Connecting
Fall 2016

ABLE Accounts: 10 Things You Should Know
For Terra Garcia, the saying “the third time’s a charm” rings particularly true. Terra knew she wanted to work with Raising Special Kids. She submitted her resume three times before its arrival coincided with a staff opening. Now, Terra draws from her personal and professional experience to help families in Northern Arizona connect to appropriate resources and learn about their special education rights.

From the time her daughter was a year old, Terra suspected something was going on with Sara but was reassured by the pediatrician that her delayed development was the result of being a third child. Eventually, after a few misdiagnoses, Sara was correctly diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) at age seven. Sara’s special education experience worked well for her until middle school. That’s when Terra began homeschooling Sara, putting into practice the Masters in Special Education she had begun working on at the time of Sara’s diagnosis.

Prior to beginning her Master’s program, Terra was a social worker for 15 years working primarily with children and families experiencing abuse and neglect. Once her daughter was diagnosed, Terra knew she wanted to shift her focus to working with families of children with disabilities.

“I love when I’m talking to a family and they say, ‘You get it!’ But, the best part of this job is being able to empower parents to be strong advocates for their children. I always knew that in order to support my daughter I had to be her strongest advocate and I needed to teach her to self-advocate. So, helping other parents to do the same is very rewarding to me.”

Sara, now 23, recently began classes at Coconino Community College and couldn’t be happier.
1. What is an ABLE account?
ABLE Accounts, which are tax-advantaged savings accounts for individuals with disabilities and their families, will be created as a result of the passage of the Stephen Beck Jr., Achieving a Better Life Experience Act of 2014, better known as the ABLE Act. The beneficiary of the account is the account owner, and income earned by the accounts will not be taxed. Contributions to the account made by any person (the account beneficiary, family and friends) will be made using post-taxed dollars and will not be tax deductible, although some states may allow for state income tax deductions for contribution made to an ABLE account.

2. Why the need for ABLE accounts?
Millions of individuals with disabilities and their families depend on a wide variety of public benefits for income, health care and food and housing assistance. Eligibility for these public benefits (SSI, SNAP, Medicaid) require meeting a means or resource test that limits eligibility to individuals to report more than $2,000 in cash savings, retirement funds and other items of significant value. To remain eligible for these public benefits, an individual must remain poor. For the first time in public policy, the ABLE Act recognizes the extra and significant costs of living with a disability. These include costs, related to raising a child with significant disabilities or a working age adult with disabilities, for accessible housing and transportation, personal assistance services, assistive technology and health care not covered by insurance, Medicaid or Medicare. For the first time, eligible individuals and their families will be allowed to establish ABLE savings accounts that will not affect their eligibility for SSI, Medicaid and other public benefits. The legislation explains further that an ABLE account will, with private savings, “secure funding for disability-related expenses on behalf of designated beneficiaries with disabilities that will supplement, but not supplant, benefits provided through private insurance, Medicaid, SSI, the beneficiary’s employment and other sources.”

3. Am I eligible for an ABLE account?
The ABLE Act limits eligibility to individuals with significant disabilities with an age of onset of disability before turning 26 years of age. If you meet this age criteria and are also receiving benefits already under SSI and/or SSDI, you are automatically eligible to establish an ABLE account. If you are not a recipient of SSI and/or SSDI, but still meet the age of onset disability requirement, you could still be eligible to open an ABLE account if you meet Social Security’s definition and criteria regarding significant functional limitations and receive a letter of certification from a licensed physician. You need not be under the age of 26 to be eligible for an ABLE account. You could be over the age of 26, but must have
had an age of onset before the individual’s 26 birthday.

4. Are there limits to how much money can be put in an ABLE account?
The total annual contributions by all participating individuals, including family and friends, for a single tax year is $14,000. The amount may be adjusted periodically to account for inflation. Under current tax law, $14,000 is the maximum amount that individuals can make as a gift to someone else and not report the gift to the IRS (gift tax exclusion). The total limit over time that could be made to an ABLE account will be subject to the individual state and their limit for education-related 529 savings accounts. Many states have set this limit at more than $300,000 per plan. However, for individuals with disabilities who are recipients of SSI, the ABLE Act sets some further limitations. The first $100,000 in ABLE accounts would be exempted from the SSI $2,000 individual resource limit. If and when an ABLE account exceeds $100,000, the beneficiary’s SSI cash benefit would be suspended until such time as the account falls back below $100,000. It is important to note that while the beneficiary’s eligibility for the SSI cash benefit is suspended, this has no effect on their ability to receive or be eligible to receive medical assistance through Medicaid. Additionally, upon the death of the beneficiary the state in which the beneficiary lived may file a claim to all or a portion of the funds in the account equal to the amount in which the state spent on the beneficiary through their state Medicaid program. This is commonly known as the “Medicaid Pay-Back” provision and the claim could recoup Medicaid related expenses from the time the account was open.

