



**Report to the Rhode Island General Assembly
Senate Committee on Health and Human Services**

**Designated Medicaid Information
July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013**

Submitted by the Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS)

March 28, 2014

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Section I: Introduction

This document has been prepared for the Rhode Island General Assembly's Senate Committee on Health and Human Services by the State's Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS). This quarterly report has been prepared in response to Senate Resolution 10R303 (10-S2976), *Senate Resolution Respectfully Requesting the Executive Office of Health and Human Services to Report Designated Medicaid Information to the Rhode Island Senate Committee on Health and Human Services*, which was passed on June 8th, 2010.

The following report focuses on the operation of the State's 1115 Waiver Demonstration during the First Quarter of State Fiscal Year 2014 (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013). In the preceding series of quarterly reports submitted to the Committee by EOHHS, an overview of the State's goals for the Section 1115 Waiver were delineated, as well as a description of the factors that have been identified by the Public Policy Institute as instrumental to States' success when launching efforts to rebalance their long-term care services and supports system. This information has been provided again in Section I, as well as bulleted highlights of noteworthy achievements that were realized during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

Section II presents the designated Medicaid information covering the period from July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013. This information has been organized alphabetically, according to the measures delineated in Senate Resolution 10R303.

Goals of the State's Section 1115 Waiver: Rhode Island's Section 1115 Waiver was approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on January 16th, 2009, under the authority of Section 1115(a)(1) of the Social Security Act. The State sought and received Federal authority to promote the following goals:

- To rebalance the publicly-funded long-term care system in order to increase access to home and community-based services and supports and to decrease reliance on inappropriate institutional stays
- To ensure that all Medicaid beneficiaries have access to a medical home
- To implement payment and purchasing strategies that align with the Waiver's programmatic goals and ensure a sustainable, cost-effective program
- To ensure that Medicaid remains an accessible and comprehensive system of coordinated care that focuses on independence and choice
- To maximize available service options
- To promote accountability and transparency
- To encourage and reward health outcomes
- To advance efficiencies through interdepartmental cooperation

As Rhode Island articulated in its application to CMS, *the overarching goal of Rhode Island's Waiver is to make the right services available to Medicaid beneficiaries at the right time and in the right setting*. Under the Section 1115 Waiver, the State's person-centered approach to

service design and delivery has been extended to every Medicaid beneficiary, irrespective of age, care needs, or basis of eligibility.

Rhode Island in Relation to Other States: Prior to July 1st, 2009, the State undertook a judicious and deliberative planning phase to ensure that the Section 1115 Waiver’s implementation would allow Rhode Island to attain its fundamental goals, by promoting the health and safety of Medicaid beneficiaries in a cost-effective manner. Through this strategic analysis, Rhode Island sought to capitalize on the positive experience demonstrated by several States that have already achieved a reformation of their system of publicly-financed long-term care (LTC), with a shift from institutional to home and community-based services (HCBS), and a fundamental rebalancing of Medicaid expenditures. Three States (Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico) have been nationally recognized for having achieved shifts in their LTC expenditures, with more than fifty percent of their Medicaid LTC spending now directed toward home and community-based services. Such shifts were not achieved rapidly, however, and required comprehensive action plans.

The Public Policy Institute at the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) has identified twelve factors that have led to States’ success in rebalancing LTC services and supports. A brief description is provided for the factors, which were cited¹ by the AARP’s Public Policy Institute:

- *Philosophy* – The State’s intention to deliver services to people with disabilities in the most independent living situation and expand cost-effective HCBS options guides all other decisions.
- *Array of Services* – States that do not offer a comprehensive array of services designed to meet the particular needs of each individual may channel more people to institutions than will States that provide an array of options.
- *State Organization of Responsibilities* – Assigning responsibility for overseeing the State’s long-term services and supports to a single administrator has been a key decision in some of the most successful States.
- *Coordinated Funding Sources* – Coordination of multiple funding sources can maximize a State’s ability to meet the needs of people with disabilities.
- *Single Appropriation* – This concept, sometimes called “global budgeting,” allows States to transfer funds among programs and, therefore, make more rational decisions to facilitate serving people in their preferred setting.
- *Timely Eligibility* – Hospitals account for nearly half of all nursing home admissions. When decisions must be made quickly at a time of crisis, State Medicaid programs must be able to arrange for HCBS in a timely manner.
- *Standardized Assessment Tool* – Some States use a single tool to assess functional eligibility and service needs, and then develop a person-centered plan of services and supports. This standardized tool helps to minimize differences among care managers and prevent unnecessary institutionalization.

¹ Kassner, E., Reinhard, S., Fox-Grage, W., Houser, A., Accius, J. (2008). *A Balancing Act: State Long-Term Care Reform* (pp. ix – x). Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute.

- *Single Point of Entry* – A considerable body of literature points to the need for a single access point allowing people of all ages with disabilities to access a comprehensive array of LTC services and supports.
- *Consumer Direction* – The growing movement to allow participants a greater role in determining who will provide services, as well as when and how they are delivered, responds to the desire of people with disabilities to maximize their ability to exercise choice and control over their daily lives.
- *Nursing Home Relocation* – Some States have made systematic efforts to regularly assess the possibility of transitioning people out of nursing homes and into their own homes or more home-like community alternatives.
- *Quality Improvement* – States are beginning to incorporate participant-defined measures of success in their quality improvement plans.
- *Integrating Health and LTC Services* – A few States have developed methods for ensuring that the array of health and LTC services people with disabilities need are coordinated and delivered in a cost-effective manner.

Highlights from the First Quarter of SFY 2014: In conformance with the Special Terms and Conditions (STCs) established by CMS for the Section 1115 Waiver, Rhode Island must submit a quarterly progress report to CMS no later than 60 days following the end of each quarter. To promote public transparency, the EOHHS posts a copy of the quarterly report and a copy this report on its Web-site. The following bulleted excerpts, organized according to a series of objectives and supporting activities, have been abstracted from Rhode Island’s report to CMS for the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

- Ensure appropriate utilization of institutional services and facilitate access to community-based services and supports by changing the clinical level of care determination process for eligibility for Medicaid-funded long-term care from institutional to needs-based
 - As of September 30, 2013, a total of **1,749 Level of Care (LOC) assessments** had been completed, resulting in the following determinations: **Highest LOC = 1,120; High LOC = 533; and Preventive LOC = 76.** During Q-1 of SFY 2014, there were 20 assessments that did not meet a LOC determination
- Ensure the appropriate utilization of institutional services and facilitate access to community-based services and supports by designing and implementing a Nursing Facility Transition project to identify individuals who could be safely discharged from the nursing home to a community-based setting
 - **Safely transitioned a total of 1,312 individuals** to date to a community setting in the Nursing Facility Transition program and the *Money Follows the Person* program
 - There were **141 Nursing Home Transition referrals** made to the Office of Community (OCP) Programs during Q-1 of SFY 2014
 - During the reporting quarter, **47 individuals were transitioned to a community setting**, among these individuals, 19 were enrolled in the *Money Follows the Person* Demonstration

- Ongoing monitoring of the use of protocols for weekend discharges and inpatient diversion discharges to nursing facilities
 - Aligned activities under *Money Follows the Person* and the Nursing Home Transition Program with the Integrated Care Initiative
 - Distributed marketing materials
 - Refined reporting processes for the MFP initiative
 - Continued to develop MFP reporting criteria needed under a Managed Care Organization (MCO) delivery model
 - Monitored contract for Emergency Back-up and reporting of critical incidents
 - Explored MFP financial reporting under a MCO per member per month (PMPM) reimbursement, including discussion with other MFP states
 - Continued development of housing strategy to increase housing capacity, including discussions with a public housing authority to revise housing preference list to including individuals' transitions from an institutional setting
 - Distributed a fact sheet for public housing authorities to improve placement of MFP candidates transitioning from a nursing facility
 - Explored with the Department of Health the new regulations for Adult Supportive Housing
 - Developed proposals for housing support services under the 1115 Demonstration Waiver Renewal
 - Implemented community transition services
 - Developed a fact sheet for public housing authorities focusing to improve transition placement of MFP candidates
 - Reviewed MDS data to target MFP candidates
 - Implemented a strategy to outreach to Nursing Facilities that are not sending Section Q referrals
 - Submitted a monthly report to CMS on revised benchmark projections
- Expand access to community-based services and supports by implementing a preventive level of care (LOC)
 - During Q-1 of SFY 2014, **76 individuals met the Preventive Level of Care** and received services
 - Explored opportunities for a proposed expansion for Respite Services and Transition Services with funding available under the *Money Follows the Person* Demonstration Grant
- Expand access to community-based services and supports by providing access to Shared Living for the elderly and adults with physical disabilities
 - **Enrolled 83 individuals in Rhode Island Medicaid's Shared Living program, now known as RItE @ Home**, as of September 30, 2013
 - Completed the following activities for the enrolled individuals: made home visits, conducted level of care (LOC) assessments, developed and approved service and safety plans, carried out caregiver BCI background checks, and provided training for caregivers

- Expand access to community-based services and supports, focusing on home health care, assisted living, and adult day services
 - Continued implementation efforts and transitions under the *Money Follows the Person* Demonstration Grant
 - Continued transitions under the Nursing Home Transitions Program and *Money Follows the Person* Demonstration
 - Participated in regular *Money Follows the Person* Technical Assistance sessions
 - Finalized work with the Assisted Living Trade Organization to identify assisted living facilities that would meet the CMS definition as a “qualified residence” under the *Money Follows the Person* Demonstration Grant
 - Hired and trained candidate for the position of Chief of the Consumer Assistance Program under the *Money Follows the Person* Rebalancing Demonstration (MFP) 2012 Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) Supplemental Funding
 - Continued to explore opportunities for Affordable Care Act (ACA) funding to support expanding the Home Care initiatives, including Telehealth and electronic visit verification opportunities
 - Presented stakeholder information on the Integrated Care Initiative that will include managed care for community based services and supports

- Improve the coordination of all publicly-funding long-term care services and supports through the EOHHS’ Assessment and Coordination Organization (ACO)
 - Continued cross-departmental planning for Long Term Care Consolidation under the Integrated Care Initiative and the Unified Health Infrastructure Project (UHIP)
 - Continued cross-departmental planning for state and federal opportunities for Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid Beneficiaries and Managed Long Term Care for Medicaid-only beneficiaries
 - Ongoing discussions with the CMS CCMI team to discuss progress on demonstration proposal submitted under the Financial Models to Support State Efforts to Integrate Care for Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees
 - Continued to analyze data to support Integrate Care for Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees
 - Continued planning work on application for Medicare Part A/B/D data
 - Continued planning for the MFP activities within the Integrated Care Initiative
 - Continued to explore opportunities under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), including 1915(i) and Essential Health Benefit Medicaid Benchmark Plan Option
 - Executed contracts with selected vendors for the Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid Beneficiaries Initiative
 - Commenced contract readiness activities with selected vendors for the Integrated Care Initiative
 - Continued to review responses to the RFP for the Enhanced Fraud, Waste and Abuse and Improper Payment Surveillance and Detection Capability
 - Participated in the Integrated Care Resource Center (ICRC) Study Hall Call series

