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

Designated Medicaid Information
October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

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

June 15, 2013

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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, the Global Consumer Choice Compact during the Second Quarter of State Fiscal Year 2013 (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012). 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

Section II presents the designated Medicaid information covering the period from October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012. 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 Global Consumer Choice 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 cited[1] 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.

[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.

- *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.
- *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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013: 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 website. 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

- 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 December 31, 2012, a total of **1,485 Level of Care (LOC) assessments** had been completed, resulting in the following determinations: **Highest LOC = 939**; **High LOC = 452** and **Preventive LOC = 78**. During Q-2 of SFY 2013, there were **16** 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 1,184 individuals** to date to a community setting in the Nursing Facility Transition program and the *Money Follows the Person* program

- There were **163 Nursing Home Transition referrals** made to the Office of Community (OCP) Programs during Q-2 of SFY 2013
- During the reporting quarter, **31 individuals were transitioned to a community setting,** among these individuals, 12 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 planning activities under *Money Follows the Person* with the Nursing Home Transition Program
- Convened the *Money Follows the Person* (MFP) Steering Committee and subcommittees in December 2012
- Produced and distributed marketing materials
- Refined reporting processes for the MFP initiative
- Executed contract for Emergency Back-up and reporting of critical incidents
- Hired and trained new MFP program staff
- Planned development of housing strategy to increase housing capacity

- Expand access to community-based services and supports by implementing a preventive level of care (LOC)

  - During Q-2 of SFY 2013, **78 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 75 individuals in Rhode Island Medicaid's Shared Living program, now known as RIte @ Home,** as of December 31, 2012
  - 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 planning efforts and transitions under the *Money Follows the Person* Demonstration Grant
  - Participated in regular *Money Follows the Person* Technical Assistance sessions
  - Worked 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 application

- Posted position for the 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
- Continued to explore acuity-based funding for adult day services, including the array of services provided under adult day services
- Hired staff to support the MFP demonstration and housing coordinator activities

- 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)
  - Convened 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
  - Participated in on-going 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 for the MFP activities within the Integrated Care Initiative
  - Continued to explore opportunities under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), including
  - Balancing Incentive Program and Community First Choice for Medicaid Enrollees, 1915(i) and Essential Health Benefit Medicaid Benchmark Plan Habilitation Option
  - Incorporated feedback from Stakeholder sessions for the Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid Beneficiaries initiative into the program design
  - Interviewed members receiving community based LTSS to gather information to inform the design and development of the Integrated Care Initiative
  - Participated in the Integrated Care Resource Center (ICRC) Study Hall Call series
  - Commenced Medicaid strategic planning for Health Reform under the ACA and the renewal of the 1115 Demonstration waiver with Technical Assistance from CHCS
  - Submitted RI's State Innovation Models Initiative proposal
  - Responded to additional questions on the proposal to CMS for the Adult Medicaid Quality Grant, Measuring and Improving the Quality of Care in Medicaid
  - Provided feedback to CMS on the opportunity under the Demonstration Grant for Testing Experience and Functional Tools (TEFT) in Community-Based Long Term Services and Supports

- 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)
  - Presented a report on the program evaluation of the *Communities of Care* initiative for the RIte Care and Rhody Health Partners programs
  - Continued the program evaluation of the *Communities of Care* initiative for the Connect Care Choice program
  - Continued the mailing of the 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
  - Monitored the implementation of improvements to the care planning assessment tools
  - Interviewed transitioned Connect Care members to ensure the transition went smoothly
  - Participated in the development of the Alzheimer's State Plan

- 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" (This grant focuses on adults with disabilities: intellectual and developmental diagnoses and dementia patients with two (2) or more chronic conditions.)
  - Continued to explore opportunities to align the Sherlock Plan with the Integrated Care Initiative

- Analyze Medicaid Managed Long Term Care models

  - Participated in the CHCS-TA initiative, *Implementing Innovations in Long-term Supports and Services (LTSS)*, funded by SCAN Foundation
  - Continued developing the long-term services and supports (LTSS) models for Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries
  - Researched best practices and met with key informants
  - Discussed inventory of proposed Quality Monitoring and Oversight measures across six domains
  - Identified quality measures and process measures for the Integrated Care Initiative

- Promote the adoption of "Medical Homes"

