

Introduction to the Alaska Pioneer Homes

Mission

To provide the highest quality of life in a safe home environment for older Alaskans and Veterans.

Introduction

The Alaska Pioneer Homes provides residential and pharmaceutical services in Sitka, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Ketchikan, Palmer, and Juneau to qualified Alaskan seniors. The services are designed to maximize independence and quality of life by addressing the physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of Pioneer Home residents. Effective February 2007, the Palmer Home was certified as the Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home. The six homes served 571 Alaska seniors during FY2011. As of October 31, 2011, 342 Alaska seniors were on the active wait list and 3,326 individuals were on the inactive wait list.

Core Services

To provide residential assisted living and pharmaceutical services to Alaska seniors residing in the six statewide Pioneer Homes, including the Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home.

Services Provided

The following table describes the three levels of service provided by the Pioneer Homes system.

Level I	Provision of housing, meals, emergency assistance, and opportunities for recreation. Level I services do not include staff assistance with activities of daily living, medication administration, or health-related services, although the pioneer home pharmacy may supply prescribed medications.
Level II	Provision of housing, meals, emergency assistance, and, as stated in the resident's assisted living plan, staff assistance, including assistance with activities of daily living, medication administration, recreation, and health-related services; assistance provided by a staff member includes supervision, reminders, and hands-on assistance, with the resident performing the majority of the effort; during the night shift, the resident is independent in performing activities of daily living and capable of self-supervision.
Level III	Provision of housing, meals, emergency assistance, and, as stated in the resident's assisted living plan, staff assistance, including assistance with activities of daily living, medication administration, recreation, and health-related services; assistance provided by a staff member includes hands-on assistance, with the staff member performing the majority of the effort; the resident may receive assistance throughout a 24-hour day, including the provision of care in a transitional setting.

The state maintains and operates five Pioneer Homes and the Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home. The services provided over time have ranged from room and board to skilled nursing care. The focus today is residential assisted living under The Eden Alternative™ care concept. All six facilities are licensed as assisted living homes. Any Alaskan age 65 or over that has been an Alaska resident for at least one year immediately preceding application for admission and is in need of aid is eligible for admission.

The Eden Alternative™ is a well-developed concept and approach to elder care that emphasizes enlivening the environment to eliminate loneliness, helplessness, and boredom. Important facets of the approach include opportunities for interaction with others, plant life, animals, and children, and assuring the maximum possible decision-making authority remains in the hands of the residents or in the hands of those closest to them.

The Pioneer Homes are primarily funded by the general fund and resident payments (General Fund/Program Receipts). A change in federal law and in department policy in FY2005 allowed for Pioneer Home residents to receive Medicaid benefits. With this change, federal funds (reflected in the budget as interagency receipts) also support the operating costs of the Pioneer Homes. The Homes received \$5.52 million in Medicaid Waiver receipts in FY2011 and are budgeted to collect \$5.42 million in FY2012.

Pioneer Home residents pay the state a monthly rate based on their assessed level of care. If an individual's income and assets are insufficient to pay the monthly rate, they may apply for and receive payment assistance through the division's Payment Assistance Program. Effective December 31, 2005, all residents receiving state assistance must also apply for other public benefit programs for which they may be eligible. The Homes now have three categories of

residents for payment purposes: private pay, those on the Older Alaskans Medicaid Waiver and those on the Pioneer Home Payment Assistance Program. The portion of the monthly rent not paid by the resident and/or the Medicaid Waiver is the state assistance provided.

Pioneer Home Advisory Board

There are eight members on the Pioneer Home Advisory Board. Six are appointed by the Governor, with one of the six being a Veteran of active military service. The chair of the Alaska Commission on Aging and the chair of the Alaska Veterans Advisory Council make up the remaining two members. Each member serves a staggered four-year term and members may serve a second term. All board members serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The Board's mission is to conduct annual inspections of the Pioneer Home properties and division procedures, and to recommend changes and improvements to the Governor. In addition, the board meets at least annually to review admission procedures and to take public testimony from residents and interested parties about the five Pioneer Homes and the Veterans and Pioneer Home.

Annual Statistical Summary of Services Provided

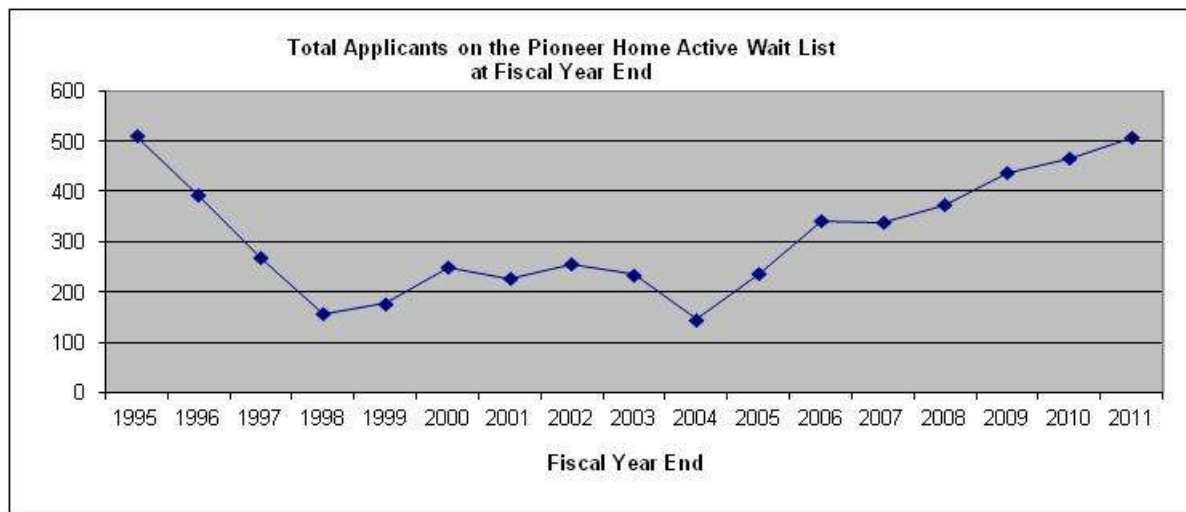
Pioneer Homes Wait List

Individuals apply for admission to an Alaska Pioneer Home or the Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home by completing and submitting an application. An individual who is a resident of the state for at least one year and has reached 65 years of age may submit an application. The date and time of the application's submission determine the order of admission into the Pioneer Home system. An applicant chooses to move onto the "active branch" of the wait list when they are willing and ready to move into a Pioneer Home within 30 days of an offer. Invitations to enter a Pioneer Home are only offered to those on the active branch of the wait list.

