



# Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities

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*Cross Network Collaboration for Florida*

## Aging and Developmental Disabilities Systems

**Module 2**

Based on ADRC training  
developed by:

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## Purpose of Module 2

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



## Purpose of Module 2

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- Understand Florida eligibility criteria for developmental disabilities services
- Foster cooperation between networks



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## Referral and Intake



# Cross Referral Outcomes

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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



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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- DOEA

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- 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

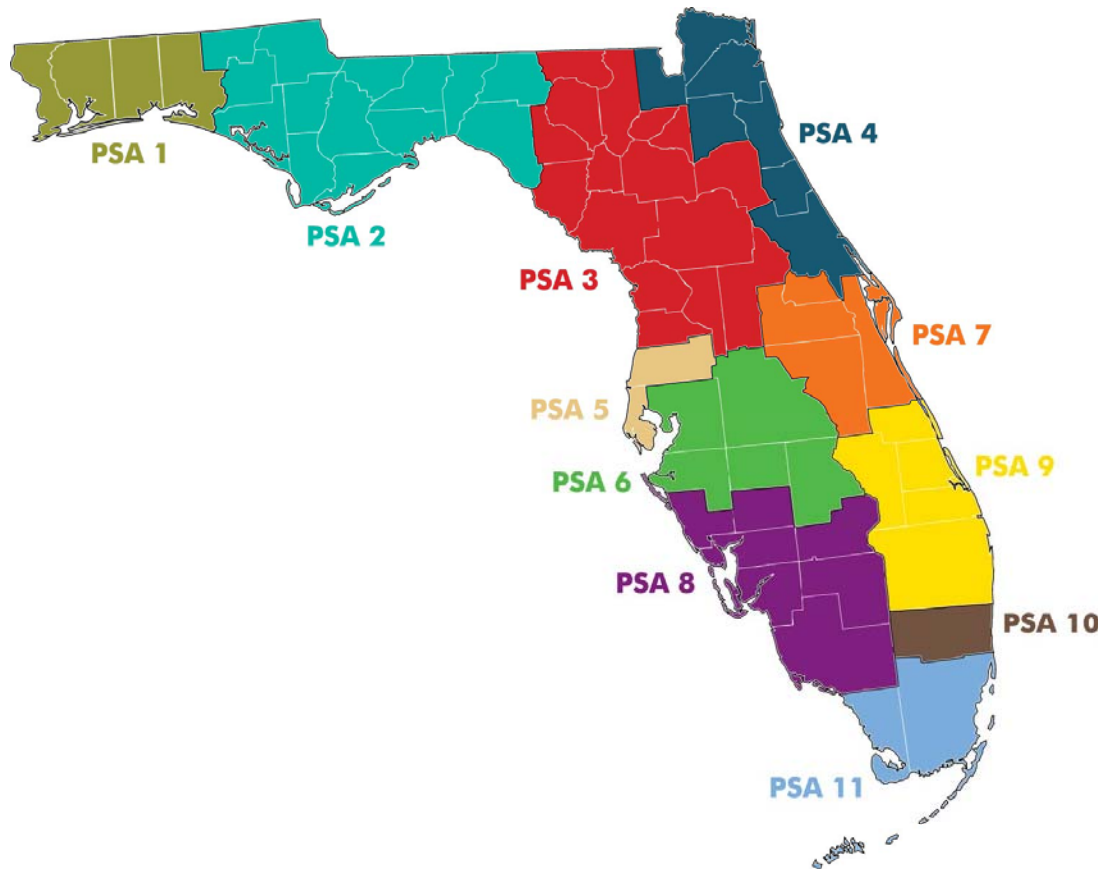
# Structure of the Aging Network -

## AAA

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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





