, etc.), for the purpose of issue clarity and circumstances related to COVID-19 efforts.

Over this 5-year state plan period, SCDD staff created and/or revised curriculum 57 times, while

engaging in 2 peer sessions, preparing 17 peer trainers/presenters. A total of 867 trainings were provided, educating 21,404 people. The Council participated actively in 1,140 meetings with 16,821 people and engaged in 68 events, reaching an additional 5,059 people. Technical assistance (TA) was requested/provided 2,187 times, supporting 10,176 students with I/DD, their family members and/or educational/employment professionals. Information and resources were distributed a total of 1,657 times, reaching 1,079,990 people. The Council invested in 10 education-related grant projects (1 of which - an early intervention grant - was cancelled by the grantee due to program closure), reaching and/or impacting 10,106 people.

The Council alternates yearly grant cycles between regional mini-grants (for \$20K or less) and statewide grants (for substantially higher awards). SCDD's State Plan Committee (SPC) identifies the focus areas for each grant cycle, reviewing those applications that pass administrative review (for basic application and program requirements), and sending recommendations forward to the full Council for final approval. Grant projects provide topical saturation efforts (e.g. education), freeing regional staff, who are then able to focus additional efforts on emerging issues (e.g. disaster response, COVID-related work, etc.) without fear of neglecting a critical area of need for PwI/DD and their families.

The first grant project (funded through a mini-grant) of the 5-year state plan cycle was extended into the next federal fiscal year, due to staffing changes. By the close of its cycle, however, it had produced 48 videotaped interviews and 41 completed videos of students and professionals who were working, looking for work, or were participating in college, graduate school, or certificate programs (<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCmyYkP-t1xXY3WpQbL5Ju4A>), reaching 7,287 people. Additionally, an anime video was produced, in support of self-advocacy, transitional services and continuing education and employment, with a dedicated Facebook page. Much of the outreach effectiveness of this grant is attributable to the statewide reach of the Supported Life Institute and its ongoing yearly conferences that are dedicated to the mission of collaboration and improving opportunities for PwI/DD. Another mini-grant provided a series of 3 conferences (Empowering Asian Families) for underserved families in California's Alameda County (with an Asian population of approximately 32%), which was the first of its kind (in this county) and included interpreting services and childcare, serving more than 300 people.

Yet another mini-grant produced a series of 10 online training videos (with associated resource lists) for parents about developmental milestones and early identification/intervention, based on meta-research of (effective) best practices for online learning and including accessibility features recommended by the Web Accessibility Initiative. This project reached nearly 1,200 people. An additional mini-grant-supported an early intervention project that reached approximately 450 people (in 11 training sessions) with information, training and necessary skills to navigate the IEP process on behalf of their children with I/DD, as they transition from early childhood and/or preschool programs into the K-12 educational system. A regional college of law program received a mini-grant and conducted a series of 8 mobile workshop trainings (in both English and Spanish) in 4 different SELPAs, enhancing the advocacy skills of more than 800 family advocates. A final mini-grant supported an online, customized employment training series that targeted service providers, transition professionals, educators, social workers, state agency personnel (i.e. vocational rehabilitation, education), and other interested professionals who provide employment services for transition students with I/DD, serving 288 people.

There was a significant drop in the Council's number of staff-led, education-related trainings provided

during the last 2 years of the state plan cycle, along with the number of TA requests, to which staff were asked to respond. The state's emergency response plans had all been geared toward short-term disaster response and temporary evacuation needs; there were no plans in place to meet the educational and/or other support/service needs of PwI/DD in the event of a long-term pandemic. The statewide shift to remote learning caused families to scramble for time and in-home resources (e.g. hardware, internet access, quiet areas to engage in learning, etc.) to meet the educational, medical and behavioral needs of children/students with I/DD who were suddenly dependent on online learning environments, with an abrupt disruption in or complete loss of related services. District and SELPA resources which had been delivered in campus-based, group settings were wholly insufficient to the diverse and widespread needs of students located in homes throughout educational catchment areas. Instructional and support staff were equally caught off-guard by the transition from in-class instruction to that of online teaching platforms. Without precedent from which to draw some direction, parents and their children were left with IEPs that were functionally meaningless and districts/SELPA were without fallback plans for meeting the requirements of those same IEPs. Furthermore, as students eligible for special education (and mainstream education, as well) fell further behind and began regressing in behavioral setbacks, there were no contingency plans in place for providing compensatory education for students who lost momentum, failed to progress, or simply regressed, in the absence of appropriate services.

Throughout this state plan cycle, SCDD's efforts to support children/students with I/DD and their families were not always sufficient to counter the significant (and often systemic) barriers that families faced when trying to obtain appropriate supports/services. The Council continued to provide information, training and resources for developmental milestones and early identification/intervention; parents were frustrated by the loss of childcare and early childhood programs and reported that regional center (RC) staff frequently failed to respond to requests for assessment and/or services. SCDD, throughout the 5-year state plan cycle, continued to provide supports and training for K-12 education, IEPs, and transition-related topics; parents reported that their children were not receiving appropriate supports/services remotely. The Council continued to collaborate with state and local entities to support education, ILS supports/services, and pathways to competitive, integrated employment (CIE) opportunities for transition-aged students; programs and services were shutting down, personnel were underpaid and employers were suffering the effects of stay-at-home orders and a resultant loss in business, income and staffing capacity. Much of the state's entire educational system simply ground to a screeching halt.

What the Council has discovered is that it can support and work to improve an intact service system, but that there is no road map for retooling a failing system on the fly and in the midst of an overwhelming medical pandemic with widespread social, economic and educational impacts. While SCDD met its overall objectives and goal, with annually projected workplan metrics, it was insufficient to the task of upholding the catastrophically changed needs of students and families with I/DD throughout the state in the midst of an unexpected pandemic that drastically modified and upended a traditional delivery system for education. The work of this goal will continue, as educational advocacy is a perishable skill and an ongoing need; the methods by which this work is done by the Council may well change, however.

Objective 1: The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services for families of young children and professionals.

3. This objective is:	Capacity Building
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	<p>The early identification of delays in or missed developmental milestones typically begins with a parent's, friend's or doctor's question(s) and quickly progresses to a search for more extensive information. The Council has a reputation for being a reliable clearinghouse for up-to-date information, technical assistance, and training opportunities for all family/self-advocates. The Council's community outreach efforts throughout the state, provision of training, information, and technical assistance (individual advocacy and capacity-building), and overall system advocacy work locks together to prepare parents, family members, guardians and their children with I/DD to begin what will become a lifetime of family/self-advocacy efforts. The work of this objective is simply the opening salvo in the Council's (Goal 5) continuum (through 3 objectives) of advocacy and training efforts on behalf of children and families learning to thrive with intellectual, developmental, and/or cross-disabilities. Not only are the Council's efforts and activities aimed at families of at-risk and/or newly diagnosed children, but they also target those medical and educational professionals whose work in early identification and intervention are crucial to a child's development and eventual transition into the education system.</p>
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved

1 curriculum; 6 early-intervention trainings, reaching 60 people	Yes
40 meetings, reaching 790 people; 4 outreach/events, reaching 250 people	Yes
Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 12 electronic resource distributions, reaching 7,000 people	Yes
20 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

<p>10. The report should include the following:</p>	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In FFY 2021, SCDD participated in 102 activities striving to increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones/intervention services for families of young children and professionals, reaching a total of 1,791 people. To increase knowledge and awareness about developmental disabilities, Early Start Services, and the civil rights of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD), SCDD revised and updated a total of 1 curricula and provided 11 trainings across California to 254 individuals. SCDD staff participated in 55 collaborative meetings with regional centers (RC), Early Education/Care providers, community partners and stakeholders throughout the state, reaching 947 people. The Council provided technical assistance 30 times reaching 61 people. Resources, information and materials were distributed electronically 25 times (including email and social media distributions), reaching 2,008 SA, 10,266 FA, and 5,303 others with information about upcoming trainings, developmental milestones, community resources and outreach events. SCDD planned, facilitated, and/or participated in 5 outreach events, providing a total of 527 family advocates and professionals with information, resources and technical assistance (TA). The largest of these events was the 2nd Annual Spanish Conference for parents of children with neurodevelopmental disabilities. This 3-day, virtual event was held entirely in Spanish and was a collaborative effort hosted by federal partner UCD Mind Institute and attended by approximately 225 people.. Council staff assisted in the planning and facilitation of the 26th annual Early Start Symposium, a workshop that provides training to parents and professionals throughout the state. The Council helped to transition this traditionally in-person annual event into a statewide virtual event, assisting with event registration, facilitation and marketing. SCDD Orange County staff participated in

Help Me Grow Connection Caf webinars, which brought together professionals/agencies/service providers for training and development opportunities, allowing SCDD to conduct outreach and network with providers who serve children who may be at-risk or diagnosed with developmental, intellectual and/or cross-disabilities. SCDD's trainings included information about the following topics:

- Disability Awareness - Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - I/DD History - Early Intervention Services - Accessing the Regional Center System - Transition at Age 3

In response to the statewide decline in Early Start referrals during the pandemic, SCDD staff at the Central Coast Regional Office collaborated with EPU Children's Center to provide a 3-part, web-based Early Start Workshop (offered in English and Spanish) to educate parents/caregivers and professionals about the importance of understanding developmental milestones, early intervention services, the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) process and the process of transitioning out of Early Start. SCDD arranged for support from professionals from Rainbow Connection FRC, and First 5 California/Help Me Grow of Ventura County to assist with the workshops, along with a Regional Center clinician, and a Pediatrician with the Ventura County Pediatric Diagnostic Center. Early start resources (re: developmental milestones, IFSP process and transition to school) were shared during and after the workshop with attendees. There were 90 attendees across the 3 English workshops, and 35 attendees at the Spanish language workshops. The Council engaged in 55 collaborative meetings reaching 145 FA and 802 others. Staff met with and collaborated with federal partners 24 times and held collaborative meetings with the California Department of Education, behavioral/mental health providers/agencies, regional centers, and with local community-based partners. Local collaborators included Family Resource Centers and Networks, First 5 California, healthcare agencies, childcare providers, early childhood educators, parent advocacy groups, Head Start programs, and other stakeholders. SCDD staff performed systems monitoring, planned collaborative events/trainings/resource distributions, provided information/TA/support, and engaged with and/or served on boards/committees/coalitions/advocacy groups to represent the needs of children with developmental and/or intellectual disabilities. Los Angeles Regional Office staff were invited to participate in the Westside Regional Center Help Me Grow Collaborative, which has been awarded grant funding (in collaboration with Westside Family Resource and Empowerment Center and Achievable Health Center) to strengthen and expand referral pathways to better connect families with children with developmental concerns to Early Start services and supports. Goals of this collaborative effort are 1) improved communication and tracking on referral status between referring agencies and RC; 2) reduced wait time between screening, assessment, and services; 3) decreasing the age at which children are referred and when services begin; 4) increasing successful referrals on first attempt; and 5) increasing overall parent and caregiver satisfaction. Orange County Regional Office staff serves on the Orange County Child Care and Development Planning Council, which works to ensure access to high-quality programs for all children by providing support, training, and resources for early childcare programs. As a member of the Inclusion Collaborative Subcommittee, SCDD staff provided technical assistance in analyzing survey data in order to identify priority needs and/or concerns of childcare providers, parents and caregivers. In response to a lack of communication and referrals between Early Start FRC (ESFRC) and San Andreas Regional Center (SARC), SCDD staff convened a collaborative meeting with SARC and Special Connections Early Start FRC to introduce respective agencies, identify issues and service gaps and develop plan of action to resolve. The group reached out to STARS Infant Program to discuss ways to collaborate and offer ESFRC more support in order to better serve families in Santa Cruz and San Benito counties. SCDD continues to offer support and provide TA to ensure collaboration and communication between organizations. In the area of early intervention, the Council was approached for technical assistance (TA) a total of 35 times, reaching 3 SA, 139 FA and 101 others. SCDD provided a letter of support for

regional centers (RC) to renew grant funding for a First 5 program, a Help Me Grow project, and to improve the application and service navigation process, allowing families to access necessary services more easily. A letter of support was also provided for UCR Search Center to expand the University of California Leadership Education in the Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (UC-LEND) training program. Regional staff assisted parents with low literacy skills, providing plain language information about ASD, advocacy, developmental milestones, etc. TA was also provided to parents who were confused about differences in eligibility/service standards of RCs and school districts/SELPAs. Regional staff assisted families in making contact with local Family Resource Centers to facilitate the RC referral and application process. In serving professionals, Council staff addressed issues such as parents denying a child's disabilities, parents needing information/assistance in appealing service denials, frustrations about the service delivery differences between RCs, and how to best talk with parents about the long-term benefits of inclusion for both children with I/DD and the communities in which they live. Going into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports that are submitted monthly, with survey (FPM) results of administered surveys (following trainings), narrative descriptions of each activity, information about collaborative partners, and emerging issues/technical assistance events. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations and polls. For events such as resource fairs, panel presentations, conferences, collaborative events that were not appropriate venues for surveys, staff collected anecdotal data from participants and others, and included them in the monthly activity reports submitted by all regional offices and HQ. Additionally, the Council maintains yearly technical assistance, eBlasts, and collaborative partner logs for each objective, providing overall numbers for the year. Staff also maintains copies of attendance logs, surveys, curriculum, sign-in sheets, and photos taken during events, by way of documentation.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
People will have information about disabilities, early identification/intervention, & other topics related to education throughout the lifespan (Developmental Milestones, Early Identification/Intervention, Education-Related Supports/Services, Transition, &/or Disability Awareness & Advocacy)	Yes
Families of young children and professionals will have knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services throughout the state through the work of the Council & its collaborative partners; and the Council will engage with new people through outreach events	Yes

People will have electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about disabilities, early identification/intervention & other topics related to education throughout the lifespan	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

Early identification and intervention topics are not so much needs associated with perishable skills as they are about continuing to keep the public informed about and aware of the needs of children who are at risk for having/developing I/DD and/or cross-disabilities and the services and supports that are available for those children and their families. Because there are always 'new' young children and families, there will always be a need for the activities associated with this objective. While the Council successfully completed its projected activities and projects, it will continue to be a voice for young children and their families throughout California who are at risk of having I/DD and in need of appropriate services and supports.

