

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 1517 Agency for Persons with Disabilities
SPONSOR(S): Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee, Plakon
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 1444

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee	14 Y, 0 N, As CS	Guzzo	Brazzell
2) Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N	Fontaine	Clark
3) Health & Human Services Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) administers Florida's individual budget-based Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) Waiver, known as iBudget Florida (iBudget), for individuals with specified developmental disabilities who meet Medicaid eligibility requirements. These individuals may choose to receive services in the community through iBudget or they may choose to live in an institutional setting known as an Intermediate Care Facility for the Developmentally Disabled (ICFDD) through traditional Medicaid administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA).

Adult day training (ADT) services are intended to support the participation of Medicaid recipients with developmental disabilities in valued routines of the community, including volunteering, job exploration, accessing community resources, and self-advocacy, in settings that are age and culturally appropriate. ADT services are a covered service under the iBudget waiver. Currently, APD has authority to enroll ADT providers who meet minimum education requirements and background screening requirements, but APD does not have licensure authority, so there are no initial or continued compliance standards for client care. As a result, APD does not have the authority to take disciplinary actions on ADT providers. A recent analysis by APD identified a significant number of issues adversely impacting the health and safety of APD clients.

The bill modifies the process for APD to respond to applications for services, including the waiver, and ICF/DD placement. Specifically, the bill requires APD to:

- Process all applications for APD services within 60 days of receipt, regardless of the age of the applicant;
- Complete eligibility determinations for waiver applicants in crisis within 45 days of receipt, or within 90 days if APD has to request additional documentation; and
- Authorize all ICFDD admissions and removes authority for APD to delegate the authority to authorize admissions to ICFDDs.

The bill also provides authority for APD to license ADT providers and requires APD to adopt rules to create initial and continued licensure requirements. The bill authorizes APD to take disciplinary action relating to verified findings of abuse, neglect, or abandonment of a child or vulnerable adult and prohibits a licensee from delegating the ultimate responsibility for the safety and care of clients in its care to others.

The bill repeals s. 393.18, F.S., effectively removing the authority for APD to license CTEPs.

The bill has a significant negative fiscal impact for the licensure of ADT providers, which is addressed in the House Proposed General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2023-2024. The bill has no fiscal impact on local government. See Fiscal Analysis.

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2024.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Florida Medicaid

Medicaid is the health care safety net for low-income Floridians. Medicaid is a partnership of the federal and state governments established to provide coverage for health services for eligible persons. The program is administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) and financed by federal and state funds. AHCA delegates certain functions to other state agencies, including the Department of Children and Families (DCF), the Department of Health, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Department of Elderly Affairs (DOEA).

The structure of each state's Medicaid program varies, and what states must pay for is largely determined by the federal government, as a condition of receiving federal funds.¹ Federal law sets the amount, scope, and duration of services offered in the program, among other requirements. These federal requirements create an entitlement that comes with constitutional due process protections. The entitlement means that two parts of the Medicaid cost equation – people and utilization – are largely predetermined for the states. The federal government sets the minimum mandatory populations to be included in every state Medicaid program. The federal government also sets the minimum mandatory benefits to be covered in every state Medicaid program. States can add benefits, with federal approval.

States have some flexibility in the provision of Medicaid services. A 1915(c) waiver allows states to develop Medicaid home and community-based services to meet the needs of people who prefer to receive long-term care services and supports in their home or community instead of in an institutional setting.

AHCA, as the designated single state agency for Medicaid, administers the Developmental Disability Individual Budgeting (iBudget) Waiver under a 1915(c) waiver. Through an interagency agreement, APD is the state agency responsible for the operation of the iBudget Waiver.

Agency for Persons with Disabilities

The Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) provides services to persons with developmental disabilities. A developmental disability is defined as a disorder or syndrome that is attributable to intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, autism, spina bifida, Down syndrome, Phelan-McDermid syndrome, or Prader-Willi syndrome; that manifests before the age of 18; and that constitutes a substantial handicap that can reasonably be expected to continue indefinitely.²

Community and Institutional Services

The iBudget waiver provides services in the community to individuals with developmental disabilities who meet Medicaid eligibility requirements. Alternatively, these individuals may choose to live in an institutional setting known as an Intermediate Care Facility for the Developmentally Disabled (ICFDD). ICFDDs provide care and residence for individuals with developmental disabilities. ICFDDs are licensed by AHCA.³ Some APD clients do request services from an ICFDD instead of through the iBudget Waiver.⁴ APD is responsible for making eligibility and level of reimbursement determinations and verifying that clients meet the level of care for institutional services. APD contracts with a vendor to make level of reimbursement determinations.⁵

¹ Title 42 U.S.C. §§ 1396-1396w-5; Title 42 C.F.R. Part 430-456 (§§ 430.0-456.725) (2016).