5. Which expenses are allowed by ABLE accounts?
A “qualified disability expense” means any expense related to the designated beneficiary as a result of living a life with disabilities. These may include education, housing, transportation, employment training and support, assistive technology, personal support services, health care expenses, financial management and administrative services and other expenses which help improve health, independence, and/or quality of life.

6. Can I have more than one ABLE account?
No. The ABLE Act limits the opportunity to one ABLE account per eligible individual.

7. Do I have to wait for my state to establish a program before opening an account?
No. While the original law passed in 2014 did stipulate that an individual had to open an account in their state of residency, this provision was eliminated by Congress in 2015. This means that regardless of where you might live and whether or not your state has decided to establish an ABLE program, you are free to enroll in any state’s program provided that the program is accepting out of state residents.

To determine which state ABLE programs are accepting out of state programs, visit [http://www.ablenrc.org/state-review](http://www.ablenrc.org/state-review). Examples of state ABLE programs accepting enrollment nationwide include: Ohio, Nebraska, and Tennessee. An example of a state ABLE program only accepting in-state residents would include the Florida ABLE United program.

8. Will states offer options to invest the savings contributed to an ABLE account?
Like state 529 college savings plans, states are likely to offer qualified individuals and families multiple options to establish ABLE accounts with varied investment strategies. Each individual and family will need to project possible future needs and costs over time,
and to assess their risk tolerance for possible future investment strategies to grow their savings. Account contributors or designated beneficiaries are limited, by the ABLE Act, to change the way their money is invested in the account up to two times per year.

9. How is an ABLE account different than a special needs or pooled trust?
An ABLE Account will provide more choice and control for the beneficiary and family. Cost of establishing an account will likely be considerably less than either a Special Needs Trust (SNT) or Pooled Income Trust. With an ABLE account, account owners will have the ability to control their funds and, if circumstances change, still have other options available to them. Determining which option is the most appropriate will depend upon individual circumstances. For many families, the ABLE account will be a significant and viable option in addition to, rather than instead of, a Trust program.

For more information, a webinar on ABLE Accounts, Trusts, Financial and Benefits Planning is available at http://www.ablenr.org/webinars.

10. How will I know which state ABLE program is right for me?
Several states have opened ABLE programs and are inviting eligible individuals nationwide to open an ABLE account regardless of their state of residence. When comparing State ABLE programs you may want to consider the following questions in order to find a program that best meets your needs:

**Opening an Account**
- What proof will the ABLE program require for you to document in order to open an account or show that your disbursements are qualified expenses?
- Is there a minimum contribution to open an ABLE account?
- Is there a fee to open an account and, if so, how much is that fee?

**Maintaining the Account and Fees**
- Is there a required minimum contribution to your account? If so, what is the amount?

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**No Cost Workshops & Training**
Register online at wwwraisingspecialkids.org or call 602-242-4366 | 800-237-3006

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**CENTRAL ARIZONA**
*Ability360 Center*
5025 E Washington St, Ste 204
Phoenix, AZ 85034

This building is fragrance-free

**Early Childhood Education (Birth-K)**
Sat, Nov 12, 10am-12pm

**IEP Training**
Sat, Oct 15, 10am - 12pm
Sat, Nov 12, 1-3pm

**Positive Behavior Support**
Sat, Oct 15, 10am - 12pm
Sat, Nov 12, 1-3pm

**Turning 18 - Legal Options**
Sat, Oct 15, 1 - 3pm

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**Dysart Unified School District**
15802 N Parkview Pl
Surprise AZ, 85374

**IEP Training**
Thu, Oct 13, 6-8pm

**NORTHERN ARIZONA**
*Raising Special Kids*
3100 N West Street #300
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

