

# SC AAP Conference

## SCDHHS View on Medicaid

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**July 29, 2012**

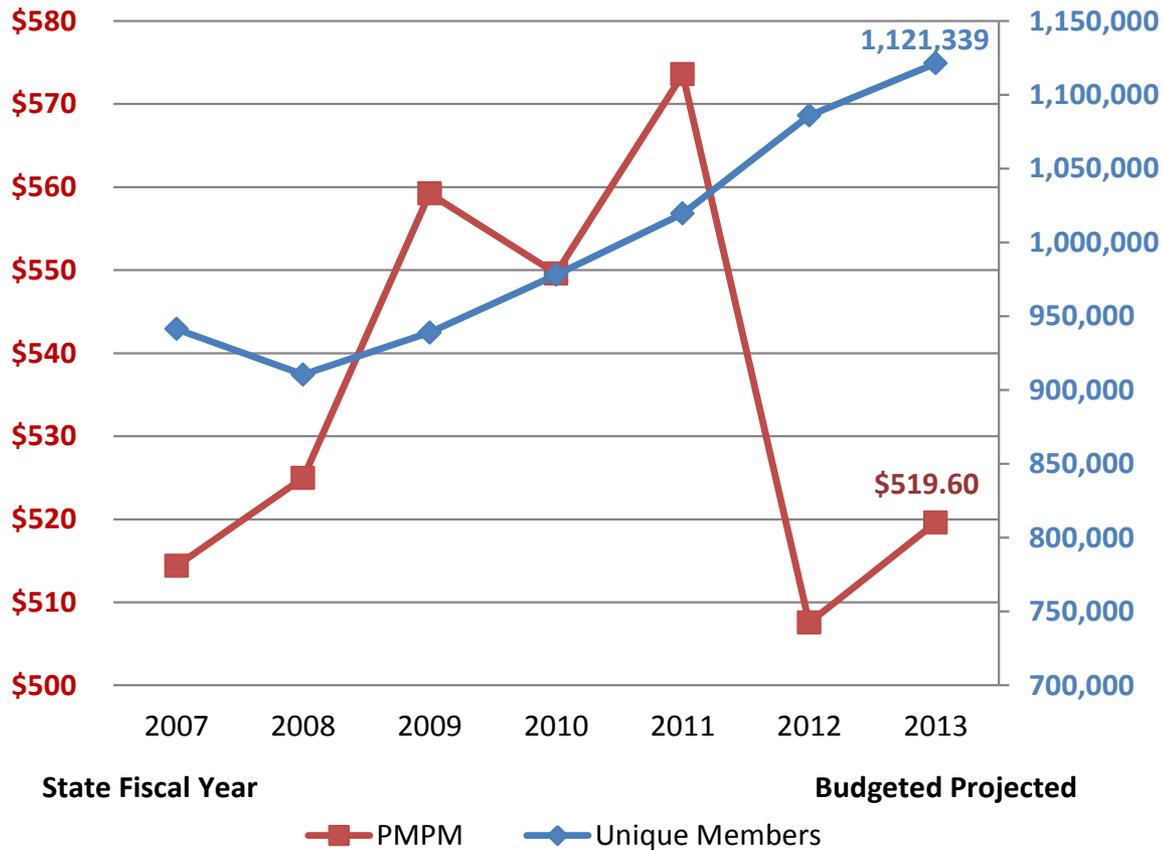
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# SFY 2012 and 2013 Update

# Recent Medicaid Growth

Comparison of Unique Medicaid Members to Per Member Per Month (PMPM) Costs



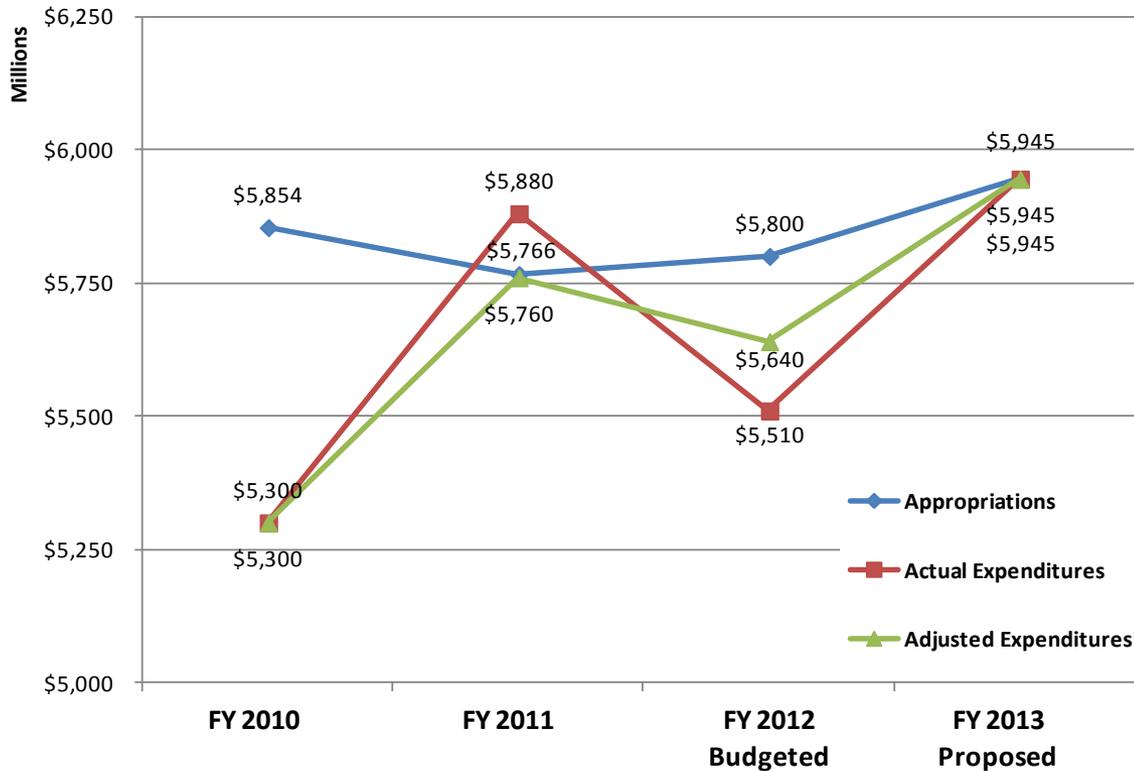
*Unique members grew 8% from FY 2007 to FY 2011.*