² S. 393.063(12), F.S.

³ Ch. 400, part VIII, F.S.

⁴ Agency for Persons with Disabilities, Agency Analysis of 2023 HB 1579 (on file with the Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee).

⁵ *Id.*

Application for APD Services

The application process for individuals wishing to receive services through the iBudget program are detailed in s. 393.065, F.S. APD must review applications for eligibility within 45 days for children under 6 years of age and within 60 days for all other applicants.⁶ Individuals who are determined to be eligible for the Waiver program are then admitted in the program or placed on a wait list. Currently, due to demand exceeding available funding, individuals with developmental disabilities who wish to receive HCBS services from APD are placed on a wait list for services in priority categories of need, unless they are in crisis.⁷

Section 393.065, F.S., requires APD to plan, develop, organize, and implement its programs of services and treatment for persons with developmental disabilities to allow *clients* to live as independently as possible. A “client” means any person already determined by APD to be eligible for services under the iBudget Waiver. Section 393.065(2), F.S., requires APD to provide immediate services or crisis intervention to *applicants*. This provision conflicts with the language in s. 393.065, F.S., which relates to individuals who are already APD clients, not applicants. Crisis intervention services to address immediate emergencies are available through other programs outside of APD, including child and adult protective services.⁸

Adult Day Training Providers

Adult day training (ADT) services are training services intended to support the participation of Medicaid recipients with developmental disabilities in valued routines of the community, including volunteering, job exploration, accessing community resources, and self-advocacy, in settings that are age and culturally appropriate. ADT services can include meaningful day activities and training in the activities of daily living, adaptive skills, and employment. The training, activities, and routine established by the trainer must be meaningful to the recipient and provide an appropriate level of variation and interest. ADT services generally are offered for individuals age 22 and above, when a recipient is out of the public-school system.

APD currently licenses over 2,100 residential facilities statewide but does not license ADT programs. ADT services are a covered service under the iBudget Waiver, which is operated by APD. Through the iBudget Waiver, there are over 13,700 clients with ADT services on their cost plans. Currently, APD has authority to enroll ADT providers who meet minimum education requirements and background screening requirements, but they do not have licensure authority, so there are no initial or continued compliance standards for client care. As a result, APD does not have the authority to leverage administrative fines, sanctions, or moratoriums on ADT providers. Additionally, some ADT programs are not enrolled iBudget Waiver providers. These settings are reimbursed via private pay arrangements with clients and their families which precludes APD from initiating any type of disciplinary action against such programs in response to health and safety issues (since those providers do not hold either a license or contract with APD).

A recent analysis by APD of incident data relating to abuse, neglect, and exploitation of ADT recipients identified a significant number of issues adversely impacting the health and safety of APD clients.⁹ During the last 4 years, there have been 125 instances where DCF conducted protective services investigations for abuse, neglect, or exploitation related to ADT services with 34 instances of verified findings. Additionally, APD received 2,807 incident reports related to ADT services.¹⁰

APD reviewed past incident reports occurring in ADT facilities to identify ways that such incidents could be avoided or mitigated. Although APD cannot completely prevent incidents, APD found that that some incidents that occurred were a result of environmental hazards not addressed through current waiver

⁶ S. 393.065(1), F.S.

⁷ S. 393.065, F.S.; See rule 65G-1.047, F.A.C., for crisis status criteria.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Supra* note 4.

¹⁰ *Id.*

standards for ADT services. Additionally, increased enforcement of appropriate staffing ratios could reduce some incidents, such as elopements and client injuries. Further, required training could assist ADTs in proper use of medical equipment and the implementation of behavioral interventions.

Comprehensive Transitional Education Programs

A comprehensive transitional education program (CTEP) is a type of residential facility authorized in statute that serves individuals who have developmental disabilities, severe maladaptive behaviors, or a dual diagnosis of a developmental disability and a mental illness.¹¹ Services provided by a CTEP must be temporary in nature and delivered in a manner designed to achieve the primary goal of incorporating the principles of self-determination and person-centered planning to transition individuals to the most appropriate, least restrictive community living option of their choice.

APD closed Carlton Palms, the state's only CTEP, in October 2018 as a result of multiple instances of egregious abuse and neglect committed against APD clients. All 200 residents were subsequently transferred to smaller community settings. However, current statutory language exists which would allow for the licensure of new CTEPs. These programs render treatment in large-scale residential settings; however, current federal requirements prohibit the provision of iBudget Waiver services in such environments. Since most APD clients are receiving services through the iBudget Waiver program, APD focuses on offering community-based services in smaller and more family-like settings and does not anticipate licensing new CTEPs in the future.