**Turning 18 - Legal Options**
Tue, Oct 11, 5:30-7:30pm

**Chilchinbeto Community School**
Kayenta AZ, 86033

**Positive Behavior Support**
Thu, Nov 17, 9-10:30am

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**Shungopavi Community Center**
Second Mesa, AZ 86043

**Bullying Prevention**
**Wed, Oct 5, 6-7:30pm**

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**Tuba City High School**
**Warrior Dr**
Tuba City, AZ 86045

**Positive Behavior Support**
**Tue, Oct 4, 5-6:30pm**

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**SOUTHERN ARIZONA**
*Sierra Vista Public Library*
2600 E Tacoma St
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

**Turning 18 - Legal Options**
**Thu, Oct 22, 10:30am-12:30pm**

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**Exceptional Family Member Program Office**
1085 Martin Ave
Yuma, AZ 85369

**Bullying Prevention**
**Mon, Oct 26, 4-5:30pm**

**Emily Meschter Early Learning Center**
4605 N. La Cholla Blvd
Tucson, AZ 85704

**Turning 18 - Legal Options - Tucson**
**Wed, Nov 2, 5-7pm**

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Call or check our website for updated training dates.
Autumn Health and Safety Tips

Follow these tips to help you and your family stay safe and healthy this autumn!

Keep your kids safe and healthy.
Get involved with your kids’ activities at home and at school to help ensure they are safe and healthy.

Take steps to prevent the flu.
The single best way to protect against the flu is to get vaccinated each year in the fall. Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Wash your hands often. Stay home if you get sick.

Get smart about antibiotics.
Antibiotics can cure bacterial infections, but not viral infections. The common cold and the flu are viral infections, so avoid using antibiotics if you have one of these. Using antibiotics when they are not needed causes some bacteria to become resistant to the antibiotic, and therefore stronger and harder to kill. See your doctor or nurse to find out if your illness is bacterial or viral.

Have a safe and healthy Halloween.
Make Halloween festivities fun, safe, and healthy for trick-or-treaters and party guests.

Test and replace batteries.
Check or replace carbon monoxide batteries twice a year when you change the time on your clocks each spring and fall. Replace smoke alarm alkaline batteries at least once a year. Test alarms every month to ensure they work properly.

Keep food safe.
Food is center stage during the holidays. Be sure to keep it safe by following basic food safety steps. Clean hands and surfaces often. Separate foods to avoid cross-contamination. Cook to proper temperatures. Chill promptly.

Learn your family history.
National Family History Day is observed on Thanksgiving Day. Over the holiday or at another family gathering, talk about and write down the health conditions that run in your family. Learning about your family’s health history can help you take steps to ensure a longer, healthier future together.

Be prepared for cold weather.
Exposure to cold temperatures can cause serious health problems. Infants and the elderly are particularly at risk, but anyone can be affected. Know how to prevent health problems and what to do if a cold-weather emergency arises. Remember that using space heaters and fireplaces can increase the risk of household fires and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Don’t drink and drive.
Alcohol use impairs skills needed to drive a car safely. It slows reaction time and impairs judgment and coordination. Alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes kill someone every 31 minutes and non-fatally injure someone every two minutes. Don’t drink and drive, and don’t let others drink and drive.

Wash your hands.
Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps you can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. It’s best to wash your hands with soap and clean running water for 20 seconds. If that’s not possible, use alcohol-based hand rubs.

For more information, visit:
www.cdc.gov/family/autumn/index.htm

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of Women’s Health
Creating a Culture of Collaboration
Arizona Department of Education’s Facilitated IEP Program

For anyone (parent, teacher, student, or administrator) who has participated in a contentious Individual Education Program (IEP) Meeting, having a participant whose sole purpose is to make the process easier may sound like the stuff of fantasy. However, a majority of states including Arizona are making significant investments in collaborative special education problem-solving activities like Arizona’s Facilitated IEP program. Since 2014, Amy Dill, Early Dispute Resolution Specialist with the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), has provided facilitated IEP (FIEP) training for over 100 districts and charter schools around the state to encourage more collaborative and effective IEP meeting practices. In addition, on July 1, 2016, the state-coordinated Facilitated IEP program was rolled out.

Raising Special Kids sat down with Amy for a Q & A to learn more.

