

Senior Nutrition Task Force September 16, 2008

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Roles in Network

- Role of the Administration on Aging
 - Set national policy: Choices for Independence
 - Role of discretionary grants
 - Provides allocations
- Role of Minnesota Board on Aging in setting priorities for aging network
 - Role of members in contrast to role of staff
 - Set funding, targeting and policy priorities
 - Assure compliance with federal requirements
 - Provide statewide reports
 - Set Roles of AAAs beyond the OAA
 - Information and assistance: OAA and Choices for Independence
 - Health promotion
 - Nursing home diversion earlier







Roles in Network

- Role of Area Agencies on Aging
 - Comprehensive and coordinated services system
 - Program Development and Coordination
 - Information and Assistance
 - Administration of Title 3 funds through grants and contracts
 - Local decision makers
 - Quality assurance
 - Reporting
- Role of Nutrition Providers
 - Service delivery according to grant and contract term
 - Feedback on needs
 - Quality assurance







Policy Directions

- History of Older Americans Act
 - Comprehensive and coordinated services system mandate
 - Minnesota's take
 - In early years, direct contract with providers
 - Shifts to AAAs at their fromation; in mid 1990s, greater responsibilities to AAAs
- Mandate of 2001 LTC Rebalancing
 - Information and assistance requirements strengthen
 - Evolved the role of the AAA: PD&C and EDP as a state priority
 - Role of aging services: formal and informal services
 - Gaps Analysis: chart







Policy Directions

- Reorganization of AAAs (2001 to 2004)
 - Multi year process
 - Designed to provide economies of scale for AAA operations and roles
 - Standards set for all three roles
 - Impact on decision making: evolution of Aging Advisory
 Committees and governing boards
- AoA priorities for the network: Choices for Independence (2006)
 - Change in how they do business
 - Modernizing the Act
 - Information and assistance
 - Health promotion
 - Nursing home diversion
- Transform 2010







Allocations

- Federal funds comes in "buckets" labeled by letters B through E
- Formula to states based on 60+ population
 - Transmit
 - From these buckets the MBA and the AAAs take their funds to administer the Act
 - Required for compliance with 44 duties in OAA
 - Capped at 5% for MBA and 10% for AAAs; funds earmarked proportionally
 - Ombudsman Program direct services funding has a federal maintenance of effort; MBA has had some discussions about raising but has preferred to go to Legislature; decreases in 2003 (\$965,000)

Transfers

- B and Cs; C1 and C2
- Enshrined in OAA and has caps
- Intent to have local entities be able to fill the most critical gaps
- Local decision making; approved by AAA, MBA and AoA
- Historic based on pressure on B fund
- Provided in AAA budgets and MBA budgets
- Pressure on B fund: PD&C, I&A, service gaps
- Maintenance of effort







Most Frequently Cited Gaps in LTC Service Capacity												
20	01		2003			2005			2007			
87 counties responding			72 counties responding			76 counties responding			79 counties responding			
Type of service	Rank	%oof counties	Type of service	Rank	%oof counties	Type of Service	Rank	% of counties	Type of Service	Rank	%of ounties	
ransportation	1	66%	Transportation	1	42%	Transportation	1	55%	Transportation	1 (tie)	63%	
n-Home .espite/ aregiver upports*	2	57%	Chore Service	2		Evening and Weekend Care**	2	21120	Companion Service	1 (tie)	63%	
hore Service	3	48%	In-Home Respite/ Caregiver Supports*	3	22%	Chore Service	3 (tie)	47%	Chore Service	3	62%	
TCC for elocation	4	40%	Adult Day Service	4 (tie)	7 1 9%	Adult Day Service	3 (tie)	21 7 Y/A	Respite Care- In Home	4	51%	
nformation nd Assistance	5	25%	Home Delivered Meals	4 (tie)		In-Home Respite/ Caregiver Supports*	5		Respite Care- Out of Home	5	47%	
Minnesota Board on Aging	*								Caregiver/ Family Support Training	6	46%	