  - Monitored the implementation of the two (2) *Health Homes for Medicaid Enrollees with Chronic Conditions Initiatives*
  - Participated in the statewide CSI/Beacon Rhode Island Medical Home Project
  - Explored opportunities for additional Health Home models of care for additional populations
  - Examined Medical Home models for the Integrated Care Initiative

- Included promotion of Medical Home models in the CMS State Innovation Models Demonstration proposal
- Launched the Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) quality reporting initiative for FQHC's qualified as NCQA or JCAHO Patient Centered Medical Homes
- Began planning of the Primary Care Provider payment increase scheduled for January 2013 implementation

- Promote the adoption of electronic health records

  - Drafted final reporting under the DRA Medicaid Transformation Grant
  - Continued the voluntary enrollment of Medicaid beneficiaries in Rhode Island's **current***care* electronic medical record (EMR)
  - Included adoption of **current***care* in the program design for the Integrated Care Initiative
  - Monitored the EMR funding for Medicaid providers and 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)
  - Executed the contract with selected vendor for the RFP for Transition, Enhancement, Operation and Maintenance of the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)
  - Monitored the utilization of the statewide web-based, real-time inventory of LTCSS, RIte Resources
  - Explored opportunities for a care management portal, Atlantes, under the new MMIS
  - Explored opportunities for Telehealth
  - Conducted webinar introducing Medical Assistance Intercept System (MAIS)
  - Commenced development of the RFP for the Enhanced Fraud, Waste and Abuse and Improper Payment Surveillance and Detection Capability

- Participate in Health Insurance Exchange Planning

  - Participated in the Health Insurance Exchange Planning Grant activities
  - Participated in the Regional Health Insurance Exchange Planning Grant activities
  - Negotiated contract with selected vendor for the RFP for the United Health Infrastructure, the State's health benefits exchange and integrated eligibility system (HIX/IES)
  - Participated in the planning of the Essential Health Benefits benchmark plan development
  - Continued to analyze options for an Essential Health Benefits Medicaid Benchmark Plan, Medicaid Expansion and a 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

- Develop and implement procurement strategies that are based on acuity level and the needs of beneficiaries

  - Reviewed opportunities for selective contracting strategies as part of the implementation of the SFY 2014 budget initiatives
  - Continued to refine recommendations for long-term care acuity adjustments to meet budget targets
  - Continued planning of the implementation of 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 two (3) meetings with the Global Waiver Task Force on 10/22/2012, 11/26/2012, and 12/17/2012
  - Convened the quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Medicaid Medical Advisory Committee (MCAC) on 12/05/2012
    - 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
  - Commenced efforts to re-design the EOHHS Web-site to improve communications and transparency
  - Decision made to request 1115 Demonstration Waiver extension
  - Presented overview of achievements made under the Global Waiver and solicited input from Taskforce for the 1115 Demonstration Waiver extension request
  - Identified timeline for 1115 Demonstration Waiver renewal and public process
  - Posted the following information on the EOHHS Website:
    - *Monitoring Quality & Access in RIte Care and Rhody Health Partners*
    - *Assessing & Improving Quality of Managed Care Services*
    - Global Waiver Quarterly Report July – September 2012
    - EOHHS Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Policy Changes in October and December
    - Medicaid Provider updates in October, November and December 2012
    - Responses to Integrated Care for Medicare and Medicaid Beneficiaries Public Comments
    - Press Release: Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services to hold Webinars Introducing the Medical Assistance Intercept System (MAIS)

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012). 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-2 of SFY 2013.

RI MEDICAID: Medicaid Long-term Care Acceptances (Approvals), Q-2, SFY 2013

Month	Long-Term Care Approvals
October 2012	212
November 2012	215
December 2012	223
Total for Q-2, SFY 2013	**650**

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012). 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-2 of SFY 2013.

RI MEDICAID: Medicaid Long-term Care Denials, Q-2, SFY 2013

Month	Long-Term Care Denials
October 2012	42
November 2012	39
December 2012	36
Total for Q-2, SFY 2013	**117**

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012).

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-2, SFY 2013 (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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012).