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

When the pandemic began, schools struggled with IDEA requirements, IEPs, and associated services. Additionally, children aging out of IDEA Part C (early identification and intervention) and moving into Part B (through public schools) at age 3 were falling through the cracks. The Council urged the state to suspend this transition during the pandemic, which the state did. SCDD then urged the making of this permanent, which was accomplished (through the state budget) by funding provisional RC eligibility for children aged 3 and 4. This policy and funding change impacts approximately 27,000 RC consumers. The Developmental Case Manager for Kaiser Permanente reported that she distributes our publication (Developmental Milestones) to all her families with young children and that they have found it very useful. We are very grateful for SCDD and the resources it provides. We felt very lost and alone. I know there are lots of trainings out there, but it was hard for us to understand. We really thank you for taking your time with us so that we truly understand the information and we are grateful that it was in Spanish. This really helped us see our children differently and what they need. Truly thank you for helping us. I now have new language to better identify my child's needs and what he struggles with. It's like I know but I've never known how to say it. Now I feel more confident to describe it. "My child is special, and I know he is smart but because they called him 'low-functioning,' that always confused me. The chart you used to describe how it's a spectrum in many areas really helped me. Thank you for giving us new words for things we knew. This was so helpful. I am so grateful for this information. It is going to help me better understand my child and help him understand himself and what he needs. This was really helpful, especially right now during the pandemic - this is so helpful. "Thank you for this valuable information. Right now during the

pandemic I am able to observe my child so much more and how he does in school so having this new awareness helps to be able to help him more and get him the services he needs". "This was such a good training. Thank you so much. Thank you for the strategies and communication tools you provided. It helps to see it and how it works and I think this is what my child needs at school. I know more now. Thank you!

Objective 2: The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and other stakeholders, will increase awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of and access to services which support inclusive education.

3. This objective is:	Capacity Building
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	Yes
Project Name	San Joaquin College of Law: BREN Clinic LEARN Mobile Outreach Program
Original Start Date	2020-10-01

A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	The SCDD's regional offices regularly field frequent requests from family advocates for assistance on how to obtain services from their assigned school districts. Individual Education Plan (IEP) meetings are essential for students to receive needed services because a potentially wide array of supports will be identified upon in these meetings. Once the IEP is drafted and signed, it becomes a legally binding document that local education agencies (and families) must honor. The most recent numbers from the California Legislative Analyst's Office show that about 10% of students in the state school system receive special education services. In the Council's statewide survey, special
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	<p>education was ranked as the third-highest area in which families and people with I/DD have the greatest need for service. In addition, over the course of the year, the Council's regional offices received 900 telephone requests for assistance with IEPs and obtaining delivery of special education services. Since 44% (representing 149,609 people) of Californians receiving regional center services are between the ages of 3 and 21, this remains a pivotal area for many people with I/DD and their families. What's more, approximately 800,000 students between the ages of 3 and 21 have a (n intellectual, physical, emotional and/or developmental or cross-) disability significant enough that they are deemed eligible to receive special education services (https://edsources.org/2020/as-school-starts-california-districts-try-to-improve-virtual-special-education/638325). 216,897 children, as of June 2021 (DDS Facts & Stats: Quarterly Consumer Characteristics Report Index; Friday, July 9, 2021; Table 2, p. 3) This means that as many as 583,103 students may receive school-based services through IEPs, but do not, for a variety of reasons, qualify for regional center case management, to assist in navigating the school system and self-advocate for their civil and educational rights within that system. The Council's activities within this objective area are part of a continuum of work that spans a lifetime of learning, designed to prepare people (and generations) with disabilities to be independent, productive members of the society in which they choose to live, learn, play and work.</p>
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
2 curricula; 24 inclusive education-related trainings (FAPE/inclusion/SA/Disability Awareness), reaching 1,500 people; 2 prep sessions, reaching 4 people; 2 peer-collaborative trainings, reaching 20	Yes
48 meetings, reaching 280 people; 6 outreach/events, reaching 500 people	Yes
Develop/update/translate 2 resources (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 20 electronic distributions, reaching 12,800 people	Yes
90 reached with TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving
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	<p>the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In FFY 2021, the Council increased awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of services supporting inclusive education through 458 activities reaching 4,534 people . SCDD developed or updated its educational curriculum 10 times and prepared peers 2 times reaching 17 people. Council staff provided 56 trainings on inclusive education, reaching 24 self-advocates (SA), 1,548 family advocates (FA), and 317 others. SCDD staff met with 1,267 people in 107 collaborative meetings and participated in 17 outreach events, supporting 800 people. Additionally, staff provided technical assistance 264 times reaching 547 people. Resources, information, and materials were provided electronically 161 times, reaching 66,960 people (11,943 SA, 57,664 FA and 27,527 others). SCDD engaged in 107 collaborative meetings in support of inclusive education, including meeting with federal partners, the California Department of Education, regional centers (RC), and local, community-based collaborative partners. Staff met with Special Education Local Planning Agencies (SELPA), parent support/advocacy groups, county Offices of Education, family resource centers, school districts, attorneys, legal rights centers, community colleges, and student coalitions in efforts to ensure that families had the support, training, resources and information to advocate for their child's access to a free, appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment. Regional staff attend regular meetings of the SELPA and county Office of Education Community Advisory Committees in their catchment areas to conduct outreach, to offer training/TA/support and information, and to monitor and assess emerging issues. Participation in these meetings has been instrumental in identifying and responding to service disparities and barriers to accessing Special Education (SpEd) services as district level policies changed frequently in response to managing the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Because of the ease of access facilitated by the adoption of virtual meetings during the pandemic, staff expanded the reach of its Special Education Task Force, a series of meetings originally limited to families and attorneys has grown to include advocates and professionals throughout the state. SCDD engaged in 16 outreach events under this objective (reaching 2 SA, 644 FA, and 154 others), focused on providing information, tools, knowledge and resources to parents to ensure that they could advocate for their children's educational needs during the pandemic, which created unique challenges for students with support needs as they adapted to online learning/independent study programs amid school closures. SCDD staff planned and facilitated Parent Leadership meetings, SpEd Q&A sessions, and participated in (and provided resources for) a SELPA Parent Support Panel. SCDD assisted with the planning, facilitation and management of the FERIA Partnership Parent (reaching 144 people), and the Autism Star (reaching 223 people) conferences with presentations, workshops and resources targeted to meet the needs of students with ASD. In order to assist families in navigating the SpEd system, SCDD staff engaged in

activities across 29 counties. Curriculum for trainings under this objective have been developed in collaboration with federal and community-based partners and cover a range of topics, including identifying/assessing children at-risk for learning &/or developmental disabilities, understanding SpEd evaluations, FAPE/IDEA and inclusive educational rights, supplemental services, due process/compliance complaints (and investigation/adjudication/resolution agencies), etc. SCDD continues to be a trusted source of information/training on IEP strategies, holding regular Special Education introductory trainings, workshops and advocacy clinics for families throughout the state. The COVID-19 pandemic has presented unique challenges for students with disabilities, as students, families and schools adjusted to virtual learning environments and the loss of many of the supports/services that students with disabilities were provided (through IEPs) in the classroom setting. To assist parents in navigating distance learning and obtaining appropriate supports/services during the pandemic, SCDD staff developed curriculum and provided trainings (in collaboration with community-based partners) covering Special Education Rights and Protections during COVID, which included information about California Department of Public Health recommendations, federal laws, and student protections. Trainings also went over the pros and cons of distance, hybrid and in-person education and strategies for success for each educational model. Although schools began to open for in-person instruction in 2021, many students with disabilities are at an elevated risk for adverse outcomes if infected with COVID-19, making the return to classroom learning potentially hazardous. In July of 2021 Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 130 into law, allowing students to continue learning remotely through Independent Study programs. Implementation proved to be difficult, as school districts across the state failed to enroll many SpEd students in Independent study programs due to their support needs, stating that they are ineligible due to a lack of ability to work independently. In response to these significant issues, Disability Rights California, SCDD's P&A partner, filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice against the State of California on behalf of students with intellectual and developmental disabilities. SCDD staff developed curriculum covering AB 130 and updated IEP curricula to place emphasis on the impact of the pandemic on the current provision of services and on advocacy for accessing appropriate services and supports during this public health crisis. A Council-funded grant was issued (San Joaquin College of Law: Bren Clinic LEARN Mobile Outreach Program) to reduce educational barriers and provide a mobile outreach, training and legal assistance program for Spanish-speaking parents in need of information about FAPE services. (serving 834 people). Families continue to request advocacy/direct representation and assistance for IEP and other education-related meetings. Parents will need extensive assistance to ensure that their children receive compensatory education for lost services, as many children are reportedly receiving inadequate or no educational services and supports. Many districts have already announced that an extended school year will not be offered in 2021, nor are there plans in place for compensatory education needs. While modified or hybrid policies are necessary in response to the pandemic, individual districts are at a loss as to how to develop such policies in a consistent, effective way. Districts hit by staff shortages have resorted to using unprepared substitutes or non-credentialed staff or have withheld (even online) instruction completely for students with active IEPs who should be receiving special education services from qualified professionals. District administrators and school district Board members have been dismissive of parents' expressed concerns, rather than putting together work groups to collaboratively address community-wide problems. The Council received 264 requests for technical assistance (TA) about K-12 education, serving 91 SA, 390 FA and 66 others. The vast majority of parents' TA requests centered on inadequate services, supports and district compliance with all or components of student IEPs. Council staff provided information on due process and filing fair hearing requests, complaints, requests for emergency IEPs, etc. A surprising number of requests from Spanish-speaking parents involved the lack of translations and/or materials/resources, IEPs and parents' rights documents in Spanish. In

some cases, Council staff provided material in Spanish; in other cases, staff contacted district staff to correct the problems in accessible forms of communication. Parents of children with behavioral disorders or who struggle with adverse behaviors related to ASD requested assistance in obtaining appropriate behavioral assessments and/or supports from schools/districts that would not or could not provide them due to staffing, funding and/or other issues. Parents of children with medical/health-related disabilities made requests for assistance because schools could/would not provide consistent masking/vaccination requirements for all students and would not allow students with special health needs to continue to use distance learning options. A non-public school administrator asked for help regarding reimbursement funding for online programming. Parents and professionals alike asked for information and assistance for children with I/DD and mental health challenges and regression associated with disrupted school attendance or online classes. Parents made reports of assessments being made without parental consent, requested referrals for legal advocacy and asked questions about eligibility. Regional staff also provided technical assistance, facilitation and logistical support for a range of meetings, clinics, trainings, seminars/workshops and conferences, using Zoom and other online platforms. Going into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. As the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom meetings and chats, using meeting registration and polling tools to collect FPM data and other valuable feedback from activity participants.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
People will have disability & education-related information throughout the state; Peers will be prepared to provide peer-led, collaborative training	Yes
The Council & its collaborative partners will have access to (disability & education-related) subject matter experts throughout the state; and the Council will engage with new people through outreach events	Yes
People will have electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about disabilities, FAPE & other topics related to education throughout the lifespan	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

The Council completed all of its activities and achieved the desired outcomes for Objective 5.2, although activities associated with k-12 education, advocacy and FAPE rights continue to be

necessary on an ongoing basis. The Council will continue to engage in education-related activities through the course of the 2022-26 state plan cycle, as needed.

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

Council staff provided information and assistance to a parent about how to make a state compliance complaint against a local educational agency for forging the parent's signature (and other allegations). The parent later informed SCDD that the Department of Education had completed its investigation and fully substantiated the allegations. Parents contacted the Council about school placement of their medically fragile child who must have a nurse on campus, as stated in the IEP. The district offered only one location for the child to attend school, requiring that the child ride a bus, which was a huge hardship for a family with another child attending a different school. SCDD had the parents request a letter from the doctor with health/safety reasons for not attending the one and only school with a nurse that the district was offering. The parents were then able to advocate for their child and requested a meeting to let the district know that they would have to provide a closer home-to-school location with a nurse present. The Kaiser Permanente Developmental Case Manager routinely distributes copies of SCDD's publication (IEP Strategy Guide) to patients, reporting that they find the guide very useful. After the Council's training, a group leader filed a state compliance complaint, which was investigated by the CA Dept. of Education. All of the claims made in the complaint were substantiated and corrective action from the district was required. The leader attributed 100% of this outcome to the training received from SCDD. Following the training, the probation supervisor who arranged the training stated: OMG, everyone loved the training! I was just asked when the next one is because there was so much information and it really fades from the brain. Can we schedule the next one for February? I feel like I had heard some of this information before, but it hadn't fully made sense. This was very clear. I learned a lot. I learned a lot during today's training. I feel like I'll feel more confident now when a parent asks me about how to prepare for their IEP. Also, I feel more confident about what my role can be if I attend an IEP with a parent. This was very good and helpful! SCDD staff was very knowledgeable about this topic and about actual, practical strategies. I am so glad you invited her to speak to us, and we thank you that it was in Spanish. You have known our son for a long time and we feel that even though you don't work with him on a daily basis, you have a very good grasp on how he has developed and grown over the last 5 years he's been at CUSD. We are grateful for the continuity and consistency of having you involved with him this entire time. Two parents attended a Council training and had their IEP meeting two days later. They reported that they were able to successfully get all of their child's needed services and felt that they have the tools they need in their toolbox now to advocate and obtain needed services in the future.