Primary Areas of Assistance Provided in 2007

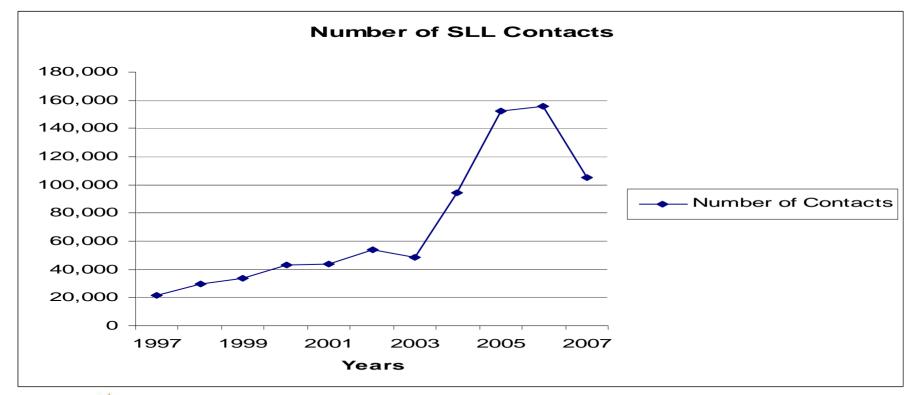
•	Health Insurance Counseling	74%		
	 Medicare Part D Plan Enroll and Compare 	20%		
	 Medicare Part D Access Assistance 	15%		
	 Medicare Part D Eligibility 	9%		
	 LIS Enrollment and Eligibility 	7%		
	 Medicare Part D Claims Billing 	6%		
	 Medical Assistance 	6%		
	 Medicare Part D Medicaid Transition Issues 	4%		
•	In Home Services			
•	Housing			
•	Financial Assistance			
•	 Case Management 			







