

SB

238

<target><bill>SB 238</bill><subject>SB
238</subject><comm>SFIN26</comm></target>

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/3/10

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 238

SB 238 MEDICAID FOR MEDICAL & INTERMEDIATE CARE

"An Act amending the eligibility threshold for medical assistance for persons in a medical or intermediate care facility."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| SENATE BILL: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Same Title |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | New Title |
| <hr/> | |
| HOUSE BILL: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Same Title |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical Title Change |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | New Title w/ SCR # _____ |

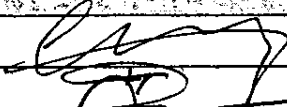
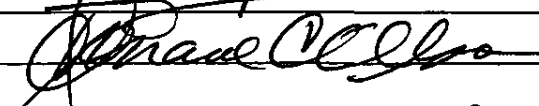
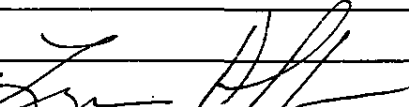
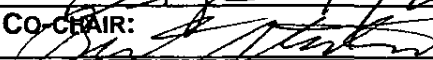
NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

| Department | Date | Fiscal | Indet. | Zero | FN# |
|------------|------|--------|--------|------|-----|
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PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

| Department | Date | Fiscal | Indet. | Zero | FN# |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|------|-----|
| HSS | 1/29/10 | | | ✓ | 1 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

| SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS. | PRINTED LAST NAME | DO PASS | DO NOT PASS | NO REC | AMEND |
|---|-------------------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|
|  | Huggins | | | ✓ | |
|  | OLSON | | | ✓ | |
| CO-CHAIR:  | Hoffmann | ✓ | | | |
| CO-CHAIR:  | Shelton | | | ✓ | |

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 238
 (S) Publish Date: 2/3/10

Identifier (file name): SB238-DHSS-SDMS-1-29-10 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: Medicaid for Medical & Intermediate Care RDU: Senior and Disability Services
 Component: Senior and Disability Medicaid Services
 Sponsor: Davis
 Requester: Senate HSS Component Number: 2662

Expenditures/Revenue (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

| | Appropriation Required | Information | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | FY 2011 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 |
| OPERATING EXPENDITURE | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Services | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual | | | | | | | | |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Land & Structures | | | | | | | | |
| Grants & Claims | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts | | | | | | | | |
| 1003 GF Match | | | | | | | | |
| 1004 GF | | | | | | | | |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts | | | | | | | | |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health | | | | | | | | |
| Other Interagency Receipts | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Estimate of any current year (FY2010) cost: _____

POSITIONS

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would increase the Medicaid income eligibility standard for individuals who reside in medical institutions, typically nursing facilities. This standard is also used for people who receive home and community-based waiver services. Currently, this standard is fixed at \$1,656 per month. The bill would increase the amount to 300 percent of the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) monthly benefit, which is currently \$674, adjusted for cost of living each year. Initially, the new standard for Medicaid nursing facility residents and waiver recipients would be \$2,022 per month.

DHSS does not anticipate that increasing the monthly standard for this eligibility category will increase the number of Medicaid recipients receiving services. While this is contrary to DHSS expectations when the Legislature fixed the standard at a set dollar amount in 2003, experience shows that as individuals receive cost of living increases in pensions or Social Security payments that raise their incomes over \$1,656 per month, they use Medicaid qualifying income trusts to reduce their countable income below that amount and continue to qualify for Medicaid.

(Continued on Page 2).

Prepared by: William J. Streur, Deputy Commissioner
 Division: DHSS Health Care Services

Phone: 269-7827
 Date/Time: 1/29/10 12:00 AM

Approved by: Alison Elgee, Assistant Commissioner
DHSS Finance & Management Services

Date: 1/29/2010

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Another consideration is that Medicaid recipients who qualify under this institutional income standard are required to make a contribution toward the cost of the Medicaid institutional or waiver services they receive if their countable income exceeds the personal needs allowance established for their living arrangement. The personal needs allowance for people on waivers has historically been set in regulation and the amount varies depending on the person's living situation, and is not linked to the institutional income standard. DHSS has not assumed an increase to the personal needs allowance. Therefore, DHSS does not anticipate an increase in Medicaid spending as a result of this legislation. If DHSS increased the personal needs allowance in conjunction with increasing the income eligibility standard, it would increase Medicaid expenditures.

Alaska State Legislature

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Fax: (907) 269-0148



Session: (Jan. - May)
State Capitol, Suite 30
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[Senator Bettye Davis@legis.state.ak.us](mailto:Senator_Bettye_Davis@legis.state.ak.us)
<http://www.akdemocrats.org>

Senator Bettye Davis

SB 238 - "An Act amending the eligibility threshold for medical assistance for persons in a medical or intermediate care facility."

SPONSOR STATEMENT

In 2003 the Legislature changed Alaska Statute Section 47.07.020(b)(6), the Medicaid long-term services income eligibility limit for persons in medical or intermediate care facilities from 300% Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to an equivalent fixed dollar amount at \$1,656 per month. This change created an income ceiling for waiver eligibility, effectively freezing the eligibility limit for the last seven years, rather than allowing the limit to adjust annually in tandem with the SSI. The result was that small Social Security cost of living adjustments have disqualified many needy disabled people from the program.

Near the end of 2008 many individuals who were aged, blind, or disabled and requiring institutional care received notices that they would no longer be eligible for the Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers after the 2009 Cost of Living Adjustment went into effect. Because the waiver eligibility limits no longer increased with the cost of living, it placed a number of people over the \$1,656 per month limit, or 300% of the 2003 SSI benefit rate. The 2009 income equivalent at 300% SSI was \$2,022 per month. Alternatives for preserving eligibility, particularly for those requiring lifetime or long-term care, include creation of a Medicaid qualifying income trust, also known as a Miller Trust. Trusts have procedural drawbacks, including numerous responsibilities and restrictions, limited access to income, assistance of an attorney, and a trustee to manage trust assets.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program is a federal needs-based disability program for low income adults over age 65, blind, or disabled. For an adult, the SSI disability requirement is based on the ability to work. An adult is considered disabled if the person cannot do the work that he/she performed before the disability occurred or cannot do alternate work because of a severe physical or mental condition. For a child to be eligible, he/she must suffer from serious physical and/or mental problems. For both adults and children, the disability must last, or be expected to last for at least a year.

