

AGING STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT PROJECT

State Profile for

ARIZONA

Home- and Community-based Services for Older Adults and Adults with Physical Disabilities

Background

- Arizona's 60+ population was 1,176,503 in 2008 (18.1% of the state's total population), with 8.4% below the federal poverty level.¹
- The 60+ population is projected to be 2,566,362 in 2025 (26.9% of the state's total population).²
- About 24.5% of all households in 2007 had one or more persons age 65 years and older, and 38.8% of persons age 65 years and older had a disability.³
- Of the 1,014,813 Medicaid beneficiaries in the state in 2003, 3.8% were aged, 10.4% were blind and disabled, 11.4% were Dual Eligible, and 0%* were HCBS waiver beneficiaries.⁴ *Note: Data do not include managed long-term-care expenditures.*
- Medicaid expenditures for institutional long-term care were 36% of total long-term-care expenditures, compared to 64% for HCBS in fiscal year 2007.⁵

Abbreviations

AAA	Area Agency on Aging
ADL	Activities of Daily Living
AoA	Administration on Aging
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
HCBS	Home- and Community-based Services
IADL	Instrumental Activities of Daily Living
MRDD	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities
OAA	Older Americans Act
PACE	Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly
SUA	State Unit on Aging

¹ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging. (2009). *AGing Integrated Database (AGID): American Community Survey (ACS) demographic data 2004-2007 and state-level population estimates data 2000-2008* [Data files]. Available from <http://198.136.163.234/default.asp>

² Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging. (2009). *AGing statistics: Projected future growth of the Older population; By state: 2005-2030; Aged 60 and above* [Data files]. Available from http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/Aging_Statistics/future_growth/future_growth.aspx.

³ Reimbursement and Research Department, American Health Care Association. (2006, August 29). *The state long-term health care sector 2005: Characteristics, utilization, and government funding*. Washington, DC: Author.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey, United States and States. *Percent of households with one or more people 65 years and over (R1104) and Percent of people 65 years and over with a disability (R1803)*.

⁵ Burwell, B., Sredl, K., & Eiken. S. (2008, September 26). *Medicaid long term care expenditures FY 2007*. Eagan, MN: Thomson Reuters.

Government Structure to Manage HCBS

- **SUA:** Arizona Department of Economic Security, Division of Aging and Adult Services.
<https://egov.azdes.gov/cmsinternet/common.aspx?menu=36&menu=28&id=190>
- **State Medicaid Agency:** Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System- Medicaid Agency
www.ahcccs.state.az.us/site/
- Arizona does not have a consolidated agency for long-term-care programs. The following agencies handle long-term care: The Department of Economic Security and the state Medicaid agency. The regulation and licensure of facilities is the responsibility of the Department of Health Service.
- The director of Arizona's SUA reports to the Director of the Department of Economic Security, who reports to the Governor.
- Arizona has eight Area Agencies on Aging.

Single Point of Entry (SPE)/Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC)

- Arizona has an ADRC that is not statewide but is in the process of expanding.
- Some ADRC sites have a physical (bricks and mortar) infrastructure; all ADRC sites operate under a virtual model.
- In addition to serving older adults, Arizona's ADRC serves: those with MRDD; the physically disabled; those cognitively impaired or with Alzheimer's disease or a related condition; children and families; and veterans.
- Arizona is in the fourth year of its ADRC grant. The ADRC has a website that is operational state/worldwide. The physical ADRC is piloting in Maricopa County and Mohave County. The expanding sites will be located in Pima County, northern Arizona and Benalla. The intent is to have half of the counties covered by the ADRC by the end of the year. There are

four major partners collaborating in the ADRC initiative; the Division of Developmental Disabilities, Independent Living Centers, the Medicaid Agency and the AAA network.

Assessment Process

Medicaid

- For Medicaid ALTCS applicants, in determining functional eligibility for nursing home pre-admission, Arizona requires an in-person assessment by someone other than nursing home staff. The assessment is conducted by the Medicaid agency (AHCCCS).

Non-Medicaid

- For non-Medicaid applicants in Arizona, nursing home pre-admission assessment is not performed by someone other than nursing home staff.

State Medicaid Plan

- Arizona provides HCBS through the state Medicaid plan.
- Refer to Table 1 for specific services provided.
- **PACE:** Arizona has no PACE sites.

Medicaid Waivers

- Arizona has one Medicaid waiver that provides HCBS to older adults and/or adults with physical disabilities. This is: 1115 Demonstration Waiver.
- **1115 Demonstration Waiver:** This program does not define eligibility by age; the functional assessment is considered an extensive look into ADLs and other functional impairments. The program incorporates acute, behavioral health, institutional, in-home, and alternative residential services. It is considered an all-inclusive managed care program. The program serves individuals with developmental disabilities, physical disabilities, and older adults. Consumer direction is available in this program through self-directed attendant care. Participants in the consumer-directed options hire a caregiver and use a fiscal employer agent. As of January 2009, the income limit for an individual is

\$2,022 and the asset limit is \$2,000. All persons are assessed as individuals.

- Refer to Table 2 for an overview of select HCBS programs. Table 1 shows the types of services offered.

CMS-funded Programs and Grants

- Arizona does not have CMS-funded programs and grants that provide HCBS to older adults and/or adults with physical disabilities.

