

# Office of Aging and People with Disabilities

Jane-ellen Weidanz

Deputy Director of Policy

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### Who we are

 The ODHS Office of Aging and People with Disabilities (APD) is continually adapting to support equity, independence, choice and dignity so that the people we serve can achieve their best quality of life.

 APD is committed to advancing consumer engagement, a hallmark of Oregon's past innovations in developing personcentered services and supports.



### APD programs address many needs

- Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC)
- Adult Protective Services (APS)
- Disability Determination Services
- Financial Eligibility Policy
- General Assistance
- Information and Assistance/Options Counseling
- Medicaid Long-Term Services and Supports
- Oregon Home Care Commission
- Oregon Project Independence (OPI)
- Older Americans Act (meals etc)

- Safety, Oversight and Quality (licensing)
- Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA)
- Support for OEP
  - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs
  - Medicaid
  - Medicare Premium assistance



### Long-term Services and Supports (LTSS)

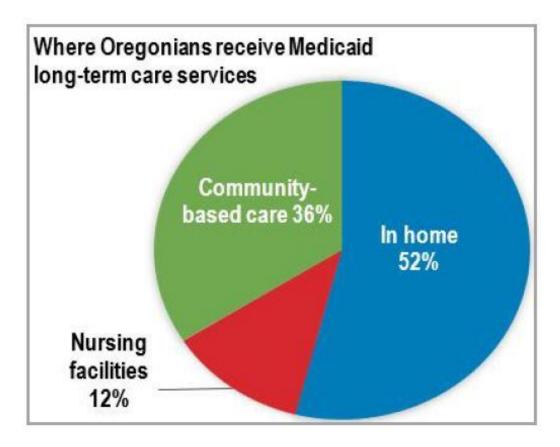
Of the 35,000 consumers receiving Medicaid long-term services and

supports:

 About 19,000 receive services in their homes;

- 12,000 in community-based care settings such as assisted living; and
- 4,000 in nursing facilities.

Consumers choose which setting they want



### **Eligibility Criteria**

- Basic Eligibility
  - Over age 18 with a disability
  - Over age 65
- Financial eligibility criteria
  - Income under 300% of SSI
  - Under \$2,000 in assets
- Service eligibility criteria
  - Must meet Service Priority Levels (SPLs) 1-13
  - SPLs are clusters for needs defined as activities of daily living.
  - Eligibility is limited to those who need significant assistance with:

Mobility (Ambulation/Transfer)

Eating

Elimination

Cognition

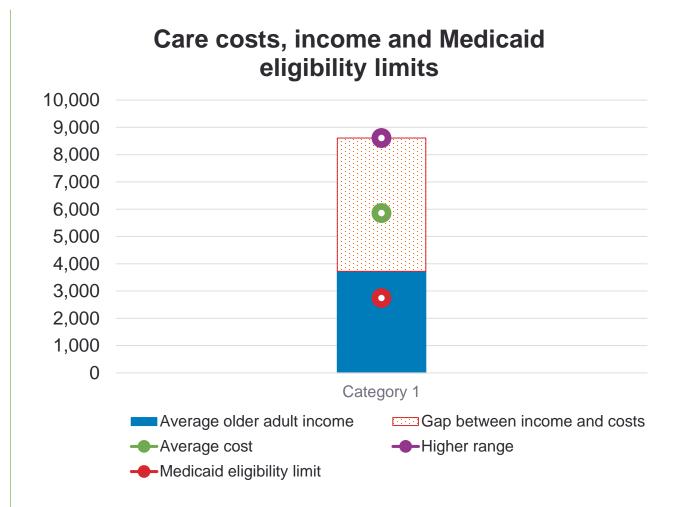
Bathing, Dressing, Grooming, and Personal Hygiene do not drive eligibility

APD does not serve individuals 18-64 whose primary driver of need is a mental illness.

### Issues: Cost of care unreachable for many older adults

There is a gap between income and the cost of care:

- Average older adult income in Oregon: \$3,725 per month.
- Medicaid income limit: \$2,742 per month.
- Private pay costs for ALF and RCF:\$5,852 per month
- Older adults and people with disabilities cannot afford LTSS and go without because of Medicaid limits.



### Care coordination — long-term services and supports

Care Coordination
Hospital discharge
coordinator calls
ODHS Local Office in
advance, often
before consumer is
medically ready for
discharge



Medicaid Financial
Eligibility
ODHS or AAA
documents income
and assets; includes
automated
verification with
banks (14-45 days)



ODHS Service Assessment Case manager sees the individual and does an assessment (1-45 days)

Community
Mental Health

Additional assessment, referrals, and coordination occurs if consumer has experienced issues with substance use and/or mental or emotional disorders



Placement or In-Home Care
Hospital coordinator makes
referrals to post-acute care
provider and works with ODHS
case manager.

