

VDH RSAF Scoring Criteria

The RSAF grant review will now be calculated by a 2 part ratio using grades 1-5 (one being the best), all VDH scoring will be based by the physical location of your agency by city or county:

1. Grade recommended by FARC
2. Grade recommended by VDH criteria:
 - a. Grade calculated by HPSA
 - b. Grade calculated by MUA/P
 - c. Grade calculated by FSI
 - d. Grade calculated by RLF

a. Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) Scoring

<https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/tools/analyzers/HpsaFind.aspx> The federal Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) develops shortage designation criteria to determine whether a geographic area, population group or facility is a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA). HPSAs may be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers, for RSAF we will only be using the primary medical care designation. HPSA's may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities. Health professional shortages for primary medical acknowledges the physician shortage in a service area. The physician shortage is calculated from pediatrics, ob/gyn, general internal medicine, and family practice physicians only. HRSA designates the shortage areas based on the following information, based on a score from 0-25:

- the population to provider ratio (10 points)
- the percentage of the population below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (5 points)
- infant health index (based on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) or low birth rate (LBW) rate) (5 points)
- the travel time to the nearest source of care (NSC) outside the HPSA designation (5)

Scoring for RSAF will be based on the following:

- HPSA Score from 25-20 = 1
- HPSA Score from 19-14 = 2
- HPSA Score from 13-8 = 3
- HPSA Score from 7-2 = 4
- HPSA Score under 2 = 5

b. Medically Underserved Area/Population (MUA/P) Scoring

<https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/tools/analyzers/muafind.aspx>

MUA/MUP's are government-recognized designations that serve as proof that a given community or population has a shortage or under-service of medical professionals. Eligibility for MUA/P designation depends on the Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) calculated for the area or population proposed for designation. Under the established criteria, an area or population with an IMU of 62.0 or below qualifies for designation as an MUA/P. The IMU scale is from 0 to 100, where 0 represents completely underserved and 100 represents best served or least underserved. HRSA designates the IMU by assigning a weighted value to an area or population's performance on four demographic and health indicators, then adding the weighted values together:

- Provider per 1,000 population ratio (28.7 points)
- % Population at 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (25.1 points)
- % Population age 65 and over (20.2 points)
- Infant Mortality Rate (26 points)

MUAs may be a whole county or a group of contiguous counties, a group of counties or civil divisions, or a group of urban census tracts in which residents have a shortage of health services. MUPs may include groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to health care.

Scoring for RSAF will be based on the following:

- Above 62 = 5
- 61-56 = 4
- 55-50 = 3
- 49-44 = 2
- 44 and under = 1

c. Fiscal Stress Index (FSI) Scoring

<http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/images/clg/publicfinance/Fiscal%20Stress%202014.pdf> (2014)

The fiscal stress index illustrates a locality's ability to generate additional local revenues from its current tax base relative to the rest of the commonwealth. The three components are:

- Revenue capacity per capita (the theoretical ability of a locality to raise revenue)
- Revenue effort (the amount of the theoretical revenue capacity that the locality actually collects through taxes and fees)
- Median household income

Primary users of this index are local governments in Virginia and various state agencies, who use the index to assist in the allocation of state aid. Fiscal Stress Index - illustrates a locality's ability to generate additional local revenues from its current tax base relative to the rest of the Commonwealth. A stress score of 100 would equate to average stress relative to the rest of the Commonwealth. The fiscal stress of a locality is based upon:

- revenue capacity per capita
 - computation of how much revenue a jurisdiction could generate if it taxed its population at statewide average rates
- revenue effort
 - ratio of actual tax collections by a locality to its computed revenue capacity
- median household income
 - represents the level at which exactly half of the households in a jurisdiction earn more and the other half earns less

Scoring for RSAF will be based on the following:

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 134 = Lowest Stress with classes in the following areas:

- Low (scores below 96.25) = 5
- Below Average (96.35-99.99) = 4
- Average (100) = 3
- Above Average (100.9-103.9) = 2
- High (above 104) = 1

d. Return to Localities (RTL) Scoring <https://vdhems.vdh.virginia.gov/emsapps/f?p=200:7>

The Return to Locality fund, as required by the *Code of Virginia*, are funds returned to the locality in which the passenger vehicle is registered. There are 134 recognized localities throughout Virginia (95 counties and 39 cities). Annually, as required by *Code*, each locality must submit a report to OEMS on the use/distribution of those funds prior to receiving additional funds under this program. Funding is withheld pending receipt of the annual report.

Scoring for RSAF will be based on the following, contact
OEMS for your balance:

Balances over \$100,001.00 = 5

Balances from \$50,001.00 - \$100,000.00 = 4

Balances from \$25,001.00 - \$50,000.00 = 3

Balances from \$1- \$25,000.00 = 2

No balances = 1

For more information, contact Michael D. Berg, Grants Program Manager, michael.berg@vdh.virginia.gov.