- Responded to the public input process for the draft 1115 Waiver Demonstration Extension request
- Participated in the State Innovation Models Initiative grant design process
- Planned for the implementation of the CMS Adult Medicaid Quality Grant, Measuring and Improving the Quality of Care in Medicaid
- Improve the coordination of all publicly-funded long-term care services and supports, by focusing on the needs of beneficiaries whose care results in high costs
 - Monitored interventions in *Communities of Care* for high utilizers enrolled in the State’s managed care health plan delivery system (RIte Care and Rhody Health Partners participating Health Plans and the State’s Primary Care Case Management (PCCM) delivery system, Connect Care Choice)
 - Continued the program evaluation of the *Communities of Care* initiative for the Connect Care Choice program
 - Continued the mailing of brochures for the *Communities of Care* initiative
 - Monitored the targeted interventions for high utilizers of pharmacy benefits in the State’s Medicaid FFS and managed care delivery systems
 - Monitored the implementation of the pain management benefit and explored additional opportunities
 - Monitored the implementation of improvements to the care planning assessment tools
 - Continued participation in the development of the Alzheimer’s State Plan
 - Planned for nutrition benefit design and wellness programs
 - Planned for the Behavioral Health benefit for the Connect Care Choice PCCM delivery system
 - Analyzed data for the design of the delivery system for the Medicaid Expansion population
 - Developed the State Plan Amendment, policy, and system changes needed for the Medicaid Expansion program
 - Developed contract amendments and rates for the Medicaid Expansion program
- Improve the coordination of all publicly funded long-term care services and supports, by revising the Sherlock Plan (Rhode Island’s Medicaid buy-in program for adults with disabilities who seek to gain or maintain employment while still retaining health coverage)
 - Continued to explore opportunities to align efforts under a recent Health Care Innovation grant award “Living RIte – A Disruptive Solution for Management of Chronic Care Disease” (a focus on adults with disabilities: intellectual and developmental diagnoses)
 - Continued to explore opportunities to align the Sherlock Plan with the Integrated Care Initiative to facilitate enrollment
 - Commenced planning for policy changes to the Sherlock Plan under Medicaid Expansion

- Analyze Medicaid Managed Long Term Care models
 - Commenced the implementation of the long-term services and supports (LTSS) models for Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries
 - Continued to refine the Quality Monitoring and Oversight framework for the Integrated Care Initiative
 - Developed reporting templates for the Integrated Care Initiative
 - Developed the draft Balancing Incentive Payment Program application to promote Medicaid Managed LTSS
 - Explored Managed LTSS models that connect the federal funding opportunities available under the ACA Health Home opportunity

- Promote the adoption of “Medical Homes”
 - Monitored the two (2) *Health Homes for Medicaid Enrollees with Chronic Conditions Initiatives*
 - Continue to participate in the statewide CSI/Beacon Rhode Island Medical Home Project
 - Developed draft Health Home for the Opioid Treatment Health Home
 - Developed opportunities for additional Health Home models of care for additional populations, including Connect Care Choice Community Partners Health Home and HIV/AIDS Health Home.
 - Included promotion of Medical Home models in the CMS State Innovation Models Demonstration proposal and the Integrated Care Initiative
 - Monitored the Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) quality reporting initiative for FQHCs qualified as NCQA or JCAHO Patient Centered Medical Homes
 - Implemented the Primary Care Provider payment increase
 - Participated in planning for CSI-Kids Medical Home Project

- Promote the adoption of electronic health records
 - Continued the voluntary enrollment of Medicaid beneficiaries in Rhode Island’s **currentcare** electronic medical record (EMR)
 - Included adoption of **currentcare**, all provider claims database (APCD) and other EMR initiatives in the State Innovation Model proposed draft
 - Continued to monitor EMR funding for Medicaid providers
 - Monitored Medicaid providers’ achievement of Meaningful Use
 - Participated in the 13 state collaborative Medicaid Assistance Provider Incentive Repository (MAPIR) program management tool to support Meaningful Use
 - Monitored activities for P-APD (IT Global Waiver and MITA Planning)
 - Monitored the contract with selected vendor for the RFP for Transition, Enhancement, Operation and Maintenance of the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)
 - Commenced development of the care management tool, Atlantes

- Participate in Health Insurance Exchange Planning
 - Participated in the implementation and design of the United Health Infrastructure Project, the State's health benefits exchange and integrated eligibility system (HIX/IES)
 - Participated in the testing of the Rhode Island Health Benefits Exchange for Phase 1
 - Participated in the trainings for the Health Benefits Exchange Contact Center and Navigators
 - Continued to analyze options and finalize the Essential Health Benefits Medicaid Benchmark Plan for the Medicaid Expansion Program
 - Continued to explore the Basic Health Plan Option

- Implement competitive selective contracting procurement methodologies to assure that the State obtains the highest value and quality of services for its beneficiaries at the best price
 - Monitored implementation of the initiatives in the capitated Medicaid managed care program, focusing on selective contracting strategies
 - Analyzed value-based purchasing strategies for the Managed LTC RFI under the Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries and Medicaid-only beneficiaries opportunities
 - Monitored the implementation of the Medicare DMEPOS Selective Contracting round two initiative
 - Requested additional guidance from CMS regarding the Medicare DMEPOS Selective Contracting round two initiative

- Develop and implement procurement strategies that are based on acuity level and the needs of beneficiaries
 - Implemented the RI Nursing Facility Payment Methodology refinements

- Continue to execute the State's comprehensive communications strategy to inform stakeholders (consumers and families, community partners, and State and Federal agencies) about the Global Waiver
 - Convened three (3) meetings with the Section 1115 Waiver Task Force on 07/22/2013, 08/26/2013, and 9/23/2013
 - To promote transparency, meeting notes and agenda for the Global Waiver Task Force and the Rhode Island Medicaid Medical Advisory Committee (MCAC) were posted on the EOHHS' Web-site
 - Posted the draft 1115 Waiver Extension on 7/10/13 and supporting documents
 - Convened public meeting on the 1115 Demonstration Waiver extension request on 7/17/13, 7/22/13, and 7/25/13
 - Convened the quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Medicaid Medical Advisory Committee (MCAC) on 9/04/2013

- Updated the EOHHS Web-site information on the Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries
- Posted EOHHS Noticed of Proposed Rulemaking and Policy Changes in July, August, and September 2013
- Posted Provider Updates in July, August, and September 2013
- Posted the following reports to the EOHHS Web-site:
 - 1115 Demonstration Waiver Quarterly Report (January-March 2013)
 - Medicaid Report to RI Senate (January-March 2013)
 - Health Indicators Data Book, A Comparison of Access & Quality Measures for Rhode Islanders < 65 years old by Health Insurance, Trends 2000-2011, September 2013

A. The number of new applicants found eligible for Medicaid funded long-term care services, as well as the basis for the eligibility determination, including level of clinical need and any HIPAA compliant demographic data about such applicants.

There are numerous pathways that lead applicants to Rhode Island Medicaid for long-term care (LTC) eligibility determinations. Major sources of referrals for Medicaid LTC eligibility determinations include hospitals, nursing facilities, and community-based programs. These avenues are discussed further in Item L. In order to be approved for Medicaid LTC coverage, applicants must meet an explicit set of financial and clinical eligibility criteria.

The following table outlines the number of Medicaid LTC applicants who were deemed to be eligible for Medicaid LTC during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013). The following tables represent a “point-in-time” snapshot of the number of approved applications for Medicaid LTC coverage. InRhodes, the State’s Medicaid eligibility system, is the source of the following statistics. This information has been provided by month for Q-1 of SFY 2014.

RI MEDICAID: Medicaid Long-term Care Acceptances (Approvals), Q-1, SFY 2014

Month	Long-Term Care Approvals
July 2013	272
August 2013	241
September 2013	302
Total for Q-1, SFY 2014	815

Source: InRhodes

B. The number of new applicants found ineligible for Medicaid funded long-term care services, as well as the basis for the determination of ineligibility, including whether ineligibility resulted from failure to meet financial or clinical criteria, and any HIPAA compliant demographic data about such applicants.

In order to be approved for Medicaid LTC coverage, applicants must meet an explicit set of financial and clinical eligibility criteria. The following table outlines the number of Medicaid LTC applicants who were found ineligible during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013). InRhodes, the State’s Medicaid eligibility system, is the source of the following denial statistics. The number of denials documented below represents a “point-in-time” snapshot of activity. This information has been provided by month for Q-1 of SFY 2014.

RI MEDICAID: Medicaid Long-term Care Denials, Q-1, SFY 2014

Month	Long-Term Care Denials
July 2013	43
August 2013	41
September 2013	51
Total for Q-1, SFY 2014	135

Source: InRhodes

C. The number of Medicaid beneficiaries, by age, over and under 65 years, served in institutional and home and community-based long-term care settings, by provider and service type and/or delivery system as applicable, including: nursing facilities, home care, adult day services for elders and persons with disabilities, assisted living, personal attendant and homemaker services, PACE, public and private group homes for persons with developmental disabilities, in-home support services for persons with developmental disabilities, shared living, behavioral health group home, residential facility and institution, and the number of persons in supported employment.

Two data sources have been queried to produce the data pertaining to the number of Medicaid beneficiaries, stratified according to two age groups (less than 65 years of age and greater than or equal to 65 years of age) who were served in institutional and home and community-based long-term care settings, by provider and service type and/or delivery system during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013).

Data Sources: Using the EOHHS Data Warehouse, information was extracted from the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) to produce counts of the number of Medicaid beneficiaries who received LTC services that are administered by the RI Division of Elderly Affairs and RI Medicaid. A second database was used to calculate the number of Medicaid beneficiaries who received LTC services that are administered by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH).

The Number of Medicaid Beneficiaries Served in Institutional and Home and Community-based Long-term Care Settings, Q-1, SFY 2014 (RI Division of Elderly Affairs (DEA): The first set of tables quantifies the number (or count) of individuals who received LTC services provided under the auspices of the Rhode Island Division of Elderly Affairs (RI DEA) during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013).

Units of service have been defined as follows for the DEA’s set of services:

DEA: LTC Service Type and Corresponding Unit of Service

Service Type	Unit of Service
Assisted Living	Per Diem (Per Day)
Case Management	Per 15-Minute Intervals
Personal Care/Homemaker	Per 15-Minute Intervals

The following set of tables which documents the number of Medicaid beneficiaries has been stratified by participants’ age group for the following lines of service which are administered by the RI DEA: Assisted living; case management, and personal care/homemaker. This information has been stratified by month and by age group.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse: MMIS Claim Universe			July		August		September		Q-1, SFY 2014	
Reporting Period: Date of Service			2013		2013		2013			
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units
	Assisted Living	Under 65	61	1,854	62	1,847	63	1,812	186	5,513
		65 and Older	303	9,008	299	9,013	307	8,979	909	27,000
DEA	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	364	10,862	361	10,860	370	10,791	1,095	32,513
	Case Management	Under 65	57	219	55	235	49	179	161	633
		65 and Older	600	2,639	619	2,787	585	2,427	1,804	7,853
DEA	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	657	2,858	674	3,022	634	2,606	1,965	8,486
	Personal Care/Homemaker	65 and Older	403	114,664	402	116,646	410	117,537	1,215	348,847
DEA	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	403	114,664	402	116,646	410	117,537	1,215	348,847
DEA		Grand Total:		128,384		130,528		130,934		389,846

Please refer to Item G for a discussion about the DEA’s Adult Day Care and Home Care Program, which is otherwise known as the “Co-pay” Program.

The Number of Medicaid Beneficiaries Served in Institutional and Home and Community-based Long-term Care Settings, Q-1, SFY 2014 (RI Medicaid): The second set of tables shows the number (or count) of individuals who received LTC services through Rhode Island Medicaid during the First Quarter of SFY 2014. This information reflects incurred dates of service (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013) and has been stratified according to the two age groups (less than 65 years of age and greater than or equal to 65 years of age) as requested.

Units of service have been defined in the following manner.

RI Medicaid: LTC Service Type and Corresponding Unit of Service

Service Type	Unit of Service
Adult Day	Per Diem (Per Day)
Assisted Living	Per Diem (Per Day)
Case Management	Per 15 Minute Intervals
Home Health Agency	Mixed*
Hospice	Per Diem (Per Day)
Nursing Facility	Per Diem (Per Day)
Personal Care/Homemaker	Per 15-Minute Intervals
Shared Living	Per Diem (Per Day)
Tavares Pediatric Center	Per Diem (Per Day)

The description of the units of service for home health has been highlighted with an asterisk (*) because of its “mixed” designation. Two types of home health services (home health aide and skilled (registered nurse/RN) nursing care) have different units of services. Depending upon the procedure code used, home health aide services are quantified in 15-minute or 30-minute units of service whereas skilled nursing services provided by a registered nurse are counted on a per visit basis.