Number of SLL Contacts





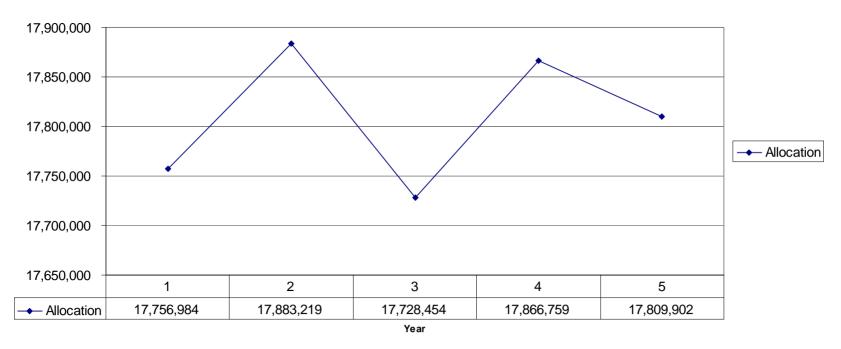
Assigned to 7 call centers





Total Allocation: All Title 3

Total MN Allocation: Title 3

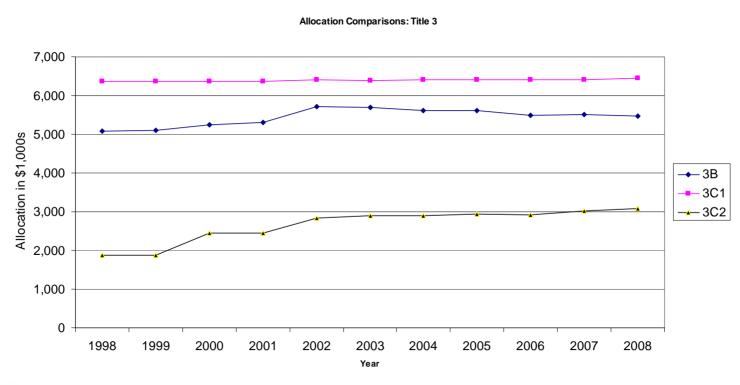




- This is for the years 2004 to 2008
- Includes B through E funds



Title 3 B and C Allocations



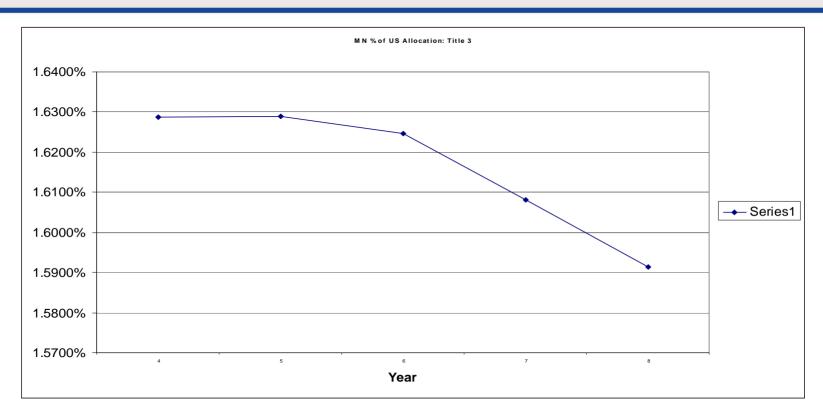


Increases in B and C in response to rebalancing efforts





Percent of National Allocation



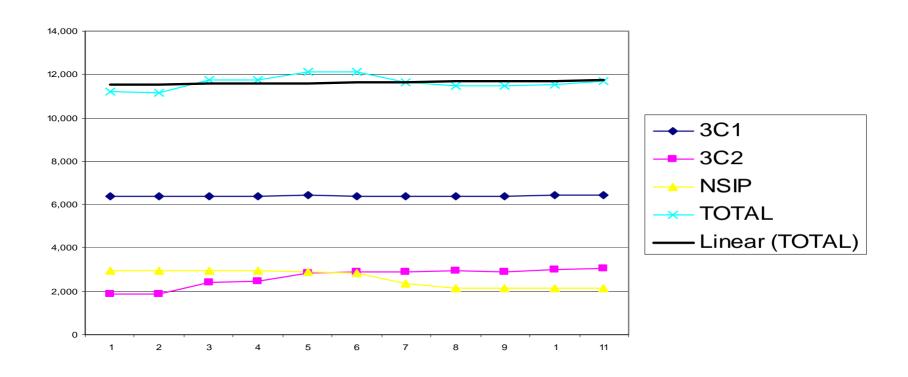


In 1979 Minnesota's percentage of OAA funds was 1.86 and has steadily decrease until it is now just above 1.50. That is an erosion of 20% with no adjustment for inflation.





Overall Federal Nutrition Funding



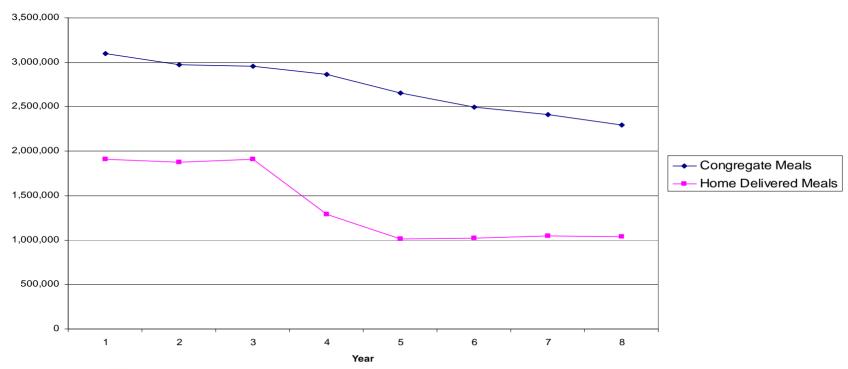


- Data is from the last 11 years
- Black line shows the trend, and it is flat.