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			October		November		December		Q-2, SFY 2013	
Reporting Period: Date of Service			2012		2012		2012			
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units
	Assisted Living	Under 65	67	2,035	61	1,757	59	1,735	187	5,527
		65 and Older	270	8,166	277	8,014	272	8,179	819	24,359
DEA	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	337	10,201	338	9,771	331	9,914	1,006	29,886
	Case Management	Under 65	54	190	55	224	47	150	156	564
		65 and Older	561	2,528	614	2,589	598	2,544	1,773	7,661
DEA	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	615	2,718	669	2,813	645	2,694	1,929	8,225
	Personal Care/Homemaker	65 and Older	404	109,353	406	108,960	410	113,176	1,220	331,489
DEA	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	404	109,353	406	108,960	410	113,176	1,220	331,489
DEA		Grand Total:		122,272		121,544		125,784		369,600

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-2, SFY 2013 (RI Medicaid): The second set of tables shows the number (or count) of individuals who received LTC services through Rhode Island Medicaid during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013. This information reflects incurred dates of service (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012) 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.

This information has been stratified by month and by age group. Data tables are shown below, with information organized by month for the Second Quarter of SFY 2013. In reviewing the following table, a seasonal increase in EOHHS case management services (i.e., one which had also been observed during the Second Quarters of SFY 2011 and 2012) has been noted for the cohort that is less than 65 years of age. Occurring annually during the months of September and October, this increase has been attributed to a vision-screening service for EPSDT-age beneficiaries.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse: MMIS Claim Universe			October		November		December		Q-2, SFY 2013	
Reporting Period: Date of Service			2012		2012		2012			
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units	Count	Units
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Under 65	270	3,888	269	3,669	277	3,537	816	11,094
		65 and Older	273	3,835	273	3,603	273	3,338	819	10,776
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Service Type Subtotals:	543	7,723	542	7,272	550	6,875	1,635	21,870
	Assisted Living	Under 65	14	434	16	475	16	490	46	1,399
		65 and Older	137	4,134	135	3,838	132	3,828	404	11,800
EOHHS	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	151	4,568	151	4,313	148	4,318	450	13,199
	Case Management	Under 65	3,053	3,361	1,214	1,653	202	456	4,469	5,470
		65 and Older	145	709	146	564	114	513	405	1,786
EOHHS	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	3,198	4,070	1,360	2,217	316	969	4,874	7,256
	Hospice	Under 65	19	476	18	393	16	379	53	1,248
		65 and Older	517	13,451	493	12,397	499	12,671	1,509	38,519
EOHHS	Hospice	Service Type Subtotals:	536	13,927	511	12,790	515	13,050	1,562	39,767
	Nursing Facility	Under 65	552	15,775	555	15,305	562	16,244	1,669	47,324
		65 and Older	5,172	153,107	5,154	147,895	5,107	151,562	15,433	452,564
EOHHS	Nursing Facility	Service Type Subtotals:	5,724	168,882	5,709	163,200	5,669	167,806	17,102	499,888
	Personal Care/Homemaker	Under 65	1,078	307,126	1,065	297,589	1,060	303,797	3,203	908,512
		65 and Older	1,428	430,140	1,415	414,168	1,416	431,004	4,259	1,275,312
EOHHS	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	2,506	737,266	2,480	711,757	2,476	734,801	7,462	2,183,824
	Shared Living Agency	Under 65	20	2,057	17	2,574	18	1,059	55	5,690
		65 and Older	57	6,295	56	5,540	57	5,389	170	17,224
EOHHS	Shared Living Agency	Service Type Subtotals:	77	8,352	73	8,114	75	6,448	225	22,914
	Skilled Nursing	Under 65	233	3,236	197	2,944	172	2,573	602	8,753
		65 and Older	131	2,762	133	2,483	131	2,757	395	8,002
EOHHS	Skilled Nursing	Service Type Subtotals:	364	5,998	330	5,427	303	5,330	997	16,755
	Tavares Pediatric Center	Under 65	20	620	20	600	20	620	60	1,840
EOHHS	Tavares Pediatric Center	Service Type Subtotals:	20	620	20	600	20	620	60	1,840
EOHHS		Grand Total:		951,406		915,690		940,217		2,807,313

The Number of Medicaid Beneficiaries Served by PACE, Q-2, SFY 2013 (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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012). Please refer to the data table shown on the following page. 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	10/1/2012	PACE PROGRAM	65 and Over	203
EOHHS		PACE PROGRAM	Under 65	37
	10/1/2012		**Period Totals:**	240
EOHHS	11/1/2012	PACE PROGRAM	65 and Over	205
EOHHS		PACE PROGRAM	Under 65	39
	11/1/2012		**Period Totals:**	244
EOHHS	12/1/2012	PACE PROGRAM	65 and Over	204
EOHHS		PACE PROGRAM	Under 65	38
	12/1/2012		**Period Totals:**	242
			Quarterly Total:	**726**

The Number of Medicaid Beneficiaries Served in Institutional and Home and Community-based Long-term Care Settings, Q-2, SFY 2013 (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; family supports; shared living; and supported employment. Data for the Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012) are shown below.