Q: How does a facilitated IEP differ from a typical IEP meeting?
A: In an FIEP, there’s an additional person whose designated job is to support the full participation of all IEP team members to develop a student-focused IEP. A good facilitator can really build and improve relationships among IEP team members.

Q: What is the state-coordinated FIEP program?
A: ADE contracts with independent facilitators who are experienced in special education, leading IEP meetings and conflict resolution. They don’t represent ADE or make decisions on behalf of ADE or the IEP team. They are there to make the meeting run smoothly and to make sure everyone’s voice is heard.

Q: Who can request an FIEP through the state coordinated system?
A: Any member of the IEP team can request an FIEP but both the parents and the school must agree to have an FIEP.

Q: How does someone request an FIEP?
A: Some districts have staff trained as facilitators. Requesting an FIEP through a district would be something a parent could investigate at the local level with school administration. But to request a state-facilitated IEP, parents and schools can complete the form found on the ‘FIEP Request Forms/FAQ’ tab at http://www.azed.gov/special-education/dispute/fiep/.

Q: What have you seen as the result of having FIEPs?
A: Arizona’s program is so new our data is insufficient to make deductions. However, other states indicate that the use of FIEPs is linked to less use of formal processes, like state complaints and due process requests, and improved school-family relationships. We anticipate similar results.

Special education can be a confusing system for families to navigate and sometimes that confusion results in strained relationships between schools and families. With FIEPs, ADE is striving to improve school-family relationships that will, in turn, lead to positive outcomes for children. Raising Special Kids is an active partner in the process by providing training for families. Both agencies hope to see a culture shift toward more collaborative IEP experiences.
Siga estos útiles consejos para usted y su familia

Mantenga a sus niños seguros y saludables. Participe de las actividades de sus niños en la casa y la escuela para asegurarse de que sean seguros y saludables.

Tome medidas contra la influenza (gripe). La forma más eficaz de protegerse contra la influenza es vacunándose cada año en el otoño. Cúbrase la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable cuando tosa o estornuda. Lávese las manos frecuentemente. Quédese en casa si se siente enfermo.

Infórmese sobre los antibióticos. Los antibióticos pueden curar infecciones bacterianas, no virales. Los resfriados comunes y la influenza son infecciones virales, así que no utilice los antibióticos si tiene una de estas infecciones. Usar antibióticos cuando no se necesita causa que algunas bacterias se vuelvan resistentes a los antibióticos, lo que las hace más fuertes y difíciles de matar. Consulte con su médico o enfermera para saber si su enfermedad es causada por una infección bacteriana o viral.

Disfrute de un Halloween en forma segura y saludable. Haga que las celebraciones de Halloween sean divertidas, seguras y saludables para los niños que piden golosinas y sus invitados.

Pruebe y reemplace las pilas. Inspeccione o reemplace las pilas de los detectores de monóxido de carbono dos veces al año, cuando cambie la hora en los relojes en la primavera y el otoño. Reemplace al menos una vez al año las pilas alcalinas de las alarmas detectoras de humo. Pruebe cada mes las alarmas para verificar su buen funcionamiento.

Mantenga los alimentos en buen estado. Los alimentos ocupan un lugar central en las celebraciones. Asegure una buena higiene alimentaria mediante las siguientes medidas de precaución: Lávese las manos y llimpe las superficies de cocina con frecuencia. Separe los alimentos para evitar la contaminación cruzada. Cocine los alimentos a la temperatura adecuada. Guarde cuanto antes los alimentos en el refrigerador.

Conozca el estado de salud de su familia. En el Día de Acción de Gracias (Thanksgiving) se conmemora también el Día Nacional de los Antecedentes Médicos Familiares. Durante Thanksgiving o en otra reunión familiar, hablen de las enfermedades que afectan a su familia y tome nota de ellas. Aprender sobre los antecedentes médicos familiares puede servirle para tomar medidas que lleven a una vida más larga y saludable para todos.

Prepárese para el frío. La exposición a temperaturas frías puede causar graves problemas de salud. Los bebés y los ancianos presentan un mayor riesgo en particular, aunque cualquier persona puede resultar afectada. Sepa cómo prevenir los problemas de salud y lo que debe hacer en caso de una emergencia relacionada con las bajas temperaturas. Recuerde que la utilización de calentadores portátiles y chimeneas en los hogares puede aumentar el riesgo de incendios y de intoxicación por monóxido de carbono.