Objective 3: The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and in collaboration with educators and stakeholders, will increase information and technical assistance to prepare and empower students, families and professionals in developing individualized transition plans that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent living options & opportunities.

3. This objective is:

Capacity Building

4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	Yes
Project Name	TransCen
Original Start Date	2020-10-01

6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	<p>The transition from high school into post-secondary education, employment and/or independent living options is another significant developmental milestone in the lives of family and self-advocates. Within the full continuum of those individual and family needs that are part of the larger education-related goal, the work of this goal's 3rd objective addressed the range of transition-related issues, needs, options and supports/services for young adults with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities. In addressing young adult (family/self-advocates) transitional needs, the Council focused on providing training, information, outreach and technical assistance. **Note: Although 'transition,' in regard to people with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities, is traditionally defined as that gradual, planned, and protracted stage between the ages of 16 and 22 (as young adults move from the education system into adult life and community-based service systems), it should also be noted that any single event in the life of an adult with I/DD can trigger a major (period of) transition, as well (e.g. the death of one or more parent(s)/caregiver(s), job loss, eviction, changes in public entitlements and/or services, age-related health/cognitive changes, etc.). Life-changing events may be either positive or negative (e.g. marriage and/or divorce, the birth and/or the death of a child, etc.), but are destined to change an individual's life and will cause needs (e.g.</p>
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	person-centered planning, education/training, housing, etc.) to surface that are directly associated with the triggering event and the resulting period of transition.
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
2 curricula; 20 trainings (ITP, Employment, PSE, Disability Awareness, & SA); reaching 500 people	Yes
50 meetings, reaching 200 people; 10 outreach/events, reaching 300 people	Yes
Develop/update/translate 2 resources (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 12 electronic resource distributions, reaching 5,000	Yes
40 people reached by TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In FFY 2021, the Council participated in 188 activities to increase information and provide technical assistance to assist students, families, and professionals in developing individualized transition plans (ITP) that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent community living. Through these activities, the Council reached a total of 3,027 people. SCDD provided 24 trainings reaching 166 self-advocates (SA), 676 family advocates (FA), and 267 others/professionals. Council staff participated in 73 collaborative meetings across the state, meeting with a total of 1,275 individuals. Staff provided technical assistance (TA) 67 times (58 email and 8 social media distributions) reaching 94 people and provided resources, information, and materials electronically 66 times, reaching 4,462 SA, 22,393 FA, and 11,046 others. SCDD staff planned, facilitated, provided resources/TA for, and/or presented at 16 transition related outreach events, reaching 159 SA, 129 FA and 187 others. Most of these events were Transition Resource Fairs, collaborative events sponsored/organized by school districts, local departments of education, college/continuing

education programs, and/or regional centers. These events allow students with disabilities to access resources, information and training related to various aspects of their transition from the K-12 education system into adulthood, whether that includes college, employment, and/or community living. SCDD used these events as an opportunity to educate self/family advocates about the role of SCDD, inform them of training opportunities, and connect PwI/DD with services/supports to ease transition. SCDD staff gave information in Mandarin, Cantonese, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese (and other languages, as requested) about regional center (RC) eligibility, competitive, integrated employment (CIE), emergency preparedness, In Home Support Services (IHSS), SSI, ITPs, IEPs, Home and Community Based Services, the ABLE Act/financial planning opportunities, supported decision-making, etc. SCDD provided 24 trainings/workshops across 28 counties and developed/updated 3 transition related curricula, reaching 1,127 people and engaged families with I/DD, professionals, and college students in training opportunities (and provided information/ materials in threshold languages, as requested) that covered the following: - WorkAbility - Pre-employment Transition Services - Vocational Rehab Services - RC Services - SSI Benefits Planning - CalABLE - ITPs - Alternatives to College - Paid Internship Program (PIP) - CIE - Alternatives to Conservatorship - IHSS SCDD collaborated with the Family Health Services Disabilities Council, RCs, the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) and community-based organizations/agencies to provide a 5-part online webinar training series (Vision for the Future), which allowed families to learn about ITPs, the importance of working with the IEP/ITP team and ideas for services that will help students prepare for future opportunities. The final webinar was designed to help students with I/DD and their families envision themselves or loved ones as college students and provide them with strategies to prepare for the experience. More than 500 people (50 SA, 360 FA, 140 others) attended the series. SCDD staff partnered with UCD Mind Institute to host a training on the UC Davis SEED Scholars Program, the first of its kind to be offered in California. Twelve (12) students with I/DD will be selected to attend college and participate in employment training, independent living skills, core academics, budgeting, sexual health, job internships, and social inclusion. 67 participants from across the state attended and many expressed gratitude, excitement and a desire to apply. TransCen, Inc. (TCI) was awarded a Council grant (a capacity-building project) for service providers, transition professionals, educators, social workers, state personnel and other professionals who provide employment services for PwI/DD. The project aimed to increase provider/professional staff capacity to effectively partner with families throughout the employment process and to increase provider capacity in the Bay Area to use Customized Employment methods. TCI solicited input from self-advocates, families, community-based organizations (CBO's), state agencies and advocacy organizations to inform the contents of the trainings. This project also had a train-the-trainer (T4T) component to enable advocates, districts, state agencies and service providers to effectively engage with SA and families to support community employment for PwI/DD. The series consisted of three (3) webinars - the first being an introduction to customized employment (CE) methods and the discovery process, profiling job seekers and targeting optimal employment settings. The second focused on identifying employment opportunities, employer engagement and strength-based methods for marketing candidates; the third focused on ways to work with employers to establish customized jobs and effectively teach and support workers with more significant learning disabilities. SCDD staff has compiled the notes and outcomes from the Community Conversation event into a findings/summary report, which SCDD will finalize and distribute to legislators, state agencies and others in policymaking or leadership roles. The family engagement toolkit has been posted to the Council's website for family advocates and professionals to access. The CE webinar series has been posted, along with informational handouts, to the SCDD website's resource page for public access. The Council engaged in 73 transition related collaborative meetings, reaching 10 SA, 66 FA, and 1,199 professionals/others, work which involved collaborations with federal partners, the California

Department of Education (CDE), DOR, RCs and local educational agencies (LEA)/organizations. Community based partners include county Offices of Education, school districts, SELPAs, community colleges, vocational/adult education programs, day programs, and career centers. Collaborative efforts under this objective were primarily focused on the planning/execution of capacity-building activities, including collaborative training series, workshops and events. SCDD staff participated in transition focused committees, workgroups and taskforces, where stakeholders shared information, resources and best practices in assisting young adults in transitioning into the world of employment. Although schools re-opened in 2021, many families in the I/DD community continue to experience barriers related to the pandemic. Self-advocates (SA) are struggling to attend long-distance/remote learning opportunities without group or one-on-one support. In rural areas, the lack of sufficient internet coverage has become a barrier to remote learning opportunities. Many families lacked the means to purchase computers, tablets and other data-sharing devices for each child to participate fully in remote learning. Family (FA), self-advocates and others have noted the lack of higher education opportunities for students with I/DD, expressing frustration and believing that community-based, RC-funded activity programs are not appropriate alternatives to classroom-based learning opportunities. FA reportedly do not want adult children 'roaming malls and parks,' as an alternative to more structured learning and/or enrichment environments. The Council responded to 67 technical assistance (TA) requests, providing information, resources, referrals, etc. to a total of 17 SA, 48 FA and 29 others. SCDD provided a letter of support for the Barrier Removal Project at Saddleback College's Mission Viejo campus, to bring it into ADA compliance for accessibility. SCDD also provided letters of support for: 1) the North Orange Continuing Education Program's Enhanced Mobility for Seniors and Disabled (EMSD) grant-funded project; 2) Fiesta Educativa and the Chinese Parents Association for the Disabled to continue work in parent training, information centers and family resource/empowerment centers; and 3) the USC UCEDD application to promote the #MyHealthcare National Transition Center. TA was provided to transition students, FA and others throughout California about alternatives to conservatorship, person-centered planning, the Self-Determination Program, Social Security benefits, IHSS eligibility and services, RCs, transition-related assessments, services, inclusion, placement options, resources, W&I Code Section 4731 complaints, due process and fair hearings. FAs greatly outnumbered SAs in their requests for technical assistance (TA). Many were concerned that they had 'waited too long' in searching for transition options, such as post-secondary education and employment opportunities, without realizing that districts/SELPAs should be initiating transition planning meetings in the years prior to a young adult exiting secondary education (whether through graduation or by receipt of a 'certificate of attendance'). SCDD staff also provided TA to teachers, administrators and school psychologists about assessments, ITPs and resources available through CDE. SCDD provided families with information about wraparound services and other options for students with behavioral/mental health challenges. Parents asked for assistance with pandemic-related issues and information about extended school year (ESY) services, alternate placements and compensatory education. Going into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. As the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, polls and chats, using meeting registration and polling tools to collect FPM data and other valuable feedback from activity participants.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
SA/FA/others will have information/training about ITPs,	Yes

employment, post-secondary education, disability awareness & self-advocacy	
Council-related collaborative partners will be available to address transition-related issues throughout the state; and the Council will engage with new people through outreach events	Yes
People will have electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about transition & other topics related to education throughout the lifespan	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

The Council met and/or exceeded all of its intended outcomes for this objective. Transition from K-12 education into post-secondary education, employment and/or community living opportunities will continue for families and transition students moving through the system indefinitely, however. SCDD will continue to provide information, training, supports and technical assistance to PwI/DD and families transitioning into adulthood through the next 5-year state plan cycle (2022-26).

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

SCDD staff provided a letter of support for USC UCEDD's proposal, a community-based Transition Pilot Program for which USC UCEDD was awarded grant funding. SCDD will be a member of the project's advisory committee and one of its three work groups. Just wanted to send an email of appreciation to you and the team at SCDD for all the Zoom trainings you've offered since March. As a Service Coordinator, they have educated me on topics so I can better serve my clients. They give me a broader understanding of resources and community members. The vaccine forum was especially encouraging. I have a huge respect for the continued prioritization that SCDD gives to self-advocates to express their questions and concerns. I look forward to more Zoom sessions. (ACRC service coordinator) Monterey County SELPA would like to extend their words of thanks and appreciation for you and SCDD for taking the time and presenting before our Community Advisory Committee. The information you imparted to our CAC audience was so worthy and valuable. I personally appreciate your time and support to me and MC SELPA. WOW - you are stunningly amazing to send all this content. I will look though a bit now and more tomorrow before the IEP. THANK YOU for your effort (and thank you for being a tiny part of my son's village)!!

Section IV: B

Individual & Family Advocacy Performance Measures

Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White alone	27	7.32%
Black or African American alone	5	1.36%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	328	88.89%
Asian alone	9	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0%
Two or more races and Race unknown	0	0%
Gender	#	%
Male	28	8.48%
Female	302	91.52%
Other	0	0%
Category	#	%
Individual with DD	53	3.11%
Family Member	1651	96.89%
Geographical	#	%
Urban	197	77.56%
Rural	57	22.44%

I. Output Measures

Objective	Performance Measure: IFA 1.1 People with DD who participated in activities	Performance Measure: IFA 1.2 Family members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services for families of young children and professionals.	3	625
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and other stakeholders, will increase awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of and access to services which support inclusive education.	146	2909
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and in collaboration with educators and stakeholders, will increase information and technical assistance to prepare and empower students, families and professionals in developing	353	945

individualized transition plans that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent living options & opportunities.		
Total # of Output Respondents	53	1651

II. Outcome Measures

Performance Measures	Percent (%)
IFA 2.1 Percent of people with DD	77
IFA 2.2 Percent of family members who increased advocacy	35

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are better able to say what they want/say what is important to them.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services for families of young children and professionals.	4	317
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and other stakeholders, will increase awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of and access to services which support inclusive education.	3	605
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and in collaboration with educators and stakeholders, will increase information and technical assistance to prepare and empower students, families and professionals in developing individualized transition plans that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent living options & opportunities.	22	147
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	29	1069
IFA 2.3 Percent of people better able to say what they need	54.72%	64.75%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are participating in advocacy activities.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services for families of young children and professionals.	0	117
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and other stakeholders, will increase awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of and access to services which support inclusive education.	5	304

The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and in collaboration with educators and stakeholders, will increase information and technical assistance to prepare and empower students, families and professionals in developing individualized transition plans that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent living options & opportunities.	16	66
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	21	487
IFA 2.4 Percent of people participating in advocacy activities	39.62%	29.50%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are on cross disability coalitions, policy boards, advisory boards, governing bodies and/or serving in leadership positions.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services for families of young children and professionals.	0	84
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and other stakeholders, will increase awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of and access to services which support inclusive education.	4	186
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and in collaboration with educators and stakeholders, will increase information and technical assistance to prepare and empower students, families and professionals in developing individualized transition plans that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent living options & opportunities.	14	28
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	18	298
IFA 2.5 Percent of people on cross disability coalitions	33.96%	18.05%

II. Outcome Measures

Satisfied	Percent (%)
IFA 3 The percent of people satisfied with a project activity	38
IFA 3.1 Percent of people with DD satisfied with activity	98
IFA 3.2 Percent of family members satisfied with activity	36

Section IV: C

Systems Change Performance Measures

SC 1: Output Measures

Objective	
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services for families of young children and professionals.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	1
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	0
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	1
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	1
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	132
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	2

Objective	
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and other stakeholders, will increase awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of and access to services which support inclusive education.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	1
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	1
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	1
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	1
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	3
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	383
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	4