When a bed becomes vacant in a particular level of service, the applicant offered admission is the person whose name is listed on the active branch of the wait list as having the earliest date of application. The applicant is admitted if the level of service the applicant requires matches the level of service of the available bed. At present, most people on the active branch of the wait list require Level II or Level III services and there are few vacancies in those levels.

Pioneer Home Applicants on the Active Wait List							
Fiscal Year End	Sitka	Fairbanks	Palmer	Anchorage	Ketchikan	Juneau	Total
1994	37	67	103	190	39	52	488
1995	50	84	111	153	55	58	511
1996	39	75	79	111	30	58	392
1997	34	39	55	58	24	59	269
1998	16	24	27	15	25	49	156
1999	14	24	26	44	18	51	177
2000	11	44	52	64	28	50	249
2001	6	44	44	46	34	53	227
2002	8	90	31	68	29	29	255
2003	15	89	12	56	27	36	235
2004	4	78	16	21	7	20	146
2005	15	84	24	76	16	21	236
2006	13	93	67	100	24	44	341
2007	9	87	74	91	33	45	339
2008	6	90	92	116	23	47	374
2009	4	86	122	129	34	62	437
2010	10	87	112	129	53	75	466
2011	16	77	113	153	56	93	508

The number of applicants on the active wait list increased over the past number of years, due in part to outreach by both management at the division level and the individual Pioneer Home administrators. The number of seniors on the Pioneer Homes active wait lists over the years is shown in the table and graph below.



The following table provides the composition of the Pioneer Homes wait list by facility as of October 31, 2011. Since October 2010, the number of actual applicants on the active wait list decreased by 17 and the number of actual applicants on the inactive wait list increased by 358. During this same time period, the Pioneer Homes admitted 115 new residents.

	Sitka	Fairbanks	Palmer	Anchorage	Ketchikan	Juneau	Total
Active Branch	27	80	94	148	55	97	501
Inactive Branch	913	1,259	1,195	1,530	665	1,169	6,731
Total	940	1,339	1,289	1,678	720	1,266	7,232
Number of Applicants Choosing More than One Home (Duplicates)							3,564
Number of Actual Applicants on Active Wait List							342
Number of Actual Applicants on Inactive Wait List							3,326

Pioneer Home Monthly Rate History

The next chart shows the history of monthly rates within the Pioneer Home system. The July 1996 rate increase was the first increase in the Pioneer Homes Advisory Board's seven year plan to move towards charging Pioneer Home residents the full cost of care. The final increase of the seven year plan occurred in FY2003.

In FY2005 the rate structure and service levels were changed to reflect actual utilization. This rate change resulted in a rate decrease for those residents formerly receiving Comprehensive Care Services and an increase for the other levels of service.

In accordance with the intent language of HB 365 passed by the 24th Legislature and to maximize Medicaid recovery, the Division of Alaska Pioneers Homes proposed and implemented a five percent increase in the rates charged for the three levels of care effective July 1, 2009.

Alaska Pioneer Home Rate History Tables

Effective Date	Residential	Assisted Living	Skilled Nursing
1954	\$150		195
July 1966	\$180		225
July 1976	\$225		275
October 1983	\$425		525
December 1989	\$525	\$630	800
February 1993	\$600	\$700	880
February 1994	\$665	\$780	975
February 1995	\$735	\$860	1100

Effective Date	Coordinated Services	Basic Assisted Living	Enhanced Assisted Living	Alzheimer's & Dementia Related Disorders	Comprehensive Care
July 1996	\$934	\$1,289	\$1,553	\$1,579	\$1,864
July 1997	\$1,140	\$1,720	\$2,140	\$2,200	\$2,630
July 1998	\$1,340	\$2,150	\$2,730	\$2,815	\$3,395
July 1999	\$1,540	\$2,580	\$3,315	\$3,430	\$4,160
July 2000	\$1,735	\$3,005	\$3,905	\$4,040	\$4,920
July 2001	\$1,935	\$3,435	\$4,490	\$4,655	\$5,685
July 2002	\$2,135	\$3,865	\$5,080	\$5,270	\$6,450
July 2003	\$2,135	\$3,865	\$5,080	\$5,270	\$6,450

Effective Date	Level #1	Level #2	Level #3
July 2004	\$2,240	\$4,060	\$5,880
July 2005	\$2,240	\$4,060	\$5,880
July 2006	\$2,240	\$4,060	\$5,880
July 2007	\$2,240	\$4,060	\$5,880
July 2008	\$2,240	\$4,060	\$5,880
July 2009	\$2,350	\$4,260	\$6,170
July 2010	\$2,350	\$4,260	\$6,170
July 2011	\$2,350	\$4,260	\$6,170

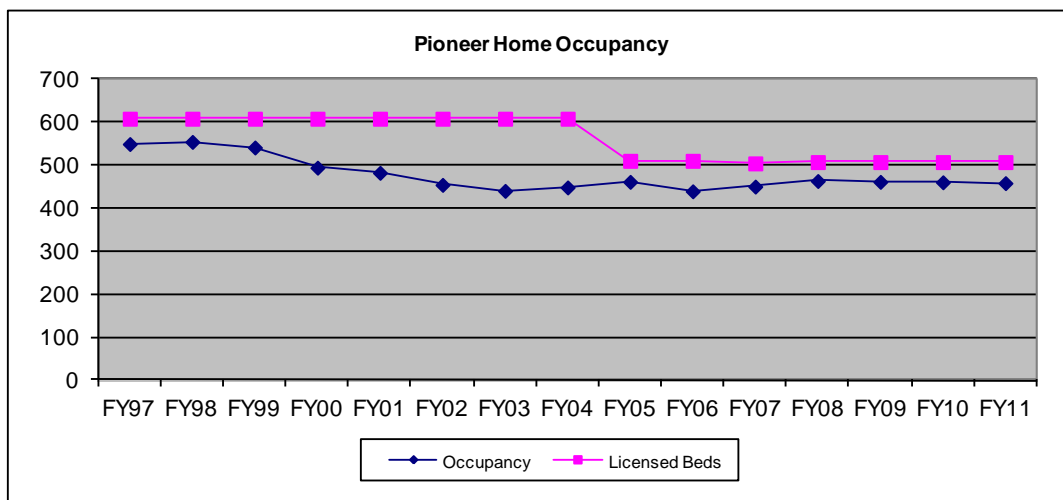
Assistance from the Older Alaskans Medicaid Waiver and the division's Payment Assistance Program are available for residents whose income and resources are insufficient to pay the full monthly rate.

Historical Pioneer Home Occupancy

In FY2005, the division reduced the number of its licensed beds by 91 to more accurately reflect the number of beds that met current licensure requirements and were available for occupancy. In FY2006 the licensed beds in the Fairbanks and Juneau Homes decreased by three to reflect a safer resident-to-staff ratio. Early in FY2008, the Anchorage Pioneer Home increased their licensed beds to accommodate applicants on the active wait list who required Level I services. The Homes can currently offer assisted living services for up to 508 Alaskan seniors.

