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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD) - Promotes progressive policies, sound research, effective practices, and universal human rights for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Abuse – The infliction of physical or mental injury to an individual or causing an individual's deterioration to such an extent that their health, moral or emotional well-being is endangered. Examples include, but are not limited to: sexual abuse, exploitation or extortion of funds or other things of value.

Active Treatment – Aggressive and consistent program of specialized and generic training, treatment, health and related services directed toward the acquisition of behaviors necessary for the individual to function with as much self-determination and independence as possible and the prevention and deceleration of regression or loss of current optimal functional status.

Acuity Factor – Adjustment factor which will modify the direct care portion of the Inventory for Client and Agency Planning (ICAP) rate based on the ICAP level for each resident.

Adaptive Behavior – The effectiveness or degree to which the individual meets the standards of personal independence and social responsibility expected for his age and cultural group. Since these exceptions vary for different age groups, deficits in adaptive behavior will vary at different ages.

Agency – See Medicaid Agency.

Ambulatory – The ability to walk.

ANSI – American National Standards Institute.

Applicant – Individual whose written application for Medicaid has been submitted to the Agency but whose eligibility has not yet been determined.

ART — Accredited Record Technician.

Attending Physician – A physician, currently licensed by the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners, designated by the individual, family, agency, or responsible party as responsible for the direction of overall medical care of the individual.

Autism – A condition characterized by disturbance in the rate of appearance and sequencing of developmental milestones: abnormal responses to sensations, delayed or absent speech and

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language skills while specific thinking capabilities may be present and abnormal ways of relating to people and things.

Beneficiary – An individual who has been determined eligible for Medicaid; may also be referred to as a client or participant.

Bureau of Health Services Financing (BHSF) – The program within the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH), approved under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, responsible for the administration of the state’s Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid).

Capacity for Independent Living – The ability to maintain a full and varied life in one's own home and community.

Cerebral Palsy – A permanently disabling condition resulting from damage to the developing brain which may occur before, during or after birth and results in loss or impairment of control over voluntary muscles.

Certification – A determination made by the LDH that an ICF/IID meets the necessary requirements to participate in Louisiana as a provider of Title XIX (Medicaid) services.

Change in Ownership (CHOW) – Any change in the legal entity responsible for the operation of an ICF/IID.

Chief Executive Officer/Facility Administrator (CEO/FA) – The individual responsible for the day-to-day administration/management of an ICF/IID.

Client – An applicant for or beneficiary of Title XIX (Medicaid) ICF/IID services. An individual receiving ICF/IID services may also be referred to as a beneficiary.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) – The federal agency responsible for administering the Medicaid Program and overseeing and monitoring the state’s Medicaid Program.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – The regulations published by the federal government. **Section 42** includes regulations for ICFs/IID.

Comprehensive Functional Assessment – Identifies the individual’s need for services and provides specific information about the individual’s ability to function in different environments, specific skills or lack of skills, and how function can be improved, either through training, environmental adaptations, or provision of adaptive, assistive, supportive, orthotic, or prosthetic equipment.

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Intellectual Disabilities (ID) – As defined by the Louisiana Developmental Disability Law (Louisiana Revised Statutes 28:451.1-28:455.2) found in Appendix B.

Developmental Period – A period from birth to before a person reaches age 22.

DHHS – Department of Health and Human Services.

Dual Diagnosis – When individuals are diagnosed with both a developmental disability and mental illness.

Enrollment – The process of executing a contract with a licensed and certified ICF/IID provider for participation in the Medical Assistance Program. Enrollment includes the execution of the **provider agreement** and assignment of the **provider number** used for payment.

Epilepsy – A disorder of the central nervous system, which is characterized by repeated seizures which are produced by uncontrolled electrical discharges in the brain.

Facility – Intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities.

Fiscal Intermediary – The private fiscal agent with which LDH contracts to operate the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) that processes the Title XIX (Medicaid) claims for services provided under the Medical Assistance Program and issue appropriate payment(s).

General Intellectual Functioning – Results obtained by assessment with one or more of the individually administered general intelligence tests developed for that purpose.

Health Standards Section (HSS) – Section within BHSF that is responsible for licensing and certification of ICFs/IID.