Right of Choice

Guardianship Process (30-60 days)

### Discharge planning process

Initiate

## Review

## Approve

## Execute

## Evaluate

- Discharge planning start as early as admission
- Sometimes
   planning starts in
   the physician's
   office prior to
   admission
   (example: *Prior Authorization* from insurance
- •Federal and state regulations inform many steps in the process (example: *PASRR*)
- •Complex planning requires frequent revisits at multiple levels
- Nursing Facilities review referrals; process often slowed by lack of access to medical record

- Multidisciplinary teams work with patients and their families - Right of Choice
- Complex discharge planning requires coordination that is often timeintensive (example: Medicaid financial eligibility)
- During the active discharge process, there can be a wide array of barriers, many that are effectively manage, some using very innovative methods (example: OHSU command center)
- Many measures are routinely tracked to improve efficiencies and effectiveness (example: Prolonged Length Of Stay)

### Who sets eligibility criteria?

- The requirements are a mix of federal regulations and state policy.
- Federal regs set limits but there are state flexibilities.
  - States can choose to serve individuals with lower incomes or can file an 1115 Demonstration Waiver to serve individuals with higher incomes or assets.
- States can determine what asset limits
- To date, Oregon has not chosen to increase financial eligibility for the entire LTSS population though some states have done so.
  - California just eliminated their asset test for individuals needing LTSS while Oregon uses the same dollar amount that was set in 1987 (the \$2,000 limit.).
  - Oregon has chosen to eliminate an asset test for individuals who need medical benefits (i.e., Oregon Health Plan) but not those who need LTSS.
- Service eligibility is a state decision only.

### Office of Aging and People with Disabilities (APD)

Long-term care providers, and the direct-care workforce, are essential in providing services to older adults and people with disabilities.

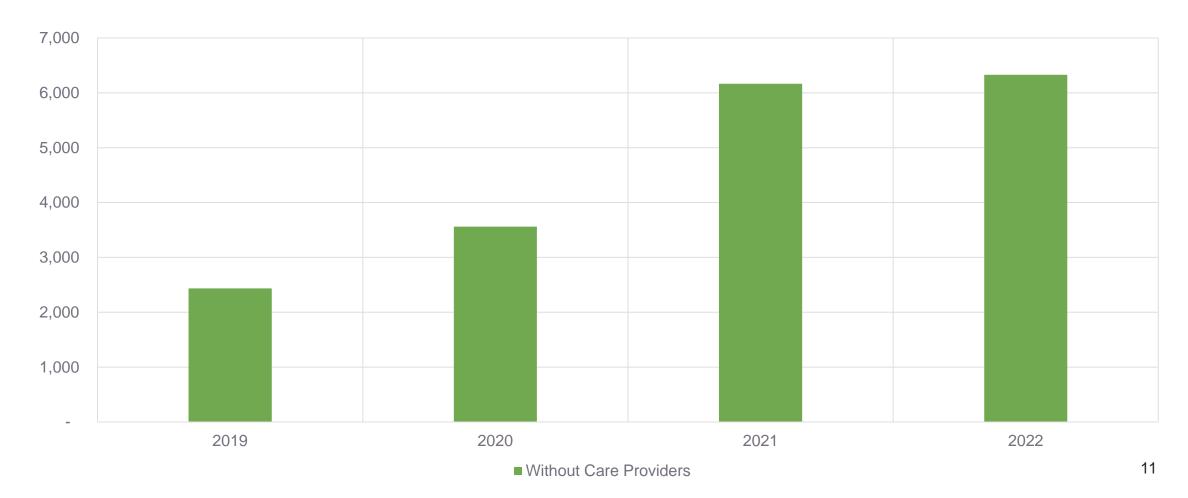
- There are approximately 19,600 homecare workers
- There is an unknown number of caregivers in in-home care agencies.

#### Oregon currently licenses about:

- 130 nursing facilities;
- 560 assisted living and residential care facilities; and
- 1,400 adult foster homes.

### Issues: Help increasingly not available

Number of people eligible for Medicaid services and supports in Oregon who do not have care providers.