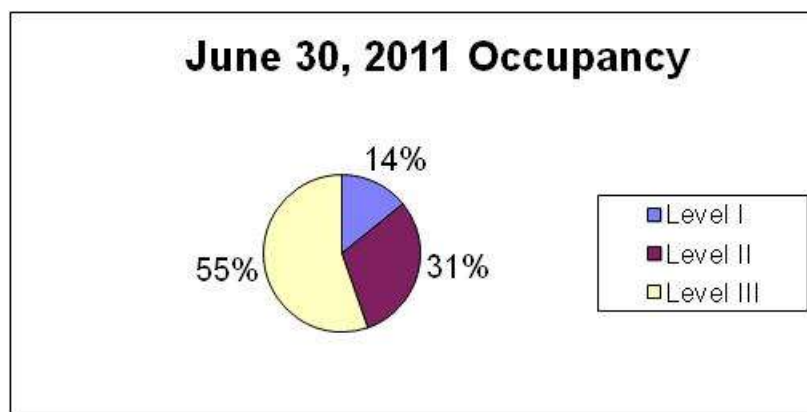
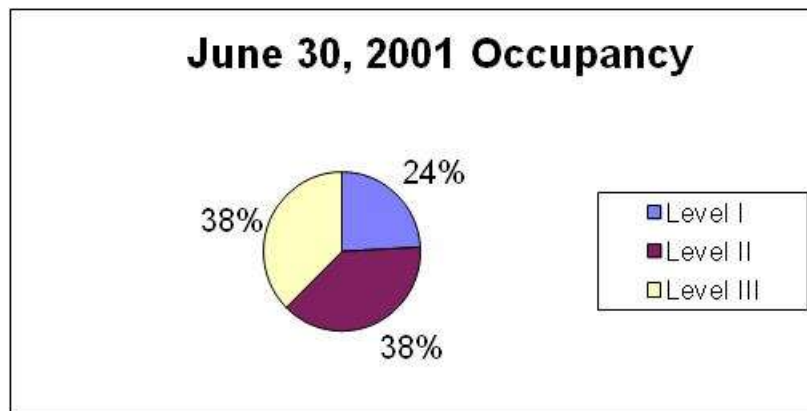
With family and community support services available to seniors, many remain in their own homes until their need for assistance is acute. As of October 31, 2011, there were 12 Level I vacancies, 18 Level II vacancies and 15 Level III vacancies system wide. Those on the Pioneer Home active wait list tend to require Level II and Level III services and using Level I beds for Level II or Level III residents requires additional staffing and significant remodeling of those areas to care for these higher-level residents.

The following two graphs display: 1) actual occupancy to the total number of licensed Pioneer Home system beds and; 2) the residents and the percentage of residents in each of the three care levels in 1996 and 2011. As mentioned above, the gap between licensed and occupied beds decreased significantly in FY2005 when the division decreased the number of licensed beds to more accurately reflect those that are available to fill.



The change in the level of service provided to Pioneer Home residents over the past ten years is significant and is shown in the following two pie charts. Those residents requiring the highest level of service, Level III, increased from 38 to 55 percent, while those requiring Level I care decreased from 38 to 31 percent.

Alaska Pioneer Homes Level of Service Breakdowns: 2001 and 2011

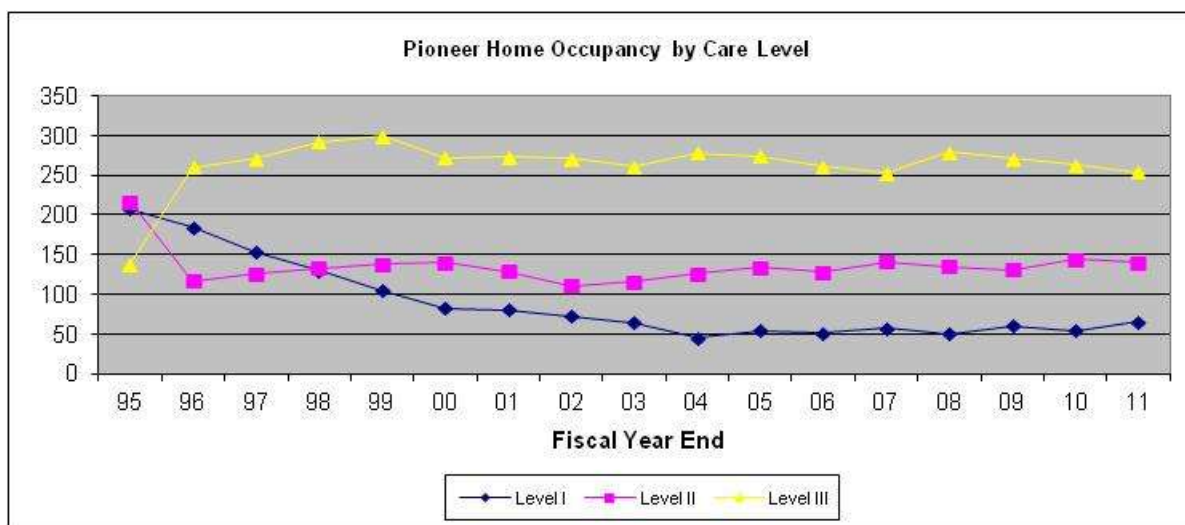


Current Pioneer Homes Occupancy

The table below shows the October 31, 2011 occupancy figures for each of the five Pioneer Homes and the Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home located in Palmer by level of service.