No maneje y tome alcohol. El consumo del alcohol afecta las destrezas que se requieren para manejar de manera segura un automóvil. Disminuye los reflejos y entorpece el juicio y la coordinación. Los accidentes vehiculares causados por el alcohol matan a una persona cada 31 minutos y provocan lesiones no mortales a alguien cada 2 minutos. No maneje si ha bebido y no permita que nadie más lo haga.

Lávese las manos. Mantener las manos limpias es una de las medidas más importantes que podemos tomar para evitar enfermarnos y transmitir los gérmenes a otros. Lo mejor es lavarse las manos con agua corriente y jabón por 20 segundos. Si esto no es posible, utilice desinfectantes para manos a base de alcohol.

Para más información, visite:
www.cdc.gov/family/autumn/index.htm
1. ¿Qué es una cuenta ABLE?
Las cuentas ABLE son cuentas de ahorro con beneficios fiscales para personas con discapacidad y sus familias. Se crearon tras la aprobación de la Ley Stephen Beck, Jr. para Mejorar la Experiencia de Vida de 2014 (Achieving a Better Life Experience Act). El beneficiario de la cuenta es el titular y los beneficios de las cuentas están libres de impuestos. Las aportaciones a la cuenta puede hacerlas cualquier persona (el beneficiario, familiares y amigos) utilizando efectivo tras el pago de impuestos. Las aportaciones no son deducibles en las declaraciones de impuesto sobre la renta, salvo en algunos estados que permiten deducciones por aportaciones a cuentas ABLE.

(Para obtener respuestas a las nueve preguntas adicionales a continuación, visitar www.raising.specialkids.org/)

2. ¿Por qué son necesarias las cuentas ABLE?
3. ¿Puedo abrir una cuenta ABLE?
4. ¿Existen limitaciones con relación a la cantidad de dinero que puede depositarse en una cuenta ABLE?
5. ¿Para qué gastos pueden emplearse las cuentas ABLE?
6. ¿Puedo tener más de una cuenta ABLE?
7. ¿Debo esperar a que mi estado establezca un programa antes de abrir una cuenta?
8. ¿Ofrecerán los estados opciones para invertir los ahorros destinados a las cuentas ABLE?
9. ¿Qué diferencia una cuenta ABLE de un fondo para necesidades especiales o un fondo fiduciario?
10. ¿Cómo elegir el programa estatal ABLE más adecuado para mí?

Varios estados han abierto programas ABLE y están invitando a las personas elegibles de todo el país a que abran una cuenta ABLE sin importar el estado en el que residan. Al comparar programas estatales ABLE, debería considerar los siguientes aspectos para determinar qué programa se ajusta mejor a sus necesidades:

Abrir la cuenta
- ¿Qué documentos probatorios le solicitará el programa ABLE para abrir la cuenta o demostrar que sus desembolsos son gastos calificados?
- ¿Existe un monto mínimo establecido para abrir una cuenta ABLE?
- ¿Existe alguna tasa por abrir la cuenta? ¿Cuál es el monto?

Mantenimiento de la cuenta y tasas
- ¿Debe hacerse un aporte mínimo a la cuenta? ¿Cuál es el monto?
- ¿Las tasas se concentran en la fase inicial o se reducen si deja los fondos invertidos varios años?
- ¿Existen restricciones con relación a la frecuencia con la que puede retirar fondos de la cuenta?
- Oportunidades de inversión
- ¿Cuáles son las opciones de inversión que ofrece el programa estatal ABLE?
- ¿Esas opciones se ajustan a sus necesidades de límite de riesgo para el dinero que ingresa en su cuenta ABLE?
- ¿Ofrece el programa algún elemento único o de valor añadido que le ayude a ahorrar, hacer aportes a la cuenta, incrementar el dinero o administrar el dinero invertido? ¿Ofrece el programa estatal algún elemento único o de valor añadido (como programas especiales o de recompensas, que brinden información financiera o programas para beneficiarios) que le ayude a ahorrar, hacer aportes a la cuenta, incrementar el dinero o administrar el dinero invertido? De ser así, ¿cuáles son esos elementos?

