Handout #1 - Participant Session Outline



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Session Objectives

Upon completion of this training session, you should be able to:

- Discuss the **final rule** governing Language Assistance Services to LEP individuals;
- Determine entities that are required to provide LEP services;
- Define LEP;
- Discuss the four factors that determines the extent of the facility's obligations to provide LEP services;
- Identify the two predominant ways to provide languages assistance services;
- Discuss the use of interpreters and translation of vital documents;
- Describe the use of Safe Harbor to support compliance with LEP requirements; and
- Discuss the purpose and use of Notices and Taglines.



Introduction

- On June 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) published its final rule implementing Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The final rule became effective August 18, 2020.
- Section 1557 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability in certain health programs or activities. The final rule:
 - Protects individuals with Disabilities;
 - Protects individuals with Limited English Proficiency; and
 - Requires Assurances of Compliance.



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Who is Covered?

- Entities that receive Federal financial assistance, such as Medicare Parts A, C, and D, must take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to their programs by persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).
- Eligible LEP individuals must be able to access the full spectrum of services provided by the facility.
- The facility's language assistance services program should be tailored to the individual organization and should include written policies and procedures that outlines how the facility will provide services to individuals who are non-English speaking or have limited English proficiency (LEP).



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What Is LEP?

- Individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English can be Limited English Proficient, or "LEP."
- These individuals may be entitled to language assistance with respect to a particular type of service, benefit, or encounter.
- The 2010 census shows that 37.5 million individuals spoke Spanish, 10.3 million spoke an Other Indo-European language and 8.3 million individuals speak an Asian or Pacific Island language at home
- If these individuals have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English, they are limited English proficient, or "LEP."



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Getting Started

- Facilities are required to take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to federally funded programs and resources by Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons.
- This "reasonableness" standard is intended to be flexible and fact-dependent.
- It is also intended to balance the need to ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to critical services while not imposing undue financial burdens on the facility.
- While designed to be a flexible and fact-dependent standard, the starting point is an individualized assessment that balances four factors.



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Factor #1

Determine the number or proportion of LEP persons eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by the services provided by the facility.

- One factor in determining what language services the facility should provide, if any, is the number or proportion of LEP persons from a particular language group served or encountered in your service area.
- The greater the number or proportion of these LEP persons, the more likely language services are needed.
- The focus of the analysis is on the lack of English proficiency, not the ability to speak more than one language.



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Factor #1 - Continued

When conducting the analysis:

- Examine your **prior** experience with **LEP** encounters.
- Identify the breadth and scope of language services that were needed.
- Identify and include language minority populations that are eligible for program services or activities but may be underserved because of existing language barriers.



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Factor #1 - Continued

- Collect and analyze these additional data to refine or validate your prior experience:
 - Latest census data for the area you serve;
 - Data from school systems;
 - Data from community or religious organizations that serve LEP individuals;
 - lep.gov; and
 - Data from local and state governments.



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Factor #2

Determine the **frequency** with which LEP persons come in contact with your services or programs.

- Assess, as accurately as possible, the **frequency** with which you have, or the potential to have, contact with LEP individuals from **different** language groups seeking assistance.
- Consider the frequency of different types of language contacts.
- The steps that are reasonable for a facility that serves an LEP individuals on a limited basis will be very different than those expected from a facility that serves LEP persons daily or weekly.



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Factor #2 - Continued

- The more frequent the contact with a particular language the more likely enhanced language services in that language are needed. Consider the frequency of different types of language contacts.
- Frequent contact with LEP individuals may indicate a special need for language assistance.
- Less frequent contact with different language groups may suggest different and less intensified language assistance services



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Factor #3

Determine the nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the facility to LEP persons.

- The more important the facility's activity, information, service, or program, or the greater the possible consequences of the contact to the LEP individuals, the more likely language services are needed.
- Determine whether denial or delay of access to services or information could have serious implications to the LEP individual.



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Factor #3 - Continued

- The facility should consider the importance and urgency of its programs, activities, or services.
- If the service is both important and urgent the more likely that immediate language services are needed.
- For example:
 - Communication of critical information concerning an admission.
 - A discharge to the hospital.
 - A significant change in medical conditions or treatments.
 - The obtaining of informed consent to permit a procedure, etc.



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Factor #3 - Continued

- If the service is important, but not urgent, it is more likely
 that language services are needed, but that such services can
 be delayed for a reasonable period of time in order to obtain
 an interpreter or provide translation of a document.
- These types of situations may include activities such as the communication of information about administrative matters, or communication of information regarding admission to the hospital for tests where delay would not affect the resident's health.
- If an activity is neither important nor urgent, such as a tour of the facility, request for admission information, etc., it is more likely that language services would not be needed.



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Factor #4 Determine the resources available to you and the costs. The facility's level of resources available, and the costs imposed, may have an impact on the nature of the steps that should be taken. "Reasonable steps" may cease to be reasonable where the costs imposed substantially exceed the benefits. The facility must carefully explore the most cost-effective means of delivering competent and accurate language services before limiting services due to resource concerns.

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Factor #4 - Continued

- Services to consider in reducing the facility's use of its resources and costs include, but are not limited to:
 - Utilizing advances in technology;
 - Sharing language assistance materials and services among and between other facilities, advocacy groups, telephone and video interpretation services, etc.;
 - Training bilingual staff to act as interpreters and translators:
 - **Pooling** resources and standardizing documents to reduce translation needs; and
 - Using qualified community volunteers.