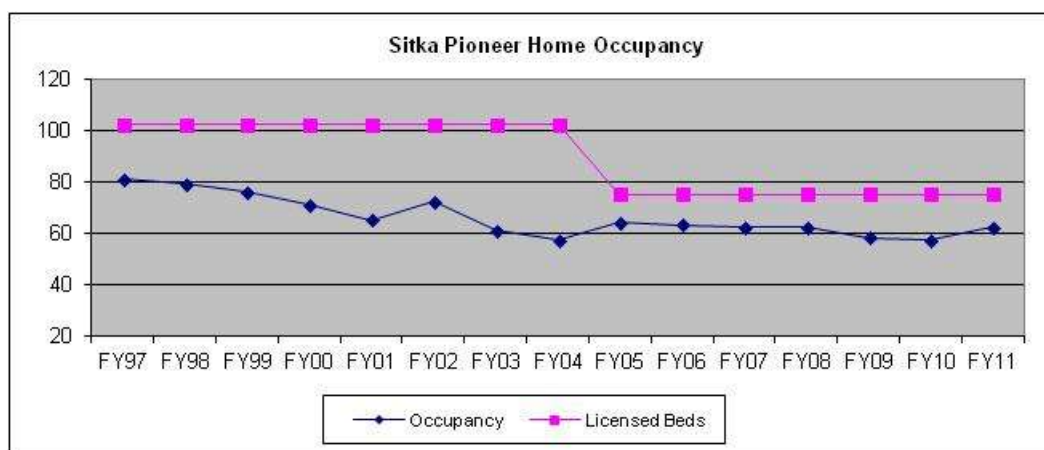
Alaska Pioneer Homes Occupancy by Home and Level of Service							
Service Level Occupied/Assigned	Sitka	Fairbanks	Palmer	Anchorage	Ketchikan	Juneau	Total
Level I	4	8	5	35	7	6	65
Level II	23	22	17	50	6	22	140
Level III	36	51	47	77	28	15	254
Total	63	81	69	162	41	43	459
Licensed Beds	75	93	79	168	48	45	508
Non-Occupied	12	12	10	6	7	2	49
Unavailable	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
% Avail. Beds Filled	86.3%	87.1%	87.3%	96.4%	89.1%	95.6%	91.1%

The following graph shows the Pioneer Home occupancy by level of care from FY1995 through FY2011. As you can see, the care levels of the residents served over the past few years has remained relatively stable.



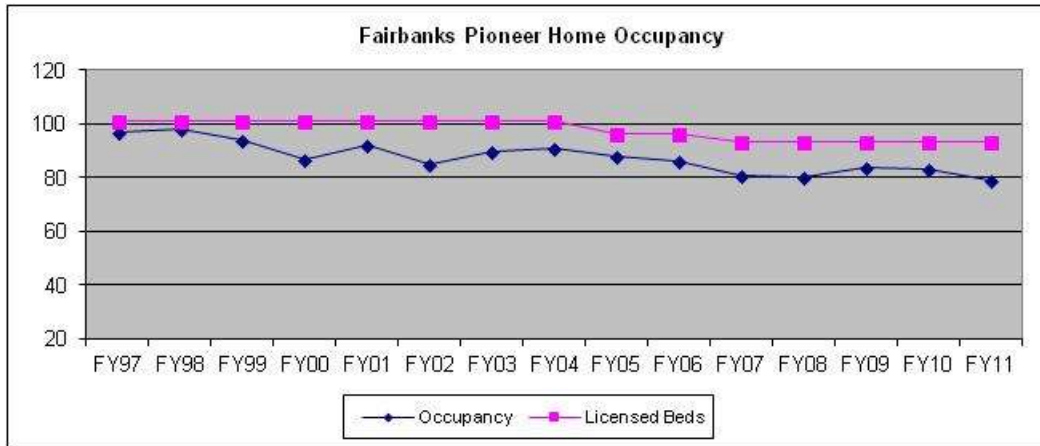
Sitka Pioneer Home

The Sitka Pioneer Home opened in 1913 when Alaska had been a Territory for just one year. The Home was established in the abandoned Sitka Marine Barracks building which was built in 1892. In 1934 a new main building, manager's house and nurses' quarters were constructed. An addition was built on the north side of the building in 1954. The Sitka Pioneer Home is on the National Historic Register, which requires all renovations adhere to stringent federal guidelines. Of the 75 licensed beds in the Sitka Pioneer Home, 63 were occupied as of October 31, 2011.



Fairbanks Pioneer Home

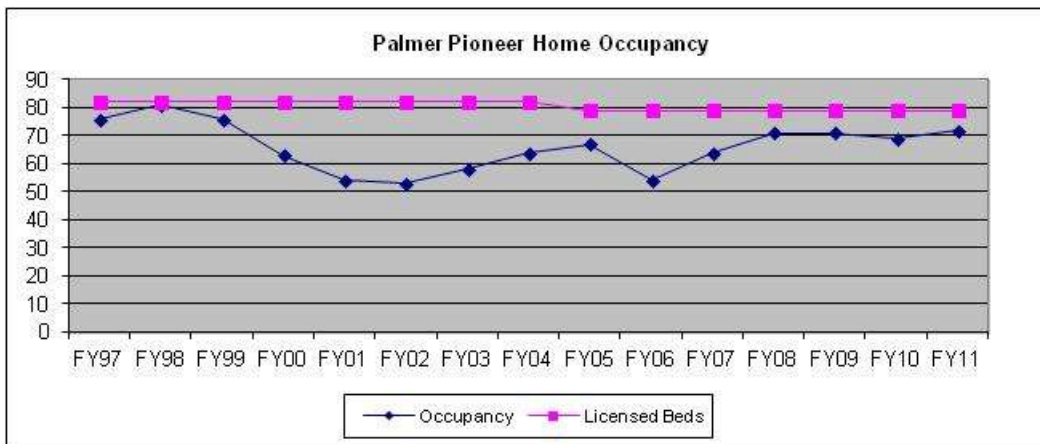
The Fairbanks Home was the second Pioneer Home built and began serving the community in 1967. The Fairbanks Home consistently maintains a high occupancy level. In November 2006, the Fairbanks Home decreased the number of its licensed beds from 96 to 93. As of October 31, 2011, 81 of the 93 licensed beds were occupied.



Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home

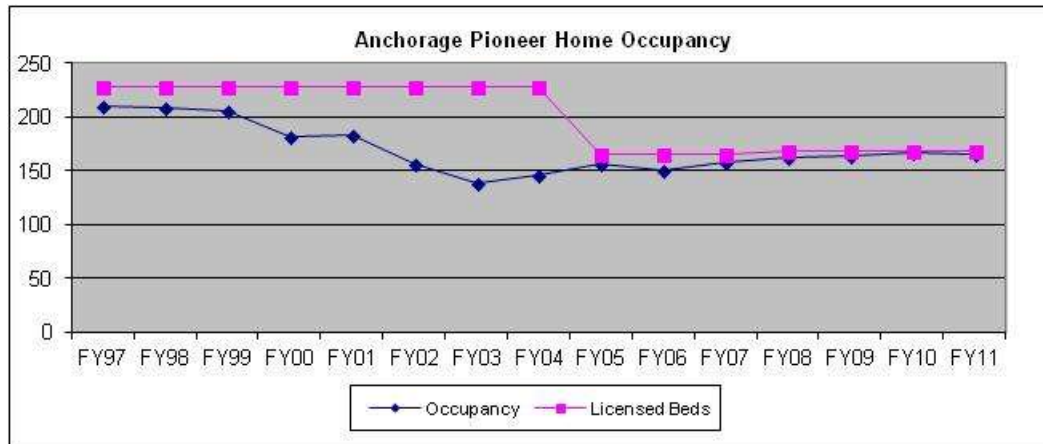
The Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home, located in the Matanuska Valley, was built in 1971. It is a single level, ranch-style building and encompasses 11 acres of lawn and gardens. Within six years of opening, it became apparent more rooms were needed, and an addition was built. As of October 2011, 69 of the 79 licensed beds were occupied.

