

DESIGNING THE PARTICIPANT DIRECTED SERVICES SELF-ASSESSMENT: FROM CHECKLIST TO POWER TOOL

HOME AND COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES CONFERENCE
AUGUST 28, 2019

AGENDA AND OBJECTIVES

Agenda

- SECTION 1:** TODAY'S PANELISTS
- SECTION 2:** A BRIEF HISTORY OF PARTICIPANT DIRECTION
- SECTION 3:** WHAT IS A SELF-ASSESSMENT?
- SECTION 4:** PANEL DISCUSSION
- SECTION 5:** QUESTION AND ANSWER

Objectives

At the conclusion of this session, participants will:

- Understand the purpose of a self-assessment in participant directed services
- Gain insight into concepts for the design and development of a self-assessment
- Identify successful implementation strategies for a self-assessment

TODAY'S PANELISTS

April Lowery

- Branch Manager, Kentucky Department for Medicaid Services, Division of Community Alternatives



Travis West

- Bureau Co-Chief, HCBS Systems and Data Reporting Unit, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services



A BRIEF HISTORY OF PARTICIPANT DIRECTION

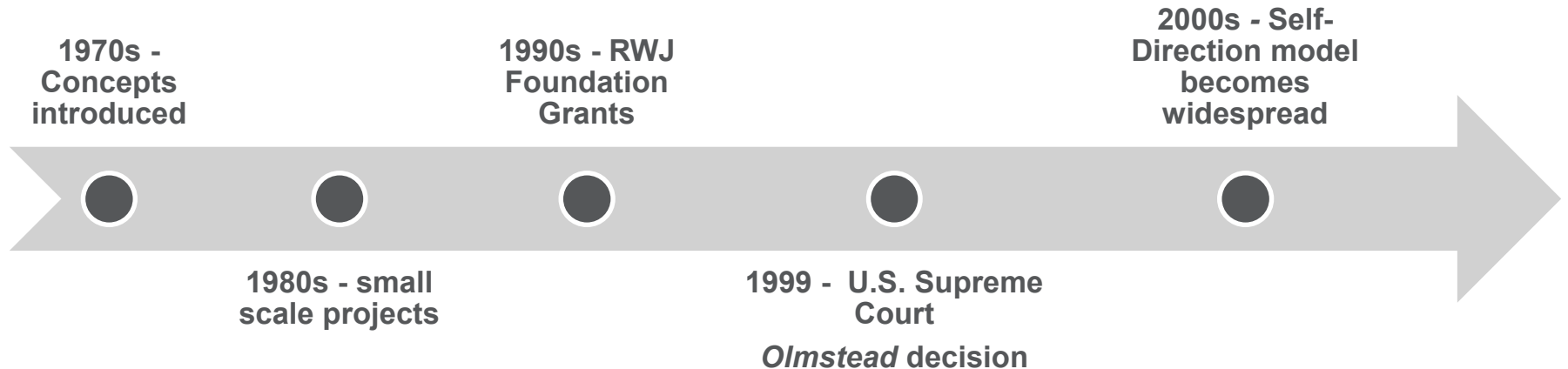
A BRIEF HISTORY OF PARTICIPANT DIRECTION



Participant Directed Services (PDS), also known as:

- Self Direction
- Consumer Direction
- Veteran Directed
- Self-Administered Services

TIMELINE OF KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN PARTICIPANT DIRECTION



Self Direction Through the Years

- Began as part of the Person Centered movement in the late 1960s and 1970s
- Experimentation began in 1980s with small scale and pilot projects
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation developed two grants in the 1990s: Self-Determination and Cash & Counseling
- Supreme Court's 1999 *Olmstead* decision promotes HCBS efforts in all areas
- Grant success evolved into self directed options in Medicaid 1915(c) Waivers, followed by 1115 programs
- The Deficit Reduction Act (2005) and the Affordable Care Act (2010) authorized self-directed options in Medicaid 1915(i), (j), and (k) waivers

*Medicaid Self-Directed Services: <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/self-directed/index.html>

PARTICIPANT DIRECTION TODAY

National Council on Disability* reports:

- 50 states have participant directed services
- 43 states have at least one program that allows budget authority

Common Barriers for Participant Direction:

- Administrative complexity
- Concern over fraud, waste, and abuse
- Institutional bias