Information which documents the number of Medicaid beneficiaries who were served has been stratified by participants’ age group for the following lines of service which are administered by the RI EOHHS: Adult day care; assisted living; case management; home health agency; hospice; nursing facility; personal care/homemaker; shared living and Tavares Pediatric Center.

This information has been stratified by month and by age group. Data tables are shown below, with information organized by month for the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse: MMIS Claim Universe			July		August		September		Q-1, SFY 2014	
Reporting Period: Date of Service			2013		2013		2013			
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Under 65	292	4,311	303	4,369	305	4,130	900	12,810
		65 and Older	352	5,019	355	5,258	359	4,952	1,066	15,229
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Service Type Subtotals:	644	9,330	658	9,627	664	9,082	1,966	28,039
	Assisted Living	Under 65	18	550	18	589	18	540	54	1,679
		65 and Older	129	3,916	128	3,872	126	3,719	383	11,507
EOHHS	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	147	4,466	146	4,461	144	4,259	437	13,186
	Case Management	Under 65	227	808	165	824	107	351	499	1,983
		65 and Older	126	474	116	553	100	388	342	1,415
EOHHS	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	353	1,282	281	1,377	207	739	841	3,398
	Hospice	Under 65	23	608	17	385	24	546	64	1,539
		65 and Older	454	11,788	447	11,639	454	11,161	1,355	34,588
EOHHS	Hospice	Service Type Subtotals:	477	12,396	464	12,024	478	11,707	1,419	36,127
	Nursing Facility	Under 65	566	16,446	577	16,349	559	15,522	1,702	48,317
		65 and Older	5,156	152,793	5,106	151,720	5,017	144,412	15,279	448,925
EOHHS	Nursing Facility	Service Type Subtotals:	5,722	169,239	5,683	168,069	5,576	159,934	16,981	497,242
	Personal Care/Homemaker	Under 65	1,065	314,590	1,083	313,613	1,079	311,461	3,227	939,664
		65 and Older	1,413	438,385	1,432	438,802	1,449	437,985	4,294	1,315,172
EOHHS	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	2,478	752,975	2,515	752,415	2,528	749,446	7,521	2,254,836
	Shared Living Agency	Under 65	22	2,219	23	2,599	23	2,208	68	7,026
		65 and Older	62	5,403	61	6,119	60	5,043	183	16,565
EOHHS	Shared Living Agency	Service Type Subtotals:	84	7,622	84	8,718	83	7,251	251	23,591
	Skilled Nursing	Under 65	208	3,226	215	3,564	221	3,641	644	10,431
		65 and Older	129	2,721	129	2,354	127	2,848	385	7,923
EOHHS	Skilled Nursing	Service Type Subtotals:	337	5,947	344	5,918	348	6,489	1,029	18,354
	Tavares Pediatric Center	Under 65	20	620	21	630	21	611	62	1,861
EOHHS	Tavares Pediatric Center	Service Type Subtotals:	20	620	21	630	21	611	62	1,861
EOHHS		Grand Total:		963,877		963,239		949,518		2,876,634

The Number of Medicaid Beneficiaries Served by PACE, Q-1, SFY 2014 (RI Medicaid): Using the EOHHS Data Warehouse, information was extracted from the MMIS to produce counts of the number of individuals who participated in the PACE (Program of All Inclusive Care for the Elderly) program during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013). Please refer to the data table shown below. This information has been stratified by month and by age group.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse/Financial Data Mart				
Reporting Period:		Eligibility Period		
Dept.	Benefit Period	Program Description	Age Group	Person Count
EOHHS	7/1/2013	PACE PROGRAM	65 and Over	216
EOHHS		PACE PROGRAM	Under 65	40
	7/1/2013		Period Totals:	256
EOHHS	8/1/2013	PACE PROGRAM	65 and Over	214
EOHHS		PACE PROGRAM	Under 65	42
	8/1/2013		Period Totals:	256
EOHHS	9/1/2013	PACE PROGRAM	65 and Over	219
EOHHS		PACE PROGRAM	Under 65	45
	9/1/2013		Period Totals:	264
			Quarterly Total:	776

The Number of Medicaid Beneficiaries Served in Institutional and Home and Community-based Long-term Care Settings, Q-1, SFY 2014 (RI BHDDH): The following data have been provided

by the Division of Developmental Disabilities on behalf of the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH). As requested, this information has been stratified according to two age groups for participants for the following lines of service which are administered by the RI BHDDH: Day programs; homemaker services; public group homes for persons with developmental disabilities; private group homes for persons with developmental disabilities; community supports; shared living; and supported employment. Data for the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013) are shown below.

Source: RI, BHDDH, Medicaid LTC Beneficiaries, Q-1, SFY 2014			
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	# Served
BHDDH	Day Programs	Under 65	2,764
		Over 65	274
BHDDH	Homemaker	Under 65	124
		Over 65	7
BHDDH	Public Group Homes	Under 65	137
		Over 65	73
BHDDH	Private Group Homes	Under 65	1,065
		Over 65	172
BHDDH	Community Supports	Under 65	1,088
		Over 65	66
BHDDH	Shared Living	Under 65	211
		Over 65	22
BHDDH	Supported Employment	Under 65	431
		Over 65	7
BHDDH	Case Management	Under 65	2,853
		Over 65	278
BHDDH	Transportation	Under 65	2,303
		Over 65	200
BHDDH	Prevocational	Under 65	158
		Over 65	10
BHDDH	Job Development	Under 65	68
		Over 65	0

D. Data on the cost and utilization of service units for Medicaid long-term care beneficiaries.

The following information has been organized by State agency and is based upon incurred (or the actual date when a service was delivered) dates of service for long-term care (LTC) services which were provided during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013). By organizing these data by incurred dates of service rather than by paid dates, a much clearer picture of actual utilization is produced, one that shows how many beneficiaries received services and when the services were actually provided. This information has been stratified, as requested, according to two age groups (less than 65 years of age and greater than or equal to 65 years of age).

Data Sources: Two data sources have been used in producing the cost and utilization information which has been requested. The first data source is Rhode Island’s Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). Using the EOHHS Data Warehouse, information was extracted from the MMIS for the LTC services administered by the RI Division of Elderly Affairs and RI Medicaid.

A second data source was queried to produce the cost and utilization data for the LTC services which are administered by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH). The database which is used by the Division of Developmental Disabilities (RI BHDDH) was queried to prepare the table which outlines LTC cost and utilization by BHDDH service line during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

Cost and Utilization Data, Q-1, SFY 2014 (RI Division of Elderly Affairs (DEA)): The following table provides an average cost per individual, as well as quarterly totals by DEA service line, for the two age groups during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse: MMIS Claim Universe			Q-1, SFY 2014	
Reporting Period:	Date of Service			
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Avg/Person/Mo	3 Month Totals
	Assisted Living	Under 65	\$ 981	\$ 182,499
		65 and Older	\$ 891	\$ 810,258
DEA	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 907	\$ 992,757
	Case Management	Under 65	\$ 59	\$ 9,495
		65 and Older	\$ 65	\$ 117,795
DEA	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 65	\$ 127,290
	Personal Care/Homemaker	65 and Older	\$ 1,453	\$ 1,765,714
DEA	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 1,453	\$ 1,765,714
DEA		Grand Total:		\$ 2,885,761

Cost and Utilization Data, Q-1, SFY 2014 (RI Medicaid): The following table provides an average cost per individual, as well as quarterly totals by RI Medicaid service line, for the two age groups during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse: MMIS Claim Universe			Q-1, SFY 2014	
Reporting Period: Date of Service				
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Avg/Person/Mo	3 Month Totals
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Under 65	\$ 754	\$ 678,674
		65 and Older	\$ 757	\$ 806,833
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 756	\$ 1,485,507
	Assisted Living	Under 65	\$ 1,311	\$ 70,783
		65 and Older	\$ 1,185	\$ 453,956
EOHHS	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 1,201	\$ 524,739
	Case Management	Under 65	\$ 136	\$ 68,109
		65 and Older	\$ 61	\$ 20,990
EOHHS	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 106	\$ 89,099
	Hospice	Under 65	\$ 4,819	\$ 308,395
		65 and Older	\$ 4,507	\$ 6,107,460
EOHHS	Hospice	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 4,521	\$ 6,415,855
	Nursing Facility	Under 65	\$ 5,088	\$ 8,660,256
		65 and Older	\$ 4,929	\$ 75,315,467
EOHHS	Nursing Facility	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 4,945	\$ 83,975,723
	Personal Care/Homemaker	Under 65	\$ 1,498	\$ 4,835,022
		65 and Older	\$ 1,570	\$ 6,743,418
EOHHS	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 1,539	\$ 11,578,440
	Shared Living Agency	Under 65	\$ 2,283	\$ 155,229
		65 and Older	\$ 2,122	\$ 388,328
EOHHS	Shared Living Agency	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 2,166	\$ 543,557
	Skilled Nursing	Under 65	\$ 477	\$ 307,060
		65 and Older	\$ 605	\$ 232,815
EOHHS	Skilled Nursing	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 525	\$ 539,875
	Tavares Pediatric Center	Under 65	\$ 22,735	\$ 1,409,557
EOHHS	Tavares Pediatric Center	Service Type Subtotals:	\$ 22,735	\$ 1,409,557
EOHHS		Grand Total:		\$ 106,562,352

Cost and Utilization Data, Q-1, SFY 2014 (RI BHDDH): Cost and utilization data have been provided by the Division of Developmental Disabilities on behalf of the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH). Please refer to the table shown on the following page.

Source: RI, BHDDH, Medicaid LTC Beneficiaries, Q-1, SFY 2014

Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	# Served	Total Expenditures
BHDDH	Day Programs	Under 65	2,764	\$9,254,862.35
		Over 65	274	\$822,088.82
BHDDH	Homemaker	Under 65	124	\$817,447.68
		Over 65	7	\$46,431.74
BHDDH	Public Group Homes	Under 65	137	\$5,393,594.04
		Over 65	73	\$2,865,021.93
BHDDH	Private Group Homes	Under 65	1,065	\$19,694,922.77
		Over 65	172	\$2,979,050.62
BHDDH	Community Supports	Under 65	1,088	\$3,857,234.53
		Over 65	66	\$328,659.70
BHDDH	Shared Living	Under 65	211	\$2,101,110.15
		Over 65	22	\$220,689.16
BHDDH	Supported Employment	Under 65	431	\$425,517.73
		Over 65	7	\$7,065.23
BHDDH	Case Management	Under 65	2,853	\$1,249,412.79
		Over 65	278	\$121,433.75
BHDDH	Transportation	Under 65	2,303	\$2,296,371.94
		Over 65	200	\$199,822.27
BHDDH	Prevocational	Under 65	158	\$55,087.15
		Over 65	10	\$2,220.03
BHDDH	Job Development	Under 65	68	\$32,682.91
		Over 65	0	\$0.00

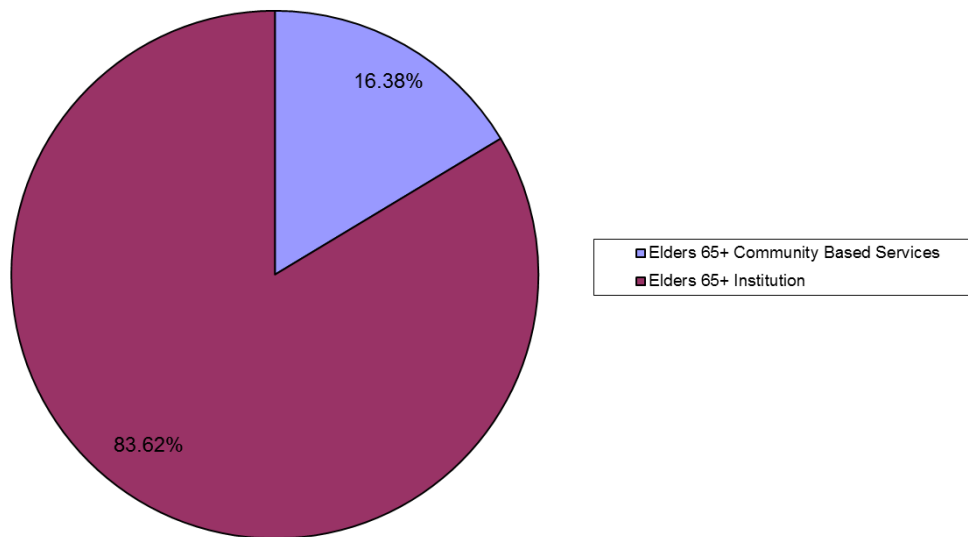
E. Percent distribution of expenditures for Medicaid long-term care institutional services and home and community services (HCBS) by population, including: elders aged 65 and over, persons with disabilities, and children with special health care needs.

