Ohio State Report 2020 — By Harris Capps

3 Items follow: *(1-Info from DODD Report, 2-"Additional Information", 3-Ohio Providers Assn.)*

1. Information from *Ohio's* Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD) FY 2019 Annual Report

a) Throughout the state, more than 90,000 Ohioans (since the report, 93,000) access services by working with their county board of developmental disabilities, direct support providers (DSP), and provider agencies to get the support they need to live the life they want.

b) Nearly 41,000 people with IDD are enrolled in a *waiver* program with access to services while living on their own, with family, with a roommate, or with a direct support professional.

c) 23,400 Ohio children receive Early Intervention (EI) services.

d) 2,500 Ohioans with disabilities have found employment through the "Employment First" program. (It is believed that this number includes some disabled persons who are not considered IDD.

e) For Ohioans with a dual diagnosis of IDD and mental illness, over 200 receive telepsychiatry services.

f) 1,000 + people with IDD use "supportive technology support", which includes two Medicaid services, Assistive Technology, and Remote support, to help them accomplish a task or provide care from a distance.

g) During FY2019, 22,000 people tuned into DODD's Facebook Live broadcasts of family focused events.

h) 625 Ohioans with IDD receive supports in eight State-run "Developmental Centers" (DC's). This number does not include non-state run ICFs. The residents of the DC's do qualify for ICF private/non-profit placement.

Ohio Expenditure Information:

i) All (other than state run DC's) Ohio private/non-profit ICFs have 4,500 residents, received $518,000,000 in state funding. State-run "Developmental Centers" received 186,000,000.

j) The report mentions another major expenditure called, "*Other Community*" expenditures comprising $189 million. "Other Expenditures" refers to other services that don't fall in the other categories. For the most part, the major expenditures in this category include:
   a. Targeted Case Management,
   b. Title XX, Early Intervention,
   c. Family Support Services, &
   d. Rental Assistance Program.
   e. As further clarification, these funds for the most part are paid to County Boards of DD or other local entities for the services they provide or coordinate.

k) **DODD's Expenditure Summary** is as follows:

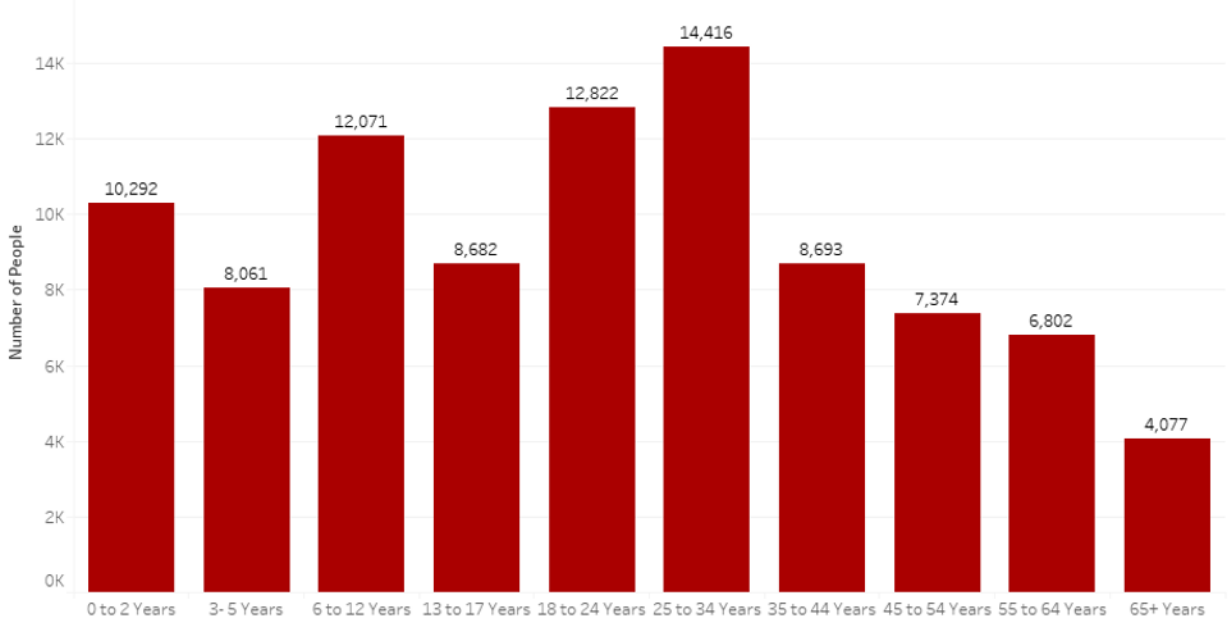
Waivers:	$1.87 billion
ICFs:	$518 million
DC's:	$186 million
"*Other Cmnty*":	$189 million
Central office:	$78 million

2. Additional Ohio DODD Information:

a) **Waivers**: Since 2013, enrollment in SELF waivers has increased by 690%. In the same time span, enrollment on Individual Options and Level One Waivers have increased by 33 % and 17% respectively.

b) **Downs Syndrome**. DODD currently serves 4,100 persons with Downs Syndrome, 75% in the 18-64 age group.