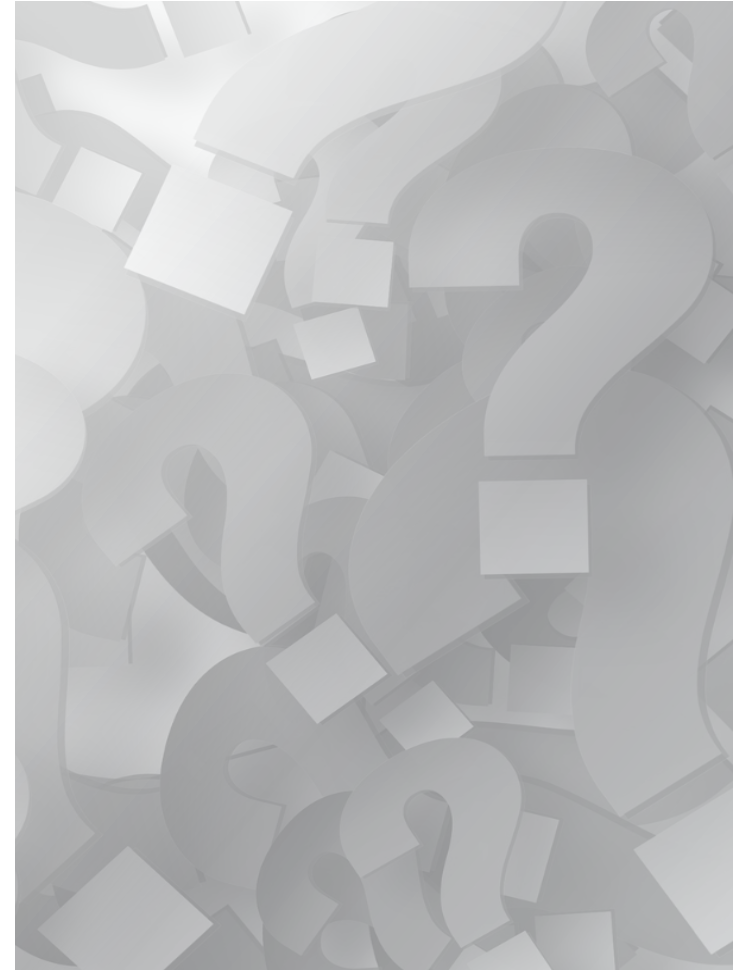
* *The Case for Medicaid Self-Direction: A White Paper on Research, Practice, and Policy Opportunities*, Chapter 7, p. 43, The National Council on Disability

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A SELF-ASSESSMENT?

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A SELF-ASSESSMENT?

Why Implement a Self-Assessment?

- Determine potential success of the PDS participant in assuming budget and/or employer authority
- Identify participant training and support needs to self-direct
- Drive development of execution plan for self-direction to support the goal of self directing



WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A SELF-ASSESSMENT?

Is there a regulatory basis for a self-assessment?

- There is no federal regulatory *requirement* for a self-assessment
- A self-assessment assists with informing and assisting participants
- 42 CFR 441.740: Self-directed Services
 - (a) State Option
 - (b) Service plan requirement
 - (c) Budget authority
 - (d) Employer Authority

- ***(e) Functions in support of self-direction***
 - ***(1) Information and assistance consistent with sound principles and practice of self direction***

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A SELF-ASSESSMENT?

The National Leadership Consortium on Developmental Disabilities reports* *participants* are the most important facilitator of participant directed services.

“For the “Most Impactful Facilitator,” most respondents selected *People who receive support—their attitudes, ability and opportunity as their first choice*”

Can state programs provide tools to support the participant that multiply the impact?

* *BARRIERS AND CATALYSTS TO SELF-DIRECTED SERVICES AND SUPPORTS FOR ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES Results of the 2018 I/DD Provider Survey on Self-Directed Supports and Services* , p. 16, National Leadership Consortium on Developmental Disabilities

POTENTIAL CHALLENGES TO CONSIDER

What are the challenges when implementing a self-assessment?