Medicaid Long Term Care (LTC) services are available for individuals over age 65 and for individuals with disabilities. The types of services available include institutional and home and community-based services. The following charts show the percent distribution of expenditures for Medicaid long-term care institutional services and home and community-based services. The utilization data was abstracted from the MMIS Claims Universe, EOHHS Data Warehouse, based upon incurred dates of service (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013).

Elders Aged 65 and Over

During the First Quarter of SFY 2014, 83.62% percent of expenditures for elders aged 65 and over were for Medicaid long-term care institutional services and 16.38% percent were for home and community-based services (HCBS).

Q-1, SFY 2014



Findings for the First Quarter of SFY 2014 were comparable to those observed for SFY 2013. There was a slight decrease in expenditures for Medicaid LTC institutional services for elders aged 65 and older during the First Quarter SFY 2014 (83.62%) in comparison to the Fourth Quarter of SFY 2013 (84.23 percent). Expenditures for community-based services for this age cohort = 16.38 percent during the First Quarter SFY 2014. This represents an increase from the preceding quarter, when expenditures for community-based services = 15.77 percent.

The following table documents this experience during SFY 2013.

RI Medicaid: LTC Expenditures for Elders, 65 Years of Age and Older (SFY 2013)

Quarter	Institutional Services	Home & Community-based Services
Q-4, SFY 2013	84.23%	15.77%
Q-3, SFY 2013	84.49%	15.51%
Q-2, SFY 2013	83.98%	16.02%
Q-1, SFY 2013	84.02%	15.98%

Overall, the experience during SFY 2013 was similar to that which had been observed during State Fiscal Year 2012. Please refer to the following table, which depicts this information for State Fiscal Year 2012.

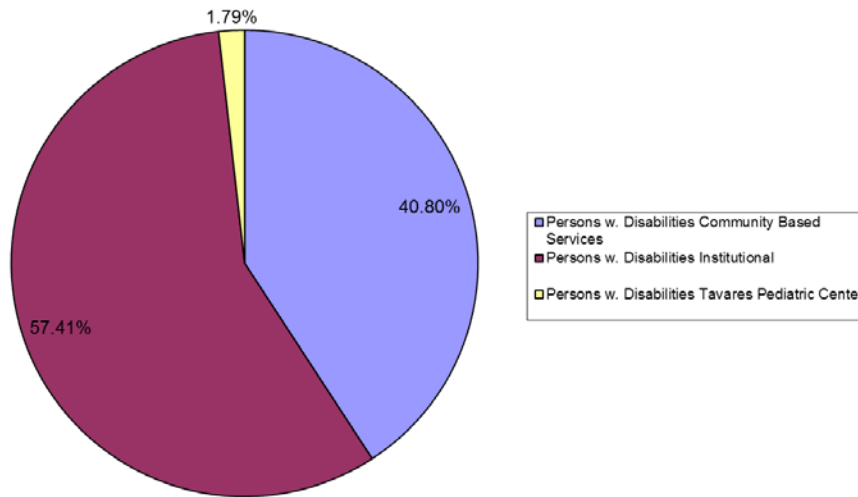
RI Medicaid: LTC Expenditures for Elders, 65 Years of Age and Older (SFY 2012)

Quarter	Institutional Services	Home & Community-based Services
Q-4, SFY 2102	84.03%	15.97%
Q-3, SFY 2012	84.56%	15.44%
Q-2, SFY 2012	84.98%	15.02%
Q-1, SFY 2012	84.20%	15.80%

Children with a disability or chronic condition are eligible for the Medical Assistance if they are determined eligible for: Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Katie Beckett or Adoption Subsidy through the RI Department of Human Services.

Persons with Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities are eligible for Medical Assistance if they are 18 years or older, a Rhode Island resident, receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or have an income less than 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and have resources (savings) of less than \$4,000 for an individual or \$6,000 for a married couple. The chart shown below depicts the percent distribution of expenditures for Medicaid institutional services and home and community services for persons with disabilities. The utilization data were abstracted from the MMIS Claims Universe, EOHHS Data Warehouse, based upon incurred dates of service (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013).

Q-1, SFY 2014



During the First Quarter of SFY 2014, 57.41% percent of expenditures for persons with disabilities were for Medicaid long-term care institutional services, 1.79% percent of expenditures for persons with disabilities were for Medicaid long-term care institutional services at the Tavares Pediatric Center, and 40.80% percent were for home and community-based services (HCBS).

Findings for the First Quarter of SFY 2014 were comparable to those observed for SFY 2013. The following table depicts this information for State Fiscal Year 2013.

RI Medicaid: LTC Expenditures for Persons with Disabilities (SFY 2013)

Quarter	Institutional Services	Tavares Pediatric Center	Home & Community-based Services
Q-4, SFY 2013	56.50%	1.79%	41.71%
Q-3, SFY 2013	58.08%	1.78%	40.13%
Q-2, SFY 2013	57.00%	1.90%	40.31%
Q-1, SFY 2013	57.31%	2.14%	40.55%

The experience during SFY 2013 was similar to that which had been observed during SFY 2012. Please refer to the following table, which depicts this information for State Fiscal Year 2012.

RI Medicaid: LTC Expenditures for Persons with Disabilities (SFY 2012)

Quarter	Institutional Services	Tavares Pediatric Center	Home & Community-based Services
Q-4, SFY 2012	56.96%	2.49%	40.54%
Q-3, SFY 2012	56.98%	2.49%	40.53%
Q-2, SFY 2012	57.04%	2.53%	40.43%
Q-1, SFY 2012	57.09%	2.04%	40.87%

F. The number of persons on waiting lists for any long-term care services.

Prior to implementation of the Section 1115 Waiver in 2009, the State's former home and community-based waivers were operated discretely, each having Federal authorization to provide services to an established maximum number of beneficiaries. In addition, each of Rhode Island's former 1915(c) waivers had different "ceilings" or "caps" on the number of Medicaid LTC enrollees who could receive that waiver's stipulated set of home and community-based services. These established limits on the number of participating beneficiaries were sometimes referred to as "slots". When any of the former 1915(c) waivers reached its maximum number of participants, no additional beneficiaries could gain a "slot" for services.

With the implementation of the 1115 Waiver, Rhode Island received Federal authority to remove any administrative ceilings or caps on the number of Medicaid LTC beneficiaries who could be approved to receive home and community-based services. This change was in accord with the State's goal *to make the right services available to Medicaid beneficiaries at the right time and in the right setting*. Thus, as a result of removing slots for home and community-based services, access has been enhanced for Medicaid LTC beneficiaries since the Section 1115 Waiver's implementation.

During the First Quarter of State Fiscal Year 2014, there were no waiting lists for Medicaid LTC services. In addition, the Division of Elderly Affairs and the Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH) reported that there were no waiting lists for any long-term care services.

Due to provider staffing issues that occurred during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013, the Personal Choice program began to experience a delay in assessing beneficiaries who were receiving home and community-based services and wished to switch to the Personal Choice program. Beneficiaries who are newly-eligible with no home and community-based services have been prioritized for Personal Choice assessments and enrollment into that program.

The State has recently begun to collect data in a different and more precise way from the provider of the State's Home-delivered Meals program and has identified a very limited waiting list for a service that is relevant to a cohort of Medicaid LTC beneficiaries who receive Waiver services, reside in their homes, and qualify for *home-delivered meals*. The delivery of home-based meals is based on need: those individuals who are most frail and have no other resources for meal preparation are given priority access to this service and are not obliged to wait for this service. Those who qualify but may have temporary options may be subject to a limited delay, in large part due to the lack of available drivers for all of the routes. The Division of Elderly Affairs administers the program and they are working with the provider, on an ongoing basis, to monitor the limited waiting list for any variation.

G. The number of persons in a non-Medicaid funded long-term care co-pay program by type and units of service utilized and expenditures.

The Division of Elderly Affairs (DEA) administers what has been referred to in the community as the “Co-pay Program”. This Program provides adult day and home care services to individuals who are sixty-five (65) years of age and older, who are at risk of long-term care, and are at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). The Program has two service categories, as described in the table below:

Service Category	Income Level
Level D1	0 to 125% FPL
Level D2	126% to 200% FPL

Individuals are assessed for eligibility across several parameters, including functional, medical, social, and financial status. Participant contributions (which have been referred to as “co-pays”) are determined through a calculation of community living expense (CLE), which is performed during the assessment process.

The following information, provided by the Division of Elderly Affairs, covers the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013). The tables shown below document the service utilization of the DEA’s Adult Day Care and Home Care Program (also referred to as the “Co-pay” Program). This information has been organized for each type of service by quarter.

RI DEA: Adult Day Care (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Service Category: Adult Day Care	Clients*		Units (Unit=1 Day)	
	Total	Avg/Mo.	Total	Avg/Mo.
D1 (Income up to 125% FPL):	158	53	2,210	737
D2 (Income up to 200% FPL):	577	192	8,204	2,735
Total	735	245	10,414	3,471

Average utilization = 14.16 days of adult day care per client per month.

*Clients are not distinct.

RI DEA: Case Management (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Service Category: Case Management	Clients		Units (Unit=1/4 Hour)	
	Total	Avg/Mo.	Total	Avg/Mo.
Case Management	1,236	412	6,979	2,326

Average utilization = 1.41 Hours of Case management per client per month.

RI DEA: Home Care (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Service Category: Home Care	Clients*		Units (Unit=1/4 Hour)	
	Total	Avg/Mo.	Total	Avg/Mo.
D1 (Income up to 125% FPL):	479	160	57,090	19,030
D2 (Income up to 200% FPL):	1,720	573	202,882	67,627.33
Total	2,199	733	259,972	86,657

*Average utilization = 118.22 units or 29.55 hours of home care per client per month.*Clients are not distinct.*

H. The average and median length of time between submission of a completed long-term care application and Medicaid approval/denial.

There are numerous pathways that lead applicants to Rhode Island Medicaid for long-term care (LTC) eligibility determinations. Major sources of referrals for Medicaid LTC eligibility determinations include hospitals, nursing facilities, and community-based programs. These avenues have been discussed further in Item L.

In order to be approved for Medicaid LTC coverage, applicants must meet an explicit set of financial and clinical eligibility criteria. Thus, the EOHHS has interpreted that a completed LTC application would be inclusive of all of the requisite components needed in order to execute a LTC eligibility determination. Most new LTC applications, however, are not submitted in a fully complete manner. As noted in the Rhode Island Department of Human Services' *Codes of Rules, Medical Assistance*, eligibility decisions for disabled applicants are to be made within ninety (90) days, except in unusual circumstances when good cause for delay exists.² Good cause exists when the DHS cannot reach a decision because the applicant or examining physician delays or fails to take a required action or when there is an administrative or other emergency beyond the agency's control.