Objective	
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and in collaboration with educators and stakeholders, will increase information and technical assistance to prepare and empower students, families and professionals in developing individualized transition plans that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent living options & opportunities.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	0
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	3
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	2
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	5
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	485
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	2

Systems Change SC 2: Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number (#)
SC 2.1 - Efforts that led to improvements	6
SC 2.2 - Efforts that were implemented	3

III. Sub-Outcome Measures

Objective	Number (#)
The Council and its federal partners will increase knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones and intervention services for families of young children and professionals.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	1
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	1
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	1
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Objective	Number (#)
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and other stakeholders, will increase awareness and knowledge for families and self-advocates about the availability of and access to services which support inclusive education.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	2
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	1

Objective	Number (#)
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners and in collaboration with educators and stakeholders, will increase information and technical assistance to prepare and empower students, families and professionals in developing individualized transition plans that lead to employment, post-secondary education &/or independent living options & opportunities.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	2
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	1

Goal 6: Formal & Informal Community Supports

Section IV: A

Area of Emphasis	Planned for this Goal	Areas Addressed
Quality Assurance	Yes	Yes
Child Care	Yes	Yes
Transportation	Yes	Yes
Recreation	Yes	Yes

Formal and Informal Community Supports	Yes	Yes
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Strategies	Planned for this Goal	Strategies Used
Outreach	Yes	Yes
Training	Yes	Yes
Technical Assistance	Yes	Yes
Supporting and Educating Communities	Yes	Yes
Interagency Collaboration and Coordination	Yes	Yes
Coordination with Related Councils, Committees and Programs	Yes	Yes
Barrier Elimination	Yes	Yes
Coalition Development and Citizen Participation	Yes	Yes
Informing Policymakers	Yes	Yes

Intermediaries and Collaborators	Planned for this Goal	Actual
State Protection and Advocacy System	Yes	Yes
University Center(s)	Yes	Yes
State DD Agency	Yes	Yes
Other Collaborators	Yes	Yes

Goal Narrative
<p>The Council engaged in 2,022 activities to inform and support people with I/DD (PwI/DD) and their families about formal and informal community supports, reaching a total of 42,423 people (5,949 self-advocates [SA], 13,617 family advocates [FA] and 22,857 others). This goal encompasses all the work that SCDD staff engages in to support access to generic state, county and local services (e.g. transportation, education, recreation, childcare, regional centers, etc.), but also includes the policy/systems change activities (of both regional and headquarters staff), collaboration with federal network/partners, and targeted disparities work. The work of Goal 6 was divided into four (4) objectives: 1) collaboration with federal partners to reduce service access disparities, specifically for Spanish-speaking users of regional center (RC) services; 2) capacity-building work to assist residents with I/DD in moving from institutional to community-based settings (and increase their ability to self-advocate); 3) improve the quality of and access to formal/informal community supports; and, 4) legislative/policy-related work relating to all six (6) goal areas.</p> <p>Through all objectives of Goal 6, staff developed and/or updated 11 curricula and provided 134 trainings/presentations, reaching 292 SA, 2,688 FA and 1,797 others, and collaborated with family/self-advocates to provide 4 peer-led trainings, reaching 59 people. Staff was contacted for technical assistance (TA) 1,053 times, reaching a total of 4,028 people (1,078 SA, 1,778 FA and 1,172 others). Information was distributed electronically (via email and social media platforms) 943 times, reaching 92,547 SA, 299,865 FA and 217,822 others. Staff provided information/training in plain language (English) 127 times, 320 times in Spanish, 33 times in Vietnamese, 25 times in ASL, 20 times in Cantonese and 23 times in Mandarin. Information was also provided in Arabic, Armenian, Hmong,</p>

Japanese, Korean, Mien and other languages, as requested.

SCDD's Legislative and Public Policy Committee (LPPC) met 4 times throughout the year to monitor legislation that will impact PwI/DD and their families and to make recommendations to the Council about bills on which to take a position. SCDD sponsored one piece of legislation, supported 17 bills and monitored 150 others. Staff met with legislative offices more than 45 times in support of its sponsored bill, SB 639 (signed into law in September of 2021), legislation that will phase out the practice of paying PwI/DD a subminimum wage in California. Staff held 12 sessions to prepare family/self-advocates to inform policymakers about SCDD's policy activities and priorities, reaching 597 SA, 293 FA and 981 others. SCDD provides legislative updates to SAAC, SSAN and RAC members so that they can provide peer-to-peer updates in their own communities and local/regional self-advocacy groups.

The Council's targeted disparity work (Objective 6.1) continued throughout FFY 2021, with federal partners meeting 13 times to advance a project to provide language-accessible purchase-of-service (POS) terms (in Spanish, Chinese and Vietnamese) of RC services, to reduce the impact of language barriers and address disparities in POS practices that have been identified in communities throughout the state. Professional translations were completed and community-based organizations (with native language speakers who are also RC clients) were identified to review translations to ensure accuracy for monolingual, native speakers of all 3 languages. The Council has created a web-based platform (currently in draft form) to host translations, along with future translations in additional threshold languages. Though this project has been delayed due to the need for community feedback on translations and some difficulties in finding a suitable platform for the materials, the project is in its final stages and the consortium of federal partners has reviewed and made recommendations about the platform. The project is targeted for completion during the next 2022-26 state plan cycle.

While HQ staff worked to address language barriers contributing to service access disparities in RC-related services, regional staff engaged directly with RCs and other community partners, participating in disparity-focused task forces and committees throughout the state. These collaborative efforts targeted specific needs of diverse populations within each RC's catchment area and led to scheduled trainings focused on underserved communities (e.g. deeply rural, Latinx, Native American/Tribal communities, etc.).

Regional staff continues to report back to the Council and its Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) on the closure process of California's developmental centers and the relocation of residents with I/DD into communities of their choice, along with supports and services from regional centers (RCs) and local service providers. This included strong recommendations for ongoing monitoring and advocacy efforts on behalf of both current and relocated residents, to ensure that all RC clients receive appropriate services, regardless of residential status or place of origin. Council staff provided TA to help families find appropriate community placements for loved ones with I/DD and concentrated training efforts on information about personal/civil rights, residential rights (under California's Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act) and voter rights, self-advocacy skills, and community-based residential options.

In efforts to support access to formal/informal community supports, the Council provided trainings on topics such as public benefits and community resources, RC services, Home and Community Based Settings (HCBS) , Social Security benefits, planning and eligibility, CalABLE accounts, supported decision-making, alternatives to conservatorship, the Lanterman Act and RC appeals/complaints.

SCDD engaged in 47 events (under Objective 6.3), reaching 557 SA, 1,891 FA and 1,371 others by engaging in outreach and providing resources, information, training and TA at community events, resource fairs and statewide conferences. SCDD engaged federal, state and community partners in 585 collaborative efforts, working with RCs, vendors, city and county agencies and other community partners to increase access to community supports, reaching 1,203 SA, 3,583 FA and 9,339 others (a total of 14,125 people).

The Council worked with SA in voter engagement trainings and events, reaching a total of 444 people (256 SA, 56 FA and 132 others) with information to fully participate in federal, state and local elections. In regions throughout the state, staff provided local, regional and state policymakers opportunities to learn about PwD and their needs, strengths and opinions by hosting and/or facilitating townhall meetings and other types of presentations, in addition to providing social media releases and hard copies of informational material.

The Council issued one grant for this goal (under Objective 6.3) in 2020, the work of which was carried into FFY 2021. The California Supported Living Network (CLSN) was awarded funding to develop an assessment matrix measuring the cost-effectiveness of vendored services for PwI/DD, in contrast to data provided by more generic NCI tools. The grantee (with the assistance of a diverse advisory group) identified key service-level outcomes and created a plan to collect and analyze outcome data. The grantee developed an outcome-based training structure for direct service providers (DSP) and submitted a final report, which presents a conceptual framework for delivering, measuring and improving disability-related service and support outcomes. The final report also includes recommendations for using the framework to move forward the state's Rate Study and adjust its value-based purchasing guidelines.

The Council and its state-level agency partners engaged in a major system change and community outreach/education effort, initially designed in response to the pandemic. SCDD now hosts the tangible information/training outputs for the Disability Thrive Initiative (<https://scdd.ca.gov/iddthrive/>), with a series of webpages (on its own website), dedicated to issues important to PwI/DD, their families and other community members throughout the state. Focus areas include technology/accessibility-related information, civil rights issues, services and supports for PwD, cultural diversity, health resources, LGBTQI+ outreach, etc. While the Initiative itself sunsets in December 2021, the Council's partners will continue to provide/update website content, as SCDD continues to provide a host venue for maximum outreach to Californians with I/DD and their families.

The Council was successful in meeting or exceeding its projected activity metrics for this goal's objectives and has made significant progress toward the completion of Objective 6.1. As SCDD moves into the next 5-year state plan cycle, many of these activities will be continued within its advocacy and systems change focused goals.

5 Year Overview: For the final PPR of this state plan cycle, provide an overall analysis of the outcomes achieved during the five year state plan cycle. The description should include the extent to which diverse stakeholders are satisfied with council activities that promote self-determination and community participation for individuals with disabilities and families, results of other types of information gathering such as focus groups, surveys, or other feedback or input methods with individuals with developmental disabilities and families and major accomplishments and factors impeding goal achievement (if applicable).

The last of the Council's goals falls outside of providing topic-specific training, support and/or service and is a sort of 'catch-all' for issues that cumulatively represent formal and informal community supports and services. Included within this goal area is also the Council's federal partners' project for an underserved population and the overarching policy objective. SCDD staff created and/or revised its curriculum 74 times and engaged in peer prep sessions 24 times, reaching 1,874 peers with information and skills to become trainers and presenters themselves. Over the 5-year state plan cycle, the Council provided 1,113 trainings, educating 30,593 people, and participated in 229 events, reaching another 49,765 people. SCDD participated in 2,892 collaborative meetings (with 55,491 people) and provided technical assistance 5,083 times, supporting and serving 19,557 people. Additionally, resources and information were distributed 5,219 times, reaching a total of 4,363,425 Californians with valuable (and sometimes life-saving) information. Finally, the Council engaged its 3 UCEDDs in a training contract to educate individuals and entities about SCDD's funding application process, in an attempt to broaden the statewide and regional pools of potential grant applicants.

The Council's underserved populations project, in conjunction with SCDD's federal partners, has been an enormous undertaking as it includes: 1) a stepped translation process (English to plain language to Spanish and other threshold languages) of regional center (RC) system-wide purchase-of-service terms; 2) posting of those translated terms; and, 3) statewide trainings to inform and educate non-English (Spanish and other language) and/or bilingual speakers with I/DD and their families about services available in 21 RC catchment areas throughout and within the state of California. The collaborative efforts of this objective included not only 3 UCEDDs and the state's protection and advocacy organization (Disability Rights California), but also the efforts of linguistically and culturally underserved community members and entities representing and/or serving them. Initial consideration was given to including 'industry-specific,' disability-related terms for services that represent the needs of PwI/DD and their families, rather than simply those services which are currently being funded - especially given California's transition to person-centered planning (PCP) and unique services associated with involvement in the Self-Determination Program (SDP).

Secondly, there were challenges associated with translations, as there are many industry-specific terms for which no literal, 'direct' or word-for-word translation is possible (e.g. self-advocate, intellectual/developmental disability [I/DD], independent/supported living services, etc.). Such terms required a collaborative process of transliteration - a way of breaking down complex conceptual terms into plain language equivalents that can then be translated into another language (e.g. Spanish, Vietnamese, Mandarin, etc.) - even when there is no existing cultural equivalent that can be found within the target language. This phase of the project expanded from the original Spanish-speaking population to include translations in both Vietnamese and Mandarin, as they are also sizable, underserved groups in California.

Additional challenges emerged, as the project entered its 2nd development and public implementation/release phase. Costs associated with a mobile application-based release proved too expensive and state IT spending regulations would have triggered a time-consuming audit process. The federal partners decided to rely on SCDD staff to develop and maintain a web-based platform to release information to the public, which is still in the design, development and implementation process. The continuing work of this objective will be rolled into a federal partners' project within the workplans of the 2022-26 state plan, until the project has reached full completion.

Throughout the 5-year state plan period, the Council has been actively involved in the de-institutionalization of residents with I/DD (Objective 6.2) as they have transitioned from the state's

developmental centers (DC) and out into community-based residential care and independent living settings of their choice. The Council provided residents with assistance for community transitions, health and safety needs, forensic/court matters, generic services and RC meetings/communication, in addition to trainings about self-advocacy, voting and other civil rights, competitive, integrated employment (CIE), etc. SCDD staff advocated for transitioning residents by submitting formal and informal rights violation complaints, filing writs of Habeas Corpus and incident/event reports, and reviewing/approving denial-of-rights plans. The Council has collaborated with RC, licensing, facility, service and other entities in the development, outfitting, staffing, licensing and start-up of specialized community-based homes for residents transitioning out of DC placements, which has helped in reassuring residents, their families, professionals and community members about the levels of care, protection, support and independence available in these new residential environments.

Objective 6.3 has encompassed the bulk of the Council's work around formal/informal community supports, which included extensive information and resource distribution efforts (e.g. public safety alerts and public health updates, PPE, vaccine and clinic updates and access codes, etc.) during the pandemic and various disasters, some of which was reported (and/or counted separately) in Goal 4 narratives. Due to the broad range of topics associated with the work of this goal, events and trainings were marketed to as many diverse (e.g. culturally, linguistically, ethnically, economically, geographically, etc.) underserved communities as possible, while offering translated materials and live interpreting services, as requested. SCDD reached multi-ethnic, economically underserved and deeply rural communities, representative entities and individuals of Latinx, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Pacific Island, Russian, Persian Gulf, Hmong, Native/Tribal, African-American and other backgrounds with conferences, workshops, trainings, presentations, committee work, systems change efforts and numerous other types of activities.

