

Human Services

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES SENIORS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES SERVICES

	1999-2001 Actuals	2001-03 Legislatively Adopted at Close of Session	2001-03 Legislatively Approved through Fifth Special Session*	2003-05 Governor's Balanced
General Fund	\$728,097,069	\$846,219,668	N/A	\$734,450,695
Lottery Funds	0	0	N/A	0
Other Funds	131,769,905	106,594,593	N/A	156,702,469
Federal Funds	1,076,752,451	1,179,637,970	N/A	1,200,846,365
Other Funds (Nonlimited)	0	0	N/A	0
Federal Funds (Nonlimited)	0	0	N/A	0
Total Funds	\$1,936,619,425	\$2,132,452,231	N/A	\$2,091,999,529
Positions	2,404	1,792	N/A	1,628
Full-time Equivalent	1,729.47	1,745.85	N/A	1,588.19

*Due to reorganization, the 2001-03 Legislatively Approved Budget is not available at the new cluster level.

Overview

The Department of Human Services (DHS) Seniors and People with Disabilities Services (SPDS) has three main programs. First, it assists clients with the costs of long-term care. Second, it administers the federal Older Americans Act. Third, it provides cash assistance to people with long-term disabilities. Long-term care services are provided to the elderly and people with both physical and developmental disabilities. These long-term care services are also provided in a variety of settings that include the client's home, private residential facilities, state operated group homes, and one state operated institution.

Case management is provided by a combination of state staff, county governments, local Area Agencies on Aging (AAA), and private sector brokerages. The programs within SPDS are among the fastest growing in the state budget. This growth is driven by the increasing number of elderly and disabled citizens who are federally entitled to long-term care.

Balanced Budget

The Governor's balanced budget for SPDS is \$734.4 million General Fund and \$2.1, million total funds. The large reduction in General Fund resources includes the phasing out of Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (MUPL) funds that were included in 2001-03.

Senior and Disabled Services – Each month, about 39,000 seniors and people with disabilities will receive Long Term Care services from the Department of Human Services. This caseload is about equivalent to 2001-03. These

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clients will be able to choose between receiving their services in their own home or from a variety of residential service providers.

Major reductions to these programs include eliminating services for 5,700 senior and disabled clients in Survival Priority Levels 5 through 17, eliminating cost-of-living adjustments for all long-term care providers, further reducing provider reimbursement rates for nursing homes and assisted living facilities, and eliminating both Oregon Project Independence and the General Assistance Program.

Developmental Disabilities – Each month, about 1,200 people with developmental disabilities will receive residential services from the state. These 24-hour services include five-person group homes and one institution in eastern Oregon. The budget will maintain community services for the clients who transferred out of the Fairview Training Center. This service level is roughly equivalent to the programs in existence just before the settlement of the *Staley* lawsuit.

Major reductions to these programs include eliminating all non-residential services, impacting 5,500 people who were covered by the *Staley* settlement agreement. The balanced budget also eliminates all provider cost-of-living adjustments.

Revenue

About 35.1 percent of SPDS's budget is General Fund. The cluster also gets Federal Fund revenues from a variety of sources. These sources include:

- Medicare. The cluster receives Medicare funding to survey and certify nursing homes.
- Medicaid. Medicaid is the primary source for funding SPDS long-term care programs. Under a federal waiver, Oregon may use Medicaid funds to provide either institutional or community-based care. These expenditures require state matching funds. This matching rate is based on the strength of the state's economy compared to the national average. Oregon's current state match is about 39.84 percent of program expenditures.
- Older Americans Act. The Older Americans Act provides support services for clients who are 60 years of age or older. These funds pass through SPDS on their way to AAAs. The AAAs provide the required non-federal match, which ranges between 10 and 25 percent.
- Food Stamps. SPDS completes food stamp eligibility for elderly and disabled clients who qualify for these services. These eligibility determinations require a 50 percent state match. The actual food stamp benefits are included within the budget for Children, Adults and Families Services.

Only 7.5 percent of this cluster's budget comes from Other Funds. These Other Fund revenues come from estate collections, Supplemental Security Income reimbursements, licensing fees, and fees for service.