

Lessons from the Implementation of Cash & Counseling:

Arkansas, Florida, and New Jersey

AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting 2005 June 26, 2005



Barbara Phillips
Kevin Mahoney
Barbara Schneider
Lori Simon-Rusinowitz
Jennifer Schore
Sandra Barrett
William Ditto
Tom Reimers
Pamela Doty

Outreach and Enrollment



■ Role of traditional agencies

- Their cooperation is needed
- Assigning them responsibility for outreach and enrollment can create problems

Allowing all interested to enroll

- Proved workable
- May lead to larger percent dropping out

Representatives



- Representatives assist the consumer with the allowance
- Naming representatives
 - Most representatives are related to the consumer
 - Required for children; many adult consumers will name them
- Shared decision making typical
- Almost all representatives served the consumer well

Counseling and the Spending Plan



- □ Initial spending plan
 - Development can be time-consuming. Streamline if possible.
 - Consumers needing help are not inappropriate for program.
 - Establish standards for time to complete. Monitor elapsed time to allowance.
- □ Plans must be revised as consumer needs and plans change

Use of the Allowance and Workers

- Consumers without a relative or acquaintance to hire often have difficulty hiring a worker
 - Methods to assist them include training and worker registries
- Consumers take advantage of the flexibility of the allowance
 - Purchase the service that is needed rather than the covered service

Fiscal Services



- Nearly all consumers want payroll and check writing services
- Procedures needed for minimizing overpayment and recouping if necessary
- Need clear delineation of counselor and fiscal agent duties
- Standards for operation of fiscal agent and audits of their performance are important
- Consumers need financial statements to monitor their accounts

Exploitation of Consumer

- Consumer exploitation was *extremely* rare
- Periodic visits and telephone calls prevent exploitation as consumers' situations change

Preventing Abuse of the Allowance

- Abuse of the allowance almost non-existent
- □ Critical to preventing abuse of the allowance are:
 - 1. Review of initial and revised spending plans to ensure only permissible goods and services are included
 - 2. Review time sheets and check requests before payment to ensure consistency with the spending plan
- ☐ Given these 2 reviews, reviews of receipts not critical for prevention of abuse of funds held by fiscal agent

Structure and Procedures

- Having traditional agencies provide counseling can create problems
 - Traditional systems that offer a choice of counselors can be responsive to consumer demand
 - Support among traditional staff can improve if they observe the value of an allowance program
- □ Full-time counselors most efficient
- Workable to have sufficient caseload to occupy a substantial portion of counselor's time

Structure and Procedures

- Giving counselors authority to approve goods and services on a pre-approved list:
 - Reduces expense of review of spending plans
 - State audit to ensure counselors follow approval procedures
- Counseling tasks have many fiscal elements
 - An efficient approach is to combine counseling and fiscal services in the same organization and
 - Make counselors responsible for some fiscal tasks

Program Costs



- □ Control assessment and re-assessment process
 - Standardized (re)-assessment tools and procedures
 - Avoid assigning responsibility for assessment and care planning to an advocate for the consumer
 - Monitor care plan hours
- Cashing out care plans at a discount may be necessary to constrain costs
- Overall costs could increase if the availability of an allowance increases access
 - If no desire to increase access, limit enrollment to current clients
- Monitor costs for Cash & Counseling and agency program