No standard format

- There is no widely-accepted format or delivery method for a PDS self-assessment

No evidence-based studies published

- No federal or state agency or university has yet devoted resources to create an evidence-based PDS self-assessment tool

May be considered administratively burdensome

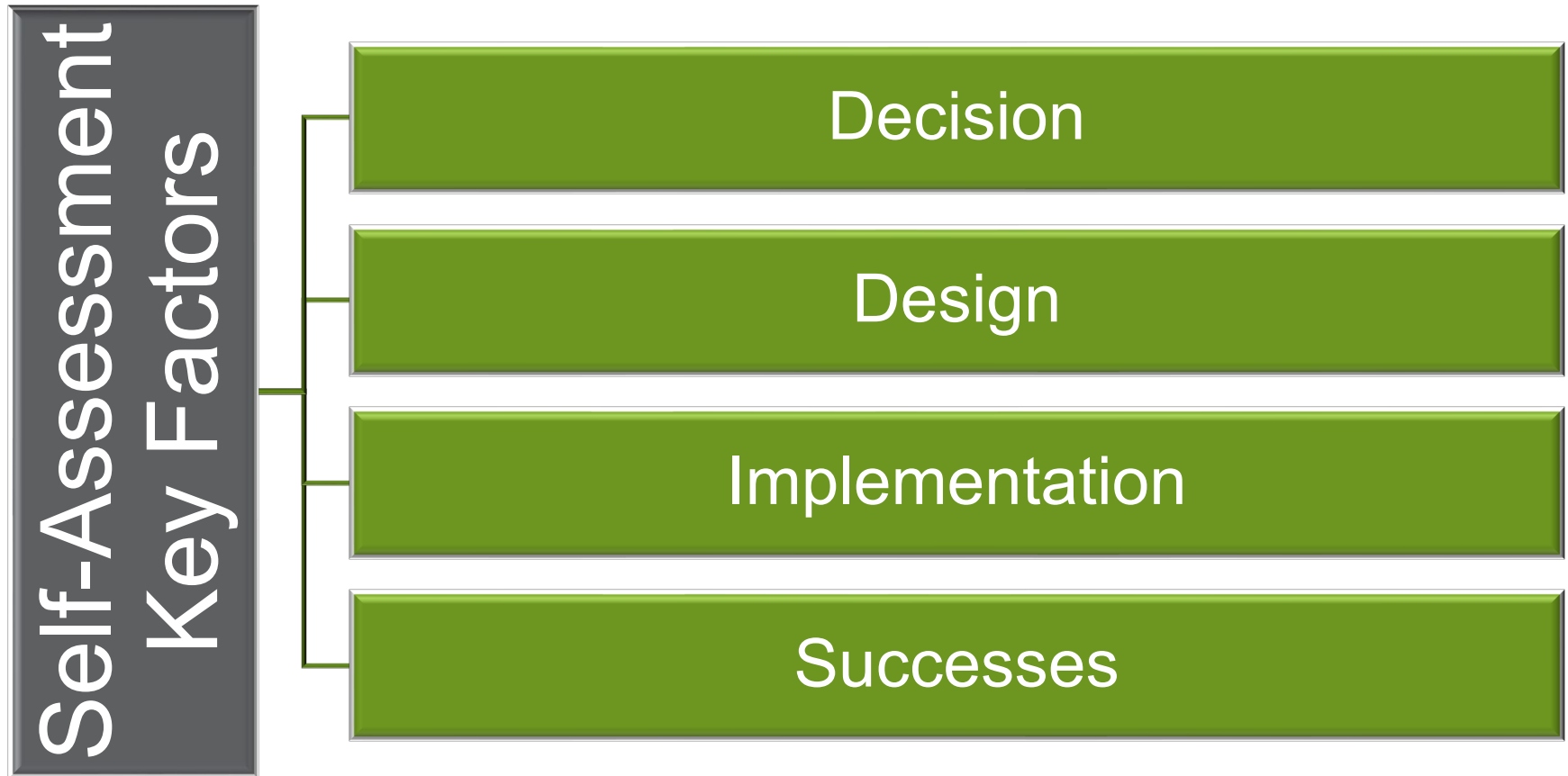
- While a useful planning and strategy tool for participants, implementing a self-assessment entails more time and labor from a case manager, and entails training and monitoring from an agency