*PMPM costs grew 12% from FY 2007 to FY 2011.*

*PMPM costs are projected to grow 2.38% from FY 2012 to FY 2013.*

# DHHS Medicaid Total Budget

## Medicaid Total Budget



**Member Months:** 9,731,923      10,255,356      10,783,980      11,213,472

**FY 2010 to FY 2013  
Member Month  
Enrollment Growth:  
15.2%**

**FY 2010 to FY 2013  
Appropriation Growth:  
1.8%**

**FY 2010 to FY 2013  
Expenditure Growth:  
12.5%**

\* Adjusted (Normalized) Expenditures equalizes the managed care premium payment shifts.

# FY 2013 Budget All Funds

Summary of FY 2013 Original DHHS Budget Request				
Appropriation Purpose:	General Fund & Capital Reserve Fund	Federal Funds	Total Other Funds	TOTAL FUNDS
Base Appropriation for Maintenance of Effort:				
Continuation of Base Budget	\$ 917,495,132	\$ 3,221,907,596	\$ 615,129,975	\$ 4,754,532,703
Annualization Non-recurring Funding	\$ 242,729,457	\$ 576,748,788	\$ -	\$ 819,478,245
Subtotal - Base Appropriation Request for Maintenance of Effort	\$ 1,160,224,589	\$ 3,798,656,384	\$ 615,129,975	\$ 5,574,010,948
New Spending Requests	\$ 103,799,862	\$ 245,840,718	\$ -	\$ 349,640,580
Non-recurring Capital Request	\$ 7,157,264	\$ 30,353,993	\$ -	\$ 37,511,257
<b>Total FY 2013 Original DHHS Budget Request</b>	<b>\$ 1,271,181,715</b>	<b>\$ 4,074,851,095</b>	<b>\$ 615,129,975</b>	<b>\$ 5,961,162,785</b>
<b>FY 2012 Approved Appropriation - All Funds</b>				<b>\$ 5,796,543,317</b>
<b>% Change</b>				<b>2.8%</b>

*Original SCDHHS Budget Request was \$5.96 billion which is a 2.8% increase over the FY 2012 appropriation.*

*More than \$340 million of new recurring funds were allocated to the budget.*

*98% of the request is required simply to keep the program operating at the current level.*

*FY 2013 Revised Forecast projects 32,438 additional members.*

# Affordable Care Act Summary

# Supreme Court Summary

- Individual mandate remains standing under Congress' taxing authority
- Exchanges, insurance rules, CMMI, Co-ops, and other programs still stand
- Medicaid expansion is now optional for each state
- Subsidies are now technically available to individuals from 100% FPL and above

# Affordable Care Act (ACA)

## Baseline Medicaid Expansion Impact

Projected Enrollment Growth				
Population	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2020
<b>Current Programs</b>				
Medicaid	867,000	880,000	893,000	962,000
CHIP	70,000	71,000	73,000	78,000
<b>Total Current Programs</b>	<b>937,000</b>	<b>951,000</b>	<b>966,000</b>	<b>1,040,000</b>
<b>After Expansion- 71% Average Participation</b>				
<b>Expansion Population</b>				
Parents/Childless Adults		236,000	236,000	251,000
<b>Currently Insured Population (Crowd-out)</b>				
Children and Currently Eligible Parents		79,000	79,000	84,000
Newly Eligible Parents/Childless Adults		97,000	97,000	103,000
<b>Currently Uninsured (Eligible but Unenrolled)</b>				
Children		51,000	51,000	55,000
Parents		40,000	40,000	43,000
SSI Disable Eligible		7,000	7,000	8,000
<b>Total Expansion from ACA Participants</b>		<b>510,000</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>544,000</b>
<b>Total Medicaid Population After Affordable Care Act Expansion</b>	<b>937,000</b>	<b>1,461,000</b>	<b>1,476,000</b>	<b>1,584,000</b>
<b>Estimated Fiscal Impact of Population Expansion</b>				
State Funds		\$ 55,400,000	\$ 133,600,000	\$ 278,400,000
Federal Funds		932,700,000	1,974,500,000	2,148,800,000
<b>Total Fiscal Impact - All Funds</b>		<b>\$ 988,100,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,108,100,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,427,200,000</b>