Necessary components of a long-term care application include the findings from the medical evaluations that substantiate a clinical need for LTC, as well as the State's Medicaid LTC clinical eligibility screening. (Please refer to Item J for a presentation of the average and median turn-around times for Medicaid LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations, which are conducted by the Office of Medical Review.) In addition to the necessary clinical information, the LTC application must include the *Statement of Need* form (Rhode Island Department of Human Services, DHS-2, Rev. 5-06), which has been completed by or on behalf of the applicant. In addition, the processing of long-term care applications must undergo review by the Office of Legal Counsel if any of the following circumstances exist, per the Rhode Island Department of Human Services, Codes of Rules, Medical Assistance:

- If there are any questions about the negotiability of promissory notes, mortgages, and loans³
- If a resource cannot be sold or liquidated and a determination regarding availability cannot be made by the LTC Administrator⁴
- If an individual claims that a real property resource cannot be liquidated and documentation has been submitted from a competent authority (e.g., real estate broker or attorney)⁵
- If there is a claim of undue hardship, the LTC Administrator, in consultation with the Office of Legal Counsel, makes a determination⁶

² The Rhode Island Department of Human Services. *Code of Rules, Medical Assistance*, Section 0302.15 (*Decision on Eligibility*), <https://www.policy.dhs.ri.gov/>.

³ Ibid, Section 0382.15.20.05 (*Negotiability of Instruments*), <https://www.policy.dhs.ri.gov/>.

⁴ Op cit, Section 0382.15.20.15 (*Salability*), <https://www.policy.dhs.ri.gov/>.

⁵ Op cit, Section 0382.10.10.10 (*Docu Non-Avail of Real Est*), <https://www.policy.dhs.ri.gov/>.

- If consultation is needed by the LTC Administrator to aid in the determination of the amount of countable income and/or resources from a trust (and the date and amount of any prohibited transfer of assets)⁷

Information has been drawn from InRhodes, the State’s Medicaid eligibility system, to produce the following cohort analysis for LTC processing turn-around times during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013). Turn-around times (TAT) for processing new LTC applications have been organized according to three timeframes: a) less than thirty (30) days; b) thirty (30) to ninety (90) days; and greater than ninety (90) days.

On average, approximately thirty (30) percent of all new LTC applications that are processed by RI Medicaid are those that have been submitted by current Medicaid enrollees. This subset of LTC applications (i.e., those filed by current Medicaid beneficiaries) tends to be adjudicated very quickly.

The following statistics, however, reflect the processing of new applications for long-term care (LTC) coverage for individuals who are not already enrolled in Medicaid. Thus, the following information, which focuses on the First Quarter of SFY 2014, addresses a specific subset of the LTC applications that are processed by RI Medicaid.

RI MEDICAID: Turn-around Times for New LTC Applications (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Month	< 30 Days		30 – 90 Days		> 90 Days		Monthly Total	
July 2013	139	29.39%	227	47.99%	107	22.62%	473	100%
Aug. 2013	141	29.81%	235	49.68%	97	20.51%	473	100%
Sept. 2013	114	26.09%	235	53.78%	88	20.14%	437	100%
Total for Q-1, SFY 2014	394	28.49%	697	50.4%	292	21.11%	1,383	100%

Source: InRhodes

For purposes of comparison, the quarterly information from the two preceding State Fiscal Years has been shown on the following page. As noted previously, the statistics presented reflect the processing of new applications for LTC coverage for individuals who were not already enrolled in Medicaid.

⁶ Op cit, Section 0382.50.25 (*Claims of Undue Hardship*), <https://www.policy.dhs.ri.gov/>.

⁷ Op cit, Section 0382.50.15 (*Trust Evaluation Process*), <https://www.policy.dhs.ri.gov/>.

RI MEDICAID: Turn-around Times for New LTC Applications (SFY 2013)

Quarter	< 30 Days		30 – 90 Days		> 90 Days		Quarterly Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Q-4, SFY 2013	394	28.49%	697	50.4%	292	21.11%	1,383	100%
Q-3, SFY 2013	409	29%	655	46%	348	25%	1,412	100%
Q-2, SFY 2013	419	29.12%	721	50.10%	299	20.78%	1,439	100%
Q-1, SFY 2013	373	30%	621	50%	246	20%	1,240	100%

Source: InRhodes

RI MEDICAID: Turn-around Times for New LTC Applications (SFY 2012)

Quarter	< 30 Days		30 – 90 Days		> 90 Days		Quarterly Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Q-4, SFY 2012	392	29.81%	683	51.94%	240	18.25%	1,315	100%
Q-3, SFY 2012	440	33.38%	632	47.95%	246	18.66%	1,318	100%
Q-2, SFY 2012	414	33.17%	649	52.0%	185	14.82%	1,248	100%
Q-1, SFY 2012	344	31.07%	635	57.36%	128	11.56%	1,107	100%

Source: InRhodes

For the First Quarter of SFY 2014, InRhodes data have been further analyzed in order to quantify the average number of days for approving or denying new applications for Medicaid LTC coverage. The following table shows the average turn-around time (TAT) in days for Medicaid LTC approvals during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 and the average TAT for Medicaid LTC denials during the same interval. The calculated averages for TATs have been provided and in addition these figures have been rounded up to whole integers.

RI MEDICAID: Average Turn-around Time (TAT) in Days for Medicaid LTC Approvals (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Number of Approvals for Medicaid LTC	Average TAT in Days
815	54.99 Days (~ 55 Days)

Source: InRhodes

RI MEDICAID: Average Turn-around Time (TAT) in Days for Medicaid LTC Denials (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Number of Denials for Medicaid LTC	Average TAT in Days
135	12.09 Days (~ 13 Days)

Source: InRhodes

The average turn-around times for Medicaid LTC approvals and denials shown in the preceding tables were comparable to those observed during the Fourth Quarter of SFY 2013, when

approvals occurred on average at ~ 52 days and denials at ~ 9 days. The findings from Q-1, SFY 2014 demonstrate that new Medicaid LTC approvals and denials continue to be processed in less than 90 days.

As discussed in prior reporting periods, SSI-related outliers can artificially increase the turn-around time statistic for LTC approvals. For the SSI cohort, one of two dates has been recorded as the application date, depending upon whether: a) the individual has been newly added to SSI; or b) has already been SSI-eligible but has moved to Rhode Island from another state. The application date for individuals who are newly approved for SSI is recorded as the “Onset of Disability” date, which Rhode Island receives from the Social Security Administration (SSA). However, for SSI-eligible individuals who relocate to Rhode Island from another state, the application date is set as the first day of the following month, based on the “Residency Begin Date”, which is sent by the Social Security Administration (SSA). For those individuals who relocate to Rhode Island from another state, the SSA does not always indicate the relocation status on the clients’ records. Therefore, the individual is viewed as a new SSI beneficiary and the “Onset of Disability” date is recorded rather than the “Residency Begin Date”, resulting in an inflated turn-around time.

For purposes of comparison, the following tables have been provided to demonstrate the average turn-around times in calendar days for Medicaid LTC approvals and denials during the two preceding State Fiscal Years. In the following tables, the turn-around time statistics have been rounded up to whole numbers and the quarterly data have been presented in descending order.

RI MEDICAID: Average Turn-around Times for Medicaid LTC Approvals and Denials by Quarter (SFY 2013)

Quarter	Average TAT in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Approvals	Average TAT in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Denials
Q-4, SFY 2013	52 Days	9 Days
Q-3, SFY 2013	57 Days	23 Days
Q-2, SFY 2013	52 Days	17 Days
Q-1, SFY 2013	49 Days*	15 Days

Source: InRhodes

RI MEDICAID: Average Turn-around Times for Medicaid LTC Approvals and Denials by Quarter (SFY 2012)

Quarter	Average TAT in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Approvals	Average TAT in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Denials
Q-4, SFY 2012	49 Days	15 Days
Q-3, SFY 2012	49 Days*	19 Days*
Q-2, SFY 2012	54 Days*	10 Days
Q-1, SFY 2012	49 Days*	17 Days

Source: InRhodes

The asterisk (*) shown above indicates that several outliers were excluded.

Additional comparative information, from State Fiscal Year 2011, has been provided below. The figures shown below have been rounded up to whole numbers.

RI MEDICAID: Average Turn-around Times for Medicaid LTC Approvals and Denials by Quarter (SFY 2011)

Quarter	Average TAT in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Approvals	Average TAT in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Denials
Q-1, SFY 2011	65 Days	11 Days
Q-2, SFY 2011	65 Days	11 Days
Q-3, SFY 2011	59 Days	16 Days
Q-4, SFY 2011	42 Days*	12 Days

Source: InRhodes

An asterisk has been flagged to highlight that the InRhodes turn-around time (TAT) statistic, which has been presented for Q-4 of SFY 2011, had several outliers excluded. As was the case in SFY 2011 and 2012, Medicaid LTC approvals and denials were processed on average below a 90-day threshold throughout SFY 2013.

I. Number of applicants for Medicaid funded long-term care meeting the clinical eligibility criteria for each level of: (1) Nursing facility care; (2) Intermediate care facility for persons with developmental disabilities or mental retardation; and (3) Hospital care.

The clinical levels of care (nursing facility care, intermediate care facility for persons with developmental disabilities or mental retardation, and hospital care) that have been enumerated above were those used by the State prior to CMS’ approval of the Global Waiver. Level of care determinations were categorized as follows, prior to the Global Waiver:

Nursing Home Level of Care	Hospital Level of Care	ICFMR Level of Care
Access to Nursing Facilities and section 1915(c) HCBS Waivers (the scope of community-based services varied, depending on the waiver)	Access to LTC, Hospital, Residential Treatment Centers and the 1915(c) HAB ⁸ waiver community-based services	Access to ICFMR, and section 1915(c) HCBS Waivers MR/DD community-based services.

Clinical Eligibility Determinations Conducted by Rhode Island Medicaid: Since implementation of the Global Waiver, Medicaid LTC clinical eligibility reviews have been conducted by the Office of Medical Review (RI Medicaid), using three clinical levels of care: Highest, High, and Preventive. The following data have been extracted from the RI EOHHS Data Warehouse and are based upon the clinical eligibility determinations that were performed during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

RI Medicaid: Applicants for Medicaid LTC Who Met the Clinical Eligibility Criteria for Nursing Facility or Hospital (Habilitation) Services (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Clinical Eligibility Level of Care Criteria	Q-1, SFY 2014
Nursing Facility	1,009
Hospital (HAB applicants)*	N/A

Data Source: RI EOHHS Data Warehouse

An asterisk has been flagged to note that the Medicaid LTC applicants who met the clinical eligibility criteria for a hospital (or habilitation) level of care required intensive daily rehabilitation and/or ongoing skilled nursing services, comparable to those offered in a hospital setting, as would have been the case under the State’s former section 1915(c) Habilitation Waiver. The findings for the First Quarter of SFY 2014 are comparable to those observed during the preceding State Fiscal Year. Information from SFY 2013 has been documented on the following page.

⁸ Rhode Island’s former section 1915(c) Habilitation Waiver provided home and community-based services to Medicaid eligible individuals age 18 and older with disabilities who met a hospital level of care and who did not qualify for services through the State’s Developmental Disability Waiver. Services which were provided under the Habilitation Waiver (also referred to as the “HAB Waiver”) included intensive daily rehabilitation and/or ongoing skilled nursing services comparable to those offered in a hospital setting, which could not be provided adequately or appropriately in a nursing facility.

RI Medicaid: Applicants for Medicaid LTC Who Met the Clinical Eligibility Criteria for Nursing Facility or Hospital (Habilitation) Services (SFY 2013)

Clinical Eligibility Level of Care Criteria	Q-1, SFY 2013	Q-2, SFY 2013	Q-3, SFY 2013	Q-4, SFY 2013
Nursing Facility	918	809	903	972
Hospital (HAB applicants)*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*

To provide additional baseline information, the following table documents the quarterly findings from State Fiscal Year 2012.

