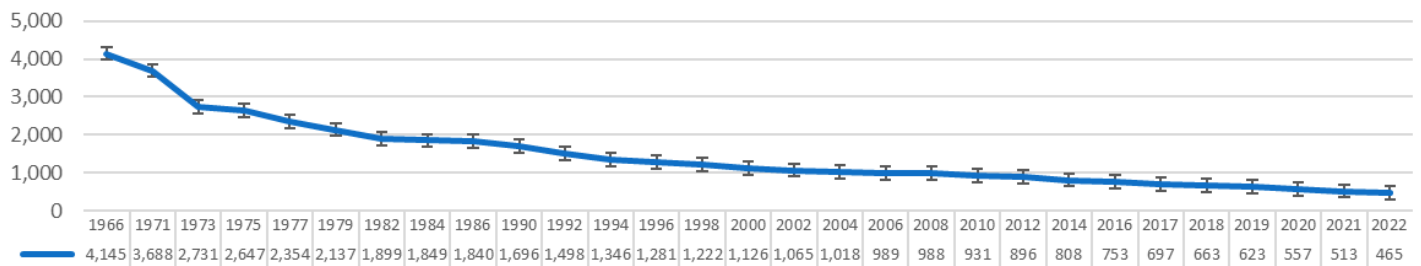


Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) History and Use of Residential Habilitation Centers (RHC)

Declining Residential Numbers in RHCs Since 1966



What is the historical use for the RHCs?

- Lakeland Village in Medical Lake has been in existence the longest, opening in 1915 and by 1938 had a population of 1,650 residents.
- Rainier then opened its doors in October of 1939 and by year's end had 172 residents. At its peak, in the late 1950's, Rainier had about 1,900 residents.
- Fircrest was created in 1950 and moved in 220 people. By the early 1960's, Fircrest had about 1,000 residents.
- Yakima Valley School was established in 1958 to serve the needs of children and was later converted into a nursing facility.
- In 1967 Interlake was established at Medical Lake to specifically address the needs of the medically fragile population. It was subsequently closed in 1994 and all residents moved to other RHCs or the community with no deaths from the closure. Jobs were found for all employees.
- In 1972, Francis Haddon Morgan Children's Center was opened with a capacity of 48 children and specializing in autism. It closed in December 2011 and the fifty-two individuals who lived at the center have moved to community-based residences or other DDA institutions.
- Interlake closed in 1998, all people who were moved from Interlake were able to go to the place they desired, whether it was the community or another RHC.

From 1970 on, the institutional population steadily declined from over 4,000 people. Several factors contributed to this decline. The most important change is the realization that with intervention, people with developmental disabilities grow and develop and are capable of achieving major developmental milestones. Community resources have been developed, schools are required to include children with disabilities and medical information and practices have improved dramatically. All these factors help parents keep family members home and help them gain access to alternative services near their family homes.

