

SERVICE REFERRAL AND AUTHORIZATION

1. What is the maximum number of IDS hours a person be authorized to receive?

IDS can be authorized for up to six hours a day and up to five days a week. People can, and in many instances, will receive IDS for less than six hours a day and/or less than five days a week.

2. Can people receive IDS in addition to their existing authorization for other day and employment services?

Any person enrolled in any other day or employment service is also eligible for enrollment in IDS. The total number of hours authorized for day and/or vocational services (including IDS) cannot exceed 40 hours per week. Currently, the maximum allowable hours of IDS per day is 6 hours for a total of 30 hours per week.

3. Does a person have to give up Day Habilitation or Employment Readiness to participate in IDS?

No. A person currently receiving Day Habilitation or Employment Readiness can opt to participate in IDS for the number of hours they and their team agree are appropriate to meet the person's goals.

4. Can people be referred for IDS who have special diets, or sensitivity to extreme heat and cold, or other medical or medication needs? How will IDS providers ensure these needs are addressed while delivering the community integrated IDS service?

Yes, these support needs should be shared with the IDS provider during the Intake meeting so the Community Integration Plan developed by the IDS provider will include how these needs are addressed while IDS is received.

5. Should IDS be authorized in the evenings or on weekends if the person already has In-Home Supports or Residential Habilitation authorized during this time?

Currently IDS service is intended to be an option for people during the day, and serves as an alternative to more traditional day supports, or as a wrap around for supported employment. .

6. Can people receiving In-Home Supports, Shared Living or Respite get IDS in addition?

Yes, people enrolled in any other service can receive IDS. However, IDS cannot be billed for the same units of time as in home supports or other day supports.

7. Can IDS be billed concurrently with Personal Care?

People can receive both Personal Care services and IDS but they cannot be billed for the same hours,

8. When would IDS be authorized versus Medical/Behavioral 1:1? Can both of these services be billed concurrently?

These two services typically cannot be billed concurrently. If a person needs 1:1 support, and the IDS DSP would otherwise be qualified to provide support under a Medical/Behavioral 1:1 authorization, then IDS 1:1 should be authorized instead of Medical/Behavioral 1:1.

The only time a Medical Behavioral 1:1 would be authorized concurrently with IDS is when the person needs a type of support that the IDS DSP is not qualified to provide. For example, if a person participating in IDS has an assessed need for a trained nurse due to medical issues, IDS and Medical Behavioral can be authorized concurrently.

Initially, if a person receiving medical/behavioral 1:1 is referred to IDS the service coordinator and team will have to engage in further discussion on the role of the 1:1 staff to determine if they can provide the IDS support.

9. When should IDS be authorized versus Employment Readiness?

IDS should be authorized when the person's goals for community involvement are not focused mostly or solely on employment. If a person's goals are focused mainly on achieving paid employment, Employment Readiness would be the most appropriate service. However, it is very important to remember that every service authorized must be delivered in the most integrated setting where the person can be effectively and safely supported. Therefore, authorizations for Employment Readiness should involve that service being delivered in community, integrated settings (not in a provider-operated facility), unless the person, Service Coordinator and Team determine that the person cannot be effectively and safely supported outside of a facility, even with a 1:1 Employment Readiness authorization. It is expected that most persons can be effectively and safely supported to receive both IDS and Employment Readiness services in fully integrated, community settings.

10. Can IDS be used to replace a job coach for someone in Supported Employment?

No. IDS cannot involve the person participating in paid work. When someone is involved in paid work and that person needs support on the job, the correct service to authorize is Supported Employment.

11. Can IDS be authorized flexibly to provide wrap-around support to someone working whose shifts change regularly?

Yes, if the person has goals that are consistent with the IDS options. IDS is not a companion service.