### ACA Projections

*By FY 2015, baseline actuarial estimates are that enrollment in the SC Medicaid program will exceed 1.47 million members.*

*For FY 2014 and 2015, SCDHHS will need at least \$189 million in additional match for ACA provisions and enrollment.*

Source: Milliman (April 6, 2012 Projections)

# Affordable Care Act Impact:

## FY 2014 to FY 2020

### Fiscal Impact - SFY 2014 through SFY 2020 State Budget Dollars (values shown in millions)

	Baseline Participation	Full Participation
Medicaid Assistance Expansion to 138%		
• Expansion Population	\$ 303.8	\$ 376.4
• Crowd-out Population	558.9	844.5
• Eligible but Unenrolled Population	598.4	854.8
SSI Eligible	13.2	13.2
Pharmacy Rebate Savings - MCO	(335.5)	(335.5)
Health Insurer Assessment Fee	101.7	109.8
DSH Payment Reductions	(217.5)	(217.5)
CHIP Program - Enhanced FMAP	(130.2)	(130.2)
Physician Fee Schedule Change	-	-
Administrative Expenses	192.6	271.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,085.4</b>	<b>\$ 1,786.7</b>
<b>Additional Sensitivity</b>		
Increase Fee Schedule to 100% Medicare All Physicians and All Services	\$ 589.5	\$ 624.2
<b>Total with Sensitivity</b>	<b>\$ 1,674.9</b>	<b>\$ 2,410.9</b>

LOW



### ACA Projections

*South Carolina can expect to spend \$1.1 billion to \$2.4 billion more in state funds through FY 2020 as a result of the Affordable Care Act.*

*Full participation scenario would cover 764,000 individuals under Medicaid*

High



# What is Medicaid looking for?

Purchase the most health for our  
vulnerable citizens at the least  
cost to the taxpayer

## DHHS Fundamental Analysis

- Social determinants are 80-90% of health
- IOM: Health care spending is rising faster than GDP
  - Creating a health care bubble
  - Depressing economic growth
  - Diverting state investment in education and infrastructure

***1/3 of all health care spending is wasteful.  
(\$750 billion nationally in 2009 and \$1.8  
billion in SC Medicaid next year)***

### *Excess spending:*

- Unnecessary services
- Administrative waste
- Inefficient services
- High prices
- Fraud and abuse
- Missed prevention opportunities

## DHHS Fundamental Strategy

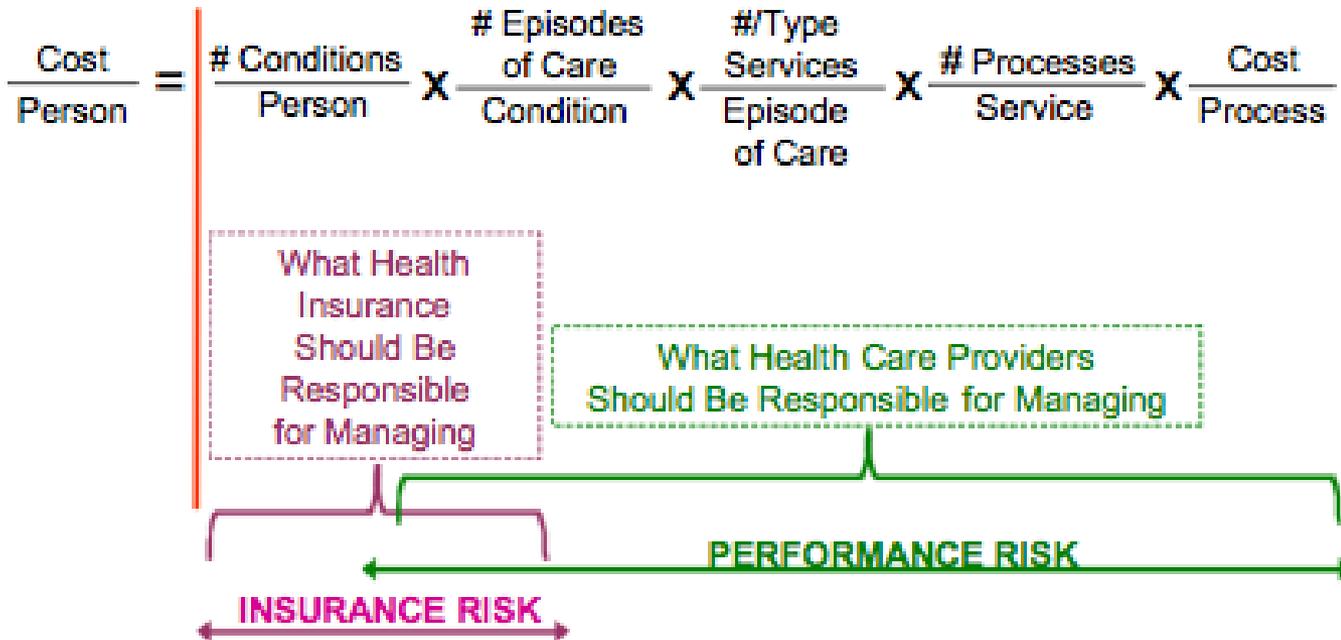
- Control health care spending to allow for:
  - Increased investment in education, infrastructure and economic growth
  - Shift of health care spending to more productive health and health care services
  - Increased coverage/treatment of vulnerable populations