No national quality measures

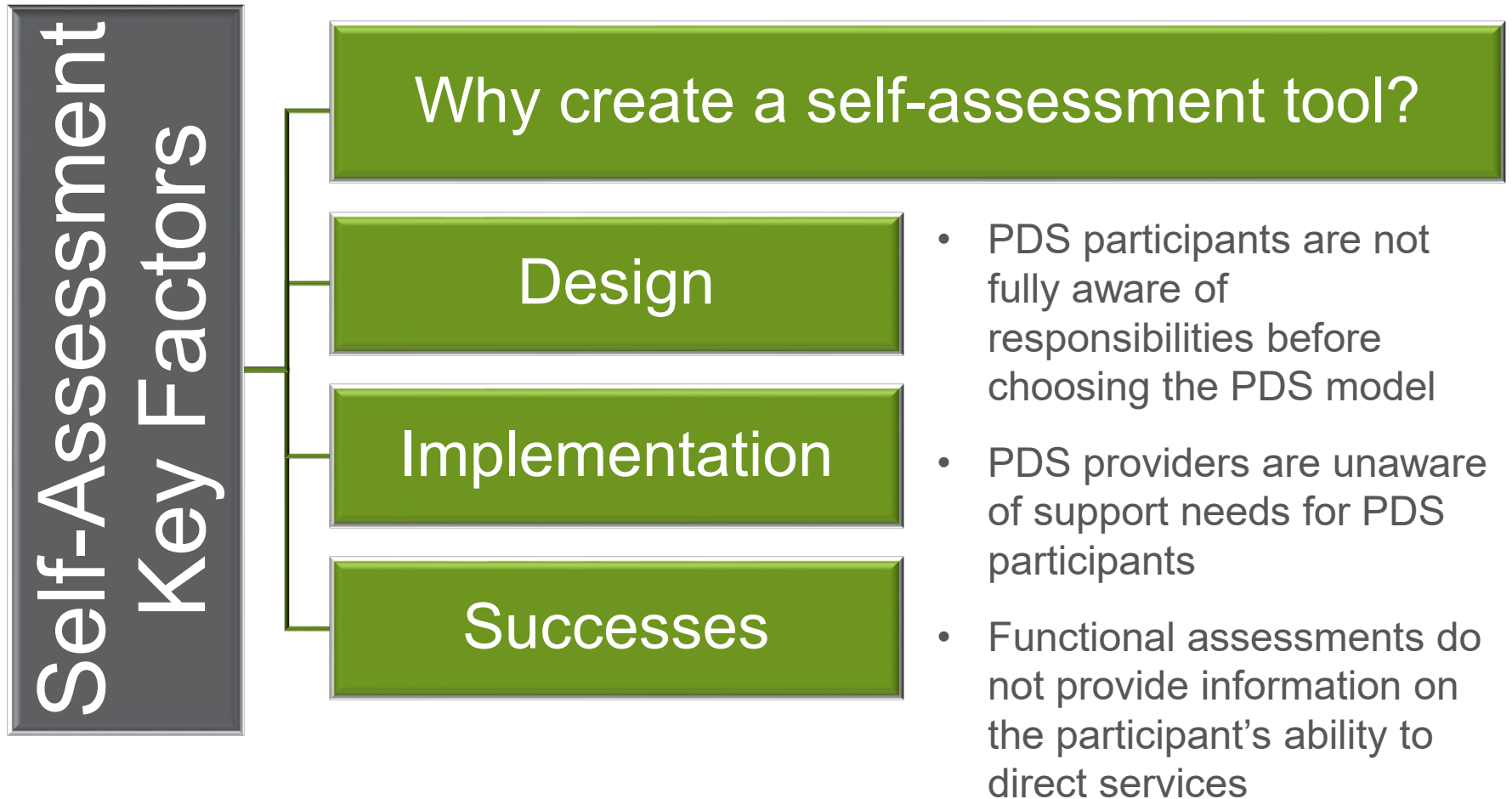
- No federal agency or nationally recognized organization has studied or established a measure for the quality of a PDS self-assessment tool