The Council's recreation-associated work evolved into healthy lifestyle education and activity efforts. SCDD collaborated with transportation entities on accessibility issues, which, in turn, increased access to desired housing and employment for PwI/DD. Regional staff engaged in outreach and education efforts to support voting rights/opportunities, equal access to vaccines and equal census participation. SCDD has engaged in important civil rights efforts associated with advocating for and educating PwI/DD, their families and professionals about guardianships, conservatorships, authorized representation and supported decision-making, to ensure that PwI/DD have free, appropriate access to independence in their choices, self-determination (with person-centered planning) and assistance, whenever requested. Education and advocacy efforts are also an ongoing process in regard to the regional center (RC) system, as PwI/DD, their families and others (e.g. law enforcement and protective personnel, service providers, educators, etc.) seek information, advocacy and technical assistance with RC eligibility rulings, denials of service, emergency relocations, forensic services, etc. While the work associated with this objective will continue, the form that such work takes may change in the upcoming state plan cycle.

As the 2017-21 state plan cycle rolled out, the Council's executive team, in conjunction with the State Plan Committee (SPC), consolidated all of the plan's 'topical' or focused policy-related objectives into a single policy objective within Goal 6. SCDD's Legislative and Public Policy Committee (LPPC) then weighed in with legislative agendas that did not always include each area of focus, as identified by the SPC, on a yearly basis. This, in conjunction with personnel changes and chaos associated with the pandemic, proved disruptive at times, although the Council remained active, vigilant and responsive to bills, initiatives and other policy issues likely to impact PwI/DD and their families, services, rights and supports. Over 5 years, SCDD produced some strong legislative/policy 'wins' in education, self-

advocacy, employment, housing and other issues, with 5-10 bills (favorable to PwI/DD and families) passing each year. The Council supported a total of 73 bills, monitored nearly 200, engaged in testimony more than 50 times and engaged in almost 900 policy-related meetings. Refinements in the use of Qualtrics to survey/collect and analyze Council activities will be an advantage during the next 5-year state plan cycle, as well as a clearer plan for the types of data needed for effective reporting of policy work.

The activities and overall global intent of the objectives within this goal were solidly met, although there will be work on the partners'/underserved population objective that extends into the next 5-year state plan cycle. Given the vast range of issues contained within this goal and the complexity associated with thorough reporting, the next state plan and subsequent workplans will be configured very differently, so as to better capture the primary mission and role of the California Council on Developmental Disabilities.

Objective 1: The Council, in collaboration with our federal DD partners, will reduce service access barriers and decrease the disparity in available information, which describes services and supports that may be purchased throughout California's Regional Center system, by translating and providing that information in Spanish and tracking statewide POS disparity data for Spanish speaking self-advocates and families.

3. This objective is:	System Change
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4. This objective is:	Ongoing
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	Yes
DD Network Collaboration	Yes

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Implementation
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	Although the Council has monitored the disparity in services purchased for and provided to linguistically/culturally diverse Californians with I/DD and/or cross-disabilities (as compared to those received by primarily English-speaking Californians) for some time, it determined to address these disparities more directly. The
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	<p>primary focus of this objective involves reaching out to the underserved, Spanish-speaking family/self-advocate population of California, in collaboration with the Council's four (4) federal partners consisting of: California's protection and advocacy agency and three University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs); Disability Rights California (DRC), the Tarjan Center at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA); the University of Southern California (USC) Children's Hospital Los Angeles (CHLA); and the University of California Davis (UCD) MIND Institute. With complete and culturally/linguistically competent translations of material, initially in Spanish (and following with Asian languages), the Council intends to provide extensive training to family/self-advocates, regional center staff, service providers and others, thereby decreasing disparities in the information, services and supports requested of and provided through the regional center system.</p>
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
6 meetings with Federal Partners	Yes
1 list of stakeholders or Spanish/Asian language-proficient collaborators	Yes
1 list of options presented to Federal partners; 1 selection made	Yes
Initiate development of 1 platform	Yes

<p>10. The report should include the following:</p>	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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The Council and its four (4) federal partners (one [1] protection and advocacy [P&A] agency and three [3] University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities [UCEDDs]: Disability Rights California [DRC], the Tarjan Center at the University of California Los Angeles [UCLA]; the University of Southern California [USC] Children's Hospital Los Angeles [CHLA]; and the University of California Davis [UCD] MIND Institute) have achieved the completion of the Purchase-of-Service (POS) translations (in Spanish, Chinese and Vietnamese) for those supports and services provided through California's regional center system. The partners' consortium had one meeting with the community partners and met 13 additional times throughout FFY 2021 to develop a plan to move into the next phase of the project, which is to release the translated information within an accessible platform, in order to post it for public use by Spanish-speaking and other underserved populations accessing regional center services. The group's general consensus was that a mobile application (app) would serve the widest population. Further investigation (in collaboration with a self-advocate who specializes in building apps) revealed that Apple and Google applications (or the development costs associated with building them) were very expensive and would require regular maintenance and updates, further pushing up associated costs. Although federally funded, the Council is still a California agency and subject to state spending requirements and/or restrictions, which limited its options for distribution platforms as well as its ability to compensate community partners for their contributions to this project. The partners wanted to pay community-based collaborative groups for their work in reviewing materials for the project, however, the California Department of Finance personnel stated that there was no contract option currently in place to allow for that type of payment option. Conversations with California's Department of Technology revealed that the prohibitive costs associated with an outside contractor (to build, maintain and/or update mobile apps) would trigger a state audit and further require a waiver request - a resolution process that could take another year to fully resolve. The Council, with these considerations in mind, suggested the development of a web-based platform, using in-house SCDD staff and resources, which was an acceptable option to the partners, although it would add significant time to the proposed project completion schedule. Initial web designs have been submitted to the group and were approved in concept. The overall work of this objective will now be converted to a discrete project and incorporated into the work plans for the next 5-year state plan cycle, in addition to the objectives dedicated to the underserved populations and federal partners' projects within the 2022-26 state plan.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
The Council, in collaboration with its federal, state, regional & local DD partners, will make POS-related terminology more accessible (in Spanish &/or an Asian-based language)	Yes
The Council, in collaboration with its federal partners will have a community-based network of language-proficient advocates and/or professionals to review POS-related materials	Yes

The Council and its federal partners will have a plan for providing access to statewide, language-accessible POS terms and related information	Yes
The Council and its federal partners will begin development of an accessible information delivery platform system on which to post POS-related information for PwI/DD and their families	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

Many of the proposed outcomes have been achieved for this objective, although the final, implemented outcomes (e.g. fully functional website, curriculum and statewide trainings) remain works in progress. Because of the importance of this project to non-English-speaking families and individuals with I/DD, this project will continue through to its final completion, moving into the next 5-year state plan cycle (2022-26).

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

N/A

Objective 2: The Council will increase the knowledge and skills of people with I/DD to move from institutional to community settings and to increase their ability to self-advocate.

3. This objective is: System Change

4. This objective is: Completed

5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports No

A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	California has transitioned the residents of its remaining developmental centers, decentralizing the care and housing of residents with I/DD, developing community-integrated residential/care options, and placing Developmental Center (DC) residents successfully into inclusive communities of their and/or their family members' choice. As California and its State Council on Developmental Disabilities (Council or SCDD) have been fully committed to the concepts of person-centered planning, self-determination, and self-governance, the Council has continued its outreach and training efforts to ensure that 'movers' from DCs, their family advocates and others receive sufficient information, knowledge and skills to be directing partners in this process.
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
Informational sessions (as requested)	Yes
Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); electronic resource distributions (as requested)	Yes
TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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During the past 5 years of this State Plan, California moved to close its developmental centers and institutional settings. The State successfully closed all, except for the locations that serve as a diversion for people with I/DD with involvement in the criminal justice system. Through the collaborative advocacy and training efforts of the Council, the work of this objective is now complete. There is, therefore, no reportable quantitative data to report as residents have transitioned into communities of their choice. The Council has, however, continued to serve and support residents of Porterville, Canyon Springs and the STAR facilities, which are forensic settings. Also, the Council supported those who have transitioned into community residential environments throughout the course of the 2021 FFY. Through those efforts (as described in the 5-year overview for Goal 6), The Council has provided residents with assistance for community transitions, health and safety needs, forensic/court matters, generic services and regional center (RC) meetings/communication, in addition to trainings about self-advocacy, voting and other civil rights, competitive, integrated employment (CIE), etc. SCDD staff advocated for transitioning residents by submitting formal and informal rights violation complaints, filing writs of Habeas Corpus and incident/event reports, and reviewing/approving denial-of-rights plans. The Council has collaborated with RC, licensing, facility, service and other entities in the development, outfitting, staffing, licensing and start-up of specialized community-based homes for residents transitioning out of DC placements, which has helped in reassuring residents, their families, professionals and community members about the levels of care, protection, support and independence available in these new residential environments. The Council is proud of its collaborative efforts in transitioning residents of the state's developmental centers/institutions and ushering in a new age of community-supported and independent living opportunities for self-advocates who have, for so many decades, been offered few choices in being self-determined.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
Remaining DC residents/movers will be informed and knowledgeable about the availability of inclusive options or resources within their communities of (residential) choice, as requested	Yes
Remaining DC residents will be informed and knowledgeable about their own (& others') civil rights, as requested	Yes
People will receive hard-copy (as requested) &/or electronic resource (as needed) information about community settings, resources & formal/informal supports/services, as requested	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:	
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<p>The Council has been fully committed to monitoring the DC closure process and, simultaneously, the satisfaction, welfare and safety of those residents who are transitioning out into communities throughout California. Through the new 2022-26 State Plan cycle, the Council will continue to provide information and training to family/self-advocates, preparatory to - and as an ongoing part of - the active transition and post-transition process. Additionally, the Council will continue to provide information and training to those agencies and personnel that provide services to transitioned family/self-advocates who may be unfamiliar with generic and/or RC and community-based support systems. As for the current 2017-21 State Plan, this work of this objective has been fully and successfully completed.</p>

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).	
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N/A

Objective 3: The Council will increase outreach, training, and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to) Regional Centers, education, transportation, public benefits, child care, and recreation for people with I/DD and their families.

3. This objective is:	System Change
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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<p>7. Provide an overall description of this effort:</p>	<p>In response to the Council's initial State Plan survey, 34.9% of respondents (family/self-advocates, professionals, and others) stated that they wanted more information, resources, and/or technical assistance in the area of formal and informal supports, including information in Spanish. Specifically, respondents desired more information regarding Regional Center (RC) services. This was especially telling, given the purchase-of-service (POS) disparities identified in RCs throughout the state. Specifically, disparities exist in the equal offer and/or provision of services to diverse populations. While Objective 6.1 addresses the need for: 1) POS guidelines to be translated into threshold languages and 2) providing language-accessible information about available RC services throughout the state, Objective 6.3 is designed to include activities designed to promote equal access to RC services and also address those services/supports that fall outside of the direct purchasing authority of RCs (e.g. transportation, public entitlements, extended child care, etc.). The Council's training, technical assistance efforts and resource provision in Objective 6.3 are designed to address those community-based needs and services, which has been inclusive of providing RC staff and board members with training and/or technical assistance, in addition to monitoring the services and supports available to PwI/DD.</p>
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
10 curricula; 100 trainings (e.g. IPP strategies, PCP, HCBS, CalABLE, transportation, recreation, grant-writing, etc.), reaching 2,500 people; 3 prep sessions, reaching 6 people; 3 peer-collaborative trainings, reaching 30 people	Yes
60 meetings, reaching 600 people; 30 events, reaching 2,400 people	Yes
Develop/update/translate 6 resources (plain language &/or Spanish); Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 60 electronic resource distributions, reaching 48,800 people	Yes
425 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

