Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Cross Network Collaboration for Florida

Aging and Developmental Disabilities Systems

Module 2 Based on ADRC training developed by:
Kathleen M. Bishop, Ph.D., and Ron Lucchino, Ph.D.
Purpose of Module 2

- Develop an inclusive referral and intake system
- Provide overview of aging and developmental disability networks
- Identify commonalities and differences
Purpose of Module 2

- Understand Florida eligibility criteria for developmental disabilities services
- Foster cooperation between networks
Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Cross Network Collaboration for Florida

Referral and Intake
Cross Referral Outcomes

- Referral provided by developmental disability and aging networks
- A seamless integrated system
- Inclusion of all agencies
- Expanded referral network for early crisis intervention
Referral Sources – Aging Network

- Senior centers/nutrition programs
- Adult transportation programs
- Home health agencies
- Day care/respite programs
- Companion agencies
- Assisted living facilities/nursing homes
Referral Sources – Developmental Disability Network

- Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD)
- For-profit and not-for-profit private disability service providers
- Centers for Independent Living
- Neighbors, family, friends
Referral Sources - Community

- Health care practitioners
- Funeral homes
- Hospital and long-term care facility discharge planners
- First responders including police, fire department, and ambulance
- Places of worship
- Hospice
- School teachers and counselors
Intake - Access Care Options

- Determine for caregivers and older adults with developmental disabilities:
  - Service needs related to aging
  - Service needs related to disability
  - Past and current history for services
  - Availability of services

- Coordinate to assure no duplication of services

ADRC Training
Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Cross Network Collaboration for Florida

Aging Network
Structure of the Aging Network

- Administration of Aging (AoA)
  - Older Americans Act (1965)
- Florida Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA)
  - State Unit on Aging (SUA)
- Area Agencies on Aging (AAA)
- Community providers of aging services
Structure of the Aging Network

- Serves 624,000+ elders and their families annually
- Designated by AoA as the State Unit on Aging
- Contracts services to Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) – private, non-profit organizations
Structure of the Aging Network - AAA

- Coordinate aging services through a network of providers
- Designated by DOEA within a Planning and Service Area (PSA)
- Eleven PSAs divided by counties
DOEA PSA Map
AAA as ARC/ADRC

- Creates linkages between aging and disability communities
- Offers information and assistance on community resources
- Provides access to public and private long-term care services
- Streamlines screening and eligibility determination for public services
Aging Services

- Information and Referral
  - Elder Helpline (800-963-5337)
- Case management
- In-home supports
- Nutrition assistance
- Caregiver training and respite
- Alzheimer’s disease screening and day care

ADRC Training 16
Eligibility for Aging Services

- Age
- Frailty
- Resources
- Funding
Contact ADRC

(http://www.agingresourcecentersofflorida.org)
Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Cross Network Collaboration for Florida

Developmental Disabilities Network

ADRC Training 19
Structure of the Developmental Disability Network

- Federal Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) mandated services
- Florida’s Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) – separated from Dept. of Children and Family Services in 2004
- Private providers
Structure of the Developmental Disability Network - APD

- Central office in Tallahassee
- Thirteen Area Offices in Florida
- One Regional Office
- Area and Regional Offices divided by counties
Contact APD Offices
(http://www.apd.myflorida.com/area/)
History of Florida’s Developmental Disability Network

- 1900s to 1960s: Development of large institutional care facilities
- 1980s: De-institutionalization
  - Inclusion in families and communities
  - Focus on supports and services
- 1990s: Expansion of Medicaid waiver and family supports
- 2000s: Focus on person-centered approach
  - Self-directed services
Functions of APD

- Serves Floridians with developmental disabilities
- Partners with local communities
- Coordinates with private providers
Functions of APD

- Assists to identify the needs and individual expectations of persons with developmental disabilities
- Maintains a waiting list for services of approximately 20,000
- Contracts with support coordinators and other community providers
Services of APD

- Serves approximately 50,000 Floridians with developmental disabilities and their families
- Services include –
  - Support coordination for services
  - Transportation
  - Supported living and employment
  - Adult day programs
Developmental Disabilities Resources in Florida

- Florida Developmental Disabilities Council (www.fddc.org) – publications:
  - Planning Ahead
  - People First Language/Disability Etiquette
- Able Trust (www.abletrust.org)
- Family Care Council (www.fccflorida.org)
- Family Network on Disabilities (www.fndfl.org)