PANEL DISCUSSION

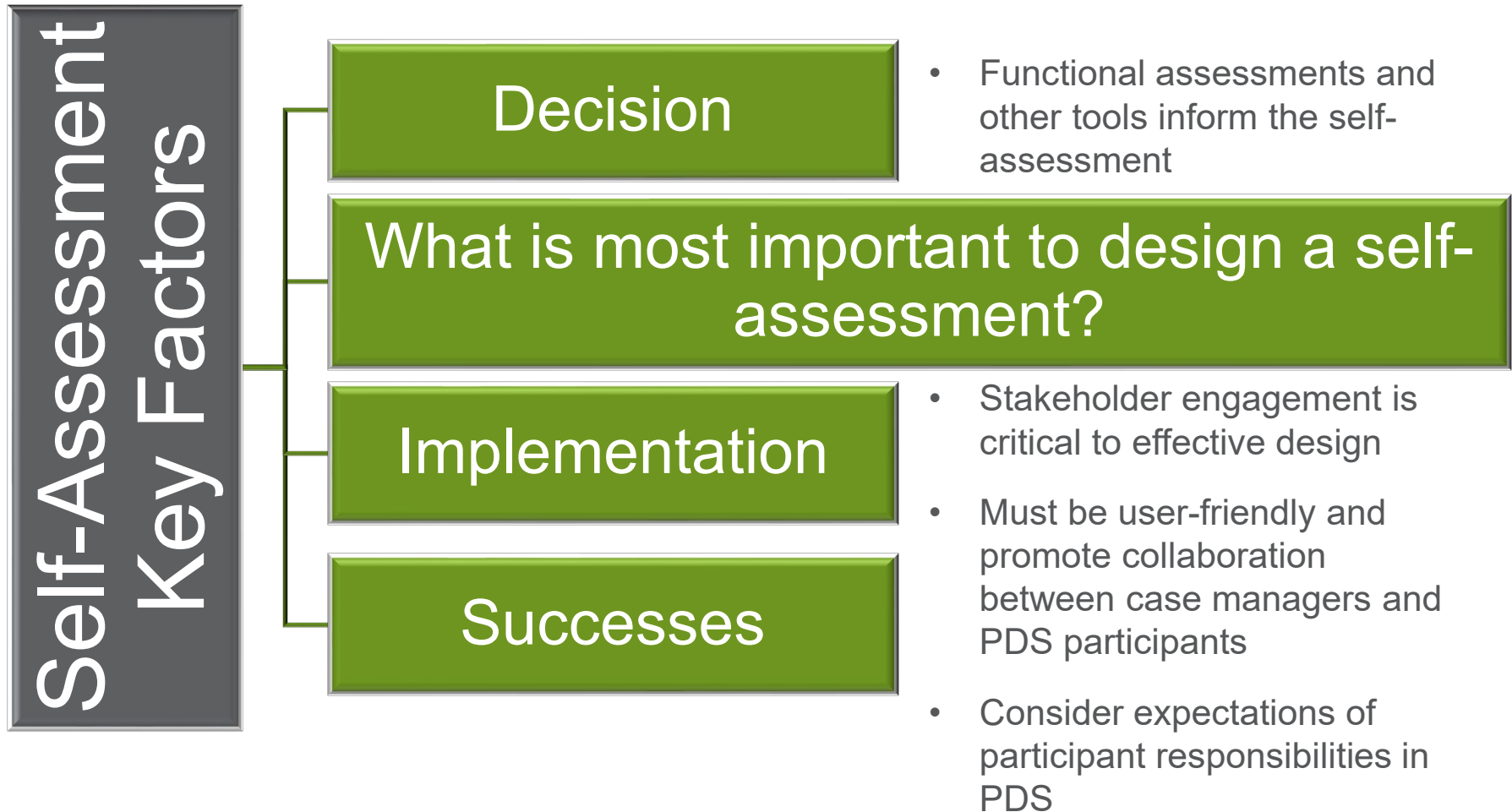
SELF-ASSESSMENT: FROM CHECKLIST TO POWER TOOL