RI Medicaid: Applicants for Medicaid LTC Who Met the Clinical Eligibility Criteria for Nursing Facility or Hospital (Habilitation) Services (SFY 2012)

Clinical Eligibility Level of Care Criteria	Q-1, SFY 2012	Q-2, SFY 2012	Q-3, SFY 2012	Q-4, SFY 2012
Nursing Facility	1,075	785	1,168	974
Hospital (HAB applicants)*	0	0	0	0

The following table documents the number of applicants for Medicaid LTC who met the clinical eligibility criteria for nursing facility or hospital (habilitation) services on a quarterly basis during SFY 2011.

RI Medicaid: Applicants for Medicaid LTC Who Met the Clinical Eligibility Criteria for Nursing Facility or Hospital (Habilitation) Services, by Quarter (SFY 2011)

Clinical Eligibility Level of Care Criteria	Q-1, SFY 2011	Q-2, SFY 2011	Q-3, SFY 2011	Q-4, SFY 2011
Nursing Facility	858	841	939	791
Hospital (HAB applicants)*	3	0	0	0

As noted previously, an asterisk has been flagged to note that the Medicaid LTC applicants who met the clinical eligibility criteria for a hospital (or habilitation) level of care required intensive daily rehabilitation and/or ongoing skilled nursing services, comparable to those offered in a hospital setting, as would have been the case under the State's former section 1915(c) Habilitation Waiver.

Clinical Eligibility Determinations Conducted by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH): The Division of Developmental Disabilities at the RI BHDDH conducts clinical eligibility determinations for individuals with developmental disabilities. During the First Quarter of SFY 2014, sixty-eight (68) eligibility applications were received and twenty-two (22) individuals were determined to have met the eligibility criteria. Twelve (12) cases were reopened. One (1) application was withdrawn and fourteen (14) applications were determined to be ineligible. Also during Q-1 of SFY 2014, twenty-two (22) hospital applications were made to the RI BHDDH.

J. The average and median turnaround time for such clinical eligibility determinations across populations.

Turnaround Times for Clinical Eligibility Determinations Conducted by Rhode Island Medicaid: Medicaid LTC clinical eligibility reviews have been conducted by the Office of Medical Review (RI Medicaid) since implementation of the Section 1115 Waiver. The following data have been extracted from the RI EOHHS Data Warehouse, based upon the clinical eligibility determinations that were performed during the First Quarter of SFY 2014. The calculations of average and median turnaround times have been based on calendar days (not business days).

As noted previously, in order to meet a hospital (or habilitation) level of care, a Medicaid LTC applicant must have a demonstrable need for intensive daily rehabilitation and/or ongoing skilled nursing services, comparable to those offered in a hospital setting, as would have been the case under the State’s former section 1915(c) Habilitation Waiver.

RI Medicaid: Average and Median Turnaround Time in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations (Q-1, SFY 2014)

	Q-1, SFY 2014	
Nursing Facility Care	Average	Median
	13.79 Days (~ 14 Days)	12 Days
Hospital/(HAB applicants)	N/A*	N/A*

Data Source: RI EOHHS Data Warehouse

There were no applicants for Medicaid LTC who met the clinical eligibility criteria for a hospital (or habilitation) level of care during the First Quarter of SFY 2014. Therefore, the average and median TAT cells were marked with “N/A*” in the preceding table. The findings from the Fourth Quarter were similar to those observed during SFY 2013.

RI Medicaid: Average and Median Turnaround Time in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations, by Quarter (SFY 2013)

	Q-1, SFY 2013		Q-2, SFY 2013		Q-3, SFY 2013		Q-4, SFY 2013	
	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median
Nursing Facility Care	13 Days	7 Days	9 Days	5 Days	12 Days	6 Days	15 Days	14 Days
Hospital/HAB Applicants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

To provide further comparative information, the quarterly mean (average) and median turnaround time statistics for SFY 2012 have been depicted on the following page.

RI Medicaid: Average and Median Turnaround Time in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations, by Quarter (SFY 2012)

	Q-1, SFY 2012		Q-2, SFY 2012		Q-3, SFY 2012		Q-4, SFY 2012	
	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median
Nursing Facility Care	17 days	15 days	16 days	12 days	17 days	13 days	9 days	6 days
Hospital/HAB Applicants	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*

The table shown below documents the average and median turnaround time in calendar days for Medicaid LTC clinical eligibility determinations on a quarterly basis during SFY 2011.

RI Medicaid: Average and Median Turnaround Time in Calendar Days for Medicaid LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations, by Quarter (SFY 2011)

	Q-1, SFY 2011		Q-2, SFY 2011		Q-3, SFY 2011		Q-4, SFY 2011	
	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median	Avg.	Median
Nursing Facility Care	26 days	26 days	24 days	21 days	7 days	6 days	12 days	7 days
Hospital/HAB Applicants	25	28	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*

In the event that there were not any applicants for Medicaid LTC who met the clinical eligibility criteria for a hospital (or habilitation) level of care, then the average and median TAT cells in the preceding table were flagged with “N/A*”.

Turnaround Times for Clinical Eligibility Determinations Conducted by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH):

The following information was provided by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH). The Division of Developmental Disabilities conducts clinical eligibility determinations for individuals with developmental disabilities.

During the First Quarter of SFY 2014, the Division reported that eligibility determinations were processed on average within one-hundred and thirty two (132) days from the time of application. This timeframe reflects that not all applications are fully completed when submitted for eligibility determination. Incomplete applications necessitate seeking additional documentation that is necessary in order to make an eligibility determination.

K. The number of appeals of clinical eligibility determinations across populations.

Since implementation of the Section 1115 Waiver, Medicaid LTC clinical eligibility reviews for nursing facility care and hospital/habilitation⁹ care have been conducted by the Office of Medical Review at Rhode Island Medicaid. In the event that a LTC clinical eligibility determination has not been approved, the individual has the right to file an appeal, seeking to overturn the outcome of that determination.

Appeals Based on Clinical Eligibility Determinations Conducted by Rhode Island Medicaid: The following data have been provided by RI Medicaid's Office of Medical Review to document the number of appeals which had been filed as a result of non-approved clinical eligibility determinations for nursing facility care and hospital/habilitation care during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

RI Medicaid: Appeals of LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations for Nursing Facility and Hospital/Habilitation Care, Q-1, SFY 2014

Appeals of LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations by Level of Care	Q-1, SFY 2014
Nursing Facility	3
Hospital/Habilitation	0

Source: Office of Medical Review, RI Medicaid

Appeals Based on Clinical Eligibility Determinations Conducted by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH): The following information was provided by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (RI BHDDH). The Division of Developmental Disabilities at the RI BHDDH conducts clinical eligibility determinations for individuals with developmental disabilities. As previously described, any applicant whose clinical eligibility determination has not been approved has the right to file appeal, seeking to overturn the outcome of that determination. The BHDDH's Division of Developmental Disabilities reported that there were four (4) appeals filed during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

⁹ To meet a hospital (or habilitation) level of care, an applicant must require intensive daily rehabilitation and/or ongoing skilled nursing services comparable to those offered in a hospital setting, which could not be provided adequately or appropriately in a nursing facility. This level of care requirement is analogous to that which had been established by Rhode Island's former 1915(c) Habilitation Waiver.

L. Average and median length of time after an applicant is approved for Medicaid long-term care until placement in the community or an institutional setting.

As noted previously, there are several pathways to Medicaid for LTC eligibility determinations. The majority of applicants for Medicaid long-term care (LTC) coverage file their application in order to secure a new payer so that they may continue to receive ongoing services. The following examples are provided, based upon whether the applicant is seeking LTC coverage for institutionally-based or home- or community-based services.

Institutional LTC services: New applications for institutionally-based LTC services generally come in to Rhode Island Medicaid from individuals who have already been admitted to an inpatient institution or a nursing facility. This group of applicants may have exhausted the benefit package covered by their primary source of health insurance coverage or, if they are without primary health insurance, may have depleted their personal financial resources. Therefore, these individuals have applied for Medicaid coverage in order to continue to receive an ongoing course of LTC services, which was initiated prior to Medicaid's involvement with the applicant. As such, these applicants have not sought *placement* in an institutional setting. Instead, they have sought Medicaid coverage in order to *remain* within an institutional LTC setting. For this group of new applicants, the Medicaid application approval date would not precede the applicant's date of admission to an inpatient institution or a nursing facility.

Community-based LTC services: New applications for Medicaid's community-based LTC services frequently come in to Rhode Island Medicaid from individuals who are nearing discharge from a hospital or nursing facility. These individuals, who were not covered by Medicaid at the time of their admission, have improved or stabilized clinically, and no longer require an institutional level of care. Based upon the discharge needs of this cohort of LTC applicants, Medicaid coverage would be sought so that they may receive community-based long-term care services post-discharge. For this group of applicants, therefore, the date of admission to the discharging institution would precede the Medicaid application approval date.

In an additional scenario, new applications for Medicaid LTC community services come directly from individuals who reside at home or in a community-based setting. Because this category of new applicant who is seeking Medicaid LTC coverage is already residing in a home- or community-based setting, their Medicaid application approval date would not precede the applicant's placement in the home- or community-based setting.

M. For persons transitioned from nursing homes, the average length of stay prior to transfer and type of living arrangement or setting and services upon transfer.

Through the Nursing Home Transition Program, within the Office of Community Programs at Rhode Island Medicaid, assistance is provided to beneficiaries before, during, and following a transition from nursing facilities. These functions are undertaken to ensure the provision of timely and appropriate services that enable these individuals to move safely and successfully to either a home-based or a community-based setting. Each person transferred from a nursing home has a unique discharge plan that identifies the individual's needs and family supports. This discharge plan includes the arrangement of services and equipment, and home modifications. The length of stay prior to transfer and type of living arrangements or setting and services upon transfer is unique to each individual.

The following table documents the number of nursing home transitions that took place during the First Quarter of State Fiscal Year 2014. As was the case in prior reporting periods, the average length of stay (ALOS) has been measured in calendar days, with rounding up to the next integer.

RI Medicaid: The Average Length of Stay Prior to Discharge for Persons Transitioned from Nursing Homes (Q-1, SFY 2014)

	Q-1, SFY 2014
Number of Nursing Home Transitions	47
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Prior to Transfer in Calendar Days	203.94 (~ 204 Days)

Source: Office of Community Programs, Nursing Home Transition Referral Tracker database

The total number of nursing home transitions that occurred during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (n = 47) surpassed the experience seen previously. On a quarterly basis, some differences have been observed in the average length of stay (ALOS) statistic. This fluctuation between quarters in the ALOS statistic, which has been observed across State Fiscal Years, is attributed to the presence of any outlier cases within a quarter. The following table displays the quarterly findings during the preceding State Fiscal Year.

RI Medicaid: The Average Length of Stay Prior to Discharge for Persons Transitioned from Nursing Homes (SFY 2013)

	Q-1, SFY 2013	Q-2, SFY 2013	Q-3, SFY 2013	Q-4, SFY 2013
Number of Nursing Home Transitions	31	31	32	32
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Prior to Transfer in Calendar Days	197 Days	287 Days	238 Days	292 Days

Source: Office of Community Programs, Nursing Home Transition Referral Tracker database

Similar quarterly statistics have been outlined for SFY 2012. Please refer to the relevant table provided on the following page.

RI Medicaid: The Average Length of Stay Prior to Discharge for Persons Transitioned from Nursing Homes (SFY 2012)

	Q-1, SFY 2012	Q-2, SFY 2012	Q-3, SFY 2012	Q-4, SFY 2012
Number of Nursing Home Transitions	31	36	40	42
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Prior to Transfer in Calendar Days	196	240	259	212

Source: Office of Community Programs, Nursing Home Transition Referral Tracker database

The following table documents the type of living arrangement (or setting) that LTC beneficiaries who were transitioned from a nursing facility went to subsequent to their discharge during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

RI Medicaid: The Type of Living Arrangement or Setting and Services upon Transfer for Persons Transitioned from Nursing Homes (Q-1, SFY 2014)

	Q-1, SFY 2014	
Existing Home	28	60%
Assisted Living	13	28%
New Housing	6	13%
Group Home	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	47	100%

Source: Office of Community Programs, Nursing Home Transition Referral Tracker database

N. Data on diversions and transitions from nursing homes to community care, including information on unsuccessful transitions and their cause.

