Collaboration for High Quality School Mental Health Services: Effective Partnering with External Service Providers

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Presenter Introductions



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Orienting Questions

- In the chat:
 - What is your role?
 - Where are you?
 - What does school-community collaboration look like in your setting?



Learning Objectives



Identify the roles and functions of a variety of mental health providers, including within and outside of school systems



Prepare to implement effective engagement strategies for interprofessional care



Understand the legal and ethical requirements associated with school collaboration with external mental health providers

School-Based Mental Health Services



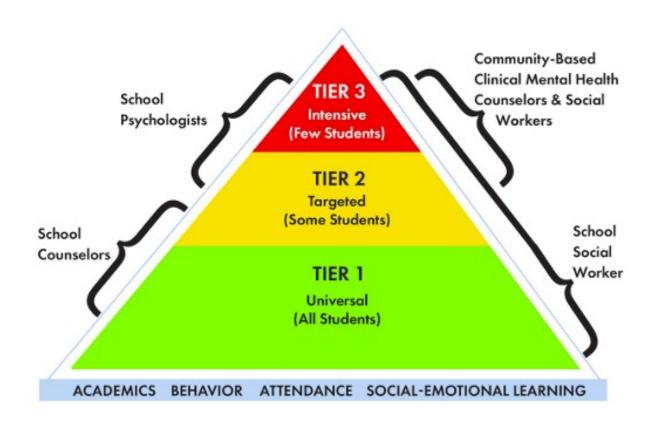
Services and Supports in Schools

	Internalizing concerns	Depression, anxiety, withdrawal
	Externalizing concerns	Attention, focus, aggression
Q	Learning concerns	Cognitive impairment, learning disabilities
	Educational impact	Academic achievement Functioning in school environment
	Educational classification	Often required for intensive or individualized services Non-diagnostic
	Multi-tiered systems of support	Prevention, early intervention, and monitoring Not universally implemented

School-based Providers

Provider	Role in Supporting Youth Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Needs	
School Counselor	 Classroom school counseling and social-emotional lessons for all students Academic and career planning support Short-term individual counseling 	
School Psychologist	 Comprehensive evaluation for IEP or 504 eligibility Data-based decision making, consultation and collaboration Mental and behavioral health services and interventions 	
School Social Worker	 Schoolwide, small group, individual, and crisis interventions Implement prevention and early intervention and behavioral supports Collaboration with community and family supports 	
School Nurse	 Care coordination and health education Health and medical services in school setting 	

Continuum of Services: Multi-tiered Systems of Support (MTSS)



Mechanisms for Support: IDEIA and Section 504

IDEIA

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

Section 504

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973



IDEIA and Section 504 Eligibility

Medical diagnosis does not guarantee eligibility for services under IDEA or Section 504

Eligibility Criteria:

the presence of a disability

educational impact of the disability

need for specially designed instruction, related services, and/or accommodations to access FAPE



IDEIA and Section 504 Details

•	IDEIA		Section 504 of the Rehabilitation
	Birth to 3 years	3 to 21 years	Act of 1972
Disability Definition	Developmental delay in one or more defined areas or has a diagnosed physical or mental condition with a high probability of developmental delay	 Meets criteria for one of 13 defined disability categories or developmental delay Adverse impact on education Requires specially designed instruction and/or related services 	 Physical or mental impairment that limits major life activities Record of impairment or regarded as having impairment
Evaluation	 Focus on family resources and needs Evaluate within 45 days from date of consent 	 Multi-method, multi-disciplinary evaluation by qualified school personnel. Can consider information from outside sources (e.g., medical records) Evaluate within 60 days from date of consent Re-evaluate every 3 years or on parent request 	 Multi-method, multi-disciplinary evaluation by qualified school personnel. Can consider information from outside sources (e.g., medical records)
Services	 IFSP Includes direct services and family capacity building Review every 6 months 	 IEP Includes specially designed instruction and/or related services Review annually 	 504 Plan Accommodations to access education similarly to non- disabled peers
Compliance	Mon	itored by states	Monitored by Office of Civil Rights



Community Mental Health Services



Services and Supports Beyond Schools

Same as those in schools and...