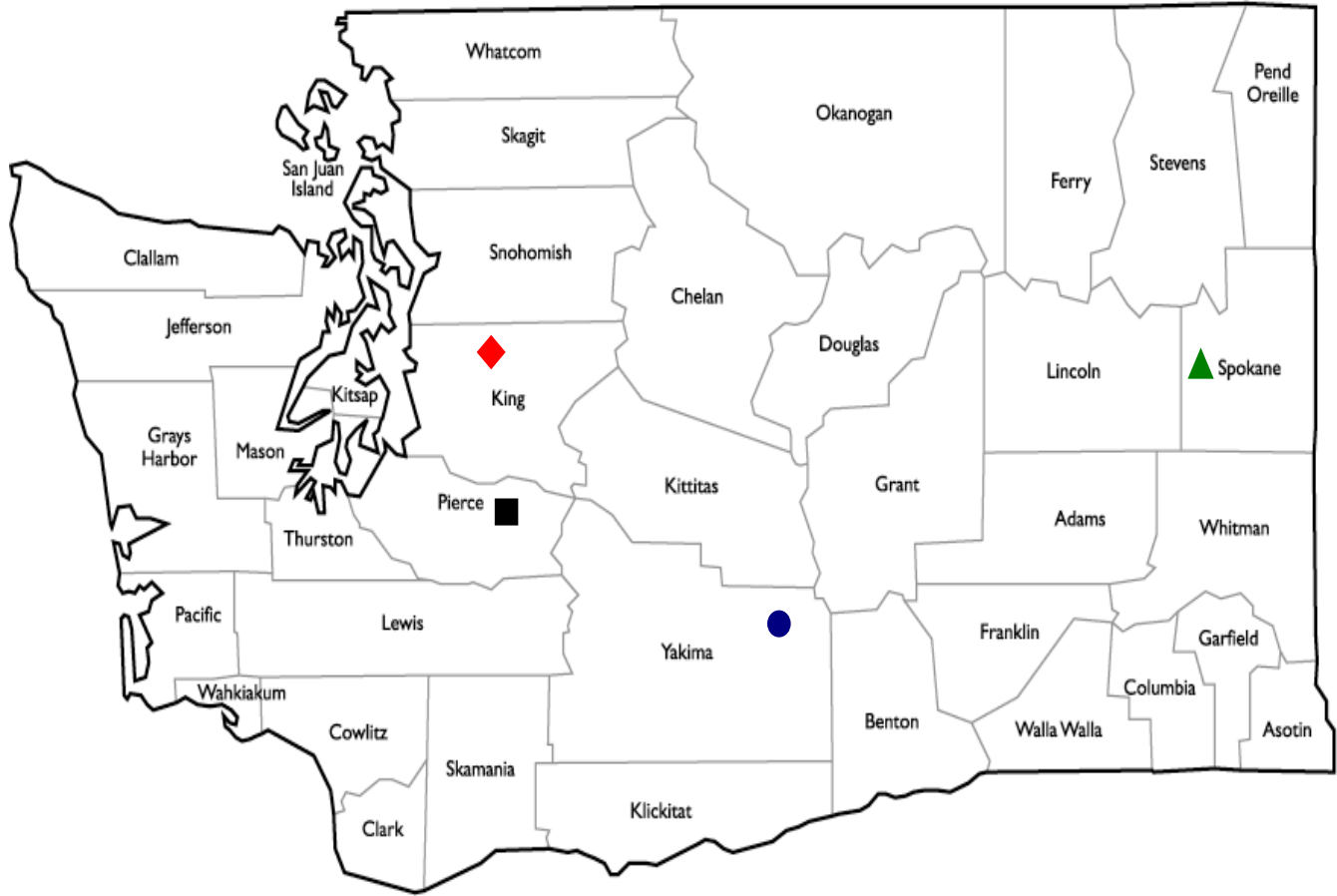
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) - 2018 EMPHASIS on Community

In Washington, there are four RHCs, offering skilled nursing facility services, Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF), or both. Rainier in Buckley, Fircrest in Shoreline and Lakeland Village in Medical Lake are the three RHCs that provide ICF. A portion of Rainier is STATE-FUNDED ONLY as they lost CMS certification.

Over the years, the RHC program, residents, and stakeholders, such as residents' family members and guardians have generally considered that the ICF/IID is the client's home - a facility focused on keeping them healthy and safe.

However, in recent years, **CMS has re-emphasized the "intermediate" aspect of institutional care. That is, it is the responsibility of the RHC not to house and protect people, but rather to be actively preparing them for leaving the RHC and integrating into the community.** This emphasis by federal regulators is changing the culture and practices in the three ICFs. The staff has been trained and are now being held accountable for engaging the residents in aggressive and continuous active treatment.

Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) Residential Habilitation Centers (RHC) Locations



RHC Census By Facility 2018–2022

◆ Fircrest					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ICF ¹	111	112	106	95	88
SONF ²	94	113	110	111	102
Total	205	225	216	206	190

▲ Lakeland Village					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ICF	104	100	88	81	77
SONF	67	91	89	82	70
Total	171	191	177	163	147

■ Rainier					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ICF -PAT C	103	57	82	72	55
ICF -PAT E	80	77	85	76	63
Klamath	91	85	8	8	7
Total	274	219	175	156	125

● Yakima Valley					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SONF	55	55	59	49	46
Crisis	8	8	0	0	4
Respite	8	13	0	0	0
Total	71	76	59	49	50

ICF—Intermediate Care Facility SONF—State Operated Nursing Facility PAT—Program Area Team