An important component of the State's Nursing Home Transition and Diversion Program focuses upon the process for conducting a root cause analysis in the event of any unsuccessful diversions or transitions. Reporting criteria have been established to determine the cause(s) or factors that may have contributed to any unsuccessful outcomes.

Prior to the start of SFY 2011, The Alliance for Better Long Term Care partnered with Qualidigm¹⁰ and Rhode Island Medicaid on behalf of the Nursing Home Transition Project. The Alliance worked with residents of nursing facilities, their families, and representatives of RI Medicaid and the Division of Elderly Affairs in the identification of residents who could be transitioned safely. In collaboration with representatives of the RI EOHHS, the Alliance assisted the State before, during, and following the transition of beneficiaries from nursing facilities to ensure the provision of timely and appropriate services that would enable these individuals to move safely and successfully to either a home-based or a community-based setting. As of July of 2010, the functions that had been conducted by the Alliance were transferred to the Nursing Home Transition Program, within the Office of Community Programs at Rhode Island Medicaid.

As noted in Item M, there were forty-seven (47) LTC beneficiaries who were transitioned from nursing facilities during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013). The Office of Community Programs at Rhode Island Medicaid reported that there were no (0) failed placements during the First Quarter of SFY 2014.

¹⁰ Qualidigm is the Peer Review Organization (PRO) that is under contract to the RI EOHHS to conduct utilization review for admissions to inpatient and skilled nursing facilities for Medicaid beneficiaries who are not enrolled in either of the State's capitated Medicaid managed care programs.

O. Data on the number of RItE Care and RItE Share applications per month and the outcome of the eligibility determination by income level (acceptance or denial, including the basis for denial).

RItE Care is the State's health insurance program for eligible uninsured pregnant women, children, and parents and for families enrolled in the Rhode Island Works program. Applicants who seek RItE Care coverage only must complete either the *RItE Care/RItE Share Application* form (RI Department of Human Services Medical Assistance Program, MARC-1, Rev. 2/07) or else the State's *Statement of Need* form (Rhode Island Department of Human Services, DHS-2, Rev. 5-06). All applicants who seek to apply for other additional benefits (in addition to RItE Care) must complete the DHS-2 *Statement of Need* form.

Based on the information which is given by the applicant, Rhode Island Medicaid determines whether the applicant qualifies for RItE Care or RItE Share. RItE Share is the State's health insurance premium assistance program that helps families afford health insurance through their employer by paying for some or all of the employee's cost.

Processed Applications: InRhodes, the State's Medicaid eligibility system, is the source of the following application statistics. The number of applications documented below represents a "point-in-time" snapshot of activity, which warrants some explanation of several factors which impact eligibility determinations. For example, new applications which came in at any time during the month of August would have application processing start dates ranging from the 1st to the 31st day of that month. However, any completed applications which were received on August 1st would have an anticipated eligibility processing determination date occurring on August 31st whereas completed eligibility applications which were received on August 31st would have an anticipated eligibility processing determination at the close of September. (Please note: the timing of eligibility determinations has been described here, not the date when coverage would become effective for an approved applicant.) Also, the receipt of incomplete applications would affect the timing of eligibility determinations. For these reasons, the sum of approved and denied applications within a given month will not equal the number of applications received during the same month.

Cohort Analysis for RItE Care/RItE Share Applicants: For the purpose of the following cohort analysis, two major groups comprised the RItE Care/RItE Share applicant population and information has been provided for each group during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013). These two groups of applicants are: a) those who are seeking enrollment in Rhode Island Works¹¹ and b) several additional categories of applicants. Statistics for the latter grouping are aggregated (or added) within the InRhodes system and are classified as "Other"¹².

¹¹ Rhode Island Works (RIW) provides financial and employment assistance to eligible pregnant women and parents with children. The scope of the RIW program includes Medical Assistance (RItE Care) if the applicant's income and resources are within program limits.

¹² During Q-1 of SFY 2014, "Other" applicants for Medicaid included several groups: Those who are applying for RItE Care coverage only (that is, uninsured or under-insured pregnant women, children up to age 19 whose family income is < 250% FPL, and parents with children under age 18 whose family income is less than 175 percent of the FPL who are applying for health care coverage but no cash

RI MEDICAID: Applications for Rhode Island Works/RItE Care and “Other” Category of Applicants, Q-1, SFY 2014

Month	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
July 2013	3,474	262
August 2013	3,357	260
Sept. 2013	3,052	256
Total for Q-1 of SFY 2014	9,883	778

Source: InRhodes

The number of applications submitted during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 was comparable to the experience during the Fourth Quarter of SFY 2013. Please refer to the following table, which documents the number of applications for the Rhode Island Works and the “Other” cohorts during SFY 2013.

RI MEDICAID: Applications for Rhode Island Works/RItE Care and “Other” Category of Applicants, SFY 2013

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-4, SFY 2013	9,848	775
Q-3, SFY 2013	10,400	783
Q-2, SFY 2013	9,331	906
Q-1, SFY 2013	10,065	849

The findings from SFY 2013 are comparable to the experience that was demonstrated during the preceding State Fiscal Year. The quarterly findings from SFY 2012 have been presented below in reverse chronological order.

RI MEDICAID: Applications for Rhode Island Works/RItE Care and “Other” Category of Applicants, by Quarter (SFY 2012)

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-4, SFY 2012	10,200	852
Q-3, SFY 2012	10,880	878
Q-2, SFY 2012	9,912	864
Q-1, SFY 2012	9,942	912
Total for SFY 2012	40,934	3,506

To provide additional comparative information, the following table shown on the following page documents the number of applications that were made by quarter during SFY 2011.

assistance benefits); those who are seeking benefits for other means-tested programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly known as the Food Stamp program) and RItE Care coverage; and childless, non-pregnant adults who are seeking Community Medicaid coverage. Thus, the “Other” category includes some individuals who are not seeking RItE Care.

RI MEDICAID: Applications for Rhode Island Works/RItE Care and “Other” Category of Applicants, by Quarter (SFY 2011)

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-1, SFY 2011	9,405	1,813
Q-2, SFY 2011	8,418	1,845
Q-3, SFY 2011	9,586	1,272
Q-4, SFY 2011	9,158	1,413
Total for SFY 2011	36,567	6,343

Approved Applications: The following tables outline the number of Rhode Island Works and “Other” applicants who were deemed to be eligible for Medicaid during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013). The following table represents a “point-in-time” snapshot of the number of approved applications, which may also be referred to as “entitlements”, for Medicaid coverage. InRhodes, the State’s Medicaid eligibility system, is the source of the following statistics.

RI MEDICAID: Approved Applications for Rhode Island Works and “Other” Category of Applicants, Q-1, SFY 2014

Month	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
July 2013	2,511	248
August 2013	2,375	249
Sept. 2013	2,042	240
Total for Q-1 of SFY 2014	6,928	737

Source: InRhodes

Please refer to the following table, which displays the number of approved applications for the Rhode Island Works and “Other” cohorts during SFY 2013.

RI MEDICAID: Approved Applications for Rhode Island Works and “Other” Category of Applicants, SFY 2013

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-4, SFY 2013	7,463	720
Q-3, SFY 2013	7,413	747
Q-2, SFY 2013	6,973	843
Q-1, SFY 2013	7,342	829

The following table documents the number of application approvals that occurred on a quarterly basis during SFY 2012. The information for SFY 2012 has been presented in reverse chronological order.

RI MEDICAID: Approved Applications for Rhode Island Works and “Other” Category of Applicants, by Quarter (SFY 2012)

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-4, SFY 2012	7,654	824
Q-3, SFY 2012	7,918	861

Q-2, SFY 2012	7,314	838
Q-1, SFY 2012	7,189	880
Total for SFY 2012	30,075	3,403

To provide additional comparative information, the following table documents the number of approvals that were made by quarter during SFY 2011.

RI MEDICAID: Approved Applications for Rhode Island Works and “Other” Category of Applicants, by Quarter (SFY 2011)

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-1, SFY 2011	6,612	1,459
Q-2, SFY 2011	6,633	1,437
Q-3, SFY 2011	6,852	1,183
Q-4, SFY 2011	6,996	1,018
Total for SFY 2011	27,093	5,097

Denied Applications: InRhodes, the State’s Medicaid eligibility system, is the source of the following denial statistics for the Rhode Island Works (RIW) and the “Other” category of applicants during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013). The number of denials documented below represents a “point-in-time” snapshot of activity. Currently, InRhodes cannot produce a report showing denial code types stratified by income levels, as outlined in Item O.

RI MEDICAID: Denied Applications for Rhode Island Works and “Other” Category of Applicants, Q-1, SFY 2014

Month	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
July 2013	199	4
August 2013	213	12
Sept. 2013	173	10
Total for Q-1 of SFY 2014	585	26

Source: InRhodes

The number of denied applications during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 was similar to the experience during the preceding State Fiscal Year. Please refer to the following table for the information from SFY 2013.

RI MEDICAID: Denied Applications for Rhode Island Works and “Other” Category of Applicants, SFY 2013

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-4, SFY 2013	543	24
Q-3, SFY 2013	544	27
Q-2, SFY 2013	590	26
Q-1, SFY 2013	590	28

To provide further baseline information, the table shown below documents the number of application denials that occurred on a quarterly basis in SFY 2012. This information has been presented in reverse chronological order.

RI MEDICAID: Denied Applications for Rhode Island Works/Rite Care and “Other” Category of Applicants, by Quarter (SFY 2012)

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-4, SFY 2012	697	17
Q-3, SFY 2012	659	24
Q-2, SFY 2012	760	24
Q-1, SFY 2012	694	25
Total for SFY 2012	2,810	90

For purposes of comparison, quarterly information about denied applications has been documented in the following table for SFY 2011.

RI MEDICAID: Denied Applications for Rhode Island Works and “Other” Category of Applicants, by Quarter (SFY 2011)

Quarter	Rhode Island Works	“Other”
Q-1, SFY 2011	632	64
Q-2, SFY 2011	591	61
Q-3, SFY 2011	671	46
Q-4, SFY 2011	709	29
Total for SFY 2011	2,603	200

P. For new RItE Care and RItE Share applicants, the number of applications pending more than 30 days.

RItE Care is the State’s health insurance program for eligible uninsured pregnant women, children, and parents and for families enrolled in the Rhode Island Works program. Applicants who seek RItE Care coverage only must complete either the *RItE Care/RItE Share Application* form (RI Department of Human Services Medical Assistance Program, MARC-1, Rev. 2/07) or else the State’s *Statement of Need* form (Rhode Island Department of Human Services, DHS-2, Rev. 5-06). All applicants who seek to apply for other additional benefits (in addition to RItE Care) must complete the DHS-2 *Statement of Need* form. Based on the information that is provided by the applicant, the Department of Human Services determines whether the applicant qualifies for RItE Care or RItE Share. RItE Share is the State’s health insurance premium assistance program that helps families afford health insurance through their employer by paying for some or all of the employee’s cost.

In Item O, information was provided specific to the processing of applications for RItE Care. As noted in the discussion of Item O, the receipt of an incomplete application would affect the timing of the applicant’s eligibility determination. Assuming that a fully complete application is submitted, an eligibility determination for RItE Care would be anticipated within thirty (30) days, based on the information submitted on the application. In every instance, information regarding the applicant's income is verified. Other information is verified as required. Any information on the application that is questionable must be confirmed before eligibility can be certified.

Subsequent to the EOHHS’ production of its report that focused on the Second Quarter of SFY 2012, the Department of Human Services determined that a quarterly operational report, which is produced from InRhodes, Medicaid’s eligibility system, would serve as a more complete source of information about the average number of new applications for RItE Care that have been pending for further action. The quarterly InRhodes operational report (*Pending MA Applications/Cases over 45 Days – Summary Report*) provides information about all new Family Medical applications and does not focus exclusively on the Rhode Island Works cohort.

