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

Professor Mary Crossley
University of Pittsburgh School of Law
October 27, 2017
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?

WHAT HASN’T CHANGED IN THE NEW HOUSE ACA REPEAL BILL: $839 BILLION IN MEDICAID CUTS

Source: Congressional Budget Office

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG
Proposed Medicaid cuts would “risk a return to widespread institutionalization.”

-Vallas et al., Center for American Progress, 2017
Optional HCBS programs/funding streams are low-hanging 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

“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