Effective February 2007, the Palmer Home was certified by the US Department of Veterans Affairs to become Alaska's first state Veterans Home. Veterans residing in this home are eligible to receive the federal domiciliary care per diem payment, which is currently \$39.90 per day. The Home is transitioning to fill 59 of its 79 licensed beds with veterans. As of October 2011, 35 veterans resided in the Home. Nineteen of the beds are reserved for spouses of veterans, children of veterans, and all non-veteran related Alaska pioneers. The state Veterans and Pioneer Home operates under the same guidelines as the five other Pioneer Homes, requiring one-year residency and a minimum resident age of 65 years.



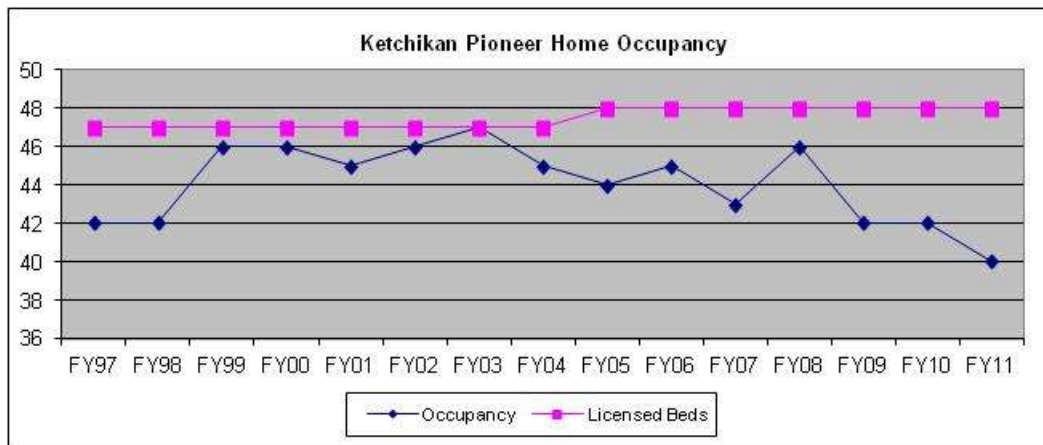
Anchorage Pioneer Home

The Anchorage Home is the largest Pioneer Home with 168 licensed beds. The Home was built in two stages. The five-story south side was built in 1977 and the two-story north wing opened in 1982. As of October 2011, 162 of the 168 beds were occupied. Early in FY2008 the Anchorage Home increased its licensed beds by three to accommodate Level I residents on the active wait list.



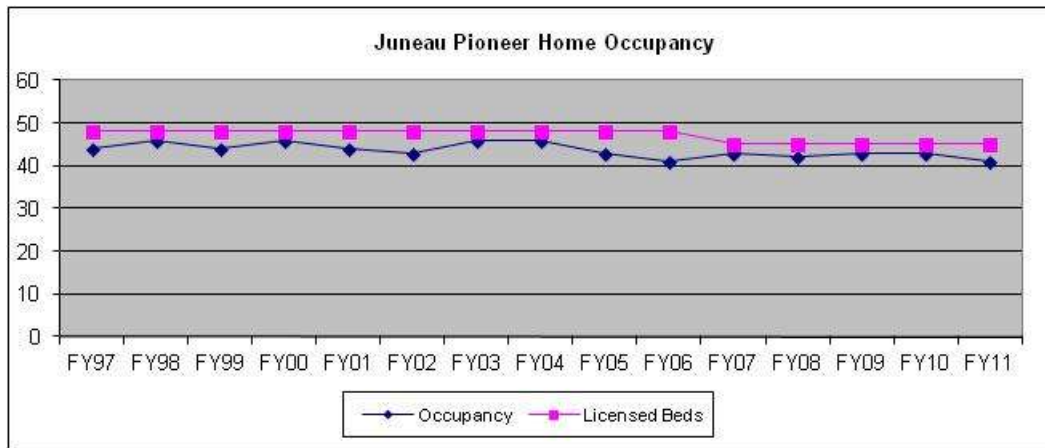
Ketchikan Pioneer Home

The doors of the Ketchikan Home opened to accept residents in November 1981. The resident rooms are located on the two upper floors of the three-story building. The Ketchikan Home continually maintains a high census. In October 2011, 41 of the 48 licensed beds were occupied.



Juneau Pioneer Home

The newest Pioneer Home opened in Juneau in 1988 as a skilled nursing facility. Today, it is home to 43 Alaska seniors as an Assisted Living Home and is licensed for 45 beds.



List of Primary Programs and Statutory Responsibilities

Ch 59, SLA04	Pioneers' Home/Veterans' Home: SB 301
AS 44.29.020(1)(16)	Duties of DHSS-Amended by Ex Order 108, Sec 4; Ch 59, SLA 2004
AS 44.29.400	State Veterans' Home Facilities – Amended by Ex Order 108, Sec. 4; Ch 59, SLA04
AS 47.55	Pioneers' Home – Amended by Exec Order 108, Sec 4; Ch 59, SLA04
AS 44.29.500	Pioneers' Home Advisory Board
7AAC 74	Pioneers' Home – Revised August 2004

Explanation of FY2013 Operating Budget Requests

Alaska Pioneer Homes

Budget Overview Table

Alaska Pioneer Homes	FY2012	FY2013 Gov	Difference
Unrestricted General Funds	\$34,852.9	\$35,276.2	\$423.3
Designated General Funds	16,101.2	16,276.1	174.9
Federal Funds	353.4	342.0	-11.4
Other Funds	9,078.7	9,167.1	88.4
Total	\$60,386.2	\$61,061.4	\$675.2

Budget Requests

Pioneer Homes Management and Pioneer Homes: Transfer of Personal Services Funding \$81.2

In the FY2012 Management Plan, \$81.2 GF was transferred to the Alaska Pioneer Management component from the Pioneer Home component along with the transfer of the Procurement Specialist II position. Since that time, two vacant positions, PCN 06-0610 and PCN 06-9500 were deleted from the Pioneer Home Management component, but the funding for the positions remained. Because the \$81.2 is not needed to fund the Procurement Specialist II position in the Management component, it is returned to the Pioneer Home component.

Pioneer Homes Management Component: Reduce Unrealizable Federal Receipts \$15.0

The Pioneer Homes Management component is unable to collect the full federal receipt authorization. This request decreases the authorization to the amount of projected collections.