Effect of the Bill

Application for APD Services

CS/HB 1517 requires APD to process all applications for services within 60 days of receipt, regardless of the age of the applicant. The bill eliminates the requirement for APD to make eligibility determinations within 45 days for applicants under 6 years of age.

The bill eliminates a conflict in current law that requires APD to provide immediate services or crisis intervention to an *applicant*. If an applicant is seeking enrollment due to crisis, the bill requires APD to complete an eligibility determination within 45 days after receipt of the signed application. In instances where APD needs additional documentation to make a proper determination of an applicant's eligibility, the bill requires the APD to request such documentation from the applicant. If APD requests additional documentation or provides a comprehensive assessment, the agency must then complete the eligibility determination within 90 days after receipt of the signed application.

The bill removes the ability of APD to enter into an agreement with the Department of Elder Affairs to conduct assessments of the level of need and medical necessity for long-term care services. As a result, APD will have sole responsibility for determining ICFDD placement eligibility.

The bill also clarifies that in order for a client to receive services under the HCBS Waiver there must be sufficient funding available within the client's iBudget or other legislative appropriation, and the client must:

- Meet the eligibility criteria as provided under the bill, which must be confirmed by the agency;
- Be eligible for the state Medicaid program under Title XIX of the Social Security Act or the Supplemental Security Income program;
- Meet the level of care requirements for an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities pursuant to 42 C.F.R. s. 435.217(b)(1) and 42 C.F.R. s. 440.150; and
- Meet the requirements set forth in the approved federal waiver authorized under s. 1915(c) of the Social Security Act and 42 C.F.R. s. 441.302.

Adult Day Training Providers

The bill provides authority for APD to license ADT providers and requires APD to adopt rules to create initial and continued licensure requirements relating to:

- Training to detect, prevent, and report sexual abuse, abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment;
- Proof of financial ability to operate;
- Quality and adequacy of client care;
- Incident reporting;
- Uniform fire safety standards; and
- The preparation and annual update of a comprehensive emergency management plan.

The bill authorizes APD to take disciplinary action relating to verified findings of abuse, neglect, or abandonment of a child or vulnerable adult and prohibits a licensee from delegating the ultimate responsibility for the safety and care of clients in its care to others. Further, the bill clarifies that APD's ability to impose disciplinary actions is not necessarily negated by a licensee's remedial action.

When considering an application for the licensure of an ADT or residential facility, APD may deny an application if it is determined that there is evidence that the applicant is unqualified due to lack of good moral character. "Good moral character" includes a personal history of honest, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and the laws of the state and nation.

Comprehensive Transitional Education Programs

The bill removes obsolete language regarding Comprehensive Transitional Education Programs that no longer operate within the state. This will prohibit the licensure of any future facilities.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 393.063, F.S. relating to definitions.

Section 2: Amends s. 393.065, F.S., relating to application and eligibility determination.

Section 3: Amends s. 393.0655, F.S., relating to screening of direct service providers.

Section 4: Amends s. 393.067, F.S., relating to facility licensure.

Section 5: Amends s. 393.0673, F.S., relating to denial, suspension, or revocation of license; moratorium on admissions; administrative fines; procedures.

Section 6: Amends s. 393.0678, F.S., relating to receivership proceedings.

Section 7: Amends s. 393.135, F.S., relating to sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties.

Section 8: Repeals s. 393.18, F.S., relating to comprehensive transitional education program.

Section 9: Amends s. 394.875, F.S., relating to crisis stabilization units, residential treatment facilities, and residential treatment centers for children and adolescents; authorized services; license required.

Section 10: Amends s. 383.141, F.S., relating to prenatally diagnosed conditions; patient to be provided information; definitions; information clearinghouse; advisory council.

Section 11: Amends s. 400.063, F.S., relating to resident protection.

Section 12: Amends s. 1002.394, F.S., relating to The Family Empowerment Scholarship Program.

Section 13: Provides an effective date of October 1, 2024.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The agency indicates a need of seven full-time equivalence (FTE) positions to license ADT providers.¹² The House Proposed General Appropriations Act (GAA) for FY 2023-2024 authorizes seven new FTE and provides \$537,693 to fund the staffing resources necessary for the licensure of ADT programs.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill provides sufficient rule-making authority to APD to implement the provisions of the bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

¹² *Supra* note 4.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 27, 2023, the Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee adopted an amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment included requirements for APD to:

- Process all iBudget Waiver applications within 60 days of receipt, regardless of the age of the applicant;
- Complete eligibility determinations for iBudget Waiver applicants in crisis within 45 days of receipt or within 90 days if APD has to request additional documentation; and
- Authorize all ICFDD admissions and removed authority for APD to delegate the authority to authorize admissions to ICFDDs.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee.