

APPLE HEALTH (MEDICAID) MANUAL REVISION

Revision #	032
Chapter / Section	Long term services and supports (LTSS) – Medicaid Personal Care
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Revision Author	Lori Rolley
Division	ALTSA
Phone	360-725-2271
Email	Lori.Rolley@dshs.wa.gov

Summary of Revision

https://www.hca.wa.gov/free-or-low-cost-health-care/program-administration/medicaid-personal-care

Updated outdated information regarding the MPC program.

Apple Health (Medicaid) Manual revision via track changes:

https://www.hca.wa.gov/free-or-low-cost-health-care/program-administration/medicaid-personal-care

Medicaid Personal Care

Revised <u>1/1/2018</u>

Purpose: To explain a Medicaid program called Medicaid Personal Care (MPC) for individuals eligible for a non institutional CN program and meeting the functional criteria for personal care services.

Deleted: July 1, 2015

WAC 182-513-1225 Medicaid Personal Care (MPC)

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Effective February 20, 2017

- 1. Medicaid personal care (MPC) is a state-plan benefit available to a person who is determined:
 - 1. Functionally eligible for MPC services under WAC <u>388-106-0200</u> through <u>388-106-0235</u>; and
 - 2. Financially eligible for a noninstitutional categorically needy (CN) or alternative benefits plan (ABP) Washington apple health program.
- 2. MPC services may be provided to a person residing at home, in a departmentcontracted adult family home (AFH), assisted living facility, or DDA group home that is contracted with the department to provide adult residential care services.
- 3. A person who resides in an alternate living facility (ALF) listed in subsection (2) of this section:
 - 1. Keeps a personal needs allowance (PNA) of \$64.05; and
 - 2. Pays room and board up to the statewide room and board amount, unless CN eligibility is determined using rules under WAC <u>182-513-1205</u>.
- 4. A person who receives MPC and aged, blind, disabled (ABD) cash assistance in an AFH keeps a clothing and personal incidentals (CPI) amount of \$38.84 and pays the rest of the cash grant and other available income towards room and board.
- 5. A person who receives MPC services under the health care for workers with disabilities (HWD) program under chapter <u>182-511</u> WAC must pay the HWD premium in addition to room and board, if residing in a residential setting.

A person may have to pay third-party resources as defined under WAC <u>182-513-1100</u> in addition to room and board.(7) Current PNA and room and board What is

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Medicaid Personal Care (MPC)

A Medicaid program that is allowed under Washington State's Medicaid State Plan, that provides assistance with activities of daily living to individuals who are eligible for **non-institutional** categorically needy (CN) or Alternative Benefit Plan (ABP) medical programs.

Functional eligibility for this program is based on Chapter 388-106 WAC.

MPC services are available in the individual's own home, adult family homes (AFH), assisted living or <u>or DDA group home</u> for clients that do not meet NFLOC, but meet functional eligibility for MPC.

MPC is authorized by Home and Community Services (HCS) and Developmental Disabilities (DDA) administrations.

A CARE assessment is done by a case manager, nurse or social service specialist from DDA, HCS or Area Agency on Aging (AAA).

Individuals must meet the functional criteria based on the social service assessment and financial eligibility based on eligibility for a **non-institutional** CN or ABP Medicaid program.

The only exception is the Alien Emergent Medical (AEM) Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) medical program under N21 and N25. AEM programs do not cover Medicaid Personal Care (MPC) services.

MPC individuals pay room and board if living in a adult family home, adult residential center (ARC) or DDA group home.

What is room and board?

Throughout the manual both terms, room and board **and** board and room are used to describe a living arrangement in which an individual purchases food, shelter, and household maintenance requirements from one vendor. In other words, room and board is considered "rent".

There is also a term used by ALTSA and DDA called the room and board rate. This rate is based on the FBR minus the HCS/COPES Waiver PNA in an ALF.

Most MPC individuals pay the ALTSA standard room and board rate for their rent.

