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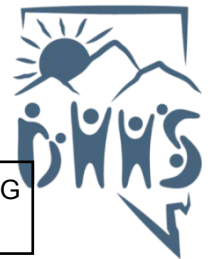
Presentation to the Committee to Study Issues Related to Affordable Housing

March 13, 2018

Olmstead and Community Integration for Individuals with Physical, Intellectual, Behavioral Health Related Disabilities and the Elderly

Division of Public and Behavioral Health
Aging and Disability Services Division

Agenda Item V A-1-HOUSING
Meeting Date: 03-13-18



The Continuum of Care



Supported Living Services

Permanent Supportive Housing

- Decent, safe, and affordable community-based housing that:
 - provides tenants with the rights of tenancy under state and local landlord tenant laws and
 - is linked to voluntary and flexible support and services designed to meet tenants' needs and preferences.
- Permanent Supportive Housing makes housing affordable to someone on SSI, (either through rental assistance or housing development).
- It provides sufficient wraparound supports to allow people with significant support needs to remain in the housing they have chosen.

Models of Supportive Housing

Scattered Site

Individual units dispersed throughout an area

Apartments, condos, single-family houses

Single Site/Mixed Population

Large building or complex with multiple units

Serves more than one type of tenant (e.g. low-income families, people with mental illness, seniors, homeless adults)

Often includes “set-asides” for specific target groups

Can be owned or “master leased” by housing agency

Housing First

People move directly into affordable rental housing in residential areas from shelters, streets, or institutions

Home-based services are provided as long as needed

Evidence Based Practices

- Choice in housing and living arrangements
- Functional separation of housing and services
- Decent, safe, and affordable housing
- Community integration and rights of tenancy
- Access to housing and privacy
- Flexible, voluntary, and recovery-focused services
- **Permanent Supportive Housing is most successful when a functional separation exists between housing matters (e.g. rent collection, physical maintenance of the property) and services and supports (e.g. case management).**

Community Integration

Americans with Disabilities Act 1990:

- Legislation passed by Congress “to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.”¹
- Congress acted to prohibit isolation and segregation of people with disabilities.
- Emphasis was placed on the prohibition of such discrimination by any public entity asserting that no qualified person with a disability “by reason of such disability be excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.”

“Olmstead Decision” the Supreme Court established:

- unnecessary segregation of people with disabilities in institutions is a form of discrimination under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- it is the responsibilities of states to provide services to individuals with disabilities “in the most integrated settings” appropriate to their needs.

¹42U.S.C.; 12101(a)(2)

ADA and the Integration Mandate

- “Public entities must provide community based services to persons with disabilities under three conditions when:
 - 1) such services are appropriate;
 - 2) the affected persons do not oppose community-based treatment; and
 - 3) community based services can be reasonably accommodated, taking into account the resources available to the public entity and the needs of others receiving disability services from the entity.”
- Individuals should be afforded the opportunities to engage in community-based employment, housing, services, and supports. Essentially, state funded programs must ensure that individuals are not isolated from the larger community and that they have ample opportunity to participate in integrated settings, if they choose.

