

# Putting Values into Practice

We are beginning to measure progress toward our shared vision, but know we have more work to do

## MEANINGFUL LIVES

- Over 40% of individuals served (917 individuals)<sup>1</sup> are employed or working towards employment
- 47% of individuals live on their own or with their families<sup>1</sup>
- Young adults (age 18 to 49) with developmental disabilities receive an average of 27 hours per week of unpaid support from family and friends<sup>2</sup>

## SKILLED WORKFORCE

- The Alaska Training Cooperative provided training to 3,649 direct support professionals in 2016<sup>3</sup>

## INTEGRITY

- 13 developmental disabilities provider organizations are nationally accredited<sup>4</sup>
- Cycle 8 Myers and Stauffer audit<sup>5</sup>: 89.63% of claims are supported by verifiable documentation (7 developmental disabilities providers included)
  - Impacted by one outlier now de-certified
- Cycle 9 Myers and Stauffer audit<sup>5</sup>: 96.41% of claims are supported by verifiable documentation (9 developmental disabilities providers included)

## TRACK RECORD OF SUCCESS:

- Updated conditions of participation
- Updated service definitions
- Established methodology for cost-based rates for home and community-based services
- Established methodology for an acuity adjusted rate
- Separated care coordination from service provision as we move towards person-centered, conflict free services
- Completed settings surveys for all home and community-based settings
- Convened stakeholder workgroups to assist Senior and Disabilities Services with budget reductions
- Drafted regulations to establish a Durable Medical Equipment recycling program
- Established ABLE accounts (HB188)
- Began participation in the National Core Indicators
- Became an Employment First state
- Participating in SB74 Medicaid Reform efforts

*In 2017, stakeholders will identify additional indicators that are important to the success of our system*



## MEET LUCY

My name is Lucy Odden and I am a self-advocate for Alaskans with intellectual and developmental disabilities. I have worked for a federal agency, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, for over 35 years. In that time I have received many workplace honors and have a whole wall for my awards at work. I serve on the Civil Rights and Diversity teams at work. *I have been actively involved with the annual Key Coalition's Key Campaign for over 20 years in many different roles advocating for services and supports to better the lives of Alaskans with intellectual and developmental disabilities.* I was a passionate champion for passing Employment First legislation in the state and was also awarded the prestigious National Association of People Supporting EmploymentFirst (APSE) Personal

Achievement Award in 2015. As a self-advocate, I have served on many different State of Alaska and non-profit agency boards including: the Alaska Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education (over 10 years), Co-President for Alaska's APSE chapter, Vice President for Peer Power Alaska, a statewide self-advocacy organization, past Anchorage Special Olympics board member, and past ARC Anchorage Board of Directors to name a few. Services were key to helping me transition from school to adult life and employment and I want to see all youth with disabilities live lives of meaning like I am.

"Developmental Disabilities" is an umbrella term that includes intellectual disability but also includes other disabilities apparent during childhood. Developmental disabilities are:

- severe chronic disabilities that can be cognitive or physical or both.
  - The disabilities appear before the age of 22 and are likely to be lifelong.
    - Some developmental disabilities are largely physical issues, such as cerebral palsy or epilepsy.
    - Some individuals may have a condition that includes a physical and intellectual disability, for example Down syndrome, fetal alcohol syndrome or autism
- Source: <https://aaid.org/intellectual-disability/definition/faqs-on-intellectual-disability#.WH-74v4zVkg>

**Services offered in Alaska include:** Residential habilitation, Day habilitation, respite, chore, care coordination, supported employment services, pre-vocational services, nursing oversight, transportation, home modification, specialized medical equipment and supplies, and intensive active treatment. Alaska is exploring other service categories that will assist beneficiaries moving towards self-sufficiency.

## SOURCES:

1. Alaska Department of Health and Human Services, Senior and Disabilities Services, Research and Analysis Section, as of 12/16.
2. *Caregivers of Younger Adults: A Focused Look at Those Caring for Someone Age 18 to 49.* (2015, June). NAC and AARP Public Policy Institute.
3. University of Alaska Anchorage, Center for Human Development, Alaska Training Cooperative, SFY16.
4. Alaska Association on Developmental Disabilities, as of 12/16.
5. Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Medicaid Program Integrity, as of 12/16.