Medicaid services are critical to the well-being of Alaska's most vulnerable citizens. Supporting SB 238 will ensure that eligible Alaskans can continue to receive nursing home care and in-home services. It also will save the Legislature from amending statutes every year or two as the Federal Poverty Level guidelines and Supplemental Security Income levels increase with the cost of living.

LEGAL SERVICES

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LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
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MEMORANDUM

February 4, 2010

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary (SB 238 (Work Order No. 26-LS1362A))

TO: Senator Bettye Davis
Attn: Thomas Obermeyer

FROM: Jean M. Mischel
Legislative Counsel 

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Amends the eligibility threshold for medical assistance applicants who are in a medical or intermediate care facility from a specified monthly income limit to 300 percent of the Social Security income benefit rate.

JMM:ljw
10-060.ljw

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Alaska Commission on Aging

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110693
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0693
PHONE: (907) 465-3250
FAX: (907) 465-1398

December 8, 2009

SB 238 - See item #5, page 2

Senator Johnny Ellis
716 West 4th Ave. Suite 500
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Senator Ellis:

The Alaska Commission on Aging (ACoA) is pleased to present to you our FY2011 legislative priorities for the upcoming session. These top issues were identified with input from older Alaskans, family caregivers, providers, and senior advocates statewide. The ACoA is a state agency under the Department of Health and Social Services, established in 1982. Our charge is to plan, educate and advocate on behalf of all older Alaskans (persons aged 60 years and older) through inter-agency collaboration so that Alaska seniors/elders may lead useful and meaningful lives with dignity and independence and have access to quality services when seniors need them to remain safely in their homes and chosen communities for as long as possible.

1. Establish a regular and periodic schedule of rate reviews for home- and community-based services that serve persons who are Medicaid-eligible and meet nursing home level of care. This measure will promote ongoing awareness of the true costs of providing services. SB 32, sponsored by Senator Johnny Ellis, passed the Senate and the House Health and Social Services Committee last session and waits to be scheduled for a hearing in House Finance. ACoA encourages passage of this legislation.

2. Eliminate, or alternatively, adjust the cap on adult dental services reimbursed by Medicaid to provide program benefits that keep pace with higher health care costs due to inflation, and allow Medicaid patients access to two-years program benefits in a single year to permit scheduling of treatment around the oral health care needs of the patient. The current law places a statutory \$1,150 limit on dental health care expenditures per eligible client. When the Medicaid Adult Dental program was created in 2005, this amount was sufficient to pay for one half of a set of dentures, either an upper or lower, with the idea that a patient who needed dentures could have both sets if the treatment was scheduled around the turn of the fiscal year. Although health care costs continue to rise, the cap has not been increased in three years. Allowing Medicaid patients access to two years of program benefits in a single year furnishes Alaskans and their dentists the flexibility needed to provide treatment addressing oral health emergencies that can occur at any time.

3. Provide increased operating and capital funding to establish an Alaskan Public Transportation Fund for operations of local coordinated transportation systems which the State can use to leverage additional federal funds to improve accessible, affordable transportation for older Alaskans, persons with disabilities, low-income individuals, youth and others without access to transportation so that Alaskans with special needs may have greater access to employment and community participation opportunities. According to the Governor's Coordinated Transportation Task Force Report (2009), Alaska is one of only three states in the nation that does not provide any specific state funding for public transportation.

4. Provide operating funding to enhance the Aging and Disability Resource Centers, administered under the Division of Senior and Disabilities Services, to streamline access to more efficient information and referral services by providing eligibility screening, options counseling, and assessments so that Alaskans can make informed decisions and have access to long-term care services through a "one-stop shop," reducing confusion and program fragmentation.

5. Return to the original wording of AS 47.07.020 (b) (6), the Medicaid statute establishing income eligibility for persons requiring nursing home level of care, referencing 300% of the maximum Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefit rate rather than the current frozen dollar amount (\$1,656 a month) to reflect changes in cost of living so that seniors and other Medicaid-eligible persons will not be disqualified for services, including home- and community-based waiver services, due to small increases to their Social Security and other benefits. The amount of \$1,656 is the monthly amount of 300% of SSI in 2003. The 2009 income equivalent is \$2,022 monthly.

We also want to take this opportunity to share with you highlights from the Alaska Elder/Senior Community Forums that we hosted in Kotzebue (August) and Anchorage (December) to increase understanding about the issues that are of most importance to older Alaskans and to identify unmet needs. These forums, to be held in other locations statewide in the coming year, are being conducted to gather public input that will be used to develop the next Alaska State Plan for Senior Services, FY2012-2016. This document, prepared every four years, provides the State with a guide for delivering senior services and meets the requirement of the U.S. Administration on Aging for the state to access funding from the Older Americans Act which provides federal funding for a range of senior programs. Although these forums will be ongoing, Anchorage and Kotzebue participants identified the following issues as the most important:

- Provide improved access to quality and affordable health care, long-term supports that include home- and community-based services in communities where older Alaskans live, and promote disease prevention and wellness programs;
- Promote financial security, increase affordable senior housing, and improve elder safety;
- Provide safe, dependable, and affordable coordinated community transportation services so that seniors/elders can get to medical appointments and remain actively engaged in their communities;
- Enhance information and assistance services to help individuals access long-term support services and make informed decisions regarding their care.