The exception is individuals receiving medical under the G03 program. This is because the standard that is used to make them eligible for a CN program has been raised based on having to pay all of their countable income minus the PNA to the provider. This rate for the purpose of the G03 program is called the individual's total responsibility.

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What is Classic Medicaid?

Classic medicaid are programs for individuals that are Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)

The ABD classic medical programs are also called SSI related programs. In order to receive one of these medical programs, you must be age 65 or over, or considered disabled or blind by Social Security criteria. All individuals age 65 or over or on Medicare must be considered for a Classic program unless they do not meet citizenship requirements for federal medicaid.

Classic medicaid included the institutional group (ABD individuals living in a medical institution 30 days or more) and Home and Community Based (HCB) Waiver programs. (L track).

What is the basic difference between "institutional" and "non-institutional"

Institutional medicaid has different income standards and rules for initial eligibility and higher resource standards for a couple when only one needs institutional services.

Institutional also has a 2nd eligibility component called "post-eligibility treatment of income". This 2nd eligibility computation determines the amount the individual must pay toward their cost of care to the medical institution or to the HCB Waiver provider. This is called "participation".

Non-institutional medicaid does not have a "post eligibility" component, therefore individuals living in the community on non-institutional medicaid do not "participate" toward the cost of their personal care.

MPC individuals do not pay "participation" but they are responsible to pay room and board (their rent) when living in an alternate living facility.

Classic Programs that do not fall into the Aged/Blind/Disabled group:

- Foster care medical authorized and maintained by the Health Care Authority. Some foster care children may be disabled, but disability is not a requirement for this program that can be authorized up to age 26. (D01, D02, D26)
- Institutional children (K01, K95, K99) This program uses Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) income methodology to determine initial eligibility but the eligibility is not done by the Health Benefit Exchange. The eligibility is determined by tHealth Care Authority and is primarily used for children's mental

Deleted: Additional manual material:¶ Room and board¶ [03] program called Non-institutional SSI related individuals living in an adult family home or boarding home¶ LTC PNA chart and room and board¶ Definitions¶

Deleted: All MPC individuals must be eligible for a non-institutional CN/ABP medical program. \P

Deleted: Classic Institutional ABD Medicaid programs are: CN residing in a medical institution 30 days or more (L01, L02) MN residing in a medical institutional 30 days or more (L95, L99) State funded 45 slot program for non citizens. Nursing facility coverage only and must be pre-approved (L04)¶ Home and Community Based (HCB) Waivers and Hospice (L21, L22)¶ State funded 45 slot program for non citizens. In home or state residential and must be pre approved (L24)¶ Classic Non-institutional ABD Medicaid programs are:¶ Medicare Savings Programs (MSP). These programs pay for medicare A and B related premiums and expenses. (S03, S04 S05, S06)¶ SSI individuals receives medicaid automatically based on criteria sent by social security. Washington is a 1634 State which is a section in the Social Security Act that describes this agreement with the State and Social Security (S01) SSI related individuals with countable income at or below the SSI standard (S02) SSI related individuals living in a contracted alternate living facility (G03)¶ SSI related Medically Needy and Spenddown (S95 and S99)¶ Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities (HWD) (S08)¶ Undocumented Alien, Emergency related services (AEM) (S07) does not cover NF or personal care. It is used for hospitalization, kidney dialysis and cancer treatment. This program must be pre-approved by the Health Care Authority (HCA). Deleted: he DDA LTC specialty u

health facilities (CLIP) and children needing hospitalization that are not eligible for medical under a N track MAGI program.

Consult the medical program chart desk tool under the MPC column to determine what classic medical programs can authorize MPC.

What is Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) Medicaid

MAGI medicaid eligibility is determined by the Health Benefit Exchange.

These programs show up as "N" track in ACES and are for children, pregnant woman, and adults under age 65. In order to be considered for medical under MAGI methodology, you can't be on Medicare.