ICAP Relationship – The relationship between the service level and service score for ICAP support levels is as follows:

ICAP Service Level	ICAP Service Score	ICAP Support Levels
		Pervasive Plus
1	1-19	Pervasive
2	20-29	Extensive
3	30-39	Extensive
4	40-49	Limited
5	50-59	Limited
6	60-69	Limited
7	70-79	Intermittent
8	80-89	Intermittent
9	90+	Intermittent

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ICAP Service Level – Ranges from 1 to 9 and indicates the service need intensity; the lower the score, the greater the need.

ICAP Service Score – Indicates the level of service intensity required by an individual, considering both adaptive and maladaptive behavior.

Index Factor – Measure of inflation based on the *Skilled Nursing Home without Capital Market Basket Index* published by Data Resources Incorporated or a comparable index if this index ceases to be published.

Individual Habilitation Plan (IHP) – Written ongoing program of services developed for each individual by an interdisciplinary team in order for that individual to achieve or maintain their potential. The plan contains specific, measurable goals, objectives and provides for data collection. It is also referred to as the Individual Plan of Care (IPC), Individual Program Plan, Individual Service Plan (ISP) or the Support Plan.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) – Group of individuals representing the different disciplines in the formulation of an individual's Individual Habilitation Plan. That team meets at least annually to develop and review the plans, more frequently if necessary.

Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) – Any 24-hour residential facility, whether public or private, that provides services to individuals that meet the criteria to reside in that facility.

Intelligence Quotient (IQ) – General measure of intellectual functioning obtained by assessment with one or more of the standardized, individually administered intelligence tests. Intellectual functioning refers to general mental capacity, such as learning, reasoning, and problem solving.

Inventory for Client and Agency Planning (ICAP) – Standardized instrument for assessing adaptive and maladaptive behavior and includes an overall service score. This ICAP service score combines adaptive and maladaptive behavior scores to indicate the overall level of care, supervision or training required.

Learning – General cognitive competence of the ability to acquire new behaviors, perceptions, and information and to apply previous experiences in new situations.

Legal Status – Designation indicative of an individual's competency to manage their affairs.

Level of Care (LOC) – Service needs of the individual based upon their comprehensive functional status.

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Licensed – Written certification, whether provisional or regular, of an ICF/IID’s authorization to operate under state law as determined by the LDH, Bureau of Health Services Financing Health Standards Section.

Licensed Certified Social Worker (LCSW) – Person holding a Master of Social Work (MSW) degree and is licensed by the Louisiana State Board of Certified Social Work Examiners.

Living Unit – Place where an individual lives including sleeping, training, dining and activity areas.

LDH - Louisiana Department of Health.

Local Governing Entity (LGE) – The regional office, routinely referred to as the human services authority or district responsible for single point of entry, implementation, and oversight of the Residential Options Waiver on behalf of OCDD. There is one LGE for each service region. Refer to Appendix C to obtain the contact information for the LGE in your area.

LPN – Licensed Practical Nurse.

LSC – Life Safety Code.

LTC – Long-Term Care.

Major Life Activities – Any one of the following activities or abilities:

1. Self-care;
2. Understanding and Use of Language;
3. Learning;
4. Mobility;
5. Self-direction; or
6. Capacity for Independent Living.

Measurable Outcome – Standard or goal by which performance is measured and evaluated.

Mechanical Support – Device used to achieve proper body position or balance.

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Medicaid – Medical assistance provided under the State Plan approved under Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

Medicaid Agency – Is the single state agency responsible for the administration of the Medical Assistance Program (Title XIX). In Louisiana, the Department of Health is the single state agency.

Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) – The computerized claims processing and information retrieval system that includes all ICF/IID providers eligible for participation in the Medical Assistance Program. This system is an organized method for payment for claims for all Title XIX Services.

Medical Assistance Program (MAP) – is another name for the Medicaid program.

Medicare – The federally administered health insurance program for the aged, blind and disabled under the Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

Medicare Part A – The hospital insurance program authorized under Part A of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

Medicare Part B – Medical insurance program authorized under Part B of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act that helps cover medical services like doctors' services, outpatient care, and other medical services that Part A does not cover.