The following result, which was drawn from the quarterly InRhodes operational report (*Pending MA Applications/Cases over 45 Days – Summary Report*), focuses on the average number of Family Medical applications pending over forty-five (45) days.

RI MEDICAID: The Average Number of New Applications Pending More than Forty-five Days for Family Medical Coverage (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Quarter	Average Number of New Applications Pending More Than 45 Days for Family Medical Coverage
Q-1, SFY 2014	73

Source: InRhodes

Q. Data on the number of RItE Care and RItE Share beneficiaries losing coverage per month including the basis for the loss of coverage and whether the coverage was terminated at recertification or at another time.

In Item O, the number of new applications for RItE Care/RItE Share was quantified for the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013). That prior discussion also gave an overview of the eligibility determination processes specific to new applications. Information was provided about the number of eligibility approvals (also referred to as “acceptances”) and denials for new RItE Care/RItE Share applicants during the same time frame.

The following information has been drawn from InRhodes, the State’s Medicaid eligibility system, and focuses on RItE Care/RItE Share redeterminations and closures.

Because information could not be easily accessed for the “Other” applicant category, the analysis shown below focuses exclusively on the redeterminations and closures which were processed for the Rhode Island Works/RItE Care enrollment cohort during the First Quarter of SFY 2014. At this time, a detailed analysis of the reasons for closures is not available.

RI Medicaid: Redeterminations and Closures, Rhode Island Works/RItE Care Cohort (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Month	RIW Redeterminations	RIW Closures	Percentage
July 2013	57,101	2,249	3.94%
Aug. 2013	57,206	2,057	3.60%
Sept. 2013	57,215	1,962	3.43%
Total for Q-1, SFY 2014	171,522	6,268	3.65%

Source: InRhodes

Please refer to the following table, which displays the quarterly findings from SFY 2013.

RI Medicaid: Redeterminations and Closures, Rhode Island Works/RItE Care Cohort, SFY 2013

Quarter	RIW Redeterminations	RIW Closures	Percentage
Q-4, SFY 2013	170,008	6,084	3.56%
Q-3, SFY 2013	166,638	6,295	3.78%
Q-2, SFY 2013	164,864	6,625	4.02%
Q-1, SFY 2013	165,168	6,780	4.10%

Source: InRhodes

Additional information, pertaining to the quarterly counts of redeterminations and closures during the two preceding State Fiscal Years, has been presented on the following page.

RI Medicaid: Redeterminations and Closures, Rhode Island Works/RIte Care Cohort (SFY 2012)

Quarter	RIW Redeterminations	RIW Closures	Percentage
Q-4, SFY 2012	164,735	7,100	~4.31%
Q-3, SFY 2012	163,455	6,480	3.96%
Q-2, SFY 2012	160,223	6,451	4.04%
Q-1, SFY 2012	157,282	6,560	4.17%
Total	645,695	26,591	4.12%

For further background reference, the table shown below delineates the quarterly findings from SFY 2011.

RI Medicaid: Redeterminations and Closures, Rhode Island Works/RIte Care Cohort, by Quarter (SFY 2011)

Quarter	RIW Redeterminations	RIW Closures	Percentage
Q-1, SFY 2011	133,586	5,810	4.35%
Q-2, SFY 2011	137,123	5,136	3.74%
Q-3, SFY 2011	148,708	6,039	4.06%
Q-4, SFY 2011	157,322	6,280	~ 4.00%
Total	576,739	23,265	4.04%

R. Number of families enrolled in RItE Care and RItE Share required paying premiums by income level (150 - 184% FPL, 185 – 199% FPL, and 200 – 250% FPL).

Some RItE Care- or RItE Share¹³-enrolled families pay for a portion of the cost of their health care coverage by paying a monthly premium. The purpose of cost sharing is to encourage program participants to assume some financial responsibility for their own health care.

The following table provides information about monthly premium payment requirements for families enrolled in either RItE Care or RItE Share. Family income levels have been stratified according to Federal Poverty Levels (FPL), which are established annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS). The State has established premium payment requirements for three income bands, based on FPLs.

RI Medicaid: Monthly Premiums for Families, By Income Level

Family Income Level ¹⁴	Monthly Premium for a Family
> 150% FPL and not > 185% FPL	\$61.00/month
> 185% FPL and not > 200% FPL	\$77.00/ month
> 200% FPL and not > 250% FPL	\$92.00/month

The following quarterly data were obtained from InRhodes, RI Medicaid’s Eligibility System, and document the number of RItE Care- or RItE Share-enrolled families who must pay premiums for coverage.

RI Medicaid: The Average Number of RItE Care- or RItE Share-enrolled Families Who Were Required to Pay Premiums by Income Level (Q-1, SFY 2014)

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-1, SFY 2014	
> 150 - 185% FPL	10,151	60.5%
> 185 - 200% FPL	2,281	13.6%
> 200 - 250% FPL	4,337	25.9%
Total	16,769	100.0%

¹³ RItE Share is Rhode Island’s Premium Assistance Program that helps Rhode Island families afford health insurance through their employer by paying for some or all of the employee’s cost. Eligibility is based on income and family size and is the same as eligibility requirements for the RItE Care program.

¹⁴ For a family of four, the following FPLs were established by the US DHHS on January 24, 2013: 150% FPL = \$35,325.00; 185% FPL = \$43,567.50; 200% FPL = \$47,100.00; and 250% FPL = \$58,875.00. For further information, please refer to <http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Eligibility/Downloads/2013-Federal-Poverty-level-charts.pdf>

S. Information on sanctions due to nonpayment of premiums by income level (150 - 184% FPL, 185 – 199% FPL, and 200 – 250% FPL).

RIte Care- or RIte Share-enrolled families whose incomes range between > 150% - 250% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) must pay for a portion of the cost of their health care coverage by paying a monthly premium.

Payment of the initial premium is due on the first of the month following the date of the initial bill. The initial bill is sent during the first regular billing cycle following Medical Assistance (MA) acceptance, and depending on the date of MA approval, is due for one (1) or more months of premiums. Ongoing monthly bills are then sent to the family approximately fifteen (15) days prior to the due date. Premium payments are due by the first day of the coverage month.

If full payment is not received by the twelfth (12th) of the month following the coverage month, then a notice of MA discontinuance is sent to the family. MA eligibility is discontinued for all family members subject to cost sharing at the end of the month following the coverage month¹⁵. For example, if a premium payment which is due on January 1st has not been received by February 12th, then MA eligibility would be discontinued, effective on February 28th. Dishonored checks and incomplete electronic fund transfers are treated as non-payments.

A restricted eligibility period, or “sanction period”, would begin on the first of the month after MA coverage ends and this period would continue for four (4) full months. Once the balance is paid in full, the sanction will be lifted and eligibility will be reinstated effective the first of the month following the month of payment. If payment is made more than thirty (30) days after the close of the family’s case, then a new application will be required, in addition to the payment.

An exemption from sanctions may be granted in cases of good cause. Good cause is defined as circumstances beyond a family’s control or circumstances not reasonably foreseen which resulted in the family being unable or failing to pay the premium. Good cause circumstances include but are not limited to the following:

- Serious physical or mental illness.
- Loss or delayed receipt of a regular source of income that the family needed to pay the premium.
- Good cause does not include choosing to pay other household expenses instead of the premium.

The following sanction data were obtained from InRhodes, the State’s Eligibility System, and document the number of RIte Care- or RIte Share-enrolled families who were sanctioned during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013).

¹⁵ MA coverage is reinstated without penalty for otherwise eligible family members if all due and overdue premiums are received by Rhode Island Medicaid’s fiscal agent on or before the effective date of MA discontinuance.

**RI Medicaid: The Number of RItE Care or RItE Share Families Who Were Sanctioned
Due to Non-payment of Premiums by Income Level (Q-1, SFY 2014)**

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-1, SFY 2014	
>150 - 185% FPL	274	55.2%
>185 - 200% FPL	86	17.3%
>200 - 250% FPL	136	27.4%
Total	496	100.0%

The findings from the First Quarter of SFY 2014 are comparable to those observed during the First Quarter in SFYs 2013 and 2012. The following table documents the quarterly sanction statistics from SFY 2013.

**RI Medicaid: The Number of RItE Care or RItE Share Families Who Were Sanctioned
Due to Non-payment of Premiums by Income Level (SFY 2013)**

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-4, SFY 2013		Q-3, SFY 2013		Q-2, SFY 2013		Q-1, SFY 2013	
>150 - 185% FPL	190	56.9%	235	52.7%	313	60.8%	274	54.3%
>185 - 200% FPL	47	14.1%	72	16.1%	52	10.1%	92	18.2%
>200 - 250% FPL	97	29.0%	139	31.2%	150	29.1%	139	27.5%
Total	334	100.0%	446	100.0%	515	100.0%	505	100.0%

For further comparison, information about sanctions that occurred on a quarterly basis during SFY 2012 has been provided in the following table.

**RI Medicaid: The Number of RItE Care or RItE Share Families Who Were Sanctioned
Due to Non-payment of Premiums by Income Level (SFY 2012)**

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-1, SFY 2012		Q-2, SFY 2012		Q-3, SFY 2012		Q-4, SFY 2012	
>150 - 185% FPL	283	54.1%	265	56.4%	210	50.48%	163	53.3%
>185 - 200% FPL	93	17.8%	68	14.5%	71	17.07%	49	16.0%
>200 - 250% FPL	147	28.1%	137	29.1%	135	32.45%	94	30.7%
Total	523	100.0%	470	100.0%	416	100.0%	306	100.0%

Comparative information about sanctions during State Fiscal Year 2011 has been outlined below.

RI Medicaid: The Number of RItE Care or RItE Share Families Who Were Sanctioned Due to Non-payment of Premiums by Income Level (SFY 2011)

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-1, SFY 2011		Q-2, SFY 2011		Q-3, SFY 2011		Q-4, SFY 2011*	
>150 - 185% FPL	230	50.8%	203	50.6%	223	52.0%	178	51.0%
>185 - 200% FPL	78	17.2%	65	16.2%	66	15.4%	59	16.9%
>200 - 250% FPL	145	32.0%	133	33.2%	140	32.6%	112	32.1%
Total	453	100%	401	100%	429	100%	349	100.0%

As had been noted previously in the EOHHS report that was submitted to the State Senate on 12/15/2011, the preceding table was flagged with an asterisk (*) to note that the number of cases sanctioned for the month of April 2011 was zero due to an error in the transmission of the cost share file between MMIS and InRhodes. However, the number of cases sanctioned for the month of May 2011 was unusually high because it included many of those cases that had not been sanctioned in the prior month.

T. On an annual basis, State and Federal Expenditures under the “Cost Not Otherwise Matchable” provision of Section 1115(a)(2) of the Social Security Act.

The following table documents the total of State and Federal expenditures for the Cost Not Otherwise Matchable (CNOM) provision of Section 1115(a)(2) of the Social Security Act on a Year-to-Date (YTD) basis for SFY 2014 through September 30, 2013. These data were obtained from RI EOHHS Financial Management and are based upon paid dates, not incurred dates of service.

State and Federal Expenditures under the CNOM Provision of Section 1115(a)(2) of the Social Security Act (SFY 2014, YTD through 09/30/2013)

State	\$2,616,081
Federal	\$2,729,892
Total	\$5,345,973

U. On an annual basis, data on Medicaid spending recoveries, including estate recoveries as provided in section 40-8-15.

The following data were obtained from the TPL Unit and document the total recoveries that were paid to the EOHHS during the First Quarter of SFY 2014 (July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013). This information has been disaggregated according to two sources (or types) of recovery: estate or casualty.

Estate and Casualty Recoveries: Q-1, SFY 2014

Recoveries by Type	Amount Recovered
Estate Recoveries: TPL and Legal	\$366,546
Casualty Recoveries: TPL and Legal	\$176,181
Total	\$542,727