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Ways to Provide Language Services

There are \boldsymbol{two} $\boldsymbol{predominant}$ ways to $\boldsymbol{provide}$ language services:

- Oral Interpretation and
- Written Translation.
- The facility must provide **competent** interpreters in a **timely** manner.
- One clear guide for timeliness is that the facility must provide language assistance at a time and place that does not cause a denial, delay, or the imposition of an undue burden in the receipt of important rights, benefits, or services to the LEP individual.



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Using Interpreters Interpreters provide verbal interpretation and may be: Dedicated staff interpreters. Contracted interpreters. Qualified bilingual staff. • Telephonic or Video-Remote Interpreters. Community Volunteers. • Bilingual family members often are not well equipped to interpret, and their use is highly discouraged. The use of a minor child is not permitted unless it is an emergency involving imminent threat to the safety or well-being of the individual and there is no qualified interpreter immediately

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available.

Written Translation • Translation is the replacement of a written text from one language (the **source** language) into an **equivalent** written text in another language (the target language). The facility should identify which documents are "vital" documents, or those that "contain information that is critical for obtaining services they seek." • Whether or not a document is "vital" may depend upon the **importance** of the program, information, encounter, or service involved, **and** the **consequence** to the LEP person if the information in question is **not** provided accurately or in a timely manner. • It is important to that documents are translated accurately to ensure that the LEP individual can understand the content. TEAMTSI

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Written Translation - cont'd Vital documents may include, but are not limited to: · Admission forms; Consent forms: Complaint/Grievance forms; • Financial Payment Policies; Rights and Responsibilities; Medical and treatment instructions; Discharge summaries; and Advance Directives. TEAMTSI

Safe Harbor

The following actions will be considered strong evidence of compliance with the facility's written-translation obligations:

- The facility provides written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes five percent or 1,000, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered. Translation of other documents, if needed, can be provided orally; or
- If there are fewer than 50 persons in a language group that reaches
 the five percent trigger, the facility does not translate vital written
 materials but provides written notice in the primary language of
 the LEP language group of the right to receive competent oral
 interpretation of those written materials, free of cost.



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Safe Harbor - cont'd

- Safe harbor provisions apply ONLY to the translation of written documents.
- Safe Harbor does not affect the requirement to provide meaningful access to LEP individuals through competent oral interpreters where an application of the four factor test leads to the determination that oral language services are needed and are reasonable.
- Oral interpretation of documents may not substitute for translation
 of vital written documents. For example, oral interpretation of the
 resident's rights and responsibilities may not substitute for a written
 translation of a document containing the rights and responsibilities
 and the consequences of violating such rights or responsibilities



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Identifying LEP Individuals Who Need Language Assistance

The first **two factors** of the four-factor analysis **require** an **assessment** of the **number or proportion** of LEP individuals eligible to be served or encountered **and the frequency** of the encounters. This requires the facility to identify LEP persons with whom you have contact.

- Consider using "Language Communication Cards" or "I Speak Cards" which invite the LEP person to identify his or her language needs to staff.
- If available, use language information in records of past interactions with residents, representatives, family members, and members of the public.
- Consider posting notices in commonly encountered languages notifying LEP persons of the availability of language services.



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Identifying Language Assistance Measures An effective LEP policy includes information about the ways in which language assistance will be provided. When identifying language assistance measures, the following information should be considered: • The types of language services available; • How staff can obtain those services; • How to respond to LEP callers; • How to respond to written communications from LEP persons;

 How to respond to LEP individuals who have in-person contact with your staff; and

How to ensure competency of interpreters and translation services.



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Identifying Staff Training to be Provided

It is the **responsibility** of the facility to **ensure** that staff know their obligations to **provide** meaningful **access** to information and services for LEP residents, their representative, family members, and potential residents.

The facility's **training program** should ensure that:

- Staff know about LEP policies and procedures; and
- Staff that have contact with the public, residents, resident representative, family members, etc., are trained to work effectively with in-person and telephone interpreters.



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Notices

Once a ${\bf determination}$ has been made on the language services that will be ${\bf provided},$ the facility should consider:

- Posting signs in appropriate languages in lobbies, admission and business offices, bulletin boards, dining and activity rooms, etc., that language services are available free of charge.
- Stating in documents such as brochures, booklets, websites, and other facility marketing information that language services are available.
- Using a telephone voice mail menu in the most common languages encountered.
- Including notices in local newspapers in languages other than English.



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Taglines

- Another way to provide notices is through the use of "taglines" on printed and electronic materials, as well as on the Home Page of your website.
- Taglines are designed to inform individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) about the availability of language assistance services your facility provides.
- Tagline Example Written in Spanish:
- ATENCIÓN: si habla español, tiene a su disposición servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística. Llame al 1-555-555-1234 (TTY: 771).

If you speak Spanish, language assistance services are available free of charge. Call 555-555-1234 (TTY: 771) for assistance.



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Monitoring and Updating Your LEP Plan

- The facility should have a process for determining, on an ongoing basis, whether new documents, programs, services, and activities need to be made accessible for LEP individuals.
- When changes in services occur, the facility may want to provide notice of these changes to LEP individuals and employees.
- Also ensure that:
 - Complaint/Grievance **procedures** are in place; and
 - A QAPI/QAA monitoring process has been developed.



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