Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission

Administrative Funding and the Comprehensive Services Act

Joint Legislative Subcommittee Studying the Comprehensive Services Act

December 1, 2008

Purpose of Administrative Funding

- Used by localities to hire staff who oversee local program operations
- Only administrative staff are dedicated to CSA program
 - FAPT and CPMT members have other, full-time responsibilities

CSA Staff Help Operate Well-Managed and Accountable Local Programs

- CSA coordinators generally
 - Act as liaison between FAPTs and CPMTs
 - Participate in service planning
 - Monitor and manage program expenditures
 - Negotiate contracts with providers
 - Fulfill State reporting responsibilities
- Localities with CSA coordinators have lower average residential expenditures and shorter residential stays

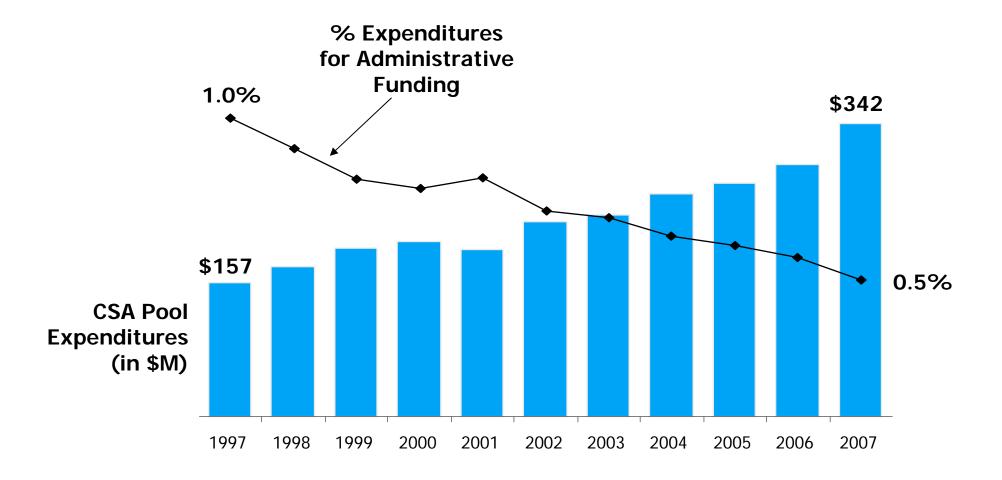
CSA Staff Help Operate Well-Managed and Accountable Local Programs (continued)

- Utilization management and review (UM) staff generally
 - Ensure services match clients' level of needs
 - Monitor clients' progress and readiness for stepdown
 - Hold providers accountable for performance
- Localities with UM staff have shorter average residential stays

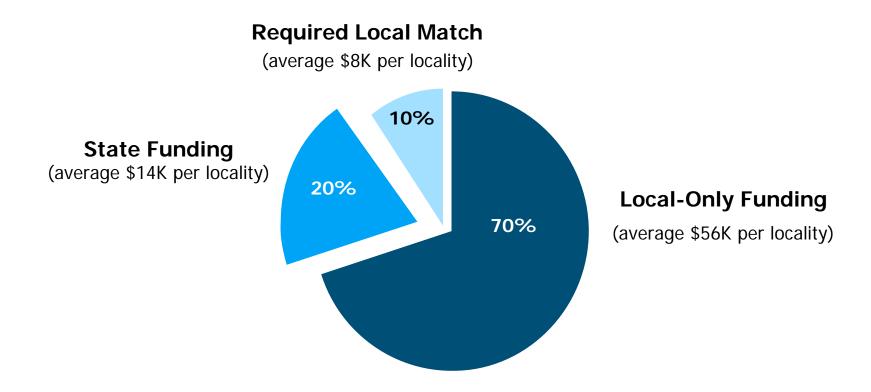
Trends in Administrative Funding (2006)

- Localities received average of \$14,600 per year from State to administer CSA
 - State contribution ranged from \$6,400 to \$38,200
 - ³/₄ localities received less than \$10,000
- Administrative funding from State fixed at \$1.6M since FY 1997

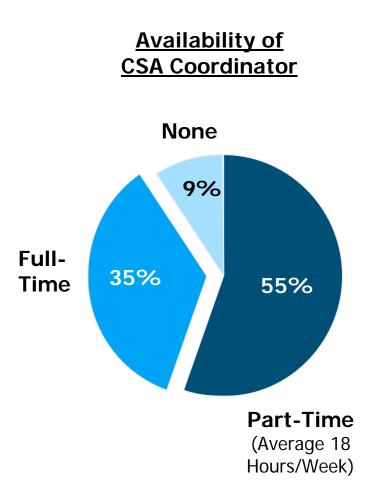
Administrative Funding Has not Kept Pace with Increasing Expenditures and Caseload

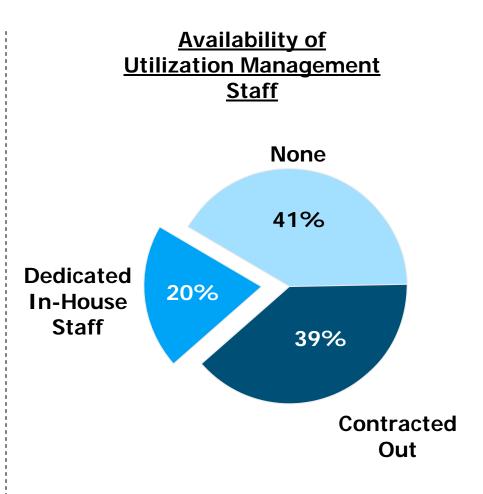


Localities Fund 80 Percent of Administrative Cost of CSA Program (2006)

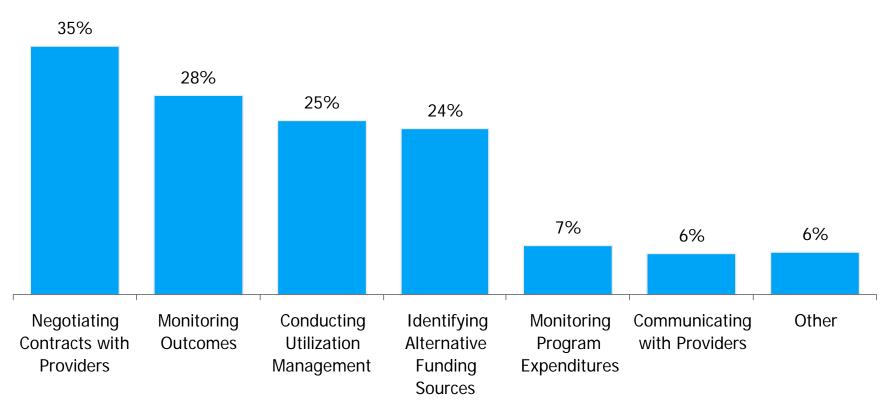


Despite Local Contributions, Most Localities Lack Full-Time Staff Dedicated to CSA Program (2006)





Inadequate Administrative Funding Negatively Impacts CSA Program in Multiple Areas (2006)



% Localities Indicating Adverse Effects Resulting from Inadequate Funding (2006)