Explanation of FY2013 Capital Budget Requests

Alaska Pioneer Homes

Pioneer Homes Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Repair, and Equipment: \$4,000.0 GF

This request is for deferred maintenance and renovation projects for the state's six Pioneer Homes. The homes are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Palmer, and Sitka and have a combined replacement value of \$310.3 million.

Challenges

Increased Resident Acuity

Level II and III residents in the Homes have increased from 63% in June 1995 to 76% in June 2011. Home and Community Based Services are enabling seniors to remain in their homes longer, and seniors don't request admission to a Home until they are much older and in need of Level II or III care. As of November 22, 2011 the average age of a Pioneer Home resident was 86.4. These residents often need a great deal of assistance with eating, toileting, bathing, dressing, and mobility, which requires increased staff time.

Very few applicants to a Home require Level I service; however, we cannot convert Level I beds to Level II or III without significant capital improvements to the Homes. The Active Wait List had 342 applicants as of October 2011, an increase of 156 from the 186 on the active wait list in October 2005. This wait list is expected to grow significantly in the future as demographic data indicates a surge in the number of Alaskan seniors over the next twenty years.

Finding Alternative Placements for Residents Unsuitable for the Pioneer Homes

The Homes are experiencing an increase in the number of residents who manifest assaultive behaviors or mental illness. Residents that are a risk to other residents or staff are to be discharged. The Pioneer Homes are not licensed to care for residents with a mental illness, nor are staff trained to provide such care. Finding alternative placements for these individuals has been difficult or impossible, while continuing to house these residents places staff and other residents at risk of injury.

Increased Documentation Requirements

Documentation requirements for Medicaid and the Medicaid Waiver, the Veterans Administration, Occupational Safety and Health Association (OSHA), and licensing continue to be a challenge and keep staff from providing direct care to residents. While we recognize the merits of increased documentation requirements, without additional staff we are unable to meet them and maintain the current level of care we provide our residents.

Recruiting and Retaining Health Care Personnel

Recruiting and retaining adequate health care personnel is an ongoing challenge for the Pioneer Homes. In some locations, the pay and benefits of the Pioneer Homes workforce are not competitive with similar jobs in the private sector. Allowing employees to attend training and conferences in their area of expertise shows our employees that we value them and also allows them to remain up to date with the latest medical advances, and yet it has always been difficult to adequately budget funding for such training.

Meeting the Veterans and Pioneer Home Goal of 75% Veteran Occupancy in the Veterans and Pioneer Home in Palmer

The Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home was certified as a state veteran's home in February 2007. A condition of continued certification is that veterans must occupy 75 percent, or 59, of the 79 licensed beds. During FY2007 and FY2008 the home continued to use wait list criteria that required offering a vacant bed to the person on the active wait list with the earliest application date. This sometimes meant that non-veterans were admitted for vacancies rather than veterans. In an attempt to increase the Home's veteran population, in FY2009 applicants were separated into two wait lists, as either a veteran or a non-veteran and admissions alternated between the lists on a one-to-one ratio. In FY2010 the ratio increased to two veteran admissions for every one non-veteran admission. In FY2011 the ratio increased to three veteran admissions for every one non-veteran admission. The FY2012 ratio increased again to four veteran admissions for every one non-veteran admission. Once all 79 beds are occupied, the seventy-five percent veteran to twenty-five percent non-veteran ratio will be maintained by filling the next vacant bed from the list the vacancy occurs in. As of October 31, 2011 there were 35 veterans residing in the Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home. This is an increase of six over the same date last year.

Adequate Storage

The Anchorage Pioneer Home needs additional storage space to store supplies, equipment, and disaster preparedness items. There is no room on-site at the Anchorage Pioneer Home to place additional storage, so off-site storage is the only option.

Performance Measure Detail

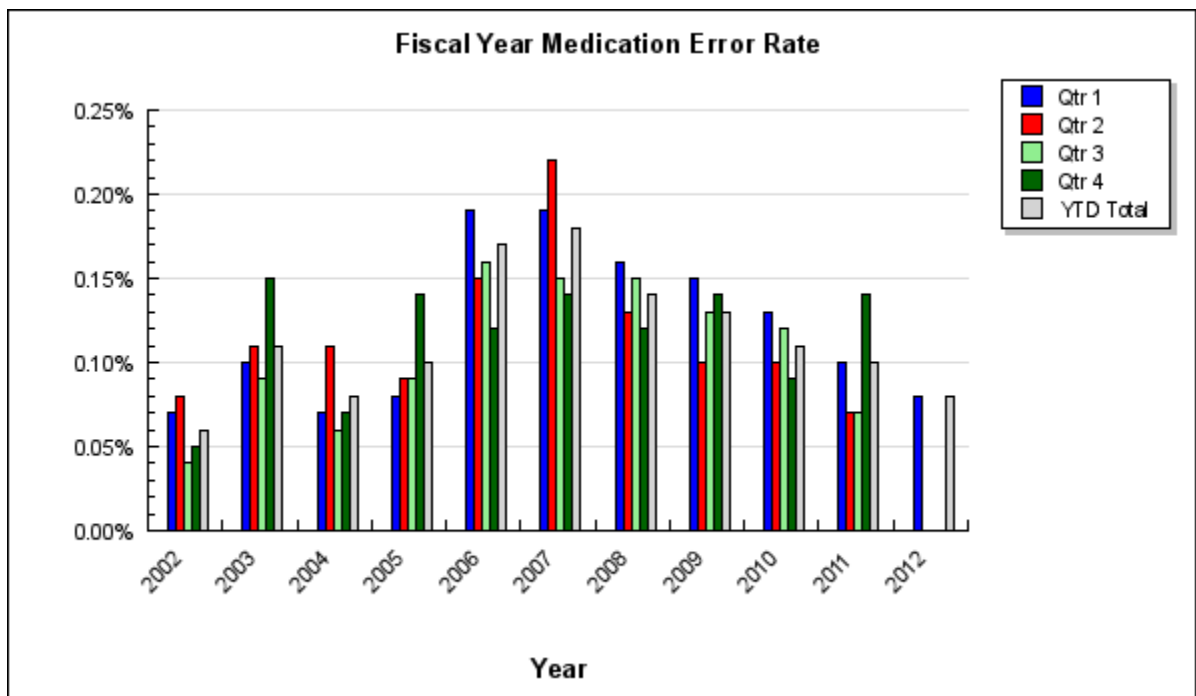
Performance Detail

A: Result - Eligible Alaskans and Veterans live in a safe environment.

A1: Strategy - The Alaska Pioneer Homes will maintain a safe environment for residents by improving the medication dispensing and administration system.

Target #1: The medication error rate for the Pioneer Homes will be less than 5%.