<p>10. The report should include the following:</p>	<p>(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits. (b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation,</p>
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	<p>implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In FFY 2021, the Council engaged in 1,835 activities to increase outreach, training, and technical assistance (TA) and to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to): regional center (RC) services, transportation, public benefits, childcare, recreation, etc. for people with I/DD (PwI/DD) and their families. Through these activities, the Council reached 27,064 people statewide. SCDD staff developed/revised/updated curriculum 11 times (8 times in English and 3 in Spanish), prepped 13 family/self-advocates for trainings/presentations and participated in 47 outreach events, reaching 3,819 individuals. The Council provided 139 trainings, serving 306 self-advocates (SA), 2,698 family advocates (FA) and 1,844 others with valuable information, knowledge and skills. Regional staff participated in 586 collaborative meetings across the state, meeting with 1,206 SA, 3,599 FA, 9,347 others. Resources, information, and materials were provided electronically 894 times, reaching 508,628 people, and technical assistance was provided 1,023 times, reaching 1,049 SA, 1,699 FA, and 1,152 others. SCDD engaged in 47 outreach events, reaching 557 SA, 1,891 FA and 1,371 others. The Council assisted in the planning and facilitation of the first virtual, statewide Supported Life Institute Conference, providing resources and TA to 167 attendees. SCDD provided resources (in Spanish, Hmong and Mien) and PPE at the LU Resource Fair, a drive-through event that was organized to reach and distribute resources specifically to non-English speaking members of the community. SCDD also moderated a discussion panel entitled at the MIND Summer Institute on Neuro-Developmental Disabilities (attended by 400 people) and provided Spanish and sign language interpreting. SCDD provided 139 trainings and developed/updated 11 curricula, increasing the capacity of 4,836 people across 50 of California's 58 Counties. Training, information and resource materials were provided in plain language (English), Spanish, Vietnamese, Korean, and other threshold languages (as requested). Council staff provided a 2-part training on how to give public testimony to students of the Learning Rights Law Center TIGER Program. This series focused on strategies for preparing a clear, concise message for effective input during public meetings of RCs, school boards, and other public governance bodies. It included a summary of public meeting requirements under the Brown, Bagley-Keene and Lanterman acts. The training also provided advocates with an opportunity to practice public testimony and receive feedback from peers and SCDD staff. The curriculum was also used as a Spanish-only training for a leadership series, organized in collaboration with Fiesta Educativa. Participants were highly engaged and reported high satisfaction with the live practice session and peer and SCDD staff feedback. SCDD held 585 meetings with federal, state and community-based partners, collaborating with 14,125 people. SCDD personnel serve on agency boards (e.g. transportation, representative/disability, and recreation-related agencies, etc.) that provide community-based services to PwI/DD. SCDD participated in RC taskforces to address the disparities in funding between white, English speaking and non-white, non-English speaking consumers. In response to the racial unrest during the summer of 2020 and at the request of several of SCDD's Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) members who are African-American, SCDD

staff convened a monthly meeting for community and RAC members to discuss/address racial disparities in accessing services and, more specifically, RC services. SCDD invited an RC Diversity Specialist and Training Officer to participate in these discussions. This collaborative effort led the RC to approve funding of a disparities-related grant proposal to address low utilization rates (among Black communities) in Early Start services. The RC has come to rely on this advisory group for input, suggestions and systemic change ideas to address racial disparities and service access issues. One of California's RCs has continued to fail in its provision of appropriate, accurate or timely communication, support and/or culturally competent service to Spanish-speaking communities. It is alleged that many of its practices and interpretations of the Lanterman Act are in violation of people's rights and creating enormous inequity and disparities in the provision of RC-funded services. FA have provided detailed public comments during board meetings, without resolution. In fact, this RC (which has the worst POS disparity numbers of all 21 RCs) has claimed to have 'misunderstood' community requests and failed to clarify and respond to reported issues. This has evaporated any (previous) goodwill extended by families who had given RC staff the benefit of the doubt. Spanish-speaking families in more than one RC are now registering concerns about disparities and the lack of appropriate RC accommodations, citing websites that are difficult to navigate and the fact that RCs are 'spending more money on due process hearings than on the provision of adequate services.' Latinx families are reporting that they have been denied services that their White counterparts have received and don't want to wait for RC disparity data to illustrate these concerns - especially since such data would not distinguish COVID-related services from traditional services, nor would data be available in time to meet families' needs. The Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) reported that RC service coordinators have been circumventing the Employment First policy by telling consumers to obtain a letter of denial from DOR - in spite of having provided no employment assessments - ostensibly as a way of keeping PwI/DD at work in jobs within sheltered work environments for sub-minimum wages. SA/FA are at a significant disadvantage in proceedings through the Office of Administrative Hearings, due to RCs unlimited access to legal counsel and the exorbitant (and unreimbursed) costs of legal help for SA/FA. RC's legal counsel are beginning to take advantage of this systemic inequity and the lack of legal/procedural sophistication in SA/FA about due process rights, responsibilities and processes, and relevant case law. With allegations that RCs intentionally lie and/or deny services by delaying a response or altogether ignoring requests, it is clear that the playing field for SA/FA is not level. One RC appears to be eliminating facilitators as a reasonable accommodation for consumers participating in Board meetings, failing to provide consistent facilitation for a year. As a result, SA are unable to participate equally in RC meetings. SA/FA are struggling in their efforts to seek cross-systems service equity (e.g. housing, RC services, criminal justice, employment, etc.), as gaps often develop between these systems. A lethal combination of COVID-19, low service rates, lack of staffing and other small systemic fractures has created the risk of a loss of housing for PwI/DD, who rely on multiple systems to support community living and other inclusive opportunities. Childcare facilities are closing or cutting back on clients, leaving parents at risk of having no childcare when they return to work. A school district in northern California is considering an (illegal) attempt to limit special education eligibility to reduce costs and reduce costs associated with compensatory education requirements. SA/FA are facing retaliation without due process recourse, when filing service complaints and/or 4731 actions. Through the work of this objective, the Council and its staff fielded 1,023 requests for technical assistance (TA), assisting a total of 3,900 people. Many TA requests involved service-related (or denial-of-service/eligibility) complaints and prompted Council input about due process options. SCDD staff filed a Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 4731 complaint against an RC for its use of the disencumbrance process when calculating unmet and new needs for SDP budgets. This complaint was filed on behalf of two people served by the RC, as well as all other persons similarly at a disadvantage within the RC

system. Specifically, this practice violates requirements of the Self-Determination Program (SDP) under WIC Section 4685.8(c)(3), which requires that an individual budget be determined using a fair, equitable, and transparent methodology. Council staff provided TA about RC issues, educational strategies, Authorized Representatives, serving on boards, committees and task forces, navigating online meeting platforms, civil rights, service referrals, voting rights/services and policy/advocacy resources and other information. Because of pandemic-related public health quarantines, calls significantly increased about behavioral health, personal safety, abuse, incidents of over/under-medication (by staff and family members alike), etc.. In some cases, staff assisted callers with making mandated reports of suspected abuse; in others, service/assessment referrals were made and resource information shared. Going into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. Additionally, as the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, polls and chats.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
People will have training/information about the range of formal/informal community supports available (e.g. IPPs, PCP, HCBS, IHSS, CalABLE, transportation, etc.); people will have training about grant-writing (e.g. skills, requirements, opportunities, etc.) to improve systems serving PwD; Peers will be prepared to provide peer-led, collaborative training	Yes
Local/regional collaborative entities will partner with SCDD to address inclusive formal/informal supports/services for PwD and others (e.g. transportation, recreation, etc.); and the Council will engage with new people through outreach events	Yes
People will have electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about formal/informal, inclusive community-based supports/services	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

In addition to the many extra efforts and activities associated with the pandemic, the Council successfully met all of its planned activities and outcomes for this objective. Because formal and informal community supports play such a critical part in services used by PwD/DD and their families,

however, this work will continue through the planned goals and objectives of the upcoming 5-year state plan cycle (2022-26).

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

During the recession of 2009, California eliminated funding for social, recreational, and camp activities. Through more than a decade of Council advocacy, this funding was restored in this year's budget, which will impact 314,500 eligible RC consumers. In 2019, two significant bodies of work were completed that provided the Council with the information necessary to better impact systems affecting people with I/DD and their families. The first milestone was an SCDD grant that produced a framework to create system-wide outcome measurements for services based on individual outcomes - a framework that caught the attention of the Legislature. California then provided \$10M to develop quality assurance outcome measures to measure the existing system based on the Lanterman Act's core values of meeting individual needs through person-centered planning. This was a strong validation of the Council's core values in investing a small amount of rare program development funds to produce an outcome that will shape the system and improve the lives of the people it serves. Secondly, the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) released a rate study, which concluded that the core service system (for people with I/DD) was underfunded by approximately \$1.8B. The Council advocated for fully funding the core system and provided extensive input, stating that a key determinant of the success of any program or system should be whether the associated policies or practices lead to a better quality of life for people with I/DD and advocated for a fully funded core system. Part of SCDD's concern has been the systemic purchase-of-service inequities that have affected people of color served by the RC system - possibly due to implicit (RC staff) bias, based on both racism and ableism. SCDD advocated for strengthening and professionalizing the workforce with adequate pay and the ability to earn more by learning more. As a result, several positive outcomes have occurred. California's 2021 budget included an additional \$90,000,000 toward rate reform increases (impacting 1,150,000 family/self-advocates and direct service providers). Among other benefits, this will fund pay differentials for language access and additional cultural competency specialists. The state also adopted a direct service workforce training and certification plan (impacting 150,000 direct service professionals). Budget funding will also provide for training of all RC staff and vendors, impacting 150,000 providers and 8,000 RC staff. As a result of its work on reaching families and people with disabilities during the Census, the Council received a certificate of recognition from the U.S. Census Bureau for its outstanding efforts. In 2020, the Council recommended that DDS develop and provide training to Administrative Law Judges hearing RC cases about the Self-Determination Program. DDS has now reported that it is in the process of developing its curriculum. SCDD has urged DDS to involve SCDD, DRC and the Statewide Self-determination Advisory Committee in the review of this curriculum and, ideally, assist with the actual training. In 2014, the Office of Administrative Hearings adopted an unofficial practice/policy of requiring all unconserved adults appealing RC decisions to obtain an authorized representative. SCDD has successfully prevented implementation of this practice. In a recent OAH case, the unnecessary appointment of an authorized representative was discussed and subsequently eliminated, as a result of Council's input. SCDD assisted a self-advocate facing home modifications for wheelchair accessibility, who was stonewalled by the regional center for months and, eventually, denied verbally, in violation of RC policies, POS guidelines regarding home modifications and due process. The Council, as part of its systems change

work, identified the RC's procedural failures and advocated to rectify the situation. Additionally, SCDD helped draft the Notice of Resolution to ensure that the self-advocate's rights are reserved, when and if the residence must be restored to its original condition. Every time I attend a public meeting at the regional center I want to talk and say something, but I always feel intimidated and I don't say anything. Today (in SCDD's training), I learned a lot and I want to try to speak at the next meeting. I think I can do it. After attending an SCDD training, a family-advocate reported that - due to training and support from SCDD - she chose to mount an appeal of a RC denial-of-service for her request for more respite hours (on behalf of her child). As a result, the judge not only granted her the hours she was requesting, but recommended that she be given additional hours, based on technical assistance provided by the Council about research-based evidence of significantly higher mortality rates among people with Down Syndrome. This data was a significant piece of evidence that helped win the case, as it was further supported by recorded evidence of her son's medical frailty. This mother is a parent leader and reported that she is now helping other parents organize evidence and prepare for their fair hearings with the RC system. I went to a fair hearing after one of our classes on regional center and I won! I had been asking for more personal assistant hours for a long time and they always denied me, but I went and I won. This makes me really happy and I know I was able to do it because of all we have learned in TIGER and thanks to SCDD. The Consumer Advocate at a RC contacted the Council, after failing to convince the RC supervisor to develop a Spanish-language self-advocacy group, based on stated community needs. SCDD staff brought the issue to the Disparity Committee meeting and, within two months, plans were put in place to start a new self-advocacy group for Spanish-speakers. Thank you for this (Alternatives to Conservatorship) training. I was scared because I had heard that I had to get the conservatorship of my son or else I'd never be able to participate in any of his meetings anymore. It's good to know my options. Thank you. I can breathe better after this training. Council staff provided TA to a Spanish-speaking client of the RC. The SA reported that - after presenting information to the RC using strategies recommended by SCDD (e.g. 4731 complaints, contacting DDS, etc.) - RC staff made contact to address the matter informally, resolving the issues to the individual's satisfaction. With the Council's technical support and assistance, a family from China (that speaks English as a second language) was able to overcome an initial denial-of-eligibility from the regional center. SCDD has now connected the family to a community support agency that will work through DDS in order to reduce language/ethnic/culture-based disparities in their search for appropriate services. Guess what? After I talked to you the other day I called my service coordinator and explained the issues my son is having and they approved the services he needed! I would not have even called had it not been for your help. This is thanks to you and the information you gave me. He has two new services now that he really needed, and possibly a third. Thank you so much. I am so grateful. I'm so glad I was referred to you. Great news! My daughter was approved for the Protective Supervision for IHSS. Thank you for connecting me. I was able to prepare myself and go through the whole process smoothly. I feel blessed with good news. It's been very difficult and overwhelming with responsibilities. Now, I am able to handle the stress much better. It's also great that SCDD's Zoom meetings are recorded so I can watch them on YouTube later. Your meetings are very informative and educational. It's great! Hopefully, I can attend the future meeting very soon. Thank you again! Receiving support from SCDD staff was a game changer for me. (They) had extreme patience with my lack of knowledge with rights and pathways to take and took the time to answer any and all questions I had about how to advocate for my son's rights. (They) gave me beneficial knowledge, spoke to me on a level I could understand, and sent me great resources which I read and all were very related to my son's case. (The Council) truly is a fountain of knowledge in the area of advocacy and I am extremely grateful for the time it took to teach me the things I didn't know, all which made me a better advocate for my son. I truly feel like (SCDD staff) gave me the guidance and strength to be a stronger more knowledgeable voice for him. Without (SCDD staff), I truly feel I could

not have accomplished my goal of reclaiming my son's speech services. I had a lack of confidence due to a shortage of knowledge in this area. Because of (SCDD staff), that has changed and I am extremely grateful. I went from a mom who was feeling very helpless and sad to optimistic and hopeful all because of (SCDD). I want to express my gratitude for all that SCDD has done to keep our community safe and informed during this time of COVID-19. I can only imagine the extra time and effort that everyone at SCDD has put forth these past several months when everything changed for all of us. The opportunities from SCDD to stay informed, to remain connected, to access safety equipment (PPE), and to participate and be heard have been constant, and I have appreciated every informative email and every easily accessible Zoom meeting. I have shared your wealth of information widely, and I know that thousands in my community have benefitted greatly from your ongoing fire information updates, the COVID-19 information/assistance, the online community activities, the special education information, updates on services and supports during COVID, continued information about CalABLE and the Self-Determination Program, and the many, many other things you are doing for us. Please know how valued you and everyone else at SCDD is -- during COVID and always.

Objective 4: The Council, in consultation with its federal partners, will increase identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality and inclusive community-based services for people with I/DD and their families - including competitive, integrated employment, housing, health and public safety, and education throughout the lifespan.