Source: RI BHDDH, Medicaid LTC Beneficiaries, Q-2, SFY 2013			
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	# Served
BHDDH	Day Programs	Under 65	2,801
		Over 65	274
BHDDH	Homemaker	Under 65	121
		Over 65	5
BHDDH	Public Group Homes	Under 65	137
		Over 65	76
BHDDH	Private Group Homes	Under 65	1,094
		Over 65	173
BHDDH	Community Supports	Under 65	1,045
		Over 65	68
BHDDH	Shared Living	Under 65	206
		Over 65	18
BHDDH	Supported Employment	Under 65	263
		Over 65	8
BHDDH	Case Management	Under 65	2,971
		Over 65	280
BHDDH	Transportation	Under 65	2,346
		Over 65	192
BHDDH	Prevocational	Under 65	197
		Over 65	12
BHDDH	Job Development	Under 65	56
		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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012). 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

Cost and Utilization Data, Q-2, SFY 2013 (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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse: MMIS Claim Universe			Q-2, SFY 2013	
Reporting Period: Date of Service				
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Avg/Person/Mo	3 Month Totals
	Assisted Living	Under 65	$ 968	$ 180,929
		65 and Older	$ 873	$ 715,374
DEA	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 891	$ 896,303
	Case Management	Under 65	$ 54	$ 8,460
		65 and Older	$ 65	$ 114,915
DEA	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 64	$ 123,375
	Personal Care/Homemaker	65 and Older	$ 969	$ 1,182,698
DEA	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 1,003	$ 1,223,108
DEA		Grand Total:		$ 2,242,786

Cost and Utilization Data, Q-2, SFY 2013 (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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

Source: EOHHS Data Warehouse: MMIS Claim Universe			Q-2, SFY 2013	
Reporting Period: Date of Service				
Dept.	Service Type	Age Group	Avg/Person/Mo	3 Month Totals
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Under 65	$ 720	$ 587,760
		65 and Older	$ 697	$ 570,912
EOHHS	Adult Day Care	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 709	$ 1,158,672
	Assisted Living	Under 65	$ 1,262	$ 58,032
		65 and Older	$ 1,140	$ 460,463
EOHHS	Assisted Living	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 1,152	$ 518,495
	Case Management	Under 65	$ 44	$ 198,538
		65 and Older	$ 66	$ 26,548
EOHHS	Case Management	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 46	$ 225,086
	Hospice	Under 65	$ 4,323	$ 229,132
		65 and Older	$ 3,944	$ 5,951,761
EOHHS	Hospice	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 3,957	$ 6,180,893
	Nursing Facility	Under 65	$ 4,944	$ 8,251,976
		65 and Older	$ 4,816	$ 74,328,882
EOHHS	Nursing Facility	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 4,829	$ 82,580,858
	Personal Care/Homemaker	Under 65	$ 1,451	$ 4,647,352
		65 and Older	$ 1,531	$ 6,519,121
EOHHS	Personal Care/Homemaker	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 1,496	$ 11,166,473
	Shared Living Agency	Under 65	$ 2,201	$ 121,041
		65 and Older	$ 2,204	$ 374,625
EOHHS	Shared Living Agency	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 2,203	$ 495,666
	Skilled Nursing	Under 65	$ 461	$ 277,384
		65 and Older	$ 717	$ 283,315
EOHHS	Skilled Nursing	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 562	$ 560,699
	Tavares Pediatric Center	Under 65	$ 22,780	$ 1,366,775
EOHHS	Tavares Pediatric Center	Service Type Subtotals:	$ 22,780	$ 1,366,775
EOHHS		Grand Total:		$ 104,253,617

Cost and Utilization Data, Q-2, SFY 2013 (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).