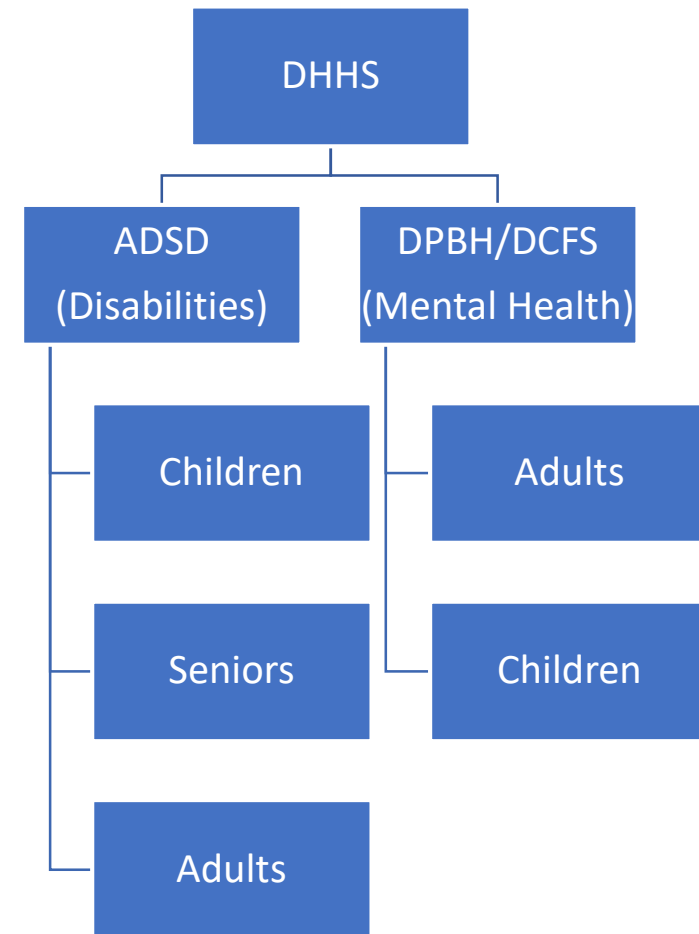
State Supported Living Services

Summary of In Home Support & Services

	Elderly	Physical Disabilities	Intellectual Disabilities	Mental Illness
Room and Board			X	X
Personal Care/ADL	X	X	X	
Independent Living			X	
Meal Preparation	X	X	X	X
Medication Management	X	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X	X
Social Integration	X	X	X	

Community Integration Plans and Recommendations

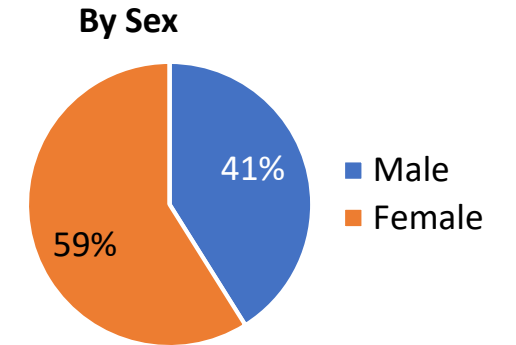
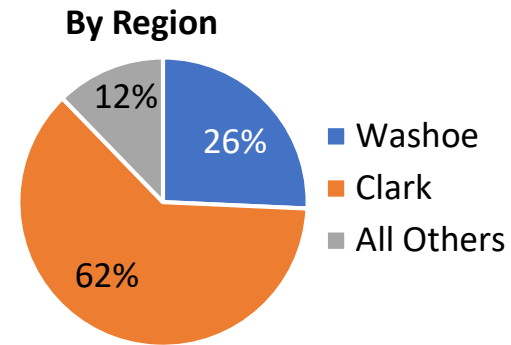
- Olmstead/Community Integration Plans are developed by states to detail how they plan to comply with its obligations to ensure individuals have access to integrated settings.
- A state can be found in violation of ADA's Integration Mandate **IF** the state administers, operates, or funds programs that do not allow for integration or inclusion in society. This includes congregate living situations.
- Nevada recently updated the Community Integration Plan for ASD and developed a DHHS Strategic Plan for Community Integration.
- Since October of 2016, work has been done to evaluate data, needs/gaps, and develop priorities for implementation plans focused on Community Integration for individuals with disabilities related to mental illness.



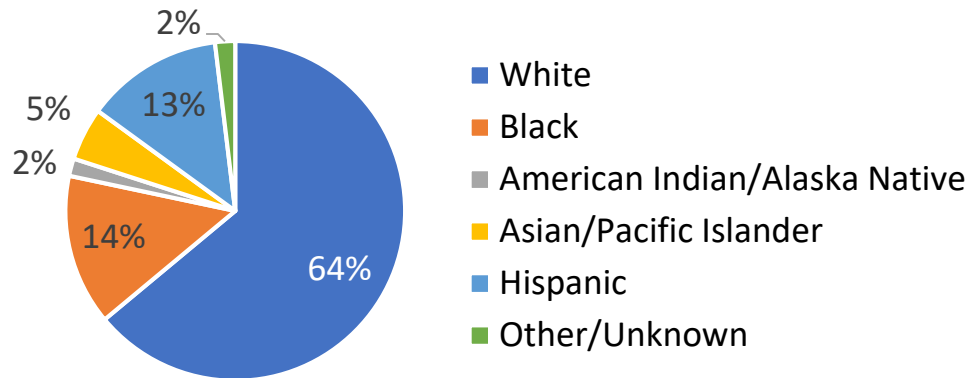
Appendix

DHHS Supportive Living Arrangements

By Program	Count	%
DCFS - Youth Transitioning out of Foster Care	153	2%
DPBH - Behavioral Health	1,764	26%
ADSD - Aging	2,560	38%
ADSD - Disability/Developmental Services	2,318	34%
Total	6,795	100%



By Race/Ethnicity



By Age

