

IFSP Development: When and How to Use Prior Written Notice/Consents

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Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Change – video
- Change – Paco Price – Infant Toddler Coordinator - Rainbows United
- Prior Written Notice – When to Use
- Consents – When to Use
- Misc.

Change

- Slinky Video
- Paco – Change and Part C

What is Prior Written Notice?

Provided to parents a reasonable time before provider proposes, or refuses to initiate or change:

- identification
- evaluation
- placement
- provision of services

When is Prior Written Notice?

When?

- Early enough before initial eligibility evaluation to ensure family can attend and invite others
- Reasonable time for all instances defined in Kansas as 10 days
- Use of Waiver of 10 days

What Do I Check on Each Prior Written Notice?

- Review Kansas Prior Written Notice Form

Given for all actions:

- Programs check all the actions that apply for the date, time and location listed on the form.
- If reason not self-evident, note in applicable section or use section for additional info.
- Keep copy in child's record.

Prior Written Notice Table

- Review Prior Written Notice Table

What is Parental Consent?

- Parental Consent** is required before:
- all evaluations and assessments
 - providing early intervention services
 - accessing public benefits or insurance or private insurance
 - disclosure of personally identifiable information

What is Parental Consent?

- Parental Consent** means the parent :
- is fully informed
 - understands and agrees in writing to the activity
 - understands consent is voluntary and can be revoked
 - can accept or decline any EI service
 - may decline a service, after first accepting it, without jeopardizing other EI services

PWN/Consents by Event Matrix

- Thank you to Paco
- Review of Matrix

How to Use PWN for Multiple Actions

- Discussion/examples of scenarios in which PWN would be used for multiple actions

Use of Private Insurance

- Families must receive a copy of family cost participation policies and procedures
- Premiums = family costs
- tiny-k programs are to pay co-pays and deductibles
- Prohibits disproportionate family cost related to private insurance
- Families cannot be charged more than actual cost of service

Use of Private Insurance

Use of Private Insurance:

- Cannot negatively affect the availability of health insurance for the child, parent, or family members who are covered under the health insurance policy.
- Health insurance coverage cannot be discontinued for covered persons due to use of the insurance to pay for EI services
- Use of insurance cannot be the basis for increasing insurance premiums for the child, parent or covered family members

Use of Public Insurance

- cannot require parents to apply for Medicaid
- requires written notice and may require consent to access Medicaid
- ** In Kansas, not consent to access but consent to share information with KHPA, Doctor, etc. is required

Thank you for your hard work !