Source: RI BHDDH, Medicaid LTC Beneficiaries, Q-2, SFY 2013				
Dept.	**Service Type**	**Age Group**	**# Served**	**Total Expenditures**
BHDDH	Day Programs	Under 65	2,801	$6,083,206.57
		Over 65	274	554,198.07
BHDDH	Homemaker	Under 65	121	776,036.03
		Over 65	5	46,032.93
BHDDH	Public Group Homes	Under 65	137	5,249,491.35
		Over 65	76	3,010,530.21
BHDDH	Private Group Homes	Under 65	1,094	20,566,195.33
		Over 65	173	3,060,210.40
BHDDH	Community Supports	Under 65	1,045	3,093,875.59
		Over 65	68	196,203.76
BHDDH	Shared Living	Under 65	206	1,632,771.38
		Over 65	18	140,290.05
BHDDH	Supported Employment	Under 65	263	216,433.01
		Over 65	8	3,417.25
BHDDH	Case Management	Under 65	2,971	754,496.06
		Over 65	280	73,771.93
BHDDH	Transportation	Under 65	2,346	1,493,626.52
		Over 65	192	119,811.19
BHDDH	Prevocational	Under 65	197	147,369.68
		Over 65	12	14,266.42
BHDDH	Job Development	Under 65	56	21,526.52
		Over 65	0	0

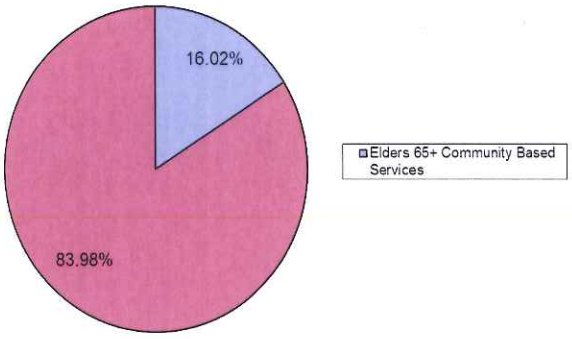
E. Percent distribution of expenditures for Medicaid long-term care institutional services and home and community services (HCBS) by population, including: elders aged 65 and over, persons with disabilities, and children with special health care needs.

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 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012).

Elders Aged 65 and Over

During the Second Quarter of SFY 2013, 83.98 percent of expenditures for elders aged 65 and over were for Medicaid long-term care institutional services and 16.02 percent were for home and community-based services (HCBS).

Q-2, SFY 2013



These findings were similar to those observed during the First Quarter of SFY 2013 quarter, when 84.02 percent of expenditures for elders were for Medicaid LTC institutional services and 15.98 percent were for home and community-based services.

The following table depicts comparative information for State Fiscal Year 2012.

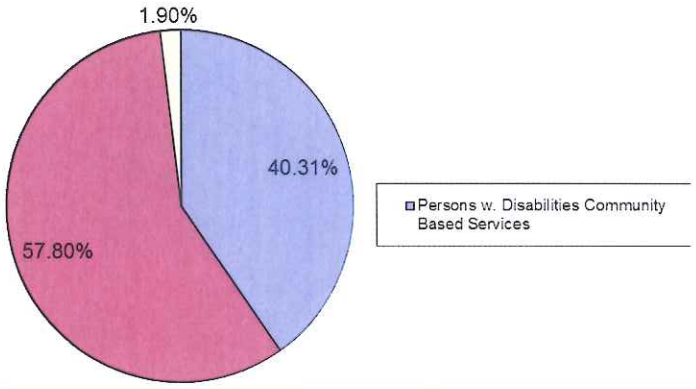
RI Medicaid: LTC Expenditures for Elders, 65 Years of Age and Older (SFY 2012)

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 on the following page 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 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012).

Q-2, SFY 2013



During the Second Quarter of SFY 2013, 57.80 percent of expenditures for persons with disabilities were for Medicaid long-term care institutional services, 1.90 percent of expenditures for persons with disabilities were for Medicaid long-term care institutional services at the Tavares Pediatric Center, and 40.31 percent were for home and community-based services (HCBS).

A similar pattern had been observed during the preceding quarter, when 57.31 percent of expenditures for persons with disabilities were for Medicaid LTC institutional services, 2.14 percent were for Medicaid LTC institutional services at the Tavares Pediatric Center, and 40.55 percent were for HCBS.