### *Major objectives include:*

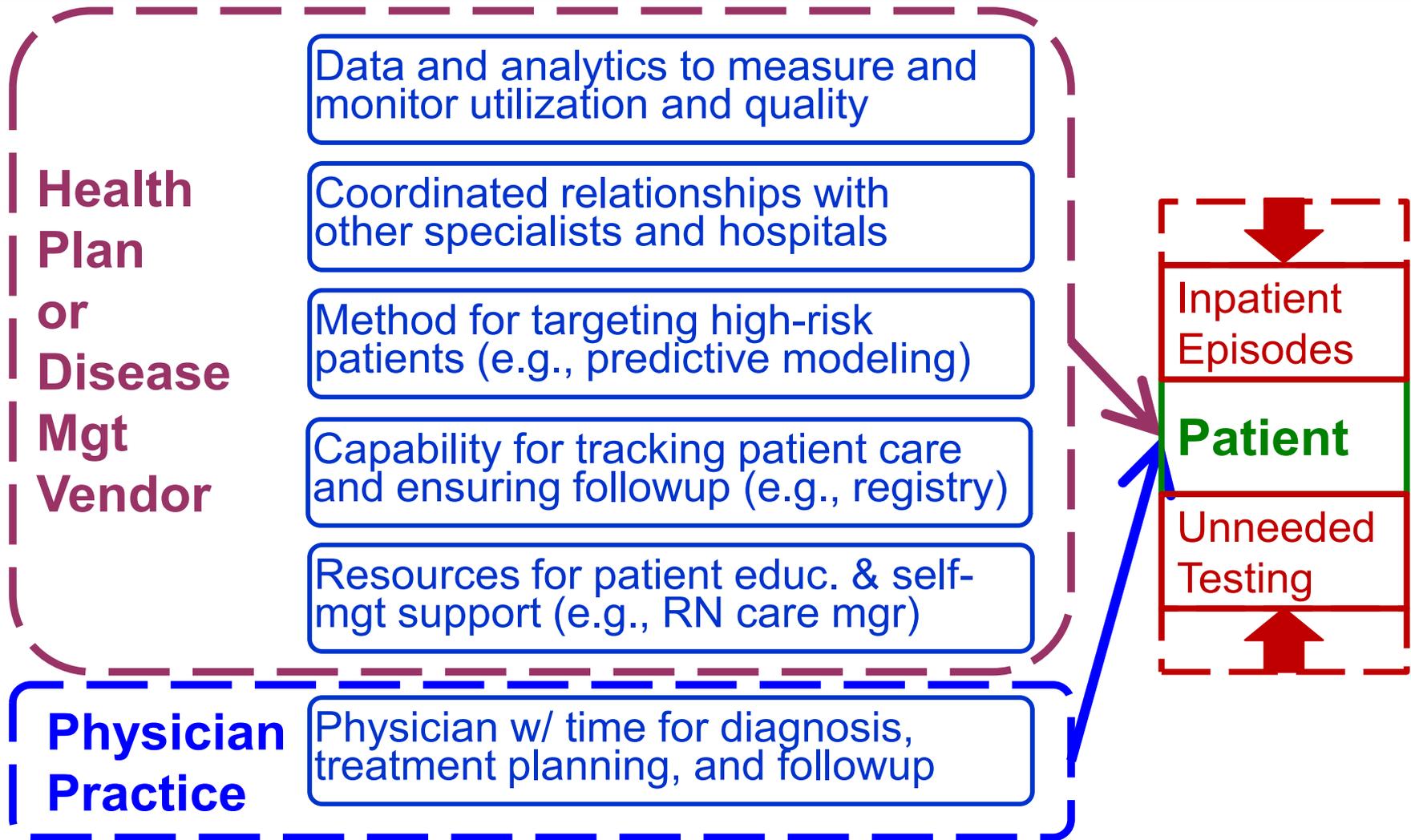
- Payment reform
- Clinical integration
- Focus on hot spots and disparities