Trauma

Acute

Chronic

Complex



Family Functioning

Behavioral management

Communication challenges

Response to substance use, elopement



Severe mental illness

Early psychosis

Eating disorders

Personality disorder

Obsessive-compulsive disorder



Co-occurring medical issues

Neurological disorders

Seizure disorders

Tic disorders

Feeding concerns



What does community mental health look like?

- Different formats
 - Outpatient Inpatient Residential
 - Individual Groups Family
- Provided by
 - Private organizations (nonprofit or for profit)
 - Governmental agencies
 - Hospitals/clinics
 - Individual licensed professionals
- Often involves care coordination





Treatment Teams & Care Coordination

- Collaborative efforts that brings together supports for the client such as:
 - School
 - o CWS
 - Probation
 - Providers (mental health, medical)
 - Parent or youth partners
- Care coordinator (or case manager)
 - Organizes meetings
 - Regular check ins



Access Considerations

- Referral requirements vary place to place
 - Insurance requirements also vary
 - Sources: physicians, family, school
- Eligibility criteria
 - Likely specifies particular diagnoses
 - May require certain level of impairment
- Other factors
 - Types of sessions (groups, family, telehealth)
 - Length of service provision
 - Specialty areas of care





Interprofessional Collaboration



Why should school and community mental health professionals collaborate?

How do school and community mental health professionals collaborate in your setting?

Collaboration via Expanded School Mental Health

Accessibility

Sustainability





Continuity of care

Systems coordination





Best Practices for Collaboration: Consider Alignment and Clarify Roles



Conduct needs assessment and resource mapping



Avoid duplication of services by identifying synergistic opportunities



Delegate and coordinate based on unique skills and strengths

Best Practices for Collaboration: Communication Planning



Leadership team with diverse invested parties



Designate liaison for partnering organization



Make plans about communicating identifying, sensitive, or private information

Relevant Federal Law

FERPA

Family Educational Rights & Privacy
Act



HIPAA

Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act



FERPA vs HIPAA: Basics

FERPA

Defined

Who complies?

federal law – 1974; protects the privacy of student education records

- 1. Gives parents or eligible students more control of their educational records
- 2. Prohibits educational institutions from disclosing "personally identifiable information in education records" without written consent

Any public or private school:

- Elementary
- Secondary
- Post-secondary
 Any state or local education agency

Must receive funds under an applicable program of the US Department of Education

HPAA

national standard; protects sensitive patient health information from being disclosed without the patient's consent or knowledge

Main goal: ensure that individuals' health information is properly protected while allowing the flow of health information needed to provide and promote high quality health care and to protect the public's health and well-being.

- Every healthcare provider who electronically transmits health information in connection with certain transactions
- Health plans
- Healthcare clearinghouses
- Business associates that act on behalf of a covered entity

FERPA vs HIPAA: Information

Protected information

Permitted Disclosures

FERPA

Student Education Record:

Records that contain information directly related to a student and which are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a party acting for the agency or institution

- School officials
- Schools to which a student is transferring
- Specified officials for audit or evaluation purposes
- · Appropriate parties in connection with financial aid
- Organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of the school
- Accrediting organizations
- Officials during health & safety emergencies
- State & local authorities, within a juvenile justice system, pursuant to specific state law
- To comply with a judicial order or lawful subpoena

Protected Health

Information: Individually identifiable health information that is transmitted or maintained in any form or medium (electronic, oral, or paper) by a covered entity or its business associates, excluding certain educational and employment records

- To the individual
- Treatment, payment, & healthcare operations
- Uses & disclosures with opportunity to agree or object by asking the individual
- Incident to an otherwise permitted use & disclosure
- Public interest and benefit activities (e.g., public health activities, victims of abuse or neglect, decedents, research, law enforcement purposes, serious threat to health & safety)
- Limited dataset for the purposes of research, public health, or healthcare operations



Thank you!



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