Status #1: The target to reduce the medication error rate for the Pioneer Homes was met. The medication error rate decreased to 0.10% in FY2011, from 0.11% in FY2010, and 0.13% in FY2009, comparing favorably with the CMS target medication error rate of less than 5% (CMS Guidance Memo S&C-07-39, 9/28/2007). The Pioneer Homes has continually decreased its medication error rate since FY2006. The medication error rate is calculated by taking the number of medication errors per quarter divided by the total number of medications dispensed in the same quarter x 100. (Source: The Alaska Pioneer Homes)



*Methodology: The medication error rate is calculated by taking the number of medication errors per quarter divided by the total number of medications dispensed in the same quarter x 100.
(data source: The Alaska Pioneer Homes)*

Fiscal Year Medication Error Rate

Year	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	YTD Total
2012	0.08%	0	0	0	0.08%
2011	0.10%	0.07%	0.07%	0.14%	0.10%
2010	0.13%	0.10%	0.12%	0.09%	0.11%
2009	0.15%	0.10%	0.13%	0.14%	0.13%
2008	0.16%	0.13%	0.15%	0.12%	0.14%
2007	0.19%	0.22%	0.15%	0.14%	0.18%
2006	0.19%	0.15%	0.16%	0.12%	0.17%
2005	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.14%	0.10%
2004	0.07%	0.11%	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%
2003	0.10%	0.11%	0.09%	0.15%	0.11%
2002	0.07%	0.08%	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%

Analysis of results and challenges: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), which licenses nursing facilities throughout the United States, considers a five percent medication error rate acceptable. (CMS Guidance Document, August 31, 2007)

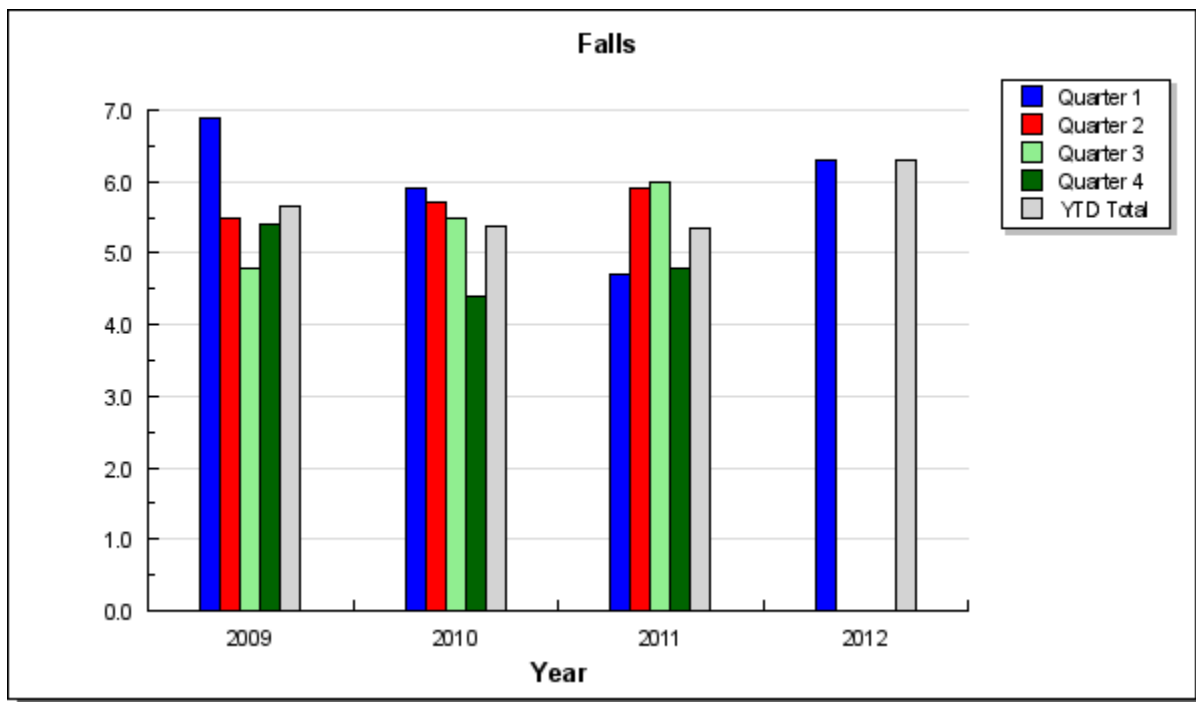
The Alaska Pioneer Home system collects medication information at the individual Alaska Pioneer Home level and aggregates the numbers for reporting at the division level. All care processes are vulnerable to error, yet several studies have found that medication-related activities are the most frequent type of adverse event. Medication administration errors are the traditional focus of incident reporting programs because they are often the types of events that identify a failure in other processes in the system. A wrong medication may be administered because it was prescribed, transcribed, or dispensed incorrectly. The division uses a system-wide risk reporting program that tracks medication errors, and allows the collected data to be reported and trended for use in identifying risks. Trending the cause of the error tends to provide the most useful information in designing strategies for preventing future errors.

A2: Strategy - The Alaska Pioneer Homes will create a safe environment for elders by reducing the number of resident falls and sentinel events.

Target #1: The Pioneer Homes will keep the resident fall rate below 6.0 for every 1000 bed days of care. (Rate=#Falls/bed daysX1000)

Status #1: The Alaska Pioneer Homes has achieved its target to keep resident fall rates below 6.0 for every 1000 bed-days of care. (Rate= #Falls/bed-daysX1000) From FY2009 to FY2011; the Pioneer Homes has continued to slightly decrease the average resident fall rate: 5.65 in FY2009, 5.37 in FY2010, and 5.35 in FY2011.

Comparing fall rates among different Long Term Care programs is difficult because of varying fall definitions, data reporting methods, differences in settings and resident populations, and the lack of risk adjustment. The most reliable and useful approach for any organization is an examination of its own quality indicator data over time, with the ultimate goal of reducing and eliminating all preventable falls. (Source: Alaska Pioneer Homes)



Methodology: The fall rate is a measurement of risk and indicates how many falls can be expected for every 1000 bed days of care. (Falls/bed daysX1000=rate)

Comparing fall rates among different Long Term Care programs is difficult because of varying fall definitions, methods to report data and differences in settings and resident populations, and the lack of risk adjustment. The most reliable and useful approach for any organization is an examination of its own quality indicator data over time -- with the ultimate goal of reducing and eliminating all preventable falls.

(Data source: Alaska Pioneer Homes)

Falls

Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	YTD Total
2012	6.3	0	0	0	6.3
2011	4.7	5.9	6.0	4.8	5.35
2010	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.4	5.37
2009	6.9	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.65

Target #2: Sentinel event injuries will not increase.