Upon retirement, more seniors are choosing Alaska as their lifelong home to be close to family, friends and the unique Alaskan lifestyle. For the first time, Alaska is now the state with the fastest growing senior population, according to the U.S. Administration on Aging (2008), replacing Nevada, which held that position for many years. Alaska is home to approximately 80,000 persons aged 60 years and older who comprise about 12% of the state's population (Alaska Department of Labor). Alaska's senior population is expected to increase by four to six percent each year through 2020, as baby boomers become of age, by which time the total number of seniors will grow by almost 64 percent. The oldest Alaska seniors, 85 and older, are expected to triple during the next 25 years, vastly increasing the number of Alaskans living with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

Please feel free to contact Denise Daniello, ACoA's executive director (465-4879 or denise.daniello@alaska.gov) for additional information about these issues or with any questions concerning Alaska's senior population.

The Alaska Commission on Aging will be meeting in Juneau February 10th-12th, 2010 and hopes to schedule a meeting with you to discuss our priorities in person. We look forward to working with you this legislative session. We appreciate your consideration of these advocacy priorities and thank you for your support of services for older Alaskans.

Sincerely,


Sharon Howerton-Clark
Chair, Alaska Commission on Aging

Sincerely,


Denise Daniello
ACoA Executive Director



February 1, 2010

AARP Alaska
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Suite 1420
Anchorage, AK 99503

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The Honorable Bettye Davis, Chair
Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Alaska State Capitol, Room 30
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: SB 238 (Davis)--Support

Dear Chair Davis:

On behalf of the members of AARP in Alaska, we encourage you and your colleagues on the Senate Health and Social Services Committee to support SB 238, which you authored.

SB 238 corrects a situation which occurred in 2003 when the Legislature changed eligibility for long-term care services in facilities from 300% of the SSI level to \$1,656 per month. Since then, each year some Alaskans would find themselves no longer eligible than when the 300% level was used.

Alaska has a long history of using home and community based services in preference to institutionalized care. SB 238 will allow our most frail and vulnerable citizens to remain in their homes and communities or in institutional settings, when appropriate.

The beneficiaries of SB 238 are not well off financially. They are at risk economically as well as from a health standpoint.

AARP recommends an "AYE" vote on SB 238.

Should you have any questions about our position, please feel free to contact me (586-3637) or Patrick Luby, AARP Advocacy Director (907-762-3314).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Marie Darlin, Coordinator
AARP Capital City Task Force
415 Willoughby Avenue, Apt. 506
Juneau, AK 99801
586-3637 (voice)
463-3580 (fax)

CC: Vice-Chair Joe Paskvan
Senator Johnny Ellis
Senator Joe Thomas
Senator Fred Dyson

HEALTH / FINANCES / CONNECTING / GIVING / ENJOYING

Jennie Chin Hansen, President
William D. Novelli, Chief Executive Officer



Waiver Programs

- [ABOUT OUR PROGRAMS](#)
- [MARYLAND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES ^{NEW!}](#)
- [MARYLAND MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON](#)
- [HEALTHCHOICE](#)
- [SEARCH OUR HEALTHCHOICE PROVIDER DIRECTORY](#)
- [DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES](#)
- [MONTHLY INCOME & ASSET GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL CARE PROGRAMS](#)
- [MARYLAND CHILDREN'S HEALTH PROGRAM](#)
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- [MEDICAL PROGRAMS HOME](#)
- [MARYLAND MEDICAID ADVISORY COMMITTEE](#)
- [EARLY & PERIODIC SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT \(EPSDT\)](#)
- [EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES PROGRAM \(EID\) INFORMATION](#)
- [MESSAGE TO COMMUNITYCHOICE ADVISORY GROUP](#)
- [SITE TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

The Medicaid Program is responsible for the implementation and ongoing administration of home and community-based services waivers and targeted case management programs for special population groups. The Program studies, plans, and implement services relating to the needs of special populations such as the elderly, the mentally ill, and the physically and mentally disabled.

- [Waiver Programs Overview](#)
- [Reportable Event Information](#)
- [Provider Billing Forms and Instructions](#)
- [Reentry Policy for Closed Waivers](#)
- [Older Adults Fact Sheet ^{Updated}](#)
- [Autism Waiver Fact Sheet](#)
- [Model Waiver Fact Sheet](#)
- [TBI Waiver Fact Sheet](#)
- [Living at Home Waiver Program](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions List](#)
- [Estate Fact Sheet](#)
- [Estate Fact Sheet - Spanish Version](#)
- [Medical Day Care Waiver Fact Sheet ^{NEW!}](#)
- [Medical Day Care Waiver Application ^{NEW!}](#)
- [Medical Day Care Services Waiver ^{NEW!}](#)
- [Residential Treatment Center \(RTC\) Waiver ^{NEW!}](#)
- [Waiver Program Updates](#)
 - [Autism Waiver Application](#)
 - [Approved Living at Home Waiver Application](#)
 - [1915 \(b\)\(4\) waiver application for Living at Home Case Management, Submitted July 2009](#)

What is a waiver?
Under Section 1915(c) of the Social Security Act, Medicaid law authorizes the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to waive certain Medicaid statutory requirements. These waivers enable States to cover a broad array of home and community-based services (HCBS) for targeted populations as an alternative to institutionalization. Waiver services may be optional State Plan services which either are not covered by a particular State or which enhance the State's coverage. Waivers may also include services not covered through the State Plan such as respite care, environmental modifications, or family training.

The four basic types of 1915(c) HCBS waivers available for states based on the target population's level of alternative long-term institutional care are:

- intermediate care facility-mental retardation (ICF-MR) level of care for mentally retarded and/or developmentally disabled individuals;
- chronic or rehabilitative hospital level of care for individuals who are medically fragile, chronically ill, or severely disabled;
- psychiatric hospital level of care for individuals who are severely or chronically mentally ill; and
- nursing facility level of care for individuals who are elderly, physically disabled, and/or cognitively impaired.

To be a waiver participant, an individual must be medically qualified, certified for the waiver's institutional level of care, choose to enroll in the waiver as an alternative to institutionalization, cost Medicaid no more in the community under the waiver than he or she would have cost Medicaid in an institution, and be financially eligible based on their income and assets.