Intellectual Disability – Significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior, and manifested during the developmental period.

NOTE: It must be emphasized that a finding of low I.Q. is never by itself sufficient to make the diagnosis of intellectual disability or in evaluating its severity. A low I.Q. shall serve only to help in making a clinical judgment regarding the individual's adaptive behavioral capacity. This judgment shall also include present functioning: including academic and vocational achievement, motor skills, social and emotional maturity, community environment typical of the individual's peers and culture, linguistic diversity and cultural differences in the way people communicate, move and behave.

Mobility – Motor development and ability to use fine and gross motor skills; the ability to move the extremities at will.

Mobile Non-ambulatory – Inability to walk without assistance, but the ability to move from place to place with the use of a device such as a walker, crutches, wheelchair or wheeled platform.

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Neglect – Failure to provide proper or necessary medical care, nutrition or other care necessary for an individual's well-being.

New Facility – An ICF/IID newly opened or now currently participating in the Medical Assistance Program.

Non-ambulatory – Inability to walk without assistance.

Nursing Facility or "Facility" – A health care facility such as a private home, institution, building, residence, or other place which provides maintenance, personal care, or nursing services for individuals who are unable to properly care for themselves because of illness, physical infirmity or age. These facilities serve two or more individuals who are not related by blood or marriage to the operator and may be operated for profit or nonprofit.

Office of Aging and Adult Services (OAAS) – The office within LDH that is responsible for programs serving aging adults and people with adult-onset disabilities.

Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities (OCDD) – The office within LDH that is responsible for programs serving people with developmental disabilities.

Operational – Admission of at least one individual, completion of functional assessments(s) and development of individual program plan(s) for the individual(s); and implementation of the program plan(s) in order that the facility actually demonstrates the ability, knowledge, and competence to provide active treatment.

Provider – Any individual or entity furnishing Medicaid Services under a provider agreement with the Medicaid Agency.

Qualified Intellectual Disabilities Professional (QIDP) – A person who has specialized training and at least one year or more of experience in treating and/or working directly with and in direct contact with individuals with intellectual disabilities. To qualify as a QIDP a person must meet the requirements of 42 CFR 483.430.

Rate Year – A one-year period corresponding to the state fiscal year from July 1 through June 30.

Rebasing – Recalculation of the per diem rate components using the latest available audited or desk reviewed cost reports.

Registered Nurse (RN) – A nurse currently registered and licensed by the Louisiana State Board of Nursing.

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Representative Payee – A person designated by the Social Security Administration to receive and disburse benefits in the best interest of and according to the needs of the beneficiary.

Responsible Party – A person authorized by the individual or agency to act as an official delegate or agent in dealing with the LDH and/or the ICF/IID on behalf of the beneficiary.

Self-care – Daily activities which enable a person to meet basic life needs for food, hygiene, appearance and health.

Self-Direction – Management and control over one's social and personal life and the ability to make decisions that affect and protect one's own interests. A substantial functional limitation in self-direction would require a person to need assistance in making independent decisions concerning social and individual activities and/or in handling personal finances and/or in protecting his own self-interest.

Significant Assistance – Help needed at least one-half of the time for one activity or a need for some help in more than one-half of all activities normally required for self-care.

Significantly Sub-average – For purposes of certification for Long Term Care, an I.Q. score of below 70 on the Wechsler, Stanford-Binet, Cattell, or comparable test will be considered to establish significantly sub-average intellectual functioning.

SNF – A Skilled Nursing Facility.

Sponsor – An adult relative, friend, or guardian of the individual who has a legitimate interest or responsibility in the individual's welfare. Preferably, this person is designated on the admission forms as "responsible party."

Substantial Functional Limitation – A condition that limits a person from performing normal life activities or makes it unsafe for a person to live alone to such an extent that assistance, supervision, or presence of a second person is required more than half of the time.

Title XIX – See Medicaid.

Training and Habilitation Services – Services intended to aid the intellectual, sensor motor and emotional development of an individual as part of overall plans to help the individual function at the greatest physical, intellectual, social and vocational level they can presently or potentially achieve.

Understanding and Use of Language – Communication involved in both verbal and nonverbal behavior enabling the individual to both understand others and to express ideas and information to others.