Community Integration of People with Disabilities: Can *Olmstead* Protect Against Retrenchment?

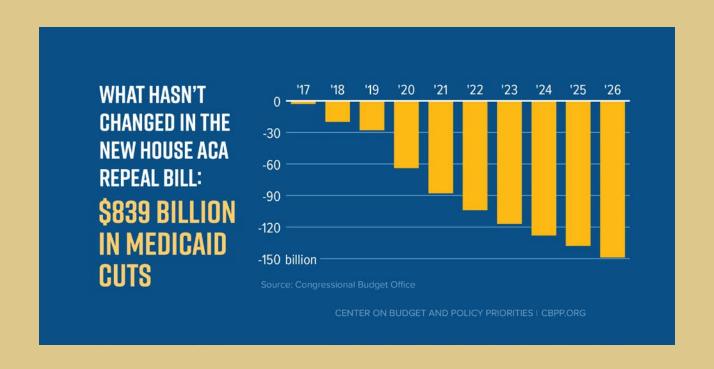
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A preview

- Threat to community integration posed by Republican health care proposals
- Olmstead's role in promoting community integration
- Olmstead as a potential bulwark against re-segregation
- The power of protest

Repeal and replace ... Medicaid?



Proposed Medicaid cuts would "risk a return to widespread institutionalization."

-Vallas et al., Center for American Progress, 2017



Optional HCBS programs/funding streams are lowhanging fruit for state policy-makers figuring out how to absorb cuts



Decades of re-balancing at risk?

- Congressional creation of optional ways for states to cover HCBS eroded Medicaid's bias toward institution-based care (a mandatory coverage item)
- 2013: For the first time a majority of Medicaid long-term care spending went to HCBS



Olmstead v. L.C. ex rel. Zimring (1999)



"Unjustified isolation ... is properly regarded as discrimination based on disability."

States' failure to provide services to disabled persons in the community *may* violate the ADA, but not if "immediate relief ...would be inequitable"

Olmstead: sword or shield?



Applying *Olmstead* to a retrenchment of HCBS

"A public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, ... when necessary to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability, unless the public entity can demonstrate that making the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program or activity." 28 CFR §35.130(b)(7)

- Maintaining the status quo as a fundamental alteration?
- Budgetary impact alone does not constitute fundamental alteration
- State has burden of demonstrating program-wide savings to Medicaid from eliminating/limiting HCBS programs

Moral outrage and the power of protest