# Shift of Responsibilities

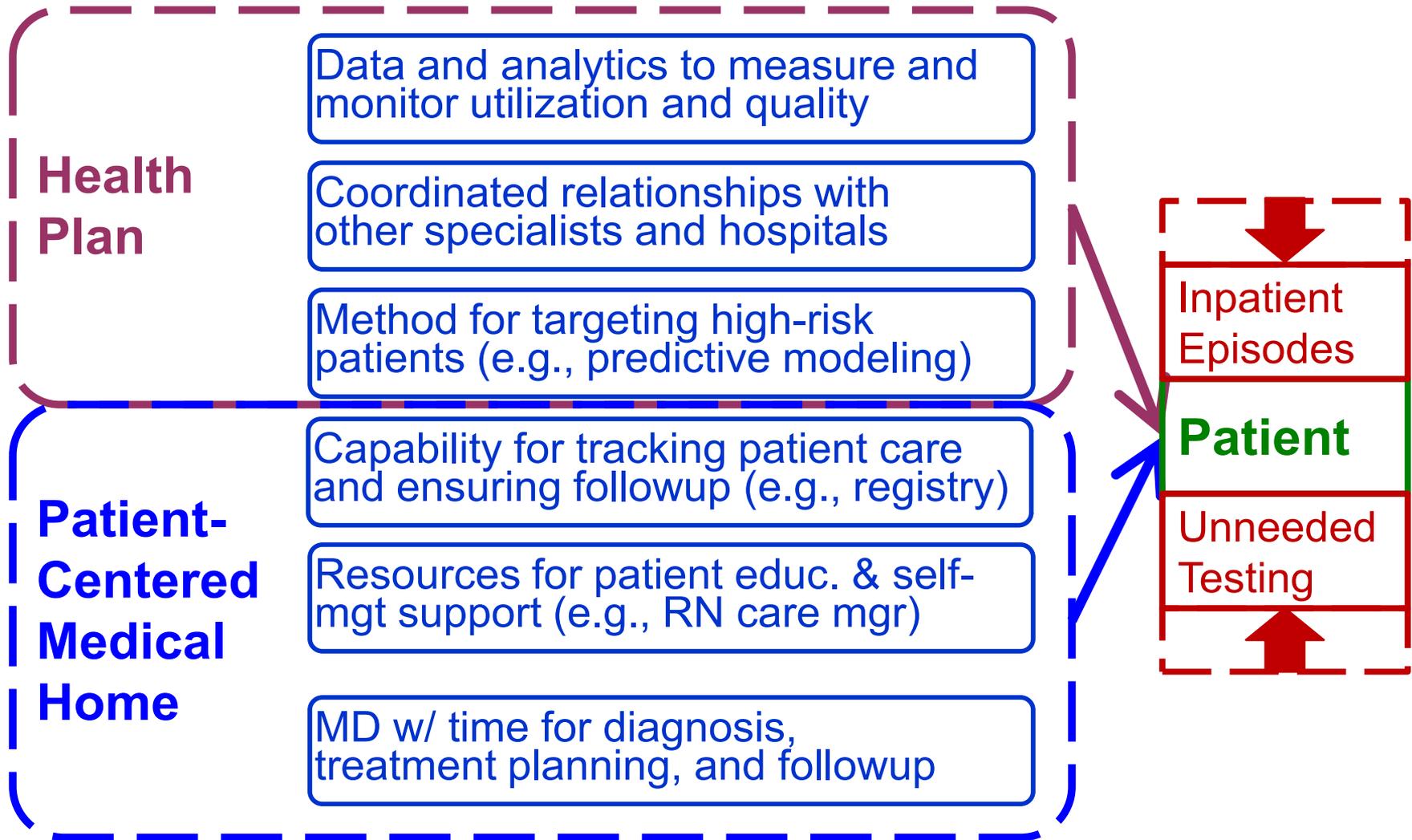
## VARIABLES FOR WHICH THE PROVIDER IS AT RISK UNDER ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT SYSTEMS