Data from the Developmental Disabilities Administration as of October 2022

Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) Residential Habilitation Centers (RHC) Clients/Costs

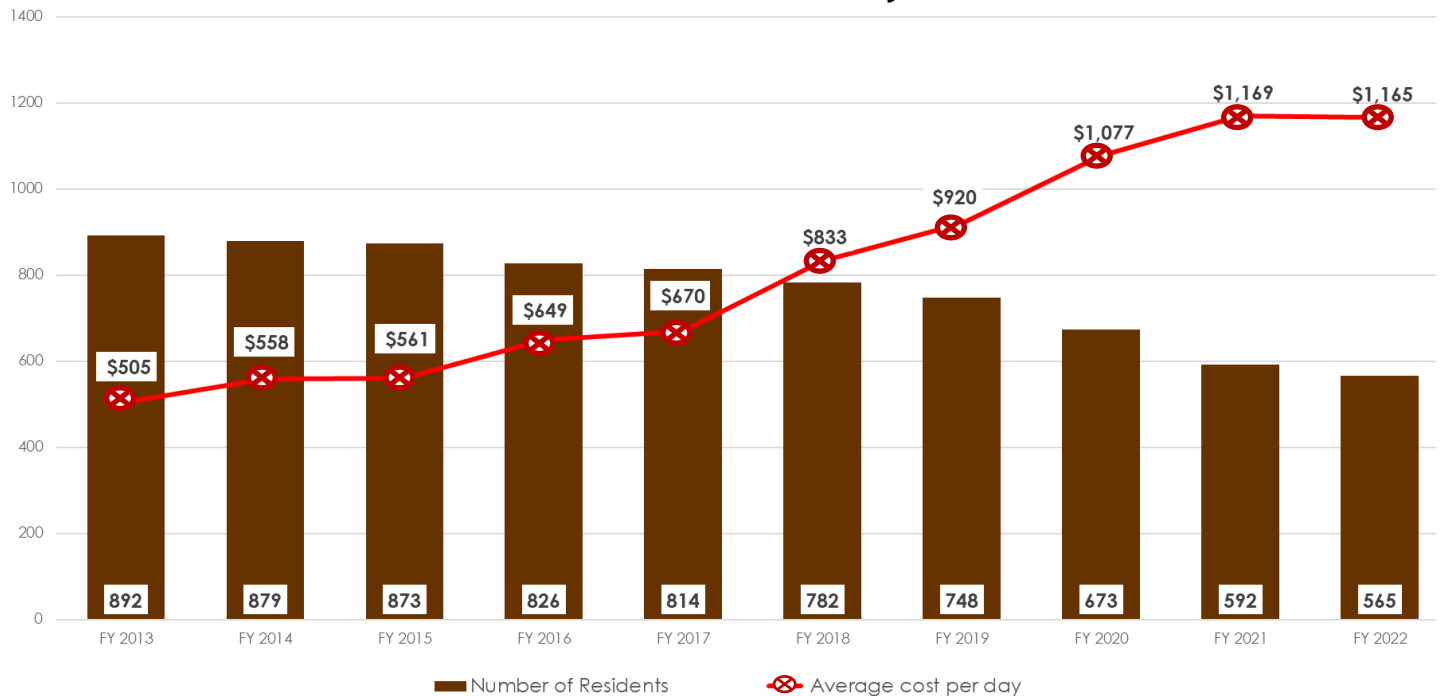
Service Description:

- RHCs may be certified as an Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/ID) and/or licensed as a Nursing Facility (NF).
- RHCs are state-operated institutions that provide eligible individuals with 24-hour supervision, skill development training, health services, therapies and other professional supports.
- There are four state-operated RHCs. They are: Fircrest in Shoreline (ICF/NF), Rainier in Buckley (ICF), Lakeland Village in College Place (ICF/NF) and Yakima Valley in Selah (NF).