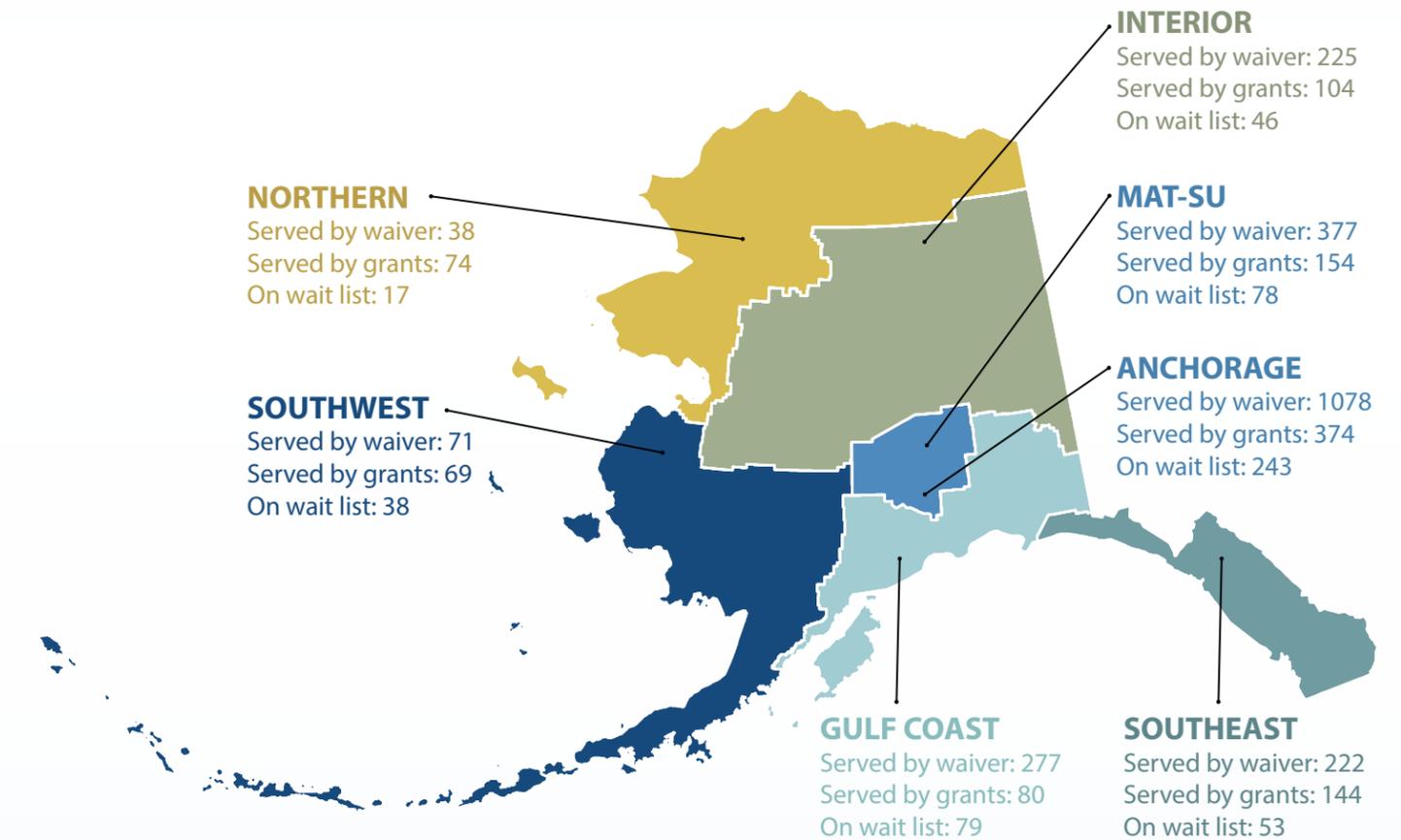
*Produced in cooperation by the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Key Coalition of Alaska, Alaska Association on Developmental Disabilities and the Alaska Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education.*

# Alaska's Developmental Disabilities System



*I am a strong champion for employment for people with disabilities as employment has been such an important part of my life.*  
- Lucy Odden

**IMPACT:** \$136 Million in wages were paid to staff supporting Alaskans with developmental disabilities.



Based on 2013 Geography

**SOURCES:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section. Martin, L. (2001). *Financial management for human service administrators.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon. Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Rate Review, SFY15.

# Moving Forward Together: Alaska's Developmental Disabilities System

A clear, unified vision ensures values are upheld during both strong and weak economic times.

## AN EVOLVING SYSTEM

### From Institutions

Prior to statehood in 1959, there were no services for individuals who experienced developmental disabilities. Adults and children were sent outside to Morningside Hospital in Oregon. Morningside closed in 1960 and Alaska residents were relocated to Harborview Developmental Center in Valdez.

### To Communities

Community-based services emerged in the late 1960s with the help of state and federal grants. In 1994, Alaska's Medicaid program obtained federal approval to offer home and community-based service waivers for individuals who meet institutional level of care. Waivers accelerated the move to supporting individuals in their home community.