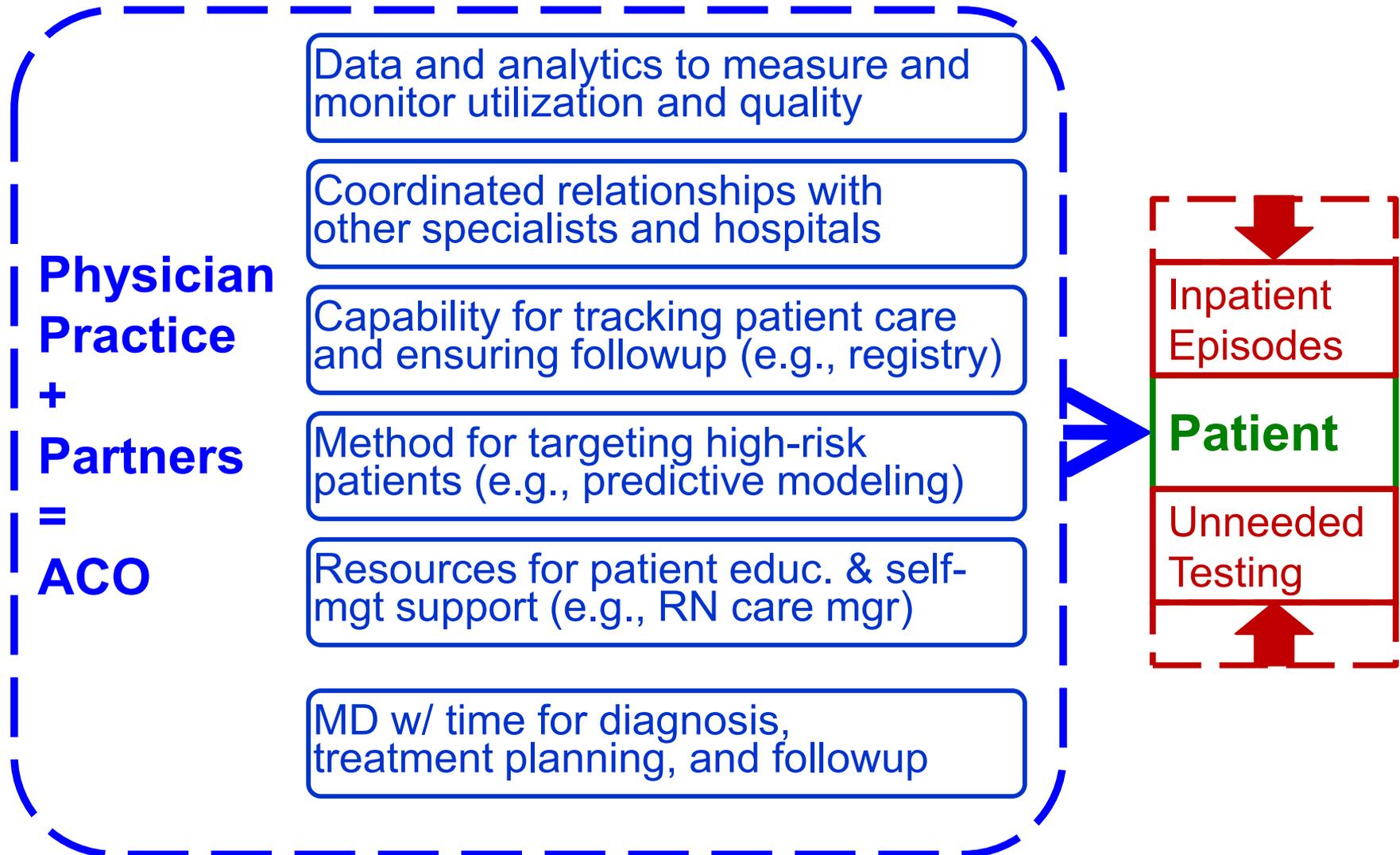
# Division of responsibilities today



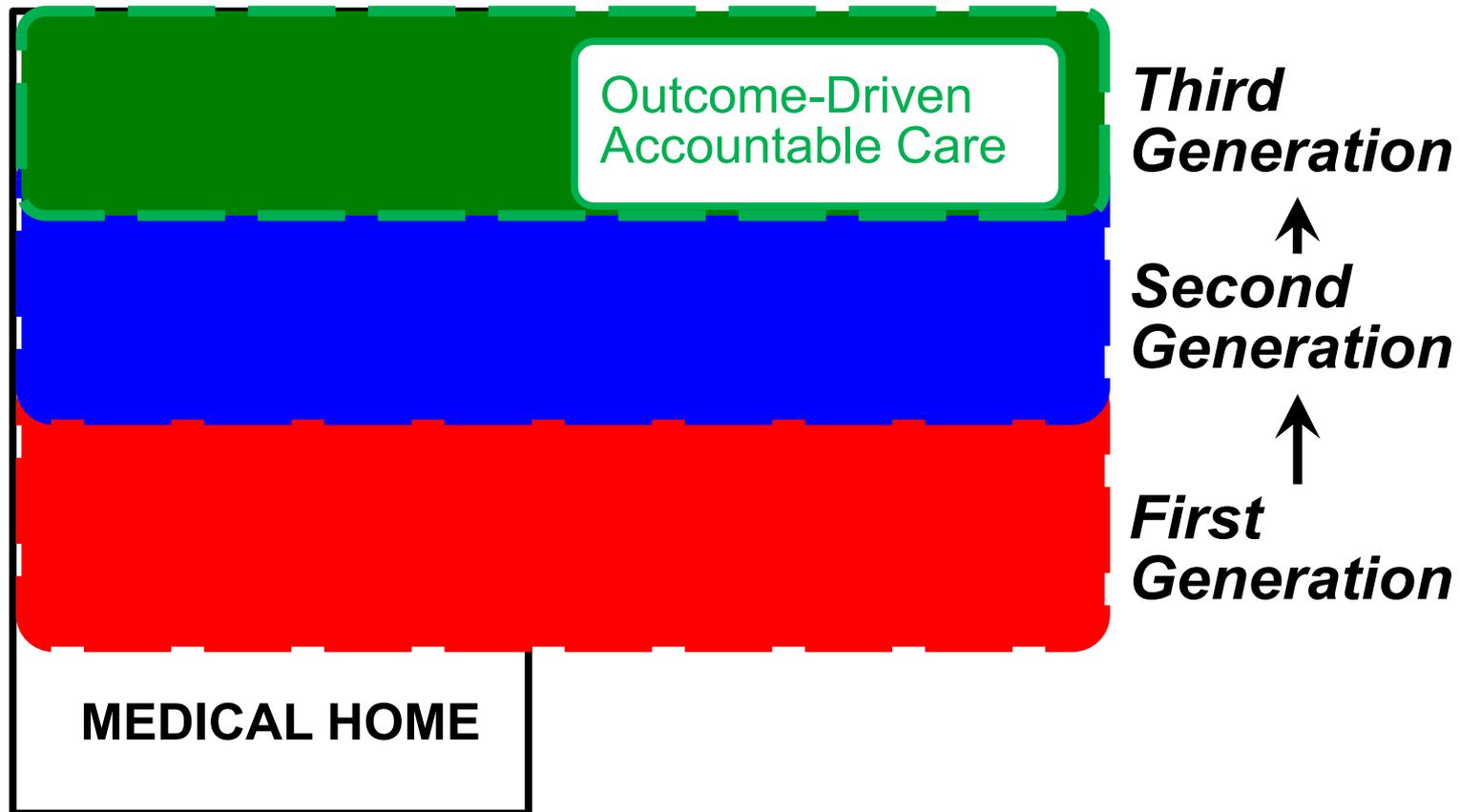
# Medical Home Initiatives Expand MD Capacity, But Not Enough



