

For individuals age 22 or older, where the County Mental Health/Intellectual Disability (MH/ID) Program or Administrative Entity (AE) does not have records to verify the individual meets the level of care or there are no prior records of testing, clinical judgment may be used to determine whether the age of onset of an intellectual disability or autism and impairment in adaptive functioning occurred prior to the individual's 22nd birthday. Necessary testing (that is, intellectual, diagnostic testing and adaptive functioning) is still required to determine an individual's eligibility for the Targeted Support Management (TSM) service.

The County MH/ID Program or AE should make attempts to gather information to support the determination of whether the onset occurred prior to age 22. This includes contacting the following:

- Schools the individual attended;
- The individual's primary care physician/pediatrician; and/or
- The individual's psychologist or psychiatrist.

If a clinician is relying on their clinical judgement to determine the age of onset, documentation must include a description of how the clinician concluded that the diagnosis and adaptive skill deficits were present prior to the age of 22.

Individuals who do not have evidence that the onset of an intellectual disability or autism and impairment in adaptive functioning occurred prior to age 22 or for whom clinical judgement cannot be used to determine the age of onset prior to age 22 are not eligible for TSM or the Consolidated, Community Living, Person/Family Directed Support or Adult Autism Waiver.

The services available through the Office of Developmental Programs (ODP) support individuals with neurodevelopmental disorders. Individuals who have diagnoses that are associated with a neurocognitive disorder are not eligible for ODP services, including TSM. To ensure accurate and consistent identification of individuals eligible for ODP services, the differences between neurodevelopmental and neurocognitive disorders are explained below.

Definitions:

1. Neurodevelopmental Disorders:

- Neurodevelopmental disorders are a group of conditions with onset in the developmental period, defined as before the age of 22.
- These disorders are characterized by developmental deficits that produce impairments in personal, social, academic, or occupational functioning.
- Examples include, but are not limited to, intellectual disability and autism.
- Eligibility for ODP services does not extend to all diagnostic categories that are considered neurodevelopmental disorders as identified in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), such as attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and specific learning disorders.

2. Neurocognitive Disorders:

- Neurocognitive disorders are characterized by acquired deficits in cognitive function that occur after the developmental period, defined as after the age of 22.

- These disorders involve a decline in cognitive abilities such as memory, attention, language, and executive function.
- Examples include, but are not limited to, traumatic brain injury (TBI) where an individual does not also have a diagnosis of intellectual disability or autism; Alzheimer's disease; other dementia related conditions; polypharmacy-induced cognitive dysfunction; cognitive impairment caused by substance abuse; or medical/mental health conditions resulting in a deterioration of cognitive/developmental functioning.