### What level of services are consumers receiving

Program	Average 2 Week Authorization
APD In-Home	88.67
Spousal Pay	87.96
Independent Choices	67.51
KPS In-Home	51.96
Average	74.03

- Most consumers receive less than 5.5 hours per day
- Consumers can receive 24-hour care through an exception
- In-home services must be delivered in a safe setting

KPS is a designation for individuals who receive Medicaid through the Medicaid expansion allowed by the Affordable Care Act

### Serving individuals with higher asset limits

- With Legislative approval, APD has filed an 1115 Demonstration Waiver to create a new in-home program that would use Oregon Project Independence (OPI) funding (GF only) to draw down Medicaid.
- This will allow us to serve more individuals than ever before in OPI.
- Income levels would be set at 400% of Federal Poverty Level and asset limits would be set at 6 months' worth of NF costs.
- APD has been in negotiations with CMS since early 2022 about the waiver and we expect a decision this month. We would likely implement the program some time in 2024.

### **Projects and initiatives:**1115 Medicaid Demonstration Waiver

- Waiver asks Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to expand Oregon
   Project Independence using Medicaid.
- Goal is to serve more older adults and people with disabilities who require assistance with activities of daily living.

Budget Note and Advisory Committee (2019-present)

Application prepared and submitted to CMS (June- November 2021)

Implementation preparation (August 2021-present)

Discussion of proposal with CMS ongoing – decisions not expected before December

### Housing supports to address needs

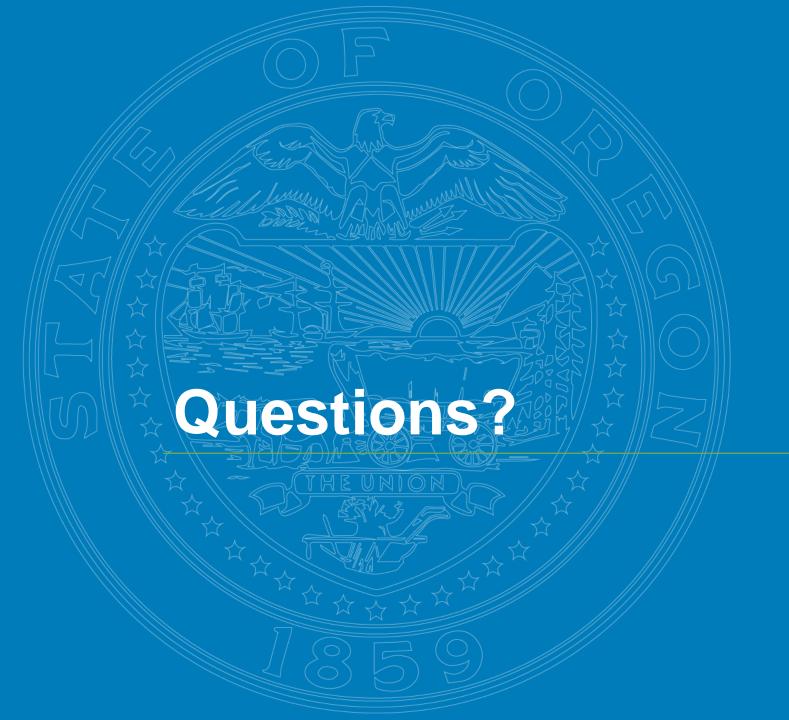
### **Existing services**

- Diversion and Transition Services
- Room and Board payments
- Specific Needs Programs
- Enhanced Care Services
- Home Modifications
- Extended Waiver Eligibility
- Cash Assistance
- General Assistance Cash Benefit

#### **New services 2021-2023**

- Eliminated client pay-in allowing consumers to keep more of their money
- Crisis funds that help with repairs and other urgent issues to keep people in the home
- Housing Support Services







### Issues: Long-term care workforce challenges

Low wages in the caring professions have contributed to workforce crisis.

- Hourly rates start at \$17.77 an hour for homecare workers serving people in Oregon with Medicaid services. Comparable employment options pay \$18. - \$22 an hour.
- Direct care workers are often people who are members of historically socially and economically marginalized groups:
  - 1 in 4 are aged 55 and older;
  - 1 in 6 are immigrants;
  - 1 in 3 are people of color; and
  - 81 percent are women.



Source: Ruggles, Steven, Sarah Flood, Ronald Goeken, Megan Schouweiler, and Matthew Sobek. 2022. IPUMS USA: Version 12.0. https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V12.0; analysis by PHI (September 2022).

### Where we serve

- APD delivers services through contracts with local partners such as community-based organizations and local governments.
- All Area Agencies on Aging administer Older Americans Act and Oregon Project Independence
- In in 10 of the biggest counties local government-run AAAs also provide Medicaid services
  - Case management
  - AFH Licensing
  - APS
  - Financial eligibility
  - LTSS eligibility
- In the other counties APD provides Medicaid Services