1/3  
THE  
COST

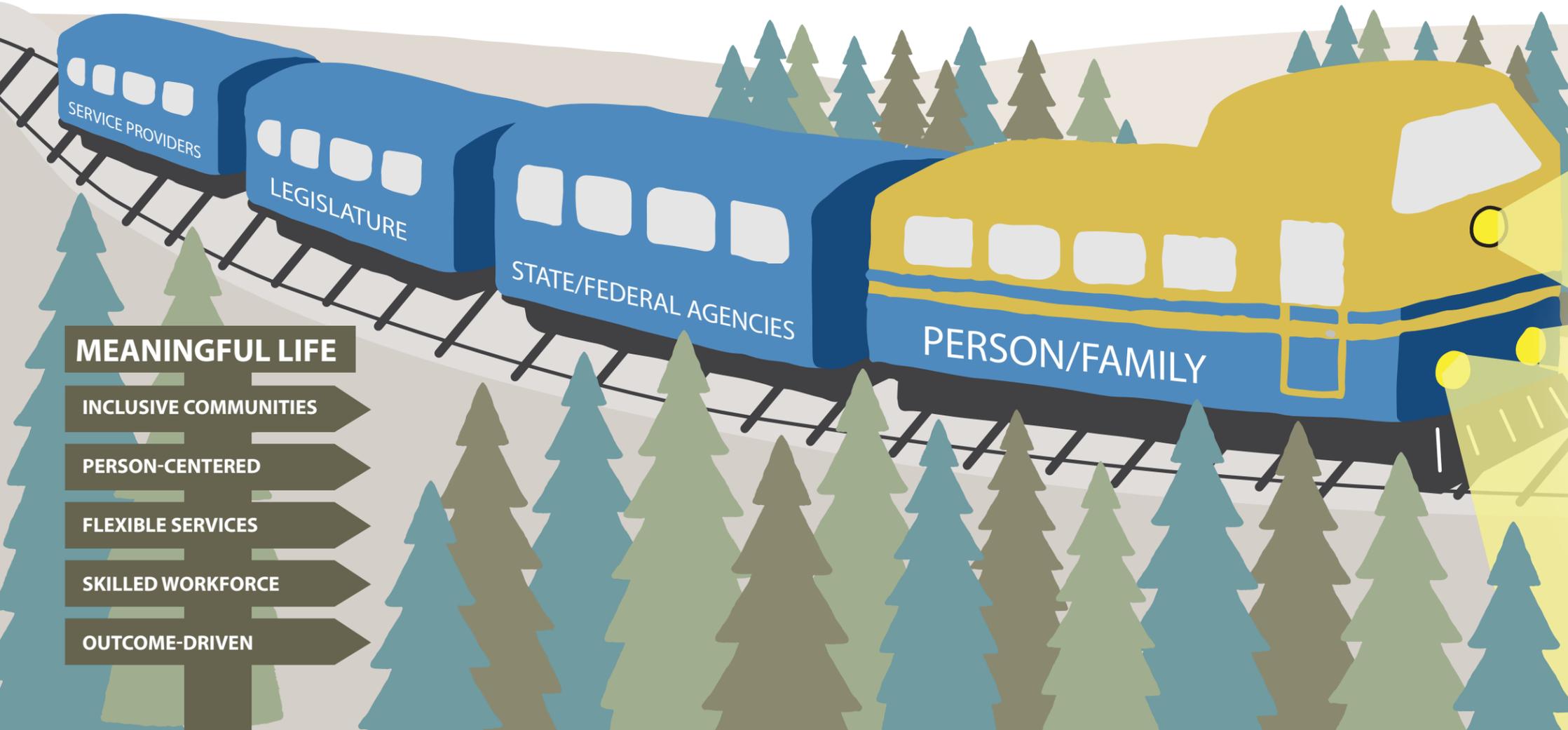
Based on wide spread agreement, Alaska committed to intentionally closing Harborview Developmental Center in 1997 – **the average home and community-based waiver costs one-third of that!**

### To Meaningful Lives

With continued support and commitment, Alaska has achieved the goal of supporting people in the community rather than in institutions. Now, it is time to raise the bar from simply living in the community to living meaningful lives and participating fully in Alaskan communities.

## HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

- Full collaboration with system partners
- Ensure the system is person-centered
- Be good stewards of resources
- Safeguard program integrity
- Transformation efforts align with the vision
- Measure outcomes
- Recruit and retain skilled workforce
- A system that is flexible and simple to navigate



### Common Vision:

Alaskans share a vision of a flexible system in which each person directs their own supports, based on their strengths and abilities, toward a meaningful life in their home, their job and their community. Our vision includes supported families, professional staff and services available throughout the state now and into the future.

MEANINGFUL LIFE

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

PERSON-CENTERED

FLEXIBLE SERVICES

SKILLED WORKFORCE

OUTCOME-DRIVEN