Updated
July 16, 2009

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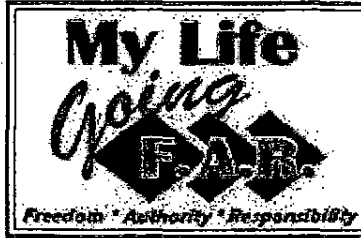
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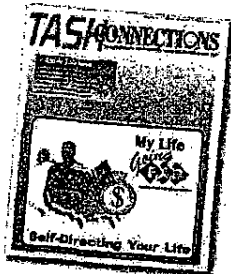
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Supporting Individuals and Families to Self Direct Their Lives Through the Maryland New Directions Medicaid Waiver

- [About the Project](#)
- [MD New Directions Waiver](#)
- [New Directions Fact Sheets](#)
- [Person-Centered Planning](#)
- [Individualized Budgeting](#)
- [What is Self-Direction?](#)
- [Regional Workshops](#)
- [Planning Workshops](#)
- [Creating an Individualized Budget](#)
- [Resources and Links](#)
- [Calendar of Events](#)
- [Glossary of Acronyms & Terms](#)
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Inside the March - April 2005 Issue of TASH Connections: Self-Directing Your Life (.pdf file)

My Life: Going FAR is a project of TASH.

This project is funded by the Maryland Developmental Disabilities Council, in cooperation with the Maryland Developmental Disabilities Administration.

What is a Medicaid Waiver?

The Medicaid program is an enormously important source of money to pay for services and supports for people with developmental disabilities. About \$3 of every \$4 that states spend for developmental disabilities services comes by way of Medicaid. Once, Medicaid dollars only paid for institutional services. Today, Medicaid allows more diverse services and supports for individuals in the community, by "waiving" the need to get those same services in an institution.

This information is based on a Policy Brief of the National Center for Family Support. The entire brief can be found at www.familysupport-HSRI.org

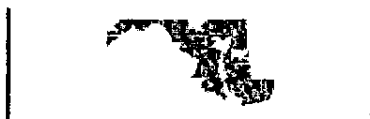
Why is it important to learn all about Medicaid?

Advocates need to keep in mind that states have the ability to decide who gets funded for what services (criteria for eligibility and coverage). To realize many of the opportunities afforded by federal policy, a state must elect to include an "option" or change its current policies. Medicaid policy change at the state level means convincing policy makers (governors and legislators) to take advantage of key options if they have not done so already. This is why it is important for individuals, families and other stakeholders to be "at the table" when Medicaid policy is discussed.

The Way Medicaid Works

Federal law (Title XIX of the Social Security Act) and regulations spell out the requirements that a state must meet in operating its Medicaid program. If a state meets these requirements, then the federal government pays a percentage of money (called the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)) of the amount of money that the state spends for services to people who are eligible for Medicaid. The FMAP rate varies, depending on income levels in each state. The lowest FMAP for high-income states is 50%; the maximum rate allowed is 83%. The highest rate currently being paid is about 77% (Mississippi).

States must use their own or local tax dollars (called "matching dollars") to meet their share of Medicaid costs. In order to expand Medicaid services, a state must provide more of their own tax dollars to get more money from the federal government. In the federal budget, Medicaid is an "open-ended entitlement" program. This means that the federal government is required by law to pay its share of state Medicaid costs regardless of the total amount. Each state spells out what is available under its Medicaid program in a document called the "state plan." The state plan describes the groups of individuals who can receive Medicaid services and the services that the state will make available to them. A state can amend its plan to change its program. State plan amendments are subject to federal review and approval. Each state must designate one of its agencies (called the "single state Medicaid agency") to administer its Medicaid program. The Medicaid



Sign up for the My Life: Going FAR email discussion group. This group is for sharing questions, ideas, and success stories related to self-directing support services and for supporting people to self-direct and use the Maryland New Directions Medicaid Waiver.

Individuals with developmental disabilities, families, and interested advocates or supporters are welcome and encouraged to participate.

If you or someone you know is interested in the information, but does not have regular access to email or the internet, please call us at 410-828-8274 x109 and we will add you to our regular mailing list.

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agency may enter into agreements with other state agencies (e.g., the state developmental disabilities agency) to administer specific services.

The federal agency responsible for the Medicaid program is the Center for Medicaid and State Operations (CMSO), a branch of the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) in the Federal Department of Health and Human Services. HCFA issues regulations and other policy guidance concerning Medicaid. It also oversees state Medicaid program operations. There are ten HCFA Regional Offices located around the country that work with individual states concerning the operation of their Medicaid programs.

Key Requirements For States

There are key requirements with which a state's Medicaid program must comply. These basic requirements govern Medicaid programs nationwide. They include:

- A state must make services available to individuals on a comparable basis. With some exceptions, a state may not provide services that differ in amount or type to one group of beneficiaries than others.
• A state must guarantee that recipients have free choice in selecting from among qualified service providers when obtaining Medicaid services. That is, a state cannot require a person to obtain services from a specific provider to the exclusion of others.
• A state must make Medicaid services available statewide and provide that individuals have ready access to them.
• A state must accept and make a prompt decision concerning a person's application for Medicaid services.
• A state may not limit or ration services due to a funding shortfall. A state is obligated to provide services in its state plan to all eligible persons. If a state cannot afford to provide the services, it must change its state plan.
• A state also must permit individuals to appeal adverse decisions concerning their eligibility or the authorization of services. This is called the Fair Hearing process.

In some cases, a state may request waivers of some of these requirements. Medicaid home and community-based service waiver programs operate under such waivers. The HCBS waiver program will be discussed in more detail below. When a state decides to use a managed care arrangement to obtain services for individuals (thereby limit their freedom of choice), there are federal laws and regulations concerning how such arrangements must be set up in order to safeguard their interests. Medicaid services must be obtained from "qualified providers." A state must spell out the qualifications that an individual or agency must meet in order to furnish services. States have considerable latitude in specifying these qualifications. At a minimum, providers must meet requirements spelled out in state law. In addition, each provider must enter into a contract (called a "provider agreement") with the state in order to be paid for services it provides to beneficiaries.