These findings were comparable to the experience during SFY 2012. Please refer to the following page for a table that presents quarterly statistics for LTC expenditures for persons with disabilities during 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 Global Waiver, 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 Global 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 Global Waiver's implementation.

During the Second Quarter of State Fiscal Year 2013, 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.

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 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 currently working with the provider to analyze the waiting list and conduct a gap analysis.

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012). 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-2, SFY 2013)

Service Category: Adult Day Care	**Clients***		**Units (Unit=1 Day)**	
	Total	**Avg/Mo.**	**Total**	**Avg/Mo.**
D1 (Income up to 125% FPL):	135	45	1,835	612
D2 (Income up to 200% FPL):	641	214	8,534	2,845
Total	**776**	**259**	**10,369**	**3,456**
Average utilization = 13.34 days of adult day care per client per month.				
*Clients are not distinct.				

RI DEA: Case Management (Q-2, SFY 2013)

Service Category: Case Management	**Clients**		**Units (Unit=1/4 Hour)**	
	Total	**Avg/Mo.**	**Total**	**Avg/Mo.**
Case Management	1,183	394	6,279	2,093
Average utilization = 1.33 Hours of Case management per client per month.				

The table shown on the following page focuses on home care.

RI DEA: Home Care (Q-2, SFY 2013)

Service Category: Home Care	**Clients***		**Units (Unit=1/4 Hour)**	
	Total	**Avg/Mo.**	**Total**	**Avg/Mo.**
D1 (Income up to 125% FPL):	436	145	49,872	16,624
D2 (Income up to 200% FPL):	1,627	542	197,547	65,849
Total	**2,063**	**688**	**247,419**	**82,473**

Average utilization = 117 units or 29.98 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 loans[3]
- If a resource cannot be sold or liquidated and a determination regarding availability cannot be made by the LTC Administrator[4]
- 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]

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[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/.

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

- If there is a claim of undue hardship, the LTC Administrator, in consultation with the Office of Legal Counsel, makes a determination[6]

- 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 2013 (July 1, 2012 – September 30, 2012). 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013, addresses a specific subset of the LTC applications that are processed by RI Medicaid.

RI MEDICAID: Turn-around Times for New LTC Applications (Q-2, SFY 2013)

Month	< 30 Days		30 – 90 Days		> 90 Days		Monthly Total	
Oct. 2012	109	25.65%	243	57.18%	73	17.18%	425	100%
Nov. 2012	186	36.19%	231	44.94%	97	18.87%	514	100%
Dec. 2012	124	24.80%	247	49.40%	129	25.80%	500	100%
Total for Q-2, SFY 2013	**419**	**29.12%**	**721**	**50.10%**	**299**	**20.78 %**	**1,439**	**100%**

Source: InRhodes

For purposes of comparison, the quarterly information from the preceding State Fiscal Year has been shown on the following page. As noted previously, the statistics presented for SFY 2012 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 2012)

Quarter	< 30 Days		30 – 90 Days		> 90 Days		Quarterly Total	
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 this reporting period, 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 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-2, SFY 2013)

Number of Approvals for Medicaid LTC	Average TAT in Days
650	51.10 (~ 52 Days)

Source: InRhodes

RI MEDICAID: Average Turn-around Time (TAT) in Days for Medicaid LTC Denials (Q-2, SFY 2013)

Number of Denials for Medicaid LTC	Average TAT in Days
117	17.00 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 First Quarter of SFY 2013, when approvals occurred on average at ~ 40 days and denials at ~ 15 days. The findings from Q-2, SFY 2013 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 table has been provided to demonstrate the average turn-around times in calendar days for Medicaid LTC approvals and denials during SFY 2012. In the following table, 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 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 2012, Medicaid LTC approvals and denials were processed on average below a 90-day threshold throughout SFY 2011.

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

RI Medicaid: Applicants for Medicaid LTC Who Met the Clinical Eligibility Criteria for Nursing Facility or Hospital (Habilitation) Services (Q-2, SFY 2013)

Clinical Eligibility Level of Care Criteria	Q-2, SFY 2013
Nursing Facility	809
Hospital (HAB applicants)*	0*

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

[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.

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 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

For further purposes of comparison, 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013, there were sixty-one (61) eligibility applications made. In addition, seventeen (17) hospital applications were made.