It is possible for a disabled individual **not on Medicare** to qualify under MAGI by the Health Benefit Exchange.

Once an individual is eligible to receive Medicare, the case is re-determined from the MAGI program to a ABD Classic Medicaid program.

Individuals receiving MAGI programs under "N" track in ACES with the exception of AEM N21 and N25 are eligible to receive MPC if functionally eligible.

What is Medical Care Services (MCS)

MCS is a state funded medical program used for legally admitted non citizens that do not qualify for a Classic or MAGI medicaid program because they are in their 5 year bar for federal medicaid.

MCS covers nursing home and HCS has a state funded residential program for individuals eligible to receive MCS.

MCS does not cover MPC or HCB Waiver.

Agency Responsibilities

CSD, HCS and DDA LTC specialty unit Financial staff determines eligibility for Classic medical assistance programs.

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Deleted: During the implementation of the provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), some children and families will receive medical under a "F" track ACES program. At their eligibility review the case will be converted to a N track MAGI based program through the Health Benefit Exchange. This conversion will be completed on 8/31/2014.¶ Additional information:¶ Washington Health Benefit Exchange¶ The Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) determines eligibility for MAGI based medical.

The <u>LTC overview</u> includes a chart to indicate which specific agency is responsible to determine financial eligibility for each medical program.

DDA, HCS or AAA case manager responsible for placement and case management services, determines functional eligibility, initiates the payment to the provider via <u>ProviderOne and determines</u> the amount the individual must pay to the facility for their cost of care and notifies the individual.

The assigned case manager/social service specialist indicates what services are authorized with the start date, the state daily rate, the current address and any other pertinent information needed to process the case such as if a payee or power of attorney is involved in the case.

The financial worker is responsible to determine the financial eligibility for Classic medicaid. Changes need to be reported back and forth between the financial worker and assigned case manager/social service specialist.

HCS social service specialists use the DSHS 14-443 Financial/Social Service communication form in barcode.

DDA case managers use the DSHS 15-345 DDA Communication in barcode.

Worker Responsibilities

HCS and DDA LTC financial staff:

All Classic Medicaid receiving MPC services through HCS or DDA:

Indicate M for MPC service in ACES under the HCB type field. Indicate the start date of the service and the approving agency under the approval source. Indicate the payment authorization date. For MPC the start date of the service and the payment authorization date is the same date.

If the individual is living in an alternate living facility, the facility section must be completed. A provider number is not needed for an alternate living facility, but the entry date, level of care, payment authorization date and state rate are needed.

DDA and HCS Financial Staff Responsibilities:

If MPC services end, indicate the service end date on the HCBS field in the month

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Deleted: DDA Specialty Unit financial staff:¶ All Classic Medicaid cases receiving MPC residential services through DDA:¶ The DDA Specialty unit case manages MPC classic medicaid for

DDA individuals living in an alternate living facility.¶ Indicate M for MPC service in ACES on the INST screen under th HCB type field. Indicate the start date of the service and the

approving agency under the approval source. Indicate the payment authorization date. For MPC the start date of the service and the payment authorization date is the same date.¶

Complete the top line (facility section) of the INST screen. A provider number is not needed for an alternate living facility, but the entry date, level of care, payment authorization date and state rate are needed.¶

services ended.

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If in an ALF/residential setting indicate the end date under the facility line.

If the individual is not eligible for a non-institutional Classic CN program, notify the agency authorizing MPC services that the individual is not financially eligible for MPC. The individual may be considered for a CN institutional Waiver program such as COPES.

An individual going from MPC to Waiver must qualify under the rules for the Waiver program including transfer of asset and excess home equity rules, income and resource rules that apply to Waiver/institutional programs.

Social service specialists and case managers must consult financial service staff prior to switching a MPC case to a Waiver case to make sure the individual is eligible under Waiver rules.

 Deleted: See <u>HCS CN Waivers</u> or <u>DDA CN Waivers</u> for rules describing Waiver services authorized by each agency.

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