Talleres y Entrenamientos
www.raisingspecialkids.org o llame al 800-237-3007

CENTRAL ARIZONA
Ability360 Center
5025 E Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85034
edificio libre de fragancias
Cumpliendo los 18 años - Opciones Legales
15 de oct, 10am - 12pm
12 de nov, 1-3pm
El Comportamiento Positivo
12 de nov, 10am-12pm
Entrenamiento del IEP
15 de oct, 1 - 3pm

SOUTHERN ARIZONA
Rio Colorado Elementary School
1055 N Main St,
San Luis, AZ 85349
El Comportamiento Positivo
19 de oct 10am-12pm

YUMA
Goodwill Career Center
3097 S 8th Ave
Yuma, AZ 85364
Comunidades Unidas - Juntos
Promoviendo Resultados Positivos
29 de oct, 8:30am-4:30pm

Para obtener una lista actualizada de los talleres en español, visite http://bit.ly/1XD1Cws
Parent Leaders
Thank you! Parent Leaders are the heart of our mission.

The following Parent Leaders participated in leadership activities during June - August 2016. We appreciate our 300 Parent Leaders who have been trained to volunteer, but we do not have room to list their names.

Apache Junction
Lorena Villalobos
Avondale
Jennifer Priddy
Casa Grande
Margarita Ayala
Cave Creek
Kat Rivera
Chandler
Martha Burrey
Samantha Flores
Kristina Hunt
Lisa Myers
Carol Stanton
Cathy Turner
Flagstaff
Cindy May
Jean Richmond
Bowman
Gilbert
Sarah Greene
Holland Hines
Sonya Kanidis
Louise Murphy
Amy Perez
Kim Updegraff
Glendale
Nicole Guysi
Kingman
Art Gode
Laveen
Bonnie Carroll
Mesa
Brittany Miller
Erika Villanueva
Phoenix
Claudia Gamez
Nicole Kauffman
Elizabeth
Ketzler-
Naughton
Ched Salasek
Chuck Smith
Paulina Tiffany
Sahuarita
Laura Petersen
San Tan Valley
Elizabeth Bird
LaTasha
Whitaker
Scottsdale
Maura Knoell
Steve Lee
Chris Linn
Laura Michael
Lynn Michels
Katie Petersen
Heidi
VanderMolen
Sun City
Julie Perreault
Sun City
Kris
Ohannessian-
Dean
Surprise
Stephanie Wilson
Tempe
Syed
Attikuzzaman
Yuma
Jessica Carranza

Special thanks to Laura Michael for her talk at the 2016 Dandelion Golf Classic

Thank You for Referring Families!
To refer a family, download our referral form from http://bit.ly/1Zj60Ql

Space no longer permits printing individual names. You can find individual names on our website.

A New Leaf
A to Z Therapies AAPPD
Ability360 Center
ACT
ACTS - Thank you to the 8 employees who made referrals
ADE - Thank you to the 6 employees who made referrals
Adelante Healthcare
Agua Fria Union High School
District
Apache Junction School District
Applied Behavioral Intervention
ARC
Arizona Care Providers
Arizona Center for Disability Law
Arizona Counseling & Treatment Services
Arizona Literacy & Learning Center
Arizona State Schools For the Deaf and the Blind
Arizona’s Care Providers
Arizona’s Children Association - Thank you to the 13 employees who made referrals
Arroiris Child Care Preschool
Association for Supportive Child Care
Assurance Health & Wellness
Autism Speaks
Awareness Seed Private School
AZA United
AZ PAC Parents As Teachers
AZ Providers
AZ Speech Pathology
AzEIP
Banner Desert Medical Center
Banner Family Medicine
Banner Health
Banner Thunderbird Medical Center
Banner University Family Medicine
Bayless Healthcare
Blake Easter Seals
Brain Injury Alliance
Buckeye Union High School District
Cactus Childrens Clinic
Canyon Pediatrics
Cardon Children’s Medical Center - Thank you to the 9 employees who made referrals
Care First
CASA
Casa de los Niños
Catholic Charities
Cenpatico
Centro de Amistad
Chandler Preparatory Academy
Chandler Regional Hospital
Chandler Unified School District
Chicanos Por La Causa
Child & Family Resources
Child Crisis Arizona
Child Parent Centers
Child USA
Childhelp
Children of Special Health Services of Michigan
Chinle Unified School District
Christian Family Care Agency
City of Phoenix Head Start
Colorado Children’s Hospital
Compassion Care Center
Corazon Integrated Health Services
Crisis Team
Children’s Rehabilitative Services - Thank you to the 16 employees who made referrals