Medicaid is a "vendor payment" program. Typically, states pay providers directly on a fee-for-service basis once the provider has furnished a service. Subject to federal requirements, a state may pay for Medicaid services through prepayment ("capitation") arrangements when services are provided by health maintenance organizations (HMOs) or similar organizations. States have broad discretion in determining the amount of payments for services. Federal law requires that payment rates must be

sufficient to attract enough providers so that recipients can access needed services.

Eligibility: The Portal to Medicaid Services

Medicaid services are available only to individuals determined eligible for a state's program. Eligibility is the "portal" through which people must pass in order to obtain Medicaid services. On the other side of this portal lie services that people can obtain.

There are two parts to Medicaid eligibility. One is *financial eligibility*. Medicaid is a *means-tested* program. To qualify for Medicaid, a person cannot have income or assets that exceed the amounts that the state has specified. *The second leg of eligibility is whether a person is a member of a "group" that recognized in federal law* (e.g., people with disabilities who receive federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits). In order to receive Medicaid services, a person has to meet both tests. "Mandatory" groups (e.g., individuals that all states must serve) essentially include SSI recipients and children who live in very low-income households. But, there are many options or "doors" available to states to widen Medicaid eligibility beyond the mandatory groups. People with developmental disabilities qualify for Medicaid by meeting financial eligibility tests and being members of recognized but broader groups (e.g., individuals with disabilities). It is important to understand that over the past fifteen years, federal Medicaid policy has changed to permit states to offer Medicaid services to more groups of individuals who do not actually receive public assistance payments. Medicaid no longer is closely tied to "welfare." Even though the program is still means-tested, new mandates and options have been added so that individuals and families who have income above the poverty line can pass through the portal.

There are certain eligibility options that can play an important role in enabling people with developmental disabilities to qualify for Medicaid services, even though these options are not reserved exclusively for such individuals. These options revolve around children and adults who do not qualify as members of a mandatory group, generally because their or the family's income prevents them from being eligible to receive an SSI or other public assistance payment. It is helpful to discuss these options in terms of those that are relevant to children, adults and those that cut across all ages.

- **Children.** Not all children and youth with severe disabilities can qualify for an SSI payment and, thus, Medicaid. In the case of children with severe disabilities who live with their families, SSI rules require that a portion of the family's income be counted as available ("deemed") to the child. Even in the case of low-to-moderate income families, this requirement can result in the child's not qualifying for an SSI payment and, thus, make the child ineligible for Medicaid. However, if the child were placed permanently out of the family home in an institutional setting, the family's income would not be counted and the child would qualify for Medicaid. In order to correct this problem, in 1982 Congress enacted the "Katie Beckett option" (also known as "TEFRA 134"). Under this option, a state can decide not to count the family's income when the child meets SSI disability criteria and would be eligible for Medicaid if s/he were in an institutional setting. Several states have adopted this option. One state where this option is used extensively is Wisconsin. See the for how to obtain more information about Wisconsin's Katie Beckett program.

- Children who do not receive SSI also can qualify for Medicaid in a variety of other ways. They can qualify as members of low and moderate income households (needy families). There can be other avenues available, depending on the state. The Vermont Parent-to-Parent Network has identified six ways (including the Katie Beckett option) that children with disabilities can obtain Medicaid eligibility in Vermont. See the _ for how to access this information.
- Congress is considering a bill (the Family Opportunity Act) that would give states still another option for extending Medicaid eligibility to children with disabilities who live in higher income households eligible for Medicaid services. We discuss this bill more in the final section.
- **Adults.** Family income does not play a role in Medicaid eligibility for adults with disabilities, including when the person lives with his/her family. Only the adult individual's own income and resources are considered. As noted previously, states must extend Medicaid eligibility to individuals who receive SSI payments. SSI program rules permit individuals to earn income up to a certain level and still qualify for SSI. Recently, these earning limits were raised to \$740/month. There also are special rules that continue SSI and Medicaid benefits for a period of time after a person exceeds the earned income ceiling. It is not true that having a job automatically disqualifies a person for Medicaid. But, problems can arise once the person's income climbs above levels that SSI permits.
- Not all adults with severe disabilities qualify for an SSI payment. People who receive "adult disabled child" Social Security benefits or who have other income (including employment income) that exceed SSI maximums can qualify for Medicaid under other options. A state can set higher income thresholds that permit more of these individuals to qualify even though they do not receive SSI. Many states also permit individuals to qualify as "medically needy." In a medically needy program, people who have income above the state's maximum qualify for Medicaid by "spending down" their income on health services until it reaches the state's maximum (e.g., if a state's maximum is \$600 per month and a person has income of \$800, the person will qualify once he or she spends \$200 on health services). Recently, HCFA issued new rules that give states more options to make it easier for people to qualify as medically needy and thus obtain Medicaid eligibility. In addition, starting in 1997, Congress has added more eligibility options that permit states to extend or continue Medicaid eligibility for adults with disabilities whose employment earnings would otherwise disqualify them for Medicaid. See the _ for how to obtain information on this new options (which some states already have adopted). The rules concerning Medicaid eligibility for adults with disabilities differ considerably from state to state with the exception of the requirement that states include SSI recipients. As with children, it is important to have solid information concerning the rules in your state.
- **Long-term Services Eligibility.** In most states, Medicaid financial eligibility rules are more liberal for people who require long-term services. For example, a state may grant Medicaid eligibility to such persons who have incomes as high as three-times the basic grant standard for the SSI program (i.e., as high as \$1,590 per month). In operating an HCBS waiver program, a state may employ the same financial rules to determine eligibility as it does for institutional services. For children, this yields the same result as the Katie Beckett option. However, the Katie Beckett option is broader since it

does not hinge on whether the child participates in a waiver program. In the case of adults, using institutional financial eligibility rules can make a big difference in enabling individuals to obtain Medicaid eligibility. But, again, these special provisions apply to people who qualify for long-term services.