3. This objective is:	System Change
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4. This objective is:	Completed
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5. This objective is:	
Fulfilling a Self-Advocacy DD Requirement	No
Targeted disparity	No
DD Network Collaboration	No

A demonstration project of New Approaches to Services and Supports	No
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A demonstration of projects or activities	No
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6. Stage of Implementation:	Outcome / Fully integrated
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7. Provide an overall description of this effort:	In the Council's 2016 State Plan survey, 34.9% of respondents ranked 'Formal and Informal Community Supports' as the top area of need for people with I/DD in the state, approximately twice as many as the second-
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	ranked area of identified need. For this reason, the Council's legislative focus was primarily on those supports and services not addressed specifically in other goal areas. The systemic (federal, state, regional, local and agency-specific) advocacy activities that are a part of every objective are also supported by statutory and regulatory language that identifies and protects the service and civil rights of people with I/DD. Californians with I/DD rely on the Council to come alongside of them and to help represent their interests with legislators and other policymakers. During FFY 2018, the Council combined all of its topical policy objectives into Objective 6.4, for the purpose of maintaining a unified policy agenda/platform and reporting activities more clearly. As a result, the activities of Objective 6.4 also include policy efforts in the areas of self-advocacy, employment, housing, health and safety, education (throughout the lifespan) and formal/informal community supports.
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Outputs Achieved	
8. Expected Outputs	9. Outputs Achieved
3 EFC meetings, reaching 18 people; 1 EFC report, distributed to 200 people	Yes
4 LPPC meetings, reaching 36 people; review of &/or recommendations made on 10 CA &/or federal policy proposals	Yes
30 policy-related activities (e.g. CBO outreach, meetings with state/federal legislators/staff, review/analyze &/or make recommendations about state/federal policy proposals; prepare SA/FA for policy-related activities, etc.), reaching 300 people; provide review, analysis, support &/or recommendations submitted on 10 CA &/or federal policy proposals	Yes
2 prep sessions with SA/FA, reaching 10 people; 10 contacts with Congressional members, state legislators, &/or local officials, reaching 25 people; 5 outreach efforts with local policy/legislative coalitions, reaching 35 people	Yes
6 voter engagement events, reaching 48 people; 6 voter trainings, reaching 48 people	Yes
Hard-copy resource distributions (as requested); 12 electronic resource distributions, reaching 9,800 people	Yes
15 people reached with TA, as requested	Yes

10. The report should include the following:	(a) A narrative progress that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented toward achieving the
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	<p>objective, including how the identified strategy was used, how the activity was implemented, challenged to achieving the objective and unexpected benefits.</p> <p>(b) For system change activities, include a description of the stage of implementation (Planning, initiation, implementation, outcome/fully integrated) of the system change initiative.</p> <p>(c) All narratives must describe what numbers make up the performance measures number for the activities being reported in the narrative.</p> <p>(d) A summary of evaluation activities to monitor progress and impact of council supported activities for the objective; data collected during the year, data sources, and data collection methods; (logic model and evaluation plan may be attached to the report)</p>
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In 2021, SCDD participated in 173 activities to increase the identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality community-based services for people with I/DD (PwI/DD) and their families. The Council prepped 1,823 peers (597 self-advocates [SA], 293 family advocates [FA], 933 others) for trainings/presentations and participated in 9 outreach events. Council staff provided policy-related trainings to increase quality services for individuals with I/DD and their families 8 times reaching 58 people. Additionally, the Council was able to meet and interact with 102 people through 7 collaborative meetings. Through its 12 regional offices throughout California, SCDD provided technical assistance (TA) 30 times, reaching 128 people. Resources, information and materials were distributed electronically 49 times, reaching 17,036 SA, 37,821 FA, and 46,749 others. This included 20 social media distributions and 29 emails sent to both statewide and locally targeted email distribution lists. SCDD planned, facilitated and/or participated in 9 voter engagement outreach activities, reaching 386 people (214 SA, 54 FA, and 118 others). Regional staff collaborated with the San Diego County Registrar of voters, League of Women Voters, its federal P&A partner, Disability Rights California (DRC), and other community partners to host a two-part, virtual Voter Summit, in which training sessions informed self-advocates about the importance of voting, how to register, pandemic-related changes to the process and voter rights. In partnership with the We Care A Lot Foundation, the Council organized and facilitated voter information meetings to educate SA on voting rights and provide information to assist voters in participating. SCDD collaborated with the Arc of California and DRC to host a series of events (Voter Office Hours), in which staff participated in voting panels, provided resources, technical assistance (TA) and education to help SA make informed decisions while participating in the 2020 election. In order to increase election participation among SA, the Council provided 8 voter engagement trainings, reaching 42 SA, 2 FA and 14 others. In preparation for CA's recall election, staff collaborated with the California Foundation of Independent Living Centers (CFILC), DRC and USC Children's Hospital (UCEDD) to design and host a 3-part training series about the importance of voter participation for PwI/DD, who have historically had low voter participation rates. This statewide, virtual training series educated SA about how to vote (e.g. mail-in ballots, drop boxes, early voting, etc.), how to track a ballot, and how to contact the voter hotline in case of issues. SCDD recruited and helped prepare 8 SA and collaborated with the San Jose Public Library (SJPL) to record a 3-part series (Voting Basics) by and for SA. The 3-part series was uploaded to YouTube and to the SJPL website and distributed via SCDD blog and newsletter. Council staff engaged

with community-based organizations/agencies 32 times and engaged/communicated with federal or state legislators 41 times. SCDD engaged in 12 meetings with local policy and legislative coalitions. These collaborative meetings included meeting with federal partners, with the California Department of Education (CDE), the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), Independent Living Centers (ILC), behavioral/mental health providers/agencies and RCs. The Council was invited to participate as a member of the Department of Public Health's (DPH) Community Vaccine Advisory Committee (CVAC). As a committee member, the Council assisted in reviewing vaccine allocation guidelines and advocated for early vaccine access for PwI/DD and/or cross disabilities and those who provide direct support/services. Due to limited availability, the first (Tier 1) vaccine allocations were reserved for healthcare workers, those who lived in congregate settings and essential workers. SCDD, along with other disability advocates on the committee, advocated to include PwD in Tier 1 distribution efforts, pointing to evidence that members of the disability community are more at risk for adverse outcomes and/or death than an otherwise healthy worker. The combination of advocacy efforts by SCDD, CVAC members, and the community (organized by SCDD and other disability advocacy groups), the state moved to prioritize people with high-risk disabilities for vaccinations in March of 2021. This decision included PwD receiving RC, IHSS, and Independent Living services and impacted the lives of approximately 1,023,000 Californians with disabilities (360,000 RC consumers and 663,000 IHSS recipients). The CVAC decided to contract with a third-party administrator to centralize vaccine support services. SCDD also advocated for the following provisions, which were built into the program contract: - A 24/7 call line, with operators that are native language speakers for California's threshold languages - The program must provide accessible, reliable transportation for those who require it - Transportation officers must be trained to secure and transport wheelchairs without causing damage - The program must provide in-home vaccinations to people who cannot leave their homes - Professionals providing vaccines must be trained to work with people with extreme medical aversion and/or sensory issues

The Council sponsored one (1) piece of legislation, supported 17 bills and monitored 150 others. The passage of the SCDD-sponsored bill, SB 639 (Durazo), was a major legislative victory for people with I/DD. SB 639 phases out and ends California's participation in the federal subminimum wage program, also known as the 14(c). This bill will stop new certificates from being issued after January 2022 and will end CA participation in the program by 2025. This phase-out period will allow time for providers, employers and PwD to transition to new services. To advocate for the passage of this legislation, the Council sent 218 emails to legislative staff, submitted 7 sponsorship letters, testified as the main witness in 5 committee hearings, and held 15 phone and 15 other meetings with legislators and staffs. SCDD staff will play a significant role in the implementation of this legislation over the course of the next 5-year state plan cycle. Other legislative victories include: - AB 313 (Garcia), which will improve the Limited Examination and Appointment Program (LEAP) by ensuring PwI/DD have more job opportunities in civil service through the development of a report to the Legislature on the status of the employment of people with disabilities at state agencies - AB 323 (Kalra), which will improve the health and safety of patients in skilled nursing facilities by holding the nursing home accountable for deaths that could have been avoided. This bill also increases penalties and improves the department's ability to ensure a high-quality level of care. In the work of this policy objective, the Council fielded 30 opportunities to provide technical assistance (TA), serving 63 SA, 83 FA and 44 others. In the only face-to-face interaction (during the pandemic), staff provided information, training and resources to the leader of multiple parent support groups about engaging in systems change work, current issues impacting family advocates and strategizing about future training to meet ongoing needs. In response to a request, SCDD provided an analysis and resources about school safety and upgrade measures to the Arizona DD Council. Council staff helped review and write the Child Care Planning Council's Public Policy Platform to include wording on the inclusion of children with special needs. Regional staff

provided ongoing TA and large-print material to one of the Council's SSAN members, to facilitate participation in the RC's Legislative Committee. In support of CA legislators, SCDD provided feedback from constituents and other information and input to promote healthy policy shifts in housing (e.g. fair housing, transitional and supportive housing, homelessness services, etc.), in addition to wording and edits/suggestions for the East Bay Legislative Coalition's letter to Senator Skinner, the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Legislature's Joint Proposed Budget for 2021-22. Regional staff assisted legislators in meeting last-minute and/or requests for issue-specific background information. The Council supported staff from Assemblymember Garcia's office in reaching a self-advocate for testimony to improve access for the deaf and hard-of-hearing (D/HoH) community. SCDD educated legislators and staffs (e.g. Congressman McNerney) about domestic violence response and prevention work, on behalf of people with I/DD, quiet clinics (in local hospitals, clinics and labs), discrimination complaints, etc. The Council made extraordinary progress in advocating for additional (leveraged) funding for issues affecting PwI/DD and their families. Funding began in July 1, 2021 for the following initiative/program changes (for a total of \$205M): Soc/Rec/Camp funding was reinstated (\$32M) Enhanced Community Integration for Children and Adolescents (\$12M) Lanterman Act: Provisional Eligibility Expansion for Children 3-4 (\$24M) Supportive Inclusive Education Pilot (\$15M) Coordinated Family Support Services (\$42M) Enhanced RC Service Coordinator Ratios (\$62M) Implicit Bias Training for RC staff and vendors (\$6M) Pay Differential for Bilingual Staff (\$2M) Systems Outcome Measurements (\$10M) Going into FFY 2021, the Council relied heavily on its Qualtrics platform for collecting/reporting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data through activity reports. As the year progressed, staff became more proficient at collecting data through Zoom registrations, meetings, polls and chats, using meeting related tools to collect FPM data and other valuable feedback from activity participants.

Expected Outcomes Achieved	
11. Expected Outcomes	12. Outcomes Achieved
Through the work of the Council, its EFC & joint reports, stakeholders will be able to monitor and engage in CIE-related policy activities throughout the state	Yes
Stakeholders will be represented regarding state &/or federal policy proposals/recommendations relating to PwD through the work of the Council & LPPC,	Yes
The Council, with input from its constituents, will represent PwD in its review/analysis/support/recommendations for state &/or federal policy proposals	Yes
Local policy/legislative coalitions, officials, district Legislative & Congressional staff, & state & federal policymakers will have information about SCDD, its mission/vision/priorities & policy-related activities, and will hear directly from SA/FA about the priorities, needs and	Yes

perspectives regarding state & federal policy proposals that affect PwD	
PwD will increase voter engagement through the work of the Council	Yes
People will have electronic &/or hard-copy (as requested) information about formal/informal, inclusive community-based supports/services	Yes
People will have access to TA, as requested	Yes

13. Progress towards achieving outcomes for overall objective:

Through the efforts associated with this policy objective, the Council achieved its intended outcomes and completed its planned activities. The Council's policy work will be organized differently in the next 5-year state plan cycle, as it will be contained within a single goal.

14. Additionally, include stories of culturally diverse people with developmental disabilities whose lives are better because of Council work on this activity (e.g., became better advocates for themselves and others, became more connected to the community).

As a result of the pandemic, the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) changed its policy on Lanterman Act Disability hearings and transitioned cases to a virtual/online platform format. With this transition, the OAH also changed its electronic evidentiary/documentary submission policies and deadlines, creating unrealistic timelines for unrepresented stakeholders (e.g. family and/or self-advocates). The Council's legal counsel met with community partners about the new, burdensome OAH practices and policies, which fell outside of those statutory requirements within the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act. SCDD's legal counsel, following extensive research into the due process requirements of Lanterman Act Hearings, the new emergency executive orders involving COVID-19, and the OAH submission and electronic policies, submitted correspondence to the Chief Administrative Law (AL) Judge. After an OAH review of their policies and a meeting with SCDD counsel, the Chief AL Judge agreed with SCDD's interpretation of the law and will be dropping the OAH early filing requirements for virtual hearings moving forward (although the Council will continue to monitor the situation). This outcome will lower significant barriers for many families/individuals with I/DD throughout the state as they engage in Lanterman Act due process proceedings, in pursuit of appropriate and sufficient supports and services to achieve and enhance opportunities for independence. Following the Council's Voter's Summit and trainings, staff received the following feedback: Thanks! We actually turned in our ballots on Friday. We used a combo of Easy Voter Guide and Voter's Edge to help us complete our ballots. I've added them to my signature because they were so great. But if you are able, I would still love to receive the PowerPoint to share with others. Thanks again. This was a great training that helped me prepare for filling out my ballot. Thank you for this presentation. I learned a lot. Voting makes a difference get out and vote! Thank you for sharing this important information. This helped me prepare my ballot. Vote, Vote, Vote!