Status #2: The target to reduce the number falls resulting in a major injury (sentinel event injuries) was met. In FY11, the NEW sentinel injury rate was 0.030%, which is well below the 2.6% target. In FY10, the rate of Pioneer Homes resident sentinel event injury rate was 3.4%, exceeding the 2% target, but in line with past performance on this measure. The sentinel injury rate was 2.7% for FY09. For FY11 the new target of 2.6%, coincides with the Joint Commission (JCAHO) standard.

Sentinel Event Rate

Fiscal Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	YTD Total
FY 2012	0.000	0	0	0	0
FY 2011	0.066	0.053	0.023	0.000	0.036
FY 2010	0.175	0.154	0.058	0.209	0.149
FY 2009	1.3%	2.3%	3.4%	3.8%	2.7%
FY 2008	1.5%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%
FY 2007	3.5%	1.2%	2.0%	4.9%	2.9%
FY 2006	0.6%	2.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%

Methodology: Beginning with FY 2010 the Pioneer Homes changed its methodology. The new sentinel event rate is determined by dividing the number of sentinel events by the number of resident bed days x 1000 (expected sentinel events for every 1000 bed days of care). Previously, the sentinel event rate was the percentage of sentinel events in relation to falls (sentinel events/falls x 100 = %). The new rate enables the Alaska Pioneer Homes to compare our rates to the the Joint Commission (JCAHO) standard of 2.6.

There is no national standard for sentinel events due to falls. JCAHO does not track sentinel events based on a percent of falls. JCAHO tracks sentinel events compared to the population of a Home. The JCAHO average is 2.6 for sentinel events compared to the total bed days/population of a Home.

Sentinel events are tracked by the Pioneer Homes to ensure that sentinel events are adequately analyzed and undesirable trends or decreases in performance are addressed and mitigated.

(Data Source: Alaska Pioneer Homes)

Analysis of results and challenges: Increasing age and acuity levels of Pioneer Homes residents creates a challenge in reducing adverse events that result in serious injury. By properly utilizing the strength of trending and tracking information available in the division's risk analysis program, the Homes are able to identify times, places, individual staff and conditions that hold inherent risk. Action plans to address risk help the Homes prevent errors, reduce the number of serious injury events, and reduce the severity of injury.

A3: Strategy - The Alaska Pioneer Homes will keep residents safe by the retention of experienced direct care givers.

Target #1: CNAs workforce retention is increased in the Pioneer Homes per fiscal year

Status #1: The CNA turnover rate for the Division of Alaska Pioneer Homes for FY2011 was 30.0%. Turnover of CNA staff is costly to the Alaska Pioneer Home (costs associated with hiring, training and for a person to be proficient at the job). In addition, there is a disruption to the resident when experienced primary care providers (CNAs) leave Alaska Pioneer Home's employment.

Fiscal Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	YTD Total
FY 2011	10.5%	4.8%	6.2%	8.0%	29.5%

Methodology: Turnover percentage rate is the total of Certified Nursing Assistants (CNA) terminated divided by the total number of CNAs (274) times 100.

(Data Source: Dept. Labor, Alaska Pioneer Homes, H&SS personnel)

A4: Strategy - The Alaska Pioneer Homes will keep elderly eligible Veterans and Alaskans safe by working to reduce the number of elders on the Alaska Pioneer Homes waitlist.

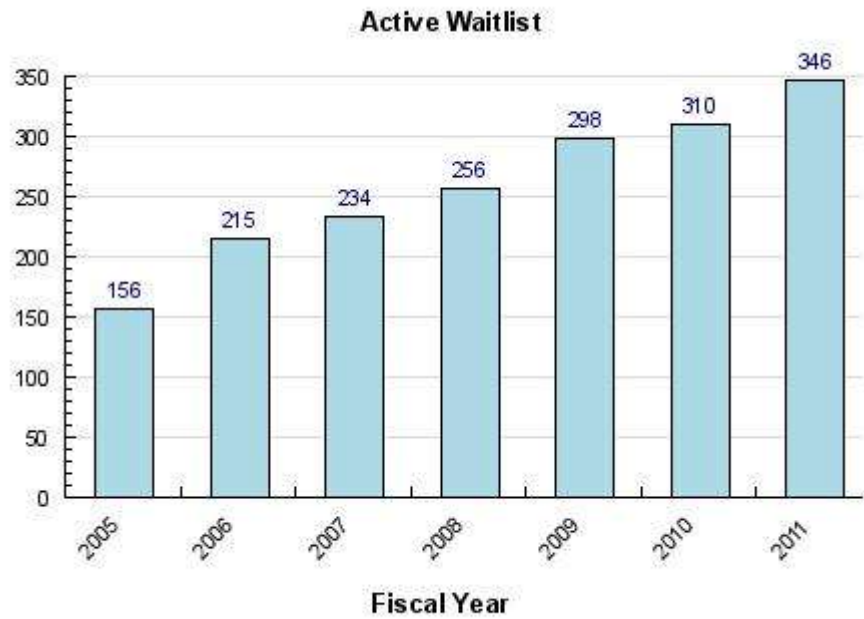
Target #1: Alaska Pioneer Homes will reduce the active waitlist by expanding and providing more assisted living home beds for Alaska elders.

Status #1: The Alaska Pioneer Homes maintains an active and inactive waitlist. In order to enter a Pioneer Home an elder Alaskan must be a resident of Alaska and first submit an application to be placed on the Alaska Pioneer Home waitlist. For the last several years the Alaska Pioneer Homes has experienced an annual increase in the number of elder Alaskans being placed on the waitlist. An elder on the active waitlist may remain there for several years before a vacant bed that meets their needs becomes available and they can enter a Pioneer Home.

The Pioneer Homes endeavors to decrease the waitlist by offering additional beds to eligible Alaskan and Veteran elders.

Increase in total waitlist was 279 elders as of 7/30/11 over the prior year.

Increase in total waitlist was 317 elders as of 7/30/10 over the prior year.



Methodology: Total increase of elders on the Active Waitlist for a fiscal year taken in a point in time on June 30th compared to the previous fiscal years.

(Data source: DHSS AK Pioneer Homes)

FY2013 Governor's Request Increment and Decrement Fund Breakout

DHSS FY2013 Governor's Request for <u>Alaska Pioneer Homes</u> Alaska Pioneer Homes - General and Other Funds (Increase, Decrease and OTI Items Only)								
Item	PFT	PPT	NP	UGF	DGF	Federal	Other	Total
Unrealized Authority	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (15.0)	\$ -	\$ (15.0)
Reverse August FY2012 Fuel/Utility Cost Increase Funding Distribution from the Office of the Governor	0	0	0	\$ (392.8)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (392.8)
Alaska Pioneer Homes Total				\$ (392.8)	\$ -	\$ (15.0)	\$ -	\$ (407.8)