Medicaid operates under a simple rule: no Medicaid card, no services. States have many options for widening the eligibility portal for both children and adults with disabilities beyond those who receive an SSI payment. Advocacy with respect to Medicaid eligibility centers on urging states broaden eligibility options to more children with severe disabilities who live with their families and adults who do not qualify for SSI.

Once a person successfully navigates through a Medicaid portal, the next question is what services they can obtain that would be valuable in meeting his or her needs? Answering this question revolves around "coverage" – the collection of "services" or "benefits" a state offers to Medicaid beneficiaries.

Medicaid coverage also has two parts. Every state must provide all Medicaid recipients with a core set of *mandatory services* (e.g., hospital, physician, nursing facility, home health services). A state also may elect to provide additional *optional services* (e.g., personal assistance, home and community-based waiver services). See the [link](#) for how to locate information about all the services that a state must or may offer. States can operate Medicaid programs that have either wide or narrow benefits. Usually you can find out about all the services your state offers at the Medicaid agency's website ([link](#)). Like other health insurance programs, whether a person requires a service is based on "necessity" (medical or otherwise) criteria (e.g., does a person's condition require a treatment or service that is covered under the state plan?).

State-to-state, the basic services that are available depend on whether the person is a child or adult as well as the decisions that a state has made with respect to the services it offers. Everyone who has a Medicaid card can access the services that a state offers through its Medicaid state plan. Here, we describe some key "regular" Medicaid services (e.g., services that a state can provide without seeking special waivers). In the next section, we will discuss services that a state can offer through an HCBS waiver program.

There are differences in the services that a state must or may offer children and adults. In particular:

- **Children.** For more than a decade, Congress has focused on strengthening the role that the Medicaid program plays in ensuring that children (with or without disabilities) have access to health care. In 1989, Congress extensively revamped federal Medicaid law what are labeled "Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment" (EPSDT) services. States must provide EPSDT services to all children who are eligible for the Medicaid program. It is one of the mandates that states must meet in operating a Medicaid program. Through EPSDT, children must be seen periodically by health care professionals. If the child is identified as having a medical condition, further diagnoses must be performed and a state must follow through to provide all necessary treatment services. However, needed services can be identified at any time by professionals other than the child's own physician. The 1989 law

changes required states to step up their performance in operating EPSDT programs. It also mandated that states furnish any necessary Medicaid service (including dental care) that a child requires – regardless of whether the state specifically covers the service as part of its regular Medicaid program or not. The EPSDT mandate, for example, means that Medicaid eligible children with severe disabilities who require therapeutic services must be provided them. A state cannot restrict the services that it provides under the EPSDT mandate; it must make all types of services available, including the services that children with severe disabilities or special health care needs require. Such services can include home health services and personal assistance. However, EPSDT services do not include services (like respite) that only can be furnished through an HCBS waiver program. It is this EPSDT mandate that potentially makes obtaining Medicaid eligibility so valuable for children with disabilities.

- **Adults.** Except for the mandatory services that all states must include in their Medicaid programs, states have latitude in terms of the types of services that they make available to adults with disabilities. With respect to adults, there is no equivalent to the EPSDT mandate. States vary considerably with respect to the optional services that they make available to adults. For example, states frequently make available only very limited dental services or restrict the provision of therapeutic services only to people who need such services to "restore function," a restriction that frequently results in persons with developmental disabilities not being able to obtain such services. In addition, often states impose restrictions on optional services that can narrow their scope considerably.

There are three "regular" Medicaid services that are especially relevant to meeting the needs of people with developmental disabilities:

- One is home health, which all states must offer in their Medicaid programs. Home health services are provided to individuals at their place of residence. Home health services must include part-time or intermittent nursing services, home health aide services, and certain medical supplies and equipment. Physical, occupational therapy and speech pathology and audiology services also may be provided on an optional basis. In some states, access to home health services has been restricted to "homebound" individuals. But in July 2000, HCFA issued a policy clarification that states cannot restrict the availability of these services to people whose condition prevents them from leaving the home. This is expected to increase access to home health services by individuals who live in the community.
- The second important "regular" Medicaid service coverage is personal care (a.k.a., "personal assistance" or "attendant care"). When this service is offered, workers can provide assistance to people with disabilities in a wide variety of ways (helping with activities of daily living, grocery shopping, or getting about in the community). Once, federal rules limited the provision of these services to the person's home and described them in "medical model" terms. In 1993, Congress changed federal law so that personal assistance could be provided out in the community and "demedicalized" them. In 1999, HCFA issued new guidelines that gave states increased flexibility in providing these services, including sanctioning the use of consumer-directed personal care services (____). A state may provide personal care/assistance services without obtaining a waiver from HCFA and people do not have a

demonstrate a "need for institutional services" in order to obtain these services. Personal care is a potentially very flexible benefit that states can make available to all beneficiaries. However, fewer than 30 states offer personal care under their regular Medicaid programs and many have imposed more stringent restrictions on them than federal policy requires. A few states (e.g., Washington) make personal assistance available relatively widely.

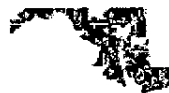
- Another service is "targeted case management." The service is labeled "targeted" because it is one of the few regular Medicaid services that a state can cover but limit to specific groups of individuals. Many states use this coverage to fund their service coordination systems for people with developmental disabilities. States can offer these services to one or many groups of beneficiaries. Targeted case management is designed to help Medicaid beneficiaries access any of a wide range of services -- including social and educational services -- not just health care services.

The "regular" services that a state offers through its Medicaid state plan make up a "core" benefit package available to all Medicaid beneficiaries. Federal policy is very liberal with respect to the range of benefits that states may offer. But, many states are reluctant to add more services to their Medicaid programs or loosen up the restrictions that apply to the services that they presently offer. It is not surprising that concerns about increased spending lie behind this reluctance. Once a service is included in the core benefit package, it becomes an entitled service that might be very costly to provide. Nonetheless, advocates should be vigilant for opportunities to urge states to take advantage of opportunities to add services that are important to people with disabilities or remove overly stringent restrictions.