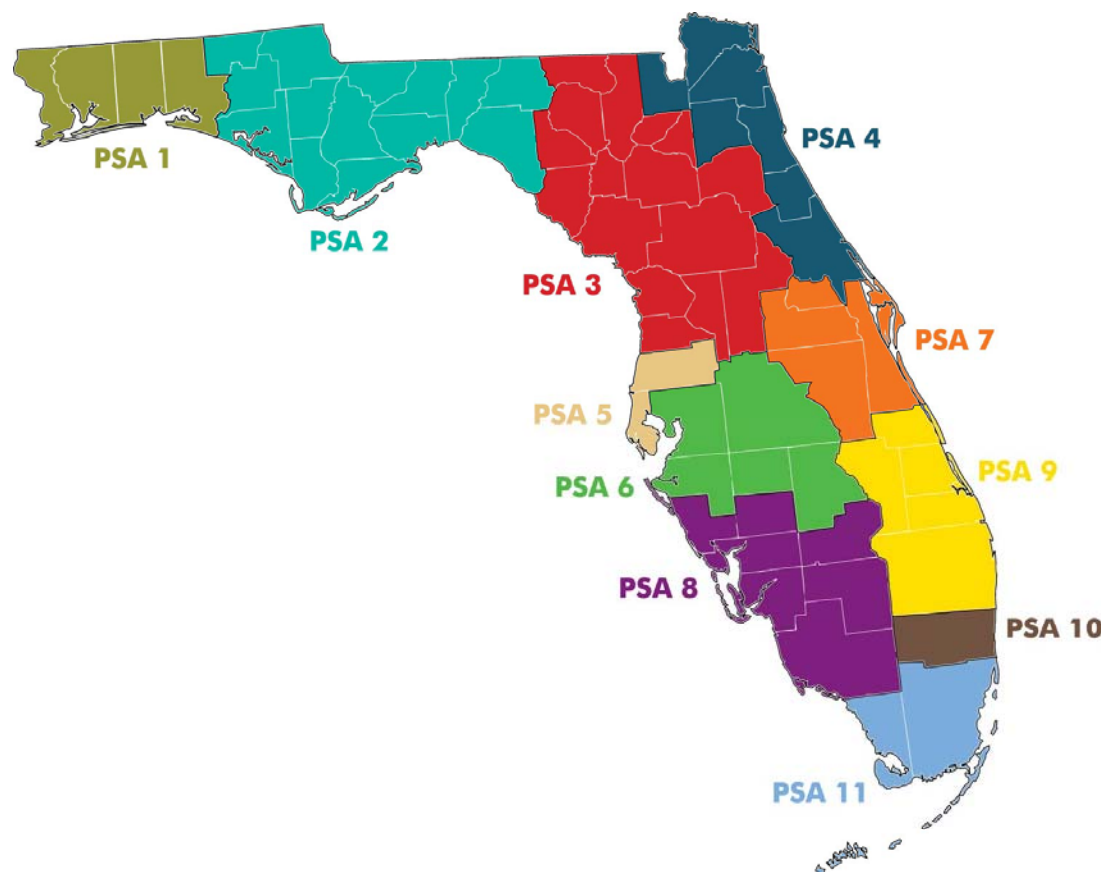
# Eligibility for Aging Services

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- Age
- Frailty
- Resources
- Funding

# Contact ADRC

(<http://www.agingresourcecentersofflorida.org>)





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Developmental Disabilities Network



# Structure of the Developmental Disability Network

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- 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



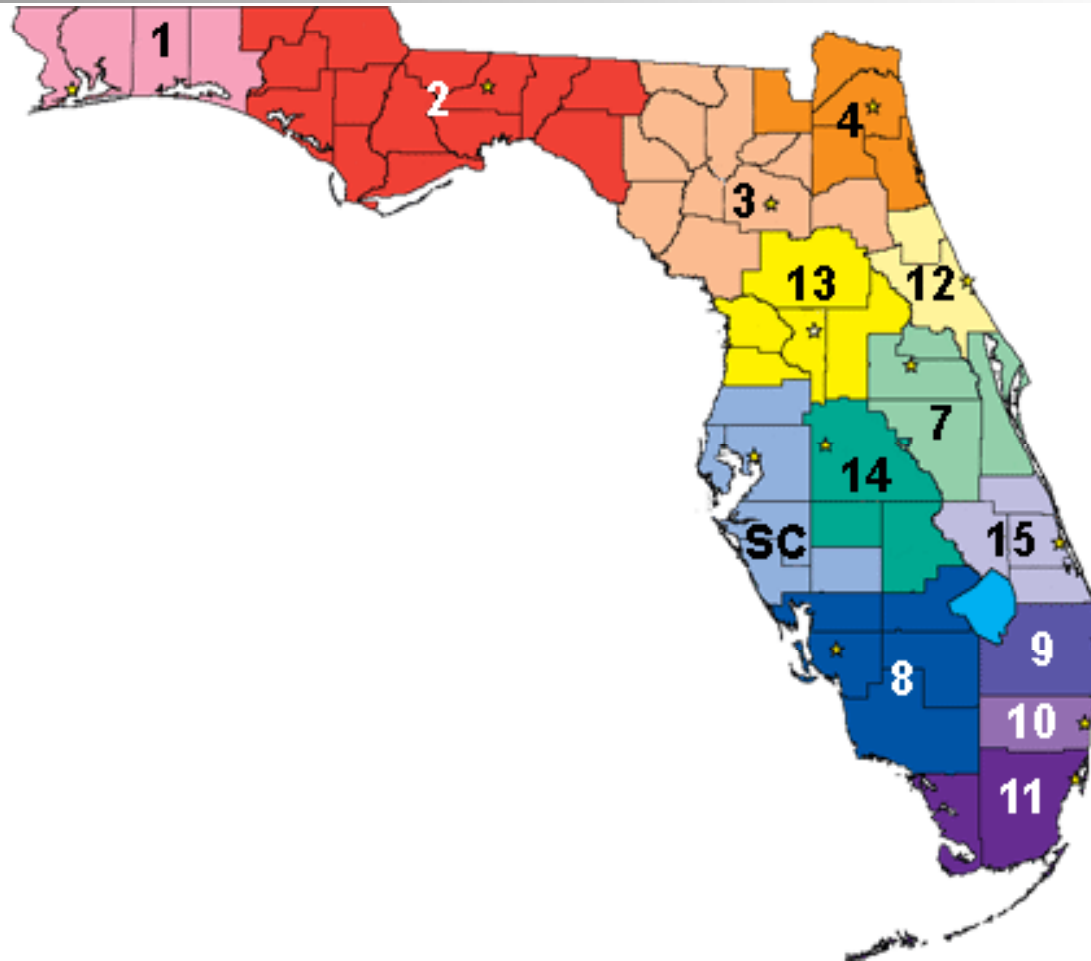
# Structure of the Developmental Disability Network - APD

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- 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

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





# Functions of APD

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- 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

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



# Developmental Disabilities Resources in Florida

- Florida Alliance for Assistive Services and Technology, Inc. ([www.faast.org](http://www.faast.org))
- FDLRS - Florida Diagnostic & Learning Resources System (<http://fdlrs.com/>)
- CARD – Center for Autism and Related Disorders ([www.centerforautism.com](http://www.centerforautism.com))

# Meeting the Needs of Aging Persons with Developmental Disabilities



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## Developmental Disabilities Eligibility Criteria



# Florida's Service Eligibility Criteria for Developmental Disabilities

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

[Chapter 393.063\(9\), Florida Statutes](#)



# Eligibility Criteria for APD Services

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- The following five definitions have been paraphrased from Florida's statutes. The specific statute is listed under each definition ...



# Definition of Retardation

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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

[Chapter 393.063\(35\), Florida Statutes](#)



# Definition of Prader-Willi Syndrome

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- 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

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- 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

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## Commonalities and Differences Between the Networks



# Commonalities Between the Networks

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- 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

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- 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

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- Eligibility criteria
- Regulations and mandates
- Service provision
- Service areas
- Organizational structure
- Agency structure and process

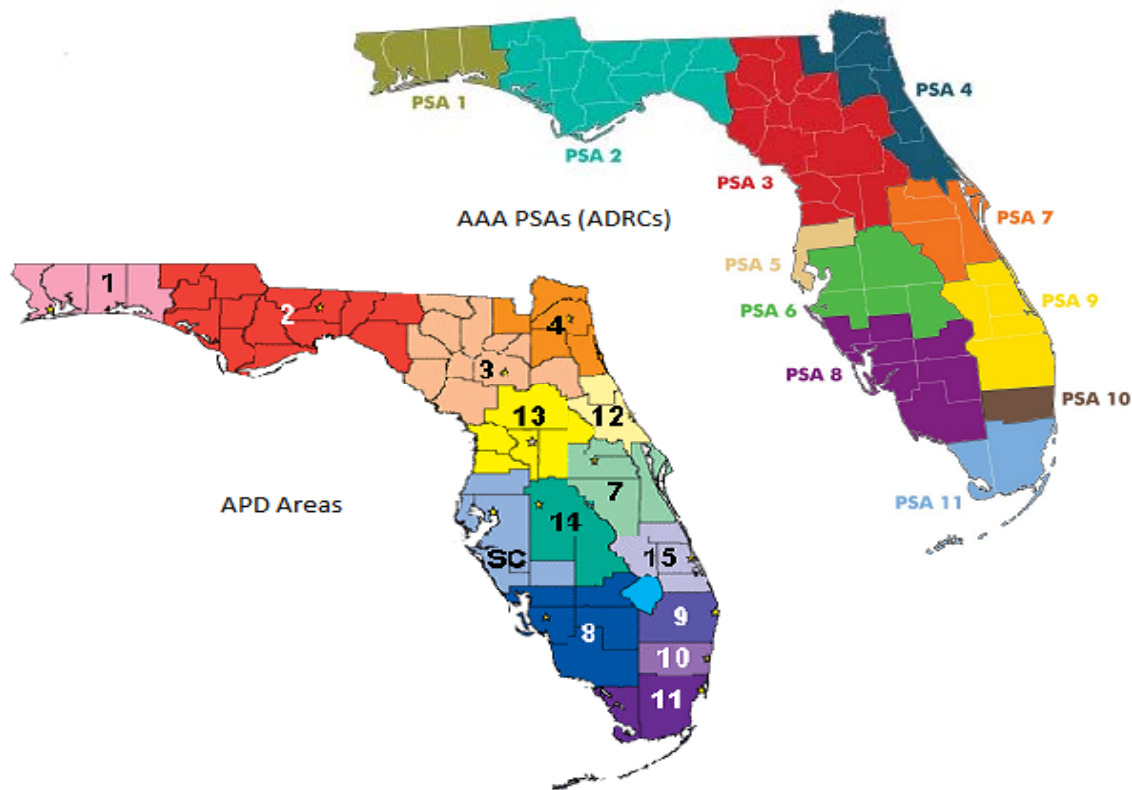


# Differences Between the Networks

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

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- 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

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