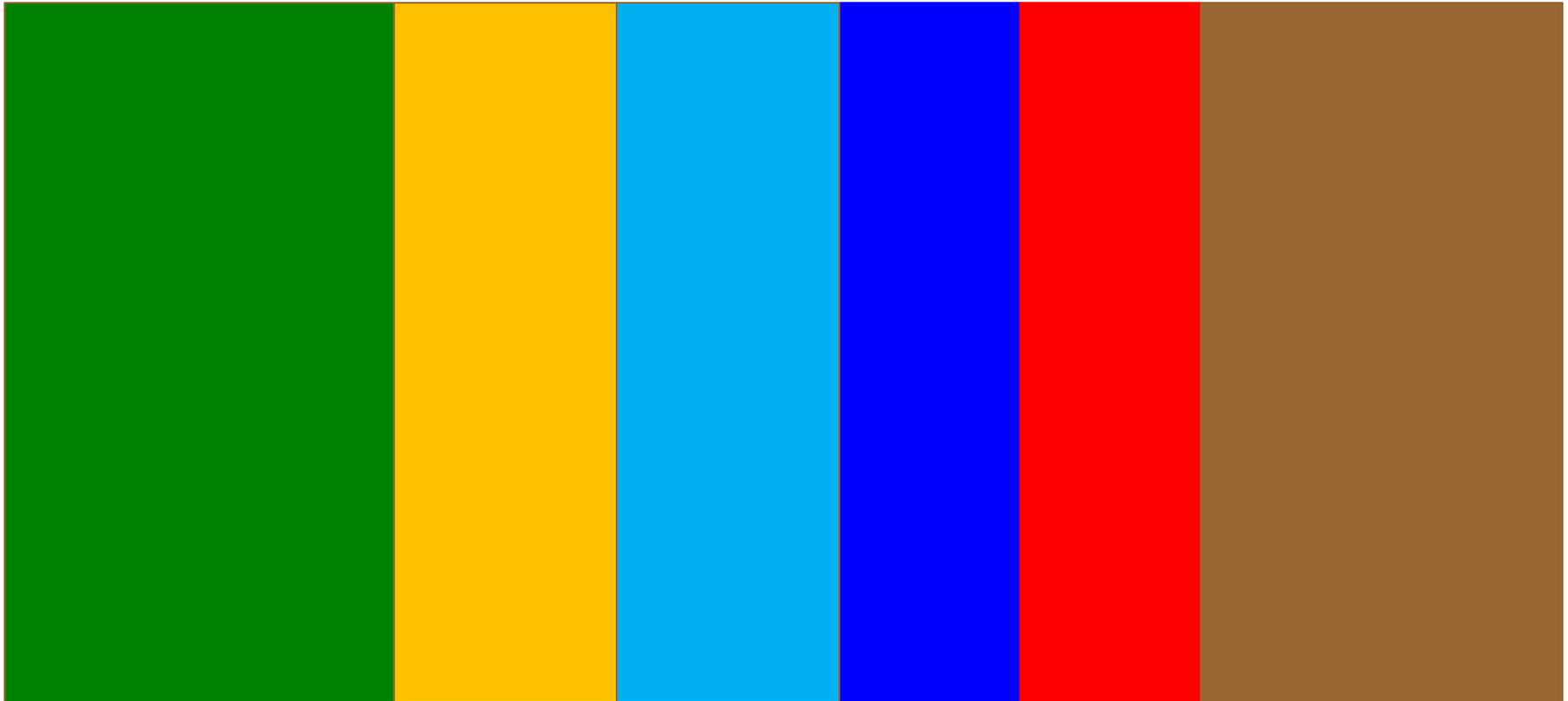
# Goal: Give MDs the Capacity to Deliver “Accountable Care”