State-funded HCBS Programs

- Arizona has one state-funded program that provides HCBS to older adults and/or adults with physical disabilities. This is: Non-Medical HCBS.
- **Non-Medical HCBS:** This program serves those age 60 and older. The functional assessment required for the program is based on ADLs and IADLs; an impairment of two or more ADLs or IADLs is necessary to qualify for the program. The assessment is usually conducted by the case management provider agency but sometimes may be conducted through the AAA. There is not a financial assessment associated with this program; however, the program supports the targeting language used by the OAA. Consumer direction is available through the family caregiver supports portion of this program. Several AAAs offer vouchers for respite care services.
- Refer to Table 2 for an overview of selected HCBS programs. Table 1 shows the types of services offered.

Locally Funded HCBS Programs

- Arizona uses local funds for HCBS for older adults and/or adults with physical disabilities.
- Local funds are used to match OAA funding.
- Arizona counties are required to contribute toward the state portion of Medicaid match for the ALTCS (distinct from the local funds mentioned above).

OAA-funded Programs and Grants

- Refer to Table 1 for services provided through Title III of the OAA.
- Arizona uses cost-sharing mechanisms or sliding fee scales in the delivery of Title III services.
- Arizona has two other AoA-funded programs and grants that provide HCBS to older adults and/or adults with physical disabilities. These are: Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grant and the Joint Health Promotion Grant.

Social Service Block Grants (SSBG) and Community Service Block Grants (CSBG) for HCBS

- Arizona uses SSBG to provide HCBS for older adults and/or adults with physical disabilities.
- SSBG funds are provided to the local councils of government and generally support the Non-Medical HCBS program including home care services, respite and home-delivered meals.
- Arizona has local SSBG and state SSBG funds. Localities with local SSBG funds work with their councils of government in order to determine what those funds will be used for. The state SSBG funds have more flexibility in their use. Many AAAs have used the funds to support the Non-Medical HCBS program.
- Arizona uses CSBG to provide HCBS for older adults and/or adults with physical disabilities.
- Arizona's SUA does not provide the CSBG funding and therefore the AAAs are responsible for finding the opportunities to collect these funds.

Consumer Direction

- Arizona offers consumer-directed options. The HCBS programs in the state that offer consumer direction are 1115 Demonstration Waiver and Non-Medical HCBS.
- For Medicaid services, spouses are not permitted to provide consumer-directed services. The spouse can

be paid if hired through an agency. Other programs (besides Medicaid) have a case-by-case flexible model of consumer-directed options.

- Those permitted to provide services under consumer direction in Arizona are: adult children of the consumer, other family members, and friends.
- Arizona uses fiscal intermediary services in connection with consumer direction. There are four in the state.

Managed Care

- Arizona's ALTCS, which includes HCBS, has programs run by managed care health plans. It is mandatory for long-term-care services to be delivered through managed care organizations; the Native American population is an exception to this rule.

Major Accomplishments and Initiatives

- Arizona has accomplished the development and implementation of the self-directed attendant care program through Medicaid.

- Arizona hopes to implement rules in the self-directed attendant care program that allow the caregiver to perform skilled tasks such as insulin injections and other related tasks.
- Arizona would like to strengthen the approach to consumer-directed options so that it is more consistent throughout the state rather than the varied system currently operating.
- The ADRC grant has given Arizona a chance to look at the way it is doing business and, in turn, engage with partners to better provide services to consumers.

Types of Services	Program Type / Funding Source			
	Medicaid Waivers	State-funded Programs	State Medicaid Plan	OAA Title III
	1115 c Demonstration Waiver	Non-Medical HCBS		
Adult Day Care / Adult Day Health				X
Assisted Living				
Caregiver Services / Respite / Education	X	X		
Case Management / Care Coordination	X	X		X
Chore / Homemaking	X	X	X	X
Companion Services / Socialization Activities				
Employment				
Equipment / Supplies / Modifications / Assistive Technology	X		X	
Health Promotion Activities		X		
Home Health / Personal Care	X	X	X	X
Information / Assistance / Referral		X		X
Legal Assistance / Financial Advice				X
Medical / Dental / Medication Care				
Mental and Behavioral Health Services	X			
Nursing	X		X	
Nutrition / Meals	X	X	X	X
Personal Supports for Community Living / Transitioning				
Rehabilitation / Therapy	X		X	
Residential Services	X			
Transportation	X	X	X	X
Other/Unspecified HCBS				

Table 2: Selected HCBS Programs for Older Adults and Adults with Physical Disabilities in Arizona

Program Type / Funding Source	Program Name	Ages Served	Nursing Home Level of Care Required	Entity Responsible for Functional Assessment	Entity Responsible for Financial Assessment	Entity Responsible for Case Management	Waiting List (Number)	Consumer Direction Option
Medicaid Waivers	1115 c Demonstration Waiver	No age limits	Yes	State agency: Medicaid agency	State agency: Medicaid agency	Managed care organizations	No	Yes
State-funded Programs	Non-Medical HCBS	60+	No	Area Agency on Aging; Case Management Provider	No financial assessment	Area Agency on Aging; Case Management Provider	Yes (1,398)	Yes