This information is based on a Policy Brief of the National Center for Family Support. The entire brief can be found at www.familysupport-HSRI.org

My Life: Going FAR is a project of **TASH**.

This project is funded by the **Maryland Developmental Disabilities Council**, in cooperation with the **Maryland Developmental Disabilities Administration**.



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Volume 10

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Effective Date of Statutes
See Alaska Constitution, art. II, § 18

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scope of annotations, see preface. For detailed in-
formation on the use of the Alaska Statutes,
see User's Guide in Volume 1.



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claims under medicaid, medicare, or similar welfare programs providing medical services. 32 ALR4th 671. Criminal liability of pharmacy or pharmacist for welfare fraud in connection with supplying prescription drugs. 16 ALR5th 390.

Sec. 47.07.020. Eligible persons. (a) All residents of the state for whom the Social Security Act requires Medicaid coverage are eligible to receive medical assistance under 42 U.S.C. 1396 — 1396p (Title XIX, Social Security Act).

(b) In addition to the persons specified in (a) of this section, the following optional groups of persons for whom the state may claim federal financial participation are eligible for medical assistance:

(1) persons eligible for but not receiving assistance under any plan of the state approved under 42 U.S.C. 1381 — 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act, Supplemental Security Income) or a federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(2) persons in a general hospital, skilled nursing facility, or intermediate care facility, who, if they left the facility, would be eligible for assistance under one of the federal programs specified in (1) of this subsection;

(3) persons under age 21 who are under supervision of the department, for whom maintenance is being paid in whole or in part from public funds, and who are in foster homes or private child-care institutions;

(4) aged, blind, or disabled persons, who, because they do not meet income and resources requirements, do not receive supplemental security income under 42 U.S.C. 1381 — 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act), and who do not receive a mandatory state supplement, but who are eligible, or would be eligible if they were not in a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to receive an optional state supplementary payment;

(5) persons under age 21 who are in an institution designated as an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded and who are financially eligible as determined by the standards of the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(6) persons in a medical or intermediate care facility whose income while in the facility does not exceed 300 percent of the supplemental security income benefit rate under 42 U.S.C. 1381 — 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act) but who would not be eligible for an optional state supplementary payment if they left the hospital or other facility;

(7) persons under age 21 who are receiving active treatment in a psychiatric hospital and who are financially eligible as determined by the standards of the federal program designated as the successor to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program;

(8) persons under age 21 and not covered under (a) of this section, who would be eligible for benefits under the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program, except that they have the care and support of both their natural and adoptive parents;

(9) pregnant women not covered under (a) of this section and who meet the income and resource requirements of the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(10) persons under age 21 not covered under (a) of this section who the department has determined cannot be placed for adoption without medical assistance because of a special need for medical or rehabilitative care and who the department has determined are hard-to-place children eligible for subsidy under AS 25.23.190 — 25.23.220;

(11) persons who can be considered under 42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)(3) (Title XIX, Social Security Act, Medical Assistance) to be individuals with respect to whom a supplemental security income is being paid under 42 U.S.C. 1381 — 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act) because they meet all of the following criteria:

(A) they are 18 years of age or younger and qualify as disabled individuals under 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a) (Title XVI, Social Security Act);

(B) the department has determined that

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Effective Date of Statutes

See Alaska Constitution, art. II, § 18

Annotated through Sup. Ct. Op. No. 5704. For complete scope of annotations, see preface. For detailed information on the use of the Alaska Statutes, see User's Guide in Volume 1 of the 2002 main set.



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- (12) "medical assistance record" means records required to be kept by state or federal law or regulation regarding claims to a medical assistance agency;
- (13) "organization" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900;
- (14) "person" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900;
- (15) "property" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900;
- (16) "reckless disregard" means acting recklessly, as that term is defined in AS 11.81.900;
- (17) "services" or "medical assistance services" means a health care benefit that may qualify for reimbursement under AS 47.07 or AS 47.08, including health care benefits provided, attempted to be provided, or claimed to have been provided to another, by a medical assistance provider, or "services" as defined in AS 11.81.900;
- (18) "unconditional discharge" has the meaning given in AS 12.55.185. (§ 3 ch 66 SLA 2003)

✓ Chapter 07. Medical Assistance for Needy Persons.

Section

- 10. Purpose
- 20. Eligible persons
- 30. Medical services to be provided
- 32. Inpatient psychiatric services for persons under 21 years of age
- 35. [Repealed]
- 36. Cost containment measures authorized

Section

- 42. Recipient cost-sharing
- 70. Payment rates for health facilities
- 73. Uniform accounting, budgeting, and reporting
- 74. Audits and inspections
- 110 — 190. [Repealed]
- 900. Definitions

Sec. 47.07.010. Purpose. It is declared by the legislature as a matter of public concern that the needy persons of this state who are eligible for medical care at public expense under this chapter should seek only uniform and high quality care that is appropriate to their condition and cost-effective to the state and receive that care, regardless of race, age, national origin, or economic standing. It is equally a matter of public concern that providers of services under this chapter should operate honestly, responsibly, and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in order to maintain the integrity and fiscal viability of the state's medical assistance program, and that those who do not operate in this manner should be held accountable for their conduct. It is vital that the department administer this chapter in a manner that promotes effective, long-term cost containment of the state's medical assistance expenditures while providing medical care to recipients. Accordingly, this chapter authorizes the department to apply for participation in the national medical assistance program as provided for under 42 U.S.C. 1396 — 1396p (Title XIX, Social Security Act). (§ 1 ch 182 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 66 SLA 2003)

Effect of amendments. — The 2003 amendment, effective September 9, 2003, rewrote the first sentence, added the second sentence, and in the last sentence substituted "department" for "Department of Health and Social Services."