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 Global Waiver. The following data have been extracted from the RI EOHHS Data Warehouse, based upon the clinical eligibility determinations that were performed during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013. 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-2, SFY 2013)

	Q-2, SFY 2013	
Nursing Facility Care	**Average**	**Median**
	12.15 Days (~ 13 Days)	7 Days
Hospital/(HAB applicants)	N/A*	N/A*

Data Source: RI EOHHS Data Warehouse

Similar findings were observed during the First Quarter of SFY 2013, when the average TAT for Medicaid LTC clinical eligibility determinations occurred within nine (9) calendar days. The median TAT during Q-1 of SFY 2013 was five (5) days.

There were no applicants for Medicaid LTC who met the clinical eligibility criteria for a hospital (or habilitation) level of care during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013. Therefore, the average and median TAT cells were marked with "N/A*" in the preceding table. For comparison, the quarterly mean (average) and median turnaround time statistics for SFY 2012 have been depicted below.

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	
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*

To provide additional comparative information, the table shown on the following page 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	
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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013, the Division reported that eligibility determinations were processed on average within 114 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 Global Waiver, Medicaid LTC clinical eligibility reviews for nursing facility care and hospital/habilitation[9] 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

RI Medicaid: Appeals of LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations for Nursing Facility and Hospital/Habilitation Care, Q-2, SFY 2013

Appeals of LTC Clinical Eligibility Determinations by Level of Care	Q-2, SFY 2013
Nursing Facility	1
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 114 appeals filed during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

[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 Second Quarter of State Fiscal Year 2013. 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-2, SFY 2013)

	Q-2, SFY 2013
Number of Nursing Home Transitions	31
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Prior to Transfer in Calendar Days	286.35 days (~ 287 days)

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

The total number of transitions that occurred during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (n = 31) was the same as that which had been observed during the preceding quarter. A difference was noted in the average length of stay (ALOS) statistic, however, when the first two quarters of SFY 2013 were compared. During Q-1 of SFY 2013, the average length of stay was approximately 197 days, whereas the ALOS during the Second Quarter was greater (~ 287 days) due to two (2) outliers.

The table shown on the following page 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

RI Medicaid: The Type of Living Arrangement or Setting and Services upon Transfer for Persons Transitioned from Nursing Homes (Q-2, SFY 2013)

	Q-2, SFY 2013	
Existing Home	24	77%
Assisted Living	7	23%
New Housing	0	0%
Group Home	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	**31**	**100.0%**

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

The following table documents quarterly findings throughout SFY 2012.

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

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 Qualidigm[10] 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 thirty-one (31) LTC beneficiaries who were transitioned from nursing facilities during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012). The Office of Community Programs at Rhode Island Medicaid reported that there were no (0) failed placements during the Second Quarter of SFY 2013.

[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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012). These two groups of applicants are: a) those who are seeking enrollment in Rhode Island Works[11] and b) several additional categories of applicants.

[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.

Statistics for the latter grouping are aggregated (or added) within the InRhodes system and are classified as "Other" [12].

RI MEDICAID: Applications for Rhode Island Works/RIte Care and "Other" Category of Applicants, Q-2, SFY 2013

Month	Rhode Island Works	"Other"
October 2012	3,243	314
November 2012	3,321	256
December 2012	2,767	336
Total for Q-2 of SFY 2013	**9,331**	**906**

The volume of applications that occurred during Q-2 of SFY 2013 was comparable to the experience observed during the First Quarter of SFY 2012, when there were 10,065 applications made for Rhode Island Works and 849 applications for "Other". The following table documents the number of applications that occurred on a quarterly basis in SFY 2012. The information for SFY 2012 has been presented 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 documents the number of applications that were made by quarter during SFY 2011.

[12] "Other" applicants for Medicaid include 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 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2012 (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012). The following table represents a "point-in-time" snapshot of the number of approved applications 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-2, SFY 2013

Month	Rhode Island Works	"Other"
October 2012	2,357	297
November 2012	2,378	232
December 2012	2,058	314
Total for Q-2 of SFY 2013	**6,973**	**843**

During Q-2 of SFY 2013, the number of approved applications for both of these cohorts was similar to the preceding quarter, when there were 7,342 approved applications for Rhode Island Works and 829 for the "Other" category of applications.