Center for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS) Compliance:

- Washington State's RHCs have problems each year passing inspections (called surveys) from CMS.
- While an RHC is out-of-compliance and trying to make corrections, they are unable to accept new clients.
- Rainier and Fircrest have had to add a huge number of FTEs to avoid being decertified.
- Rainier is now partially decertified and can no longer receive a federal match for that portion.
- Over the years, the RHC program, residents, and stakeholders, such as residents' family members and guardians have generally considered that the ICF/IID is the client's home even though that was not the original intent.
- However, in recent years, **CMS has re-emphasized the "intermediate" aspect of institutional care.** That is, it is the responsibility of the RHC not to house and protect people, but rather **to be actively preparing them for leaving the RHC and integrating into the community.** This emphasis by federal regulators is changing the culture and practices in the three ICFs.

RHC Clients Versus Daily Cost



Summary

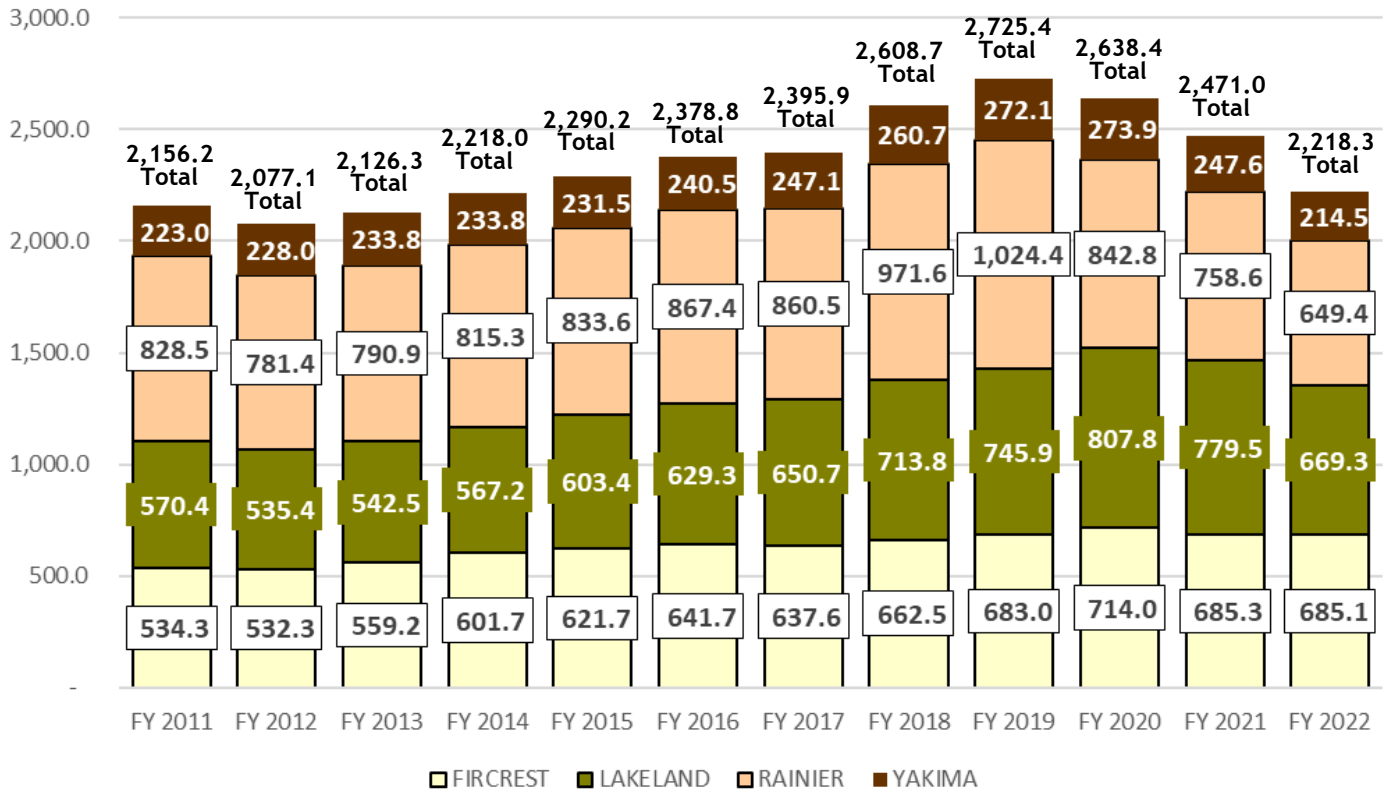
- Annually since FY13, the number of residents has decreased by 5% and the average daily rate has increased each year by 10%.
- Fiscal Year 2020 saw the closure of Rainier PAT A.
- In regards to comments that there are additional costs when the person lives in the community, the Department found *"It is likely that the impact on the model of local costs that have not been included is less than the net impact of not capturing state pension or capital costs for state institutions."*
- Resident counts in this chart assume the bed in the RHC was occupied for the entire fiscal year and does not reflect the actual number of clients who received short-term stay services in the RHC for the same period. For example, if 12 clients on short-term stay reside at the RHC for one month each for consecutive months during the fiscal year, the chart displays them as one resident for the fiscal year.