c) **IDD Age distribution** served by DODD:



The average age of individuals served by DODD in 2018 was 24 years old (standard deviation=20).

d) **D) Pending Budget Reductions**: Because of an expected state revenue reduction caused by the Coronavirus, DODD is beginning to respond to the ***Governor's request to reduce budget expenditures***. DODD ***grants*** *that have not yet been contracted, have been* ***cancelled***. As with other states, additional budget reductions will be a looming concern.

e) **Ohio - IDD and Mental Illness (MI)**: The 2016 census found just over 11.6 million people residing in Ohio. Approximately 1.5% will have an intellectual disability and one third of these individuals will have a co-occurring mental illness. This means that there are approximately 174,000 children and adults with intellectual disability living in Ohio today of which 95% have mild or moderate intellectual levels of functioning. *Approximately 1/3rd of them or 58,000 will have a co-occurring* ***mental illness***.

f) **Proposed Ohio Rule** for Review: DODD is proposing to adopt *new rule* 5123-7-28 (*continued…*)

Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities – **Intensive Behavioral Support Rate Add-On**). Initially, I thought this would be an additional funding benefit for the adult ICF where my son resides to help address residents with intense behavior issues. However, that is not the case.

Apparently, this is a specific ICF for kids between 10 and 17 years old. The ICF certification has to be for children. It is seen as a place that goes way beyond respite care to give parents and guardians up to an

estimated 6 months of behavioral intervention. Current ICFs who are certified for adults only cannot take part in this program. I envision it being like a temporary small group home with more clearly defined support to help address the behaviors.

It is interesting that The (Ohio) ARC apparently supports this type of ICF… I guess it is because the resident is limited to a six month stay. However, I interpret it as The ARC finally saying that HCBS/small group homes might not be the panacea for every person with IDD.

g) **2017-2018 National Core Indicator (NCI)Survey, Ohio:** ***734*** *adults with I/DD participated* in the 2017-18 survey in Ohio. Respondents are adults with I/DD age 18 and older receiving at least one paid service (in addition to case management/Service and Support Administration) from the local county board of DD agencies.

Residence

Parent/Relative Home	46%
Group Home	17%
Own Home/Apt	28%
Institutional Setting	6%
Other	0%

Level of Disability

Mild	45%
Moderate	31%
Severe	10%
Profound	7%
Not Known	2%

Of the 734 surveyed,

- 60% are male
- 88% have ID
- 41 is the average age
- 24% have a paying job in the community
- 41% want a paying job in the community
- 31% reported to be under full guardianship

Ohio VOR Coordinator comment: It appears that the last NCI Survey **did not** get a representative sample from people in "institutional settings".

Surveyed Diagnoses (not mutually exclusive):

Intellectual Disability	88%
Mood Disorder	31%
Anxiety Disorder	26%
Psychotic Disorder	10%
Behavior Challenges	21%
Autism Spectrum Disorder	19%
Cerebral Palsy	16%
Brain Injury	4%
Seizure or neurological problem	25%
Down Syndrome	7%

Continues…

3. The Ohio Providers Association (OPRA):

Legislation. State and federal legislation play a unique role in Ohio's developmental disabilities services field. Listed below is *legislation OPRA is closely following*.

State Legislation

H.B. 287- regarding Medicaid home and community-based waiver services for relatives of active duty military

The bill requires every home and community-based services Medicaid waiver component to reserve a portion of the participant capacity for eligible individuals whose spouse or parent or legal guardian is an active duty military service member who recently transferred to Ohio.

Federal Legislation

H.R.5443 - Isaiah Baker and Margie Harris-Austin Act

The bill would give states to option to reimburse Direct Support Professionals' (DSP) time supporting individuals during short-term hospital stays if the individual is receiving services through a with Home and Community-Based Services under a 1915(c) waiver.

H.R. 5429 - The SENIOR Care Act and corresponding S. 3010 Supporting and Empowering the Nation to Improve Outcomes that Reaffirm Careers, Activities, and Recreation for the Elderly Act

This bill would remove the age limit of 64 for workers with disabilities to enroll in a Medicaid buy-in option. It is currently sponsored by Ohio Representative Steve Stivers and Ohio Senator Rob Portman.

H.R. 4397 - Direct Creation, Advancement, and Retention of Employment Opportunity Act and corresponding S.2521 - Direct CARE Opportunity Act

This bill would create grants administered by the US Department of Labor and the US Department of Health and Human Services to look at the recruitment, retention, and development of direct care workers and direct support professionals across the long-term care spectrum.

S.3277 - The HCBS Infrastructure Act

This bill provides seven-year grants to states to improve the Home and Community Based Services systems by funding a variety of initiatives that would strengthen the Home and Community-Based Waiver program.

S.3369 - A bill to require the Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Occupational Classification system to establish a separate code for direct support professionals, and for other purposes and corresponding H.R.6045 - To require the Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Occupational Classification system to establish a separate code for direct support professionals, and for other purposes

This bill would direct the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to create a new code in the federal Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system for "direct support professionals" (DSP).