



Children's Long-Term Support (CLTS) Functional Screen Tips:

Presenting Diagnoses

Children's Functional Screen Team

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requires the state Medicaid agency (Wisconsin Department of Health Services) to retain administrative authority and responsibility for the operation of § 1915(c) home and community-based services (HCBS) waiver programs by exercising oversight of the consistent performance of waiver functions by other state and local/regional non-state agencies and contracted entities.

The Bureau of Children's Long Term Support Services (BCLTSS) has established the Children's Functional Screen Team to ensure county waiver agencies follow the requirements for evaluating and reevaluating an applicant or participant's institutional level of care, consistent with the protocols specified in the approved CLTS Waiver Program.

The purpose of the *CLTS Functional Screen Tips* are to support local operating agencies in accurate eligibility determinations by sharing instructional specificity or reiterating current clinical screen instructions for areas where questions arise or errors are noted in the review of screens.

PRESENTING DIAGNOSES

The purpose of identifying the child's presenting diagnoses is to point the CLTS Functional Screen in the right direction to make an eligibility determination.

- **All CLTS** Functional Screens must include at least one presenting diagnosis for a child's functional eligibility determination, but can include up to three.
- When choosing the child's presenting diagnoses, first ask yourself:
 "What diagnoses led this child's family to seek long-term support services?"
- There are three target paths a diagnosis can follow:
 - **Mental Health/Severe Emotional Disturbance**
 - **Developmental Disabilities**
 - **Physical Disabilities**

Functional eligibility determinations are based on the category of diagnoses that resulted in a need for long-term support services. Some diagnoses may impact more than one functional target group.

- Make sure the primary (leading) condition is chosen when determining the presenting diagnoses, as this will determine the level of care (LOC) or target group.
- The presenting diagnoses should be as specific as possible.

Presenting Diagnoses examples:

Specific	Not Specific
• Autism	• Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
• Down Syndrome	• Developmental Delay
• Spina Bifida	• Congenital Abnormalities