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Cited in *Garner v. State*, 63 P.3d 264 (Alaska 2003).

Sec. 47.07.020. Eligible persons. (a) All residents of the state for whom the Social Security Act requires Medicaid coverage are eligible to receive medical assistance under 42 U.S.C. 1396 — 1396p (Title XIX, Social Security Act).

(b) In addition to the persons specified in (a) of this section, the following optional groups of persons for whom the state may claim federal financial participation are eligible for medical assistance:

(1) persons eligible for but not receiving assistance under any plan of the state approved under 42 U.S.C. 1381 — 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act, Supplemental Security Income) or a federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(2) persons in a general hospital, skilled nursing facility, or intermediate care facility, who, if they left the facility, would be eligible for assistance under one of the federal programs specified in (1) of this subsection;

(3) persons under age 21 who are under supervision of the department, for whom maintenance is being paid in whole or in part from public funds, and who are in foster homes or private child-care institutions;

(4) aged, blind, or disabled persons, who, because they do not meet income and resources requirements, do not receive supplemental security income under 42 U.S.C. 1381 — 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act), and who do not receive a mandatory state supplement, but who are eligible, or would be eligible if they were not in a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to receive an optional state supplementary payment;

(5) persons under age 21 who are in an institution designated as an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded and who are financially eligible as determined by the standards of the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(6) persons in a medical or intermediate care facility whose income while in the facility does not exceed \$1,656 a month but who would not be eligible for an optional state supplementary payment if they left the hospital or other facility;

(7) persons under age 21 who are receiving active treatment in a psychiatric hospital and who are financially eligible as determined by the standards of the federal program designated as the successor to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program;

(8) persons under age 21 and not covered under (a) of this section, who would be eligible for benefits under the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program, except that they have the care and support of both their natural and adoptive parents;

(9) pregnant women not covered under (a) of this section and who meet the income and resource requirements of the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(10) persons under age 21 not covered under (a) of this section who the department has determined cannot be placed for adoption without medical assistance because of a special need for medical or rehabilitative care and who the department has determined are hard-to-place children eligible for subsidy under AS 25.23.190 — 25.23.210;

(11) persons who can be considered under 42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)(3) (Title XIX, Social Security Act, Medical Assistance) to be individuals with respect to whom a supplemental security income is being paid under 42 U.S.C. 1381 — 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act) because they meet all of the following criteria:

(A) they are 18 years of age or younger and qualify as disabled individuals under 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a) (Title XVI, Social Security Act);

(B) the department has determined that

(i) they require a level of care provided in a hospital, nursing facility, or intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded;

(ii) it is appropriate to provide their care outside of an institution; and

(iii) the estimated amount that would be spent for medical assistance for their individual care outside an institution is not greater than the estimated amount that would otherwise be expended individually for medical assistance within an appropriate institution;

(C) if they were in a medical institution, they would be eligible for medical assistance under other provisions of this chapter; and

Senate Finance Committee – Testimony for SB 238

March 15, 2010

- Good Morning. My name is Denise Daniello, executive director for the Alaska Commission on Aging.
- We are pleased to offer our strong support for SB 238.
- This is an important piece of legislation for older Alaskans who receive small cost-of-living increases to their Social Security and other benefit amounts. The impact from this freeze has been that from 2003 forward, a small cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security can put a senior over the \$1,656 limit and in effect disqualifies them from receiving Medicaid long-term support services. These vulnerable individuals are at-risk both financially and with regards to their health.
- Our office became alerted to this issue around Christmastime in 2008 when many individuals on Social Security receiving waiver services were issued notice from the State that they would no longer be eligible for these services after the 2009 Social Security COLA went into effect. They were given the choice of either paying out-of-pocket for these services or establishing a Medicaid qualifying income trust, also known as a Miller Trust, to preserve their income eligibility. They were very distraught and called our office for help. Some called their legislators.
- (As has already been explained...) the Miller Trust reduces one's countable income below the income standard, which is now set at \$1,656, so that a person can continue to qualify for Medicaid.
- The Miller Trust is a useful tool for maintaining income eligibility but has some drawbacks:
 - First, it requires an individual to seek legal assistance from an attorney to establish the Trust and then to find a person they trust to manage their account. Some elderly Medicaid recipients have no friends or family they know who can serve as reliable trustees. They must either trust a stranger to manage their money or forego benefits. Some recipients risk their money by having less-than-trustworthy relatives serve as a trustee. Recently, we learned of a case involving an elder whose granddaughter left the state with the individual's trust account funds.
 - Secondly, trustees have a lot of legal responsibilities that include registering the trust with the court system, arranging for an identification number from the IRS, setting up a special account with the bank, arranging for direct deposits to that account through Social Security, and securing approval from the Division of Public Assistance for the Trust. Trustees are also responsible for properly managing the Trust that includes distributing the correct monthly allowance to the Medicaid recipient, making allowable expenses with Trust funds that are not clearly defined by law (which creates confusion for Trustees), tracking and documenting receipts, and passing an annual audit with Public Assistance.

- Thirdly, it costs money to establish the Trust – \$800 to \$1,200, according to estimates from Alaska Legal Services. This fee is paid for by the senior who is living on a fixed income.
 - Fourth, a Miller Trust is irrevocable. In the rare event that a person's health turns around and they are no longer medically eligible for long-term services, they will not have access to the trust funds for their daily expenses.
 - Finally, managing one's own expenses is a matter of personal dignity for many older Alaskans. Being forced to give up this right can be stressful and humiliating, as well as financially risky.
- The Alaska Commission on Aging supports SB 238. We believe that this legislation is good public policy that promotes more efficient use of public funds since fewer individuals will have the need to establish Miller Trusts in order to maintain their income eligibility for Medicaid services when they receive COLA adjustments to their Social Security and other public benefits.
 - Passage of this legislation will also ensure that eligible Alaskans can continue to receive nursing home care and in-home services, which are critical to an elderly person's health and well-being.
 - Thank you.