Data from the Developmental Disabilities Administration CARE & AFRs Systems as of July 2022

2023 Advocate's Notebook—The Arc of Washington State 888.754.8798 www.arcwa.org

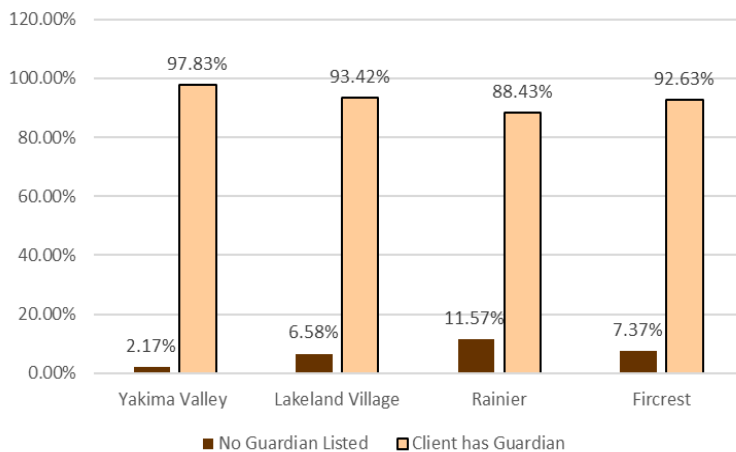
Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) RHC Staff FTEs & Client Guardianship

Residential Habilitation Centers (RHC) FTEs



- Residential Habilitation Centers (RHC) include Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF) and Nursing Facilities (NF). Rainier is an ICF only, Yakima Valley is a NF only, Fircrest and Lakeland Village have both.
- Expended FTEs include amounts associated with Consolidated Maintenance & Operations (CMO) and Consolidated Service and Support (CSS).
- An FTE of 1.0 is equivalent to a full-time worker.

Guardianship at RHCs



Summary

Most Residential Habilitation Center (RHC) clients have either a parent/family guardian or a professional guardian.

The guardian typically makes the decision as to whether the client remains in the RHC placement or moves to a community setting.

Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) Residential Habilitation Centers (RHC) Stays

Service Description

- Emergent means a short-term stay where a client is in crisis and community resources are not currently available in the community to help support the individual's immediate health and welfare needs.
- Planned means a short-term stay with the client having a pre-determined admission and discharge date. Typically, a client approved for planned respite does not exceed more than 30 days total in a calendar year.

Number of Planned/Emergent Stays by Fiscal Year

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Fircrest Planned	15	20	23	17	2	1	1
Fircrest Emergent	11	24	7	9	8	6	6
Lakeland Planned	6	41	54	30	3	1	1
Lakeland Emergent	8	12	16	5	2	0	0
Rainier Planned	6	6	0	0	1	0	0
Rainier Emergent	12	1	0	3	17	12	4
Yakima Valley Planned	178	183	207	242	184	43	36
Yakima Valley Emergent	32	31	18	5	3	1	0
Total Planned	205	250	284	289	190	45	38
Total Emergent	63	68	41	22	30	19	10

Emergent Stays by Month

RHC	7/21	8/21	9/21	10/21	11/21	12/21	1/22	2/22	3/22	4/22	5/22	6/22	7/22	Total
Fircrest	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
Lakeland Village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainier	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Yakima Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	10

Planned Stays by Month

RHC	7/21	8/21	9/21	10/21	11/21	12/21	1/22	2/22	3/22	4/22	5/22	6/22	7/22	Total
Fircrest	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lakeland Village	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rainier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima Valley	13	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Total:	15	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38

Data from the Developmental Disabilities Administration as of October 2022