The following table documents the number of application approvals, which may also be referred to as "entitlements", that occurred on a quarterly basis in 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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012). The number of denials documented below represents a "point-in-time" snapshot of activity.

RI MEDICAID: Denied Applications for Rhode Island Works and "Other" Category of Applicants, Q-2, SFY 2013

Month	Rhode Island Works	"Other"
October 2012	231	11
November 2012	207	7
December 2012	152	8
Total for Q-2 of SFY 2013	**590**	**26**

These findings were similar to the experience during the preceding quarter (Q-1 of SFY 2013), when there had been 646 denials for Rhode Island Works and 28 for the "Other" category.

The following table documents the number of application denials that occurred on a quarterly basis in SFY 2012. The information for SFY 2012 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**

Currently, InRhodes cannot produce a report showing denial code types stratified by income levels, as outlined in Item O.

For purposes of comparison, the table that has been provided below documents the number of applications that were denied by quarter during 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 pended 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-2, SFY 2013)

Quarter	Average Number of Applications Pending More Than 45 Days for Family Medical Coverage
Q-2, SFY 2013	144

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012). 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 2013. 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-2, SFY 2013)

Month	RIW Redeterminations	RIW Closures	Percentage
October 2012	54,914	2,429	4.42%
November 2012	55,045	2,115	3.84%
December 2012	54,905	2,081	3.79%
Total for Q-2, SFY 2013	**164,864**	**6,625**	**~ 4.02%**

Source: InRhodes

The findings from the Second Quarter of SFY 2013 were comparable to those that were demonstrated during Q-1 of SFY 2013. Please refer to the following table, which displays the findings from the First Quarter of SFY 2013.

RI Medicaid: Redeterminations and Closures, Rhode Island Works/RIte Care Cohort (Q-1, SFY 2013)

Month	RIW Redeterminations	RIW Closures	Percentage
July 2012	54,933	2,376	4.00%
August 2012	55,138	2,158	4.00%
September 2012	55,087	2,246	4.00%
Total for Q-1, SFY 2013	**165,158**	**6,780**	**4.00%**

Source: InRhodes

These findings are very comparable to the experience from the preceding State Fiscal Year. The quarterly findings from SFY 2012 have been presented below in reverse chronological order.

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%

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**	**4.08%**

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

Some RIte Care- or RIte Share[13]-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-2, SFY 2013)

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-2, SFY 2013	
> 150 - 185% FPL	9,826	59.8%
> 185 - 200% FPL	2,170	13.2%
> 200 - 250% FPL	4,437	27.0%
Total	**16,433**	**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 26, 2012: 150% FPL = $34,575.00; 185% FPL = $42,642.50; 200% FPL = $46,100.00; and 250% FPL = $57,625. For further information, please refer to http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-01-26/html/2012-1603.htm

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 (12^{th}) 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 month[15]. For example, if a premium payment which is due on January 1^{st} has not been received by February 12^{th}, then MA eligibility would be discontinued, effective on February 28^{th}. 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.

[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.

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012).

RI Medicaid: The Number of RIte Care or RIte Share Families Who Were Sanctioned Due to Non-payment of Premiums by Income Level (Q-2, SFY 2013)

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-2, SFY 2013	
>150 - 185% FPL	313	60.8%
>185 - 200% FPL	52	10.1%
>200 - 250% FPL	150	29.1%
Total	**515**	**100%**

Findings from the Second Quarter of SFY 2013 were similar to those which had been observed in the First Quarter of 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 (Q-1, SFY 2013)

Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Q-1, SFY 2013	
>150 - 185% FPL	274	54.3%
>185 - 200% FPL	92	18.2%
>200 - 250% FPL	139	27.5%
Total	**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 on the next page.

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 for on a Year-to-Date (YTD) basis for SFY 2013 through December 31, 2012. 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 2013, YTD Through 12/31/2012)

State	$8,179,319
Federal	$8,708,520
Total	**$16,887,839**

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 Second Quarter of SFY 2013 (October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012). This information has been disaggregated according to two sources (or types) of recovery: estate or casualty.

Estate and Casualty Recoveries: Q-2, SFY 2013

Recoveries by Type	**Amount Recovered**
Estate Recoveries: TPL and Legal	$81,742.00
Casualty Recoveries: TPL and Legal	$99,305.00
Total	**$181,047.00**