Number of Meals Served

Number of meals served

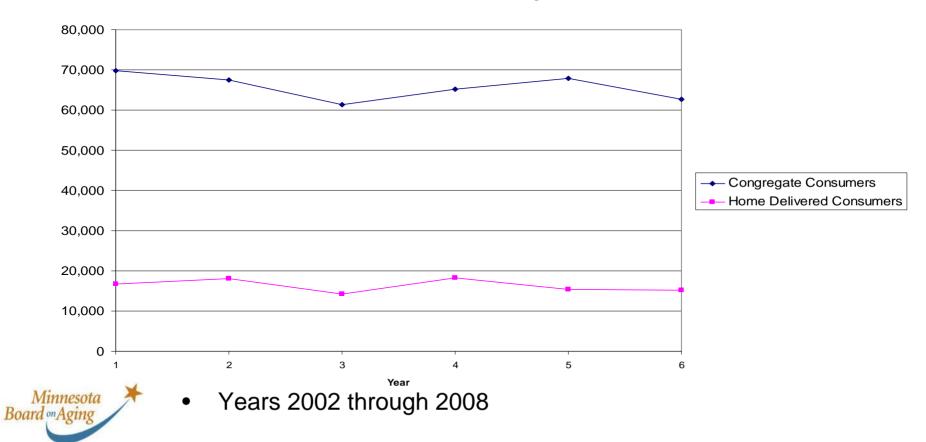


- Minnesota Board on Aging
- These are years 2001 through 2008
- Decreases from 03 to 05 reflects in part the loss of EW/AC meals report for the purposes of NSIP



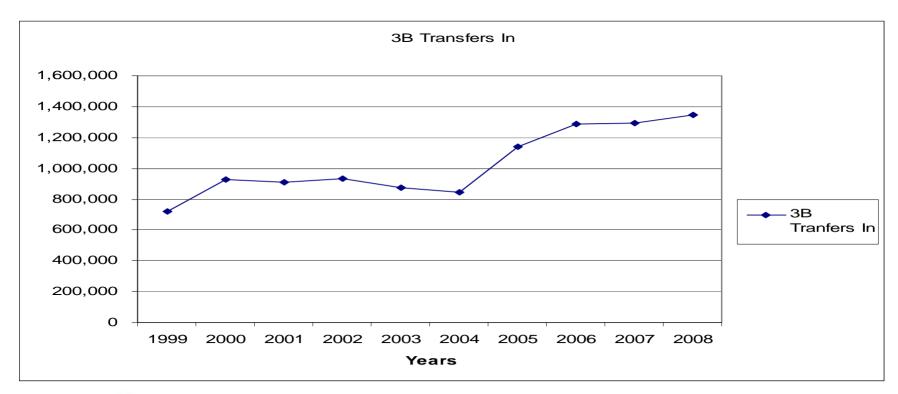
Number of Persons Served

Consumers in Meal Programs





live well, plan well, care well





Jump relates to ramping up the Senior LinkAge Line





Intrastate Funding Formula

- Difference between the funding language and targeting language
 - Rural in targeting language but not in funding language
- Intrastate funding formula requirements: Population, low income and minority
- Minnesota's formula
 - Population 60+ (55%)
 - Low income 65+ (20%)
 - Minority 60+ (10%)
 - Persons 65+ in rural areas (10%)
 - Population density (5%)







Area Plan Development

- Development of area plan
 - Plan for 3 to 4 years with annual amendments
 - Plan from Aging Advisory Committee
 - Public hearing on plan
 - Public hearing on Program Development and Coordination requests
- Plan Priorities
 - Set by AoA, MBA, and AAAs
 - Based on Rebalancing, Choices for Independence,
 Strategic Plans, and Transform 2010
 - How approached, AAA input







Trends in Nutrition

- Pressures and trends
 - Competitive contracts saved money starting in mid 1990s
 - MBA mandated contracts on a competitive basis;
 Competitive is now a part of the OAA
 - Required to negotiate the best value
 - Providers do not earn all the federal funding in their contracts, so hard to raise
 - Changing ways to get nutrition
 - Wider variety of frozen microwave foods
 - Take out provides variety
 - Models not as popular with certain cohorts
 - Future models of service
 - Do they need a higher rate? Or is it because they need more opportunity to renegotiate? Or is it because there is no need or demand?







Challenges

- How do we work together to bring home and communitybased services to the next step
- Increased funding for nutrition: Nutrition projects not earning all their funds
- Need to overcome
 - Systems expansion will bring greater demands on services
 - NAPIS data unreliable, eligible consumers needs tightening
 - Cost data unreliable; unable to do comparative costs or reliably raise negotiated reimbursement
- Need for hard data
 - Accurate
 - Unduplicated
 - Guest meals
- Interprovider competition







Carryover

- Why is there carry-over by AAAs?
 - Full federal allocation not known until mid September for that year; NSIP variations
 - Federal year runs October 1 to September 30; state year runs July
 1 to June 30; contract year runs on the calendar year
 - Providers do not spend their whole contract amount
 - Evening out funding over multiple years







Ultimately

Value of each entity/role and how we need to renew our commitment to work together