Thank you to the 6 employees who made referrals

Cynthia Sison, MD  
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base  
Department of Child Safety  
Division of Developmental Disabilities  
- Thank you to the 113 employees who made referrals  

- Desert Grove Family Medical  
- Desert Heights Academy  
- Desert Shores Pediatrics  
- Desert Sun Child Development  
- Desert Valley Pediatrics  
- Devereaux of AZ  
- Down Syndrome Association  
- Dr. B’s Children’s Office  
- Dr. Karlsson Roth  
- Dr. Michael Tansy  
- Dysart Unified District  
- Early Head Start City of Phoenix  
- Easter Seals Blake Foundation  
- EBI  
- Early Head Start -Pinal Gila  
- Family Service Agency  
- Family Voices  
- FAS Community Resource Center  
- Tucson  
- Feeding Matters  
- First Things First  
- Flagstaff Medical - Children’s Health  
- Flagstaff Unified School District  
- Foster Ed  
- Foundation for the Blind  
- Gadsden Elementary School District  
- GANE  
- Gila River Indian Community  
- Gilbert Unified School District  
- Glendale Community College  
- Glendale Union High School District  
- HeadStart  
- Healing Hearts Pediatrics  
- Hemophilia Association  
- Honor Health Scottsdale Shea  
- Hu Hu Kam Memorial Hospital  
- International Rescue Committee  
- Isaac School District  
- Jewish Family & Children’s Services  
- Joni and Friends  
- Jordan Developmental Pediatrics  
- Keogh Health  
- La Frontera - Empact  
- Legal Defenders Office  
- Make Way for Books  
- Marana Unified District  
- Maricopa County Head Start  
- Maricopa Integrated Health System  
- Maricopa Medical Center  
- Mariposa Community Health Center  
- Maximus  
- Mercy Care  
- Mesa Pediatrics  
- Mesa Public Schools  
- MIKID  
- Mohave County SNAC  
- Mohave Mental Health  
- Mountain Park Health Center  
- Mountain View Pediatrics  
- Native American Disability Law Center  
- Native Health  
- Northern Arizona University  
- Northland Therapy  
- Osborn Elementary District  
- PACER  
- Paradise Valley Unified School District  
- Parent Partners Plus  
- Parenting Arizona  
- Pasadera  
- Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
- Pediatras Arizona  
- Pediatric  
- Pendleton Pediatrics  
- Peoria Unified School District  
- Phoenix Children’s Hospital  
- Phoenix Elementary School District  
- Phoenix Union High School District  
- Pilot Parents of Southern Arizona  
- Pinal Gila Child Community Services  
- Primavera Online High School  
- Refugee Focus  
- ResCare Workforce Services  
- Roosevelt Elementary School District  
- Sage Counseling  
- Sahuarita Unified District  
- SARRC  
- Save the Family Foundation  
- Shriners Children Hospital  
- Sierra Pediatrics  
- SILC  
- Snowflake Head Start  
- Sonoran Sky Pediatrics  
- South Dakota Parent Connection  
- Southwest Academy  
- Southwest Human Development  
- St. John’s Unified School District  
- St. Joseph Roman Catholic Parish  
- St. Joseph’s Hospital  
- Stern’s Pediatric Clinic  
- Stride Psychological Services  
- Strong Foundations Center for Early Learning and Resiliency  
- Sun Life Family Health Center  
- TASH  
- Tempe Elementary School District  
- Tempe Union High School District  
- Terrence Matteo PhD LLC  
- Terros Health  
- The Clubhouse Therapy Center  
- The Emily Center  
- TOPS  
- Touchstone Behavioral Health -  
- UMOM New Day Center  
- Un Desafio Inc.  
- United Cerebral Palsy of Central Arizona  
- United Healthcare  
- University of Arizona  
- Vail Unified School District  
- Valle Del Sol  
- Vocational Rehabilitation  
- WACOG  
- Washington Elementary School District  
- Wilson Elementary District  
- Yavapai Pediatrics  
- Yuma Union High School District
Congratulations on the 10th Annual Dandelion Golf Classic.

Feeling gratitude and not expressing it is like wrapping a present and not giving it.

-William Arthur Ward

Thank you CareScape!

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