ADRC Training 27
Developmental Disabilities Resources in Florida

- Florida Alliance for Assistive Services and Technology, Inc. (www.faast.org)
- FDLRS - Florida Diagnostic & Learning Resources System (http://fdlrs.com/)
- CARD – Center for Autism and Related Disorders (www.centerforautism.com)
Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Cross Network Collaboration for Florida

Developmental Disabilities Eligibility Criteria
Florida’s Service Eligibility Criteria for Developmental Disabilities

- Retardation
- Cerebral palsy
- Autism
- Spina bifida
- Prader-Willi syndrome

Chapter 393.063(9), Florida Statutes
Eligibility Criteria for APD Services

- One of the five disabilities identified by Florida Statutes
- U.S citizen or resident alien
- Persons must be domiciled in the State of Florida
- Determination of residency through a Florida driver license, school records, utility bill, employment information, rental or mortgage statement
Eligibility Criteria for APD Services

- Disability diagnosed before age 18
- ADP determines eligibility by:
  - Testing and diagnostic workup
  - Review of school or medical records, if available
- Documentation of life-long (not psychiatric) impairment or dysfunction
Eligibility Criteria for APD Services

- Adults with developmental disabilities may move up the waiting list for services by meeting the crisis criteria as defined by Florida Statutes:
  - Homelessness
  - Aging caregiver can no longer provide care
  - A danger to self or others
Eligibility Criteria for APD Services

- Medicaid eligibility through Department of Children and Families
- Services provided through a waiver or within an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF)
Florida’s Service Eligibility Criteria for Developmental Disabilities

- The following five definitions have been paraphrased from Florida’s statutes. The specific statute is listed under each definition …
Definition of Retardation

- Significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning
- Difficulties with adaptive behavior across the lifespan –
  - Personal independence
  - Social responsibility expected of age, cultural group, and community

Chapter 393.063(31), Florida Statutes
Definition of Cerebral Palsy

- A group of disabling symptoms of extended duration
- Results from damage to the developing brain that may occur before, during, or after birth
- Results in the loss or impairment of control over voluntary muscles

Chapter 393.063(4), Florida Statutes
Definition of Autism

- With age of onset during infancy or childhood

- Individuals with autism exhibit:
  - Impairment in reciprocal social interaction
  - Impairment in verbal and nonverbal communication and imaginative ability
  - A markedly restricted repertoire of activities and interests

Chapter 393.063(3), Florida Statutes
Definition of Spina Bifida

- A birth defect where the spinal cord is not covered by tissue

Chapter 393.063(35), Florida Statutes
Definition of Prader-Willi Syndrome

- Inherited condition characterized by:
  - Poor muscle tone
  - Failure to thrive
  - Obesity usually at 18 to 36 months of age
  - Mild to moderate mental retardation
  - Characteristic neurobehavioral

Chapter 393.063(23), Florida Statutes
Disabilities Not Covered in APD Statute

- Learning disabilities
- Asperger's syndrome – One of the autism spectrum disorder classifications with an average to above average intellectual functioning
- Down syndrome – unless meets criteria for retardation as defined by Florida Statutes
- Epilepsy
Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Cross Network Collaboration for Florida

Commonalities and Differences Between the Networks
Commonalities Between the Networks

- Provide services in least restrictive environment
- Operate a coordinated service system
- Support consumer self-determination
- Address needs of older caregivers
  - Caregivers are the most likely area for bridging
Commonalities Between the Networks

- Similar aging needs
- Waiting lists for services
- Many services are not entitlements
- Services prioritized by client needs
- Empowered by the federal government to provide services
Differences Between the Networks

- Eligibility criteria
- Regulations and mandates
- Service provision
- Service areas
- Organizational structure
- Agency structure and process
Differences Between the Networks

- **Aging**
  - ADRC Structure – private non-profit organizations
  - Language/acronyms
    - Case managers
    - Aging Resource Centers (ARCs)
  - ADRC Training

- **Developmental Disability**
  - APD Structure – government agency
  - Language/acronyms
    - Support coordinators
    - Arcs – also known as Association for Retarded Citizens
Area Comparison Maps
Summary of Module 2

- Aging and disability networks share commonalities that can build collaboration
- Understanding eligibility criteria for services can help match consumer needs to available services
- Caregiver is often the bridge for collaboration between the networks
Exercise

- Scenarios
  - See handout for scenarios and questions
- Group discussion
  - Questions