Section IV: B

Individual & Family Advocacy Performance Measures

Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White alone	200	10.58%
Black or African American alone	48	2.54%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.11%
Hispanic/Latino	1576	83.34%
Asian alone	59	0.32%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	6	0.32%
Two or more races and Race unknown	0	0%
Gender	#	%
Male	196	9.76%
Female	1807	89.99%
Other	5	0.25%
Category	#	%
Individual with DD	282	16.51%
Family Member	1426	83.49%
Geographical	#	%
Urban	451	67.82%
Rural	214	32.18%

I. Output Measures

Objective	Performance Measure: IFA 1.1 People with DD who participated in activities	Performance Measure: IFA 1.2 Family members
The Council, in collaboration with our federal DD partners, will reduce service access barriers and decrease the disparity in available information, which describes services and supports that may be purchased throughout California's Regional Center system, by translating and providing that information in Spanish and tracking statewide POS disparity data for Spanish speaking self-advocates and families.	3	6
The Council will increase the knowledge and skills of people with I/DD to move from institutional to community settings and to increase their ability to self-advocate.	0	0

The Council will increase outreach, training, and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to) Regional Centers, education, transportation, public benefits, child care, and recreation for people with I/DD and their families.	3120	10030
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners, will increase identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality and inclusive community-based services for people with I/DD and their families - including competitive, integrated employment, housing, health and public safety, and education throughout the lifespan.	2826	3581
Total # of Output Respondents	282	1426

II. Outcome Measures

Performance Measures	Percent (%)
IFA 2.1 Percent of people with DD	98
IFA 2.2 Percent of family members who increased advocacy	93

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are better able to say what they want/say what is important to them.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council, in collaboration with our federal DD partners, will reduce service access barriers and decrease the disparity in available information, which describes services and supports that may be purchased throughout California's Regional Center system, by translating and providing that information in Spanish and tracking statewide POS disparity data for Spanish speaking self-advocates and families.	0	0
The Council will increase the knowledge and skills of people with I/DD to move from institutional to community settings and to increase their ability to self-advocate.	0	0
The Council will increase outreach, training, and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to) Regional Centers, education, transportation, public benefits, child care, and recreation for people with I/DD and their families.	190	1277
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners, will increase identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality and inclusive community-based services for people with I/DD and their families - including competitive, integrated employment,	43	4

housing, health and public safety, and education throughout the lifespan.		
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	233	1281
IFA 2.3 Percent of people better able to say what they need	82.62%	89.83%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are participating in advocacy activities.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council, in collaboration with our federal DD partners, will reduce service access barriers and decrease the disparity in available information, which describes services and supports that may be purchased throughout California's Regional Center system, by translating and providing that information in Spanish and tracking statewide POS disparity data for Spanish speaking self-advocates and families.	0	0
The Council will increase the knowledge and skills of people with I/DD to move from institutional to community settings and to increase their ability to self-advocate.	0	0
The Council will increase outreach, training, and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to) Regional Centers, education, transportation, public benefits, child care, and recreation for people with I/DD and their families.	172	604
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners, will increase identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality and inclusive community-based services for people with I/DD and their families - including competitive, integrated employment, housing, health and public safety, and education throughout the lifespan.	39	2
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	211	606
IFA 2.4 Percent of people participating in advocacy activities	74.82%	42.50%

Sub-Outcome Measures: The number (#) of people who are on cross disability coalitions, policy boards, advisory boards, governing bodies and/or serving in leadership positions.

Projects	# People with Developmental Disabilities	# Family Members
The Council, in collaboration with our federal DD partners, will reduce service access barriers and decrease the disparity in available information, which describes services and supports that may be purchased throughout	0	0

California's Regional Center system, by translating and providing that information in Spanish and tracking statewide POS disparity data for Spanish speaking self-advocates and families.		
The Council will increase the knowledge and skills of people with I/DD to move from institutional to community settings and to increase their ability to self-advocate.	0	0
The Council will increase outreach, training, and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to) Regional Centers, education, transportation, public benefits, child care, and recreation for people with I/DD and their families.	136	400
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners, will increase identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality and inclusive community-based services for people with I/DD and their families - including competitive, integrated employment, housing, health and public safety, and education throughout the lifespan.	31	2
Total # of Sub-Outcome Respondents	167	402
IFA 2.5 Percent of people on cross disability coalitions	59.22%	28.19%

II. Outcome Measures

Satisfied	Percent (%)
IFA 3 The percent of people satisfied with a project activity	98
IFA 3.1 Percent of people with DD satisfied with activity	88
IFA 3.2 Percent of family members satisfied with activity	99

Section IV: C

Systems Change Performance Measures

SC 1: Output Measures

Objective	
The Council, in collaboration with our federal DD partners, will reduce service access barriers and decrease the disparity in available information, which describes services and supports that may be purchased throughout California's Regional Center system, by translating and providing that information in Spanish and tracking statewide POS disparity data for Spanish speaking self-advocates and families.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	1
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	0

SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	1
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	0
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	1

Objective	
The Council will increase the knowledge and skills of people with I/DD to move from institutional to community settings and to increase their ability to self-advocate.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	0
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	0
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	0
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	0
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	0

Objective	
The Council will increase outreach, training, and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to) Regional Centers, education, transportation, public benefits, child care, and recreation for people with I/DD and their families.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0
SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	0
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	2
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	5
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	1
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	1
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	9
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	2953
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	7

Objective	
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners, will increase identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality and inclusive community-based services for people with I/DD and their families - including competitive, integrated employment, housing, health and public safety, and education throughout the lifespan.	
SC 1.1 Number of policy/procedures created/changed	0

SC 1.2 Number of statutes/regulations created/changed	5
SC 1.3.1 Number of promising practices created	1
SC 1.3.2 Number of promising practices supported	0
SC 1.3.3 Number of best practices created	0
SC 1.3.4 Number of best practices supported through Council activities	0
SC 1.3 Number of promising and/or best practices created and/or supported	1
SC 1.4 Number of people trained/educated	34
SC 1.5 Number of Systems Change activities with other organizations	25

Systems Change SC 2: Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number (#)
SC 2.1 - Efforts that led to improvements	9
SC 2.2 - Efforts that were implemented	1

III. Sub-Outcome Measures

Objective	Number (#)
The Council, in collaboration with our federal DD partners, will reduce service access barriers and decrease the disparity in available information, which describes services and supports that may be purchased throughout California's Regional Center system, by translating and providing that information in Spanish and tracking statewide POS disparity data for Spanish speaking self-advocates and families.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Objective	Number (#)
The Council will increase the knowledge and skills of people with I/DD to move from institutional to community settings and to increase their ability to self-advocate.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

Objective	Number (#)
The Council will increase outreach, training, and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to services, including (but not limited to) Regional Centers, education, transportation, public benefits, child care, and recreation for people with I/DD and their families.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	0
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	1
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	2

SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0
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Objective	Number (#)
The Council, in consultation with its federal partners, will increase identification, advocacy and/or sponsorship of legislative, regulatory, policy, procedure and/or practice changes to increase access to quality and inclusive community-based services for people with I/DD and their families - including competitive, integrated employment, housing, health and public safety, and education throughout the lifespan.	
SC 2.1.1 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation improvements	7
SC 2.1.2 Policy, procedure, statute, regulation implemented	0
SC 2.1.3 Number of improved promising or best practices	0
SC 2.1.4 Number of implemented promising or best practices	0

SECTION V: COUNCIL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Council is its own DSA?	No
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1. Fiscal Year	2019
2. Reporting Period	10/01/2018 - 9/30/2019
3. Total Federal Fiscal Award for Reporting Year	\$7687837
4. State Funds Contributing to Council State Plan Activities	\$230000
5. Additional Council Funds Used for Other Activities	\$
6. Federal Share of Expenditures	\$7687837
7. Federal Share of Unliquidated Obligations	\$
8. Unliquidated Balance of Federal Funds	\$
9. Match Required	\$230000
10. Match Met	\$230000
11. Match Unmet	\$0

1. Fiscal Year	2020
2. Reporting Period	10/01/2019 - 9/30/2020
3. Total Federal Fiscal Award for Reporting Year	\$7891297
4. State Funds Contributing to Council State Plan Activities	\$230000
5. Additional Council Funds Used for Other Activities	\$
6. Federal Share of Expenditures	\$7891297
7. Federal Share of Unliquidated Obligations	\$
8. Unliquidated Balance of Federal Funds	\$
9. Match Required	\$230000
10. Match Met	\$230000

11. Match Unmet	\$0
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1. Fiscal Year	2021
2. Reporting Period	10/01/2020 - 9/30/2021
3. Total Federal Fiscal Award for Reporting Year	\$7944317
4. State Funds Contributing to Council State Plan Activities	\$230000
5. Additional Council Funds Used for Other Activities	\$
6. Federal Share of Expenditures	\$2396292
7. Federal Share of Unliquidated Obligations	\$857840
8. Unliquidated Balance of Federal Funds	\$4690185
9. Match Required	\$230000
10. Match Met	\$230000
11. Match Unmet	\$0

Dollars leveraged for the reporting year being reported	281300000
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SECTION VI: MEASURES OF COLLABORATION

<p>5. Identify the critical issues or barriers affecting individuals with developmental disabilities and thier families in your State that the Council and the PA, the Coucil and the UCEDD, the Council and other collaborators may have worked on during the reporting period.</p>
<p>Critical efforts about issues, barriers and/or collaborative projects (affecting individuals with I/DD and their families) in which the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities, Disability Rights California (DRC - the state's P&A organization) and 3 UCEDDs engaged during FFY 2021:</p> <p>a. SCDD and its partners successfully advocated for the state to declare that caregivers - including family members and professional paid or unpaid staff - are to be given Tier 1 vaccine priority with hospital and other direct/personal care workers.</p> <p>b. SCDD and its partners worked to ensure that early access to vaccines was given to PwD receiving regional center, IHSS, and/or independent living center services.</p> <p>c. SCDD and its partners successfully advocated for the state to declare that people with intellectual/developmental and/or other significant, high-risk disability be granted vaccine eligibility by March 15, 2021 - a month before the general public's access (on April 15, 2021).</p> <p>d. SCDD and its partners successfully fought back a state policy requiring physicians to complete a chart review and/or provide 'proof of disability' to establish an individual's eligibility for an early, disability-based vaccination status. As a result of the Council's work, California agreed to accept self-attestation as meeting this vaccination requirement.</p> <p>e. SCDD and its partners successfully promoted equal wages for PwI/DD, resulting in a phased end to the practice of paying PwI/DD subminimum wages in California.</p> <p>f. SCDD and its partners successfully promoted the leveraging of state budget surpluses to provide \$1.4 billion in new spending allowances for ongoing and one-time services for PwI/DD.</p>

- g. SCDD and its partners worked on increasing competitive, integrated employment (CIE) opportunities for PwI/DD throughout the state.
- h. SCDD and its partners worked together to increase access to services through plain language descriptions of regional center services (Objective 6.1).
- i. SCDD and its partners collaborated to address disparities and equity in services through participation in the Georgetown National Center for Cultural Competence Community of Practice on Cultural and Linguistic Competence in Developmental Disabilities.

6. Area of Emphasis

Identify the Area of Emphasis collaboratively addressed by the DD Council and Collaborators

Area of Emphasis	Areas Addressed
Quality Assurance	Yes
Education and Early Intervention	Yes
Child Care	Yes
Health	Yes
Employment	Yes
Housing	Yes
Transportation	Yes
Recreation	Yes
Quality of Life	Yes
Cultural Diversity	Yes
Other - Leadership	Yes
Other - Self-Determination	Yes

7. 3. The report should include a narrative progress report that cohesively describes the activities that were implemented by the Council and the P&A, the Council and the UCEDD, the Council and other collaborators DD Network. For at least one of the issues-barriers identified above describe:

During 2021, the Council and its federal partners collaborated to advance early access to vaccines and made other types of progress in California to support, protect and advocate for people with I/DD and/or other disabilities, as the pandemic continued. The activities below encompass collaboration and success included in items a through d (above).

The issues and barriers in Items a-d (above) were the direct result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. PwI/DD, their families and caregivers had dire need for early access to vaccines that were approved in December of 2021. The combined scarcity of and high demand for vaccines led to the Council and its federal partners to work on both medical care, vaccine accessibility and PPE distribution. The coalition's overarching goal was to convince state and public health officials to prioritize the needs of people with intellectual/developmental and other disabilities for services and early/priority vaccine access.

The collaborative strategy chosen was for each federal partner to leverage its own unique role and expertise to achieve the desired outcome(s). The Council's leveraged role, with Governor's

appointees who have strong relationships and connections within the Administration and the proven ability to engage significant numbers of family/self-advocates, providers and others to advocate for the needs of PwI/DD and their families. The P&A (DRC) provided legal analysis and rationale for justifying the need behind each proposed policy or practice (implementation or change). Each of the UCEDDs tracked medical data and research in real-time, then connected with state public health officials in peer-based medical/research/epidemiological terms. The Council convened and coordinated these functions among its federal partners.

Problems encountered (during the work of these efforts) included tension created within the Governor's Office, the state's Administration, and the Department of Public Health as the coalition was unrelenting in its advocacy efforts and state decisionmakers were faced with balancing the needs of PwI/DD, their families, and the Council and its strong collaborative partners with other equally vocal interests. The ultimate outcome was an increased understanding and prioritization of disability needs within larger statewide policy-driven efforts.

An unexpected benefit of these efforts included the development of new partnerships with powerful advocacy entities, including the California Medical Association and the United Farm Workers (UFW). Additionally, throughout the extended effort, the Council and its collaborative partners successfully urged the Governor to hire someone within the office who would have the responsibility of viewing state enterprise-wide efforts through a disability lens. The Governor hired that individual in 2021.