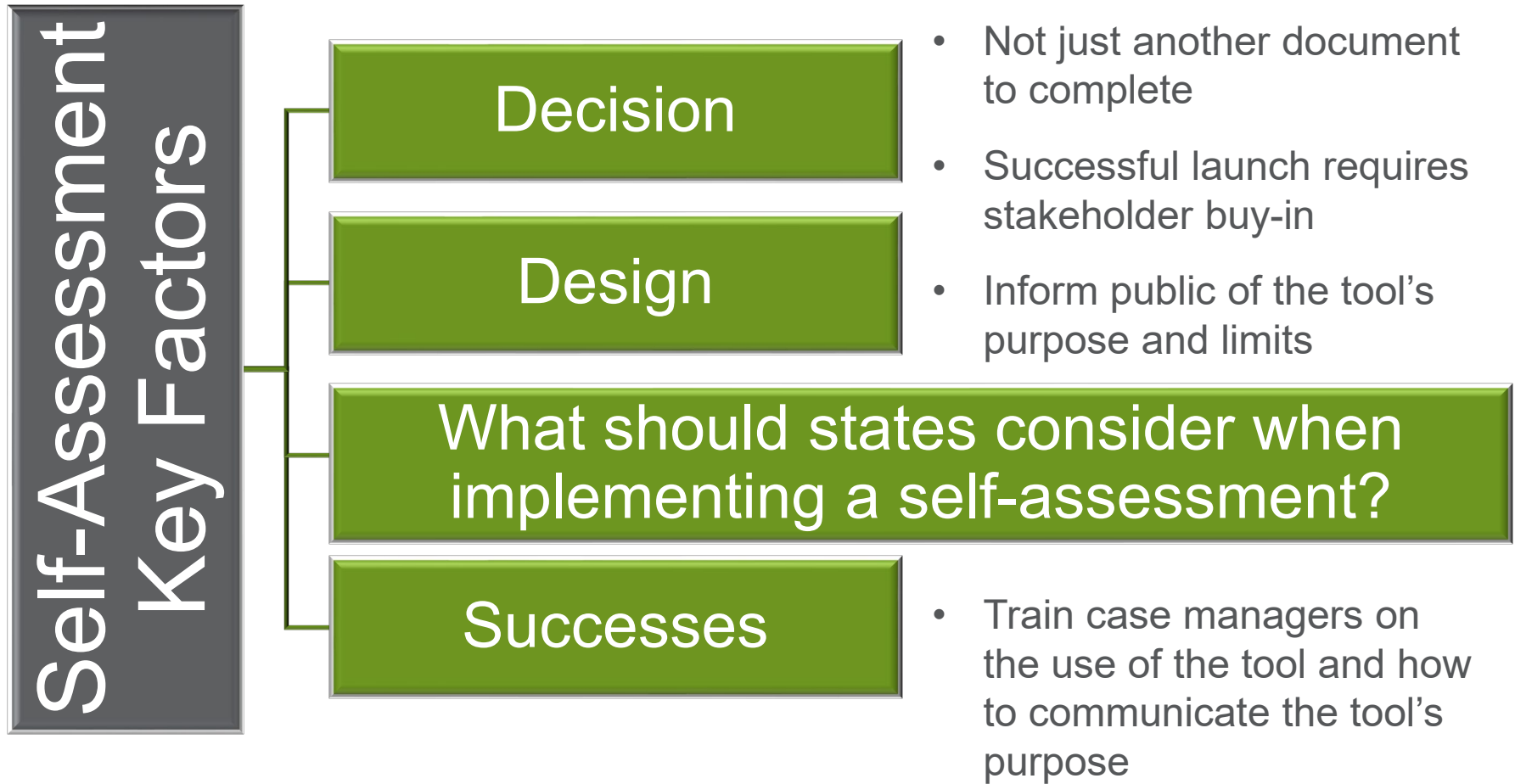
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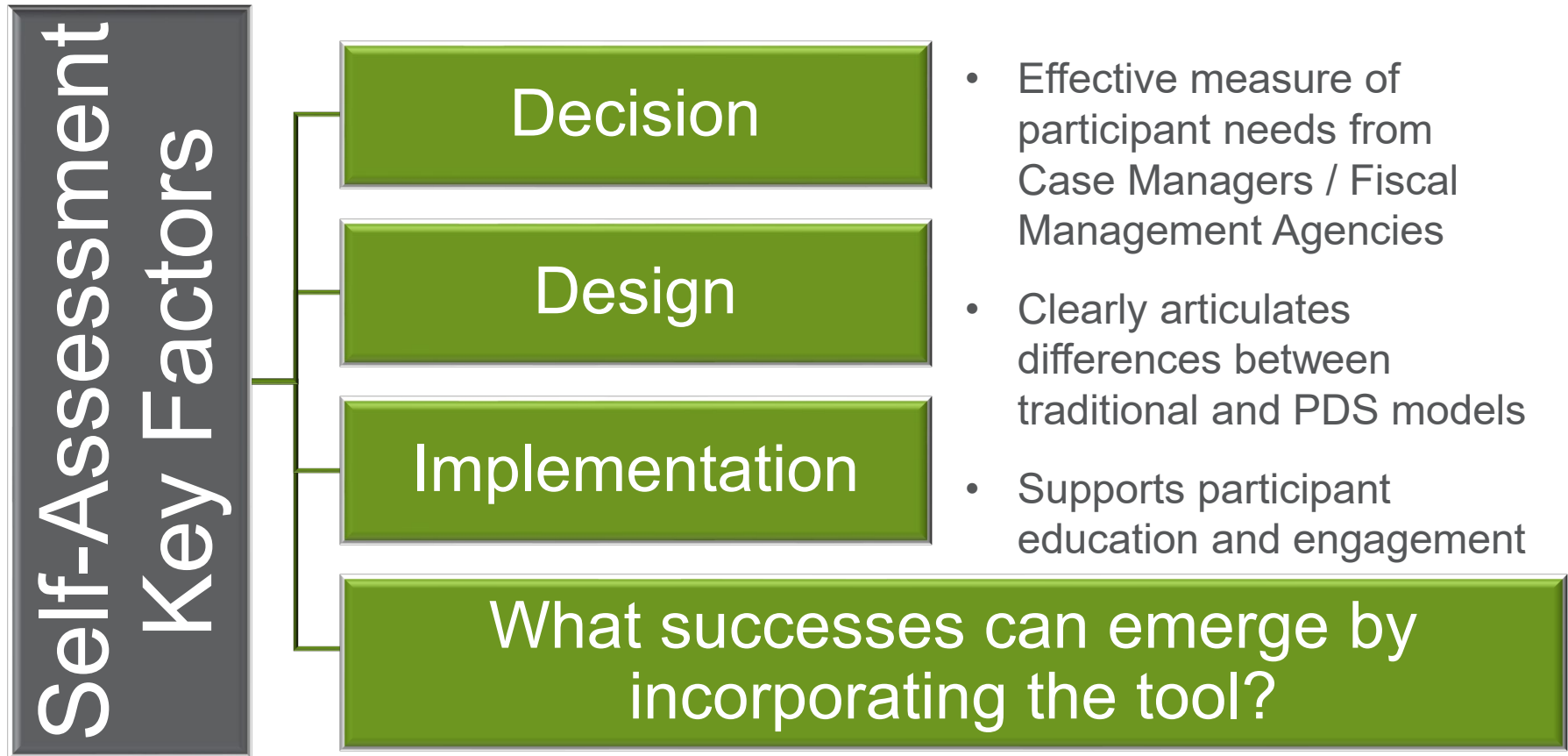
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Example: Kentucky Self-Assessment Tool