# Medical Home Evolution



# True Clinical Integration



**Prevention +  
Proactive  
Intervention**

**ER Treat  
&  
Release**

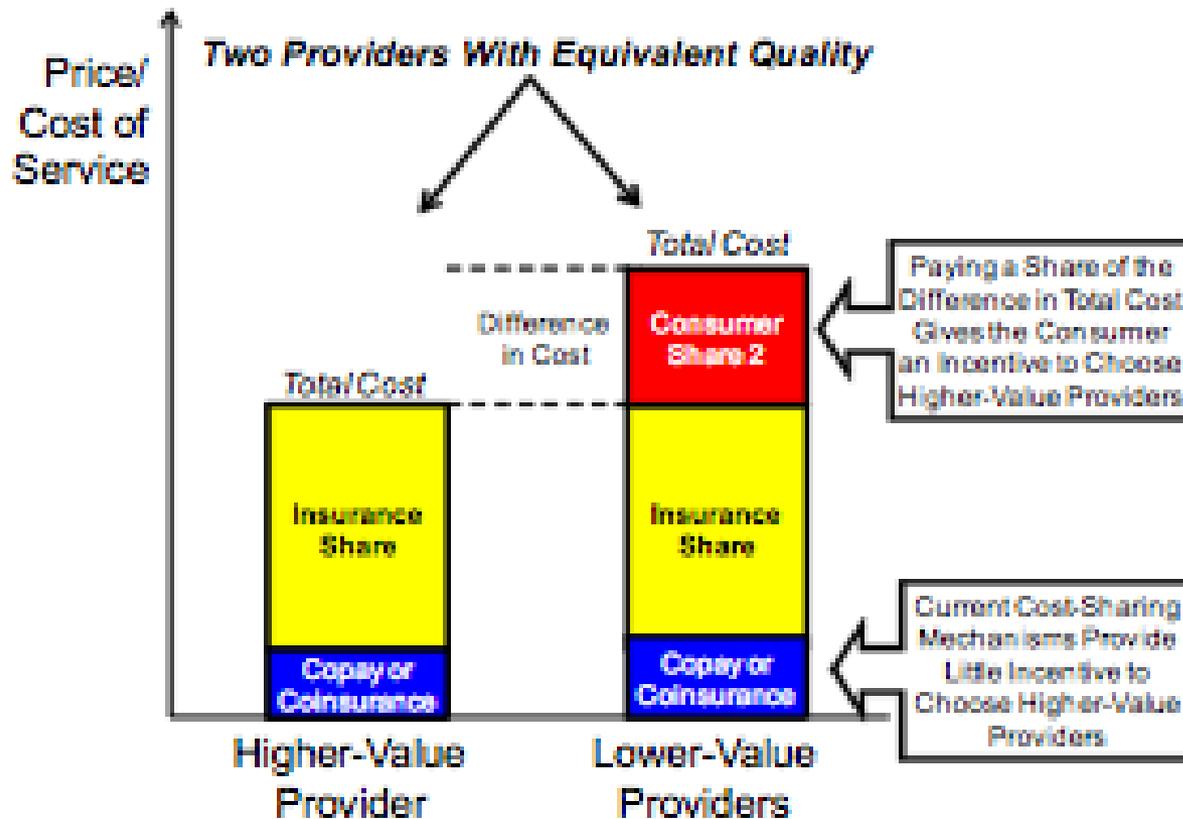
**Treat +  
Address  
Root Causes**

**Transition  
Support**

**Improve  
Post-Acute  
Care**

**Improve  
Long-Term  
Care Mgt**

# Reference Price & Cost Sharing



Efforts underway

## Catalyst for Payment Reform

- 20/20 Value Oriented Payment
  - P4P: HAC, Readmits
  - Reduced variation: COE, reference price
  - Benefit design
- Transparency
  - Price and quality for providers and plans
- Competition and Consumerism
  - Tiered and narrow networks



*8 million covered lives nationally*

*Members include:*

*3M*

*Boeing*

*GE*

*Delta*

*Wal-Mart*

*SC and OH Medicaid*

*Marriott*

*Dow*

*FexEx and others*

# Clinical Integration and Payment Reform

- CCIG
  - Incentives and withholds
  - Move to hybrid model of capitation and MHN
  - Reduce hassle factors
- Dual Eligible Project
  - Targeted toward 68,000 full duals over 65 not already in institutions
  - Strong multi-disciplinary care coordination teams required

*Goal is to create a system of care management that provides optimal incentives for patient-centered care, and disincentives for activities that do not contribute to improved health.*

## Clinical Hot spots and Disparities

- Birth outcomes
  - Early elective deliveries
  - SBIRT
  - P17
- HeART
  - Minute clinics and after-hours
  - Community health workers
  - Public health clinic leveraging
- Foster children in coordinated care

*By enhancing prenatal care and reducing pre-term deliveries, overall health outcomes can be improved.*

*Making care available at off hours will reduce treatment for minor ailments in emergency rooms.*

# Withholds & Incentives

## Withholds

- Prevention and Screening (0.25% withhold)
- Chronic Disease and Behavioral Health (0.25% withhold)
- Access and Availability (0.25% withhold)
- Consumer Experience (0.25% withhold)

## Incentives

- Patient Centered Medical Homes
  - PMPM payment will be made to provider and health plan in four payment levels
  - Payments will be quarterly based on enrollment
- Birth Outcomes Initiative (BOI)
  - Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment
  - Centering Program
  - Nurse Family Partnership
  - Reduce prematurity or low birth weight