| Employer Responsibilities | Participant/Representative Response | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Recruiting: Recruiting an employee means looking for the person you want to hire. When looking for an employee, you may want to: | 1. I think I need a lot of help with these tasks. | 2. I think I need some help with these tasks. | 3. I think I can do these tasks without anyone's help. | 4. I have no one to help me with these tasks other than my PDCM. |
| a. Write an ad that tells people what kind of job you need them to do | | | | |
| b. Place an ad in the newspaper, online job board (like Craigslist), or on social media (like Facebook), and pay for the ad if it costs money | | | | |
| c. Respond to calls, texts, or emails from interested people about the job you post | | | | |
| d. Find employees by talking to people in your community, like advocacy groups or organizations that work with older adults and/or people with disabilities | | | | |
| If you said you needed help on any of the steps above, tell us what kind of help you might need. <i>(check all that apply)</i> | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filling out paper forms <input type="checkbox"/> Paying for ads <input type="checkbox"/> Filling out forms online <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | | | | |

SELF-ASSESSMENT: FROM CHECKLIST TO POWER TOOL

Example: Missouri Self-Assessment Tool

Home and Community Based Services Manual

4.00
APPENDIX 10

SELF DIRECTION ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Name _____ DCN _____ Date _____

Assessment Questions to Assist in Determining Ability to Self-Direct

1. What is today's date? _____
2. What time is it? _____
3. Do you speak and act on your own behalf? _____
4. Who schedules your health care appointments? _____
5. How do you ensure your medications are taken and refilled as prescribed? _____
6. Who assists you with shopping? Do you tell them what to buy and how much to spend? _____
7. What bills do you have and how are they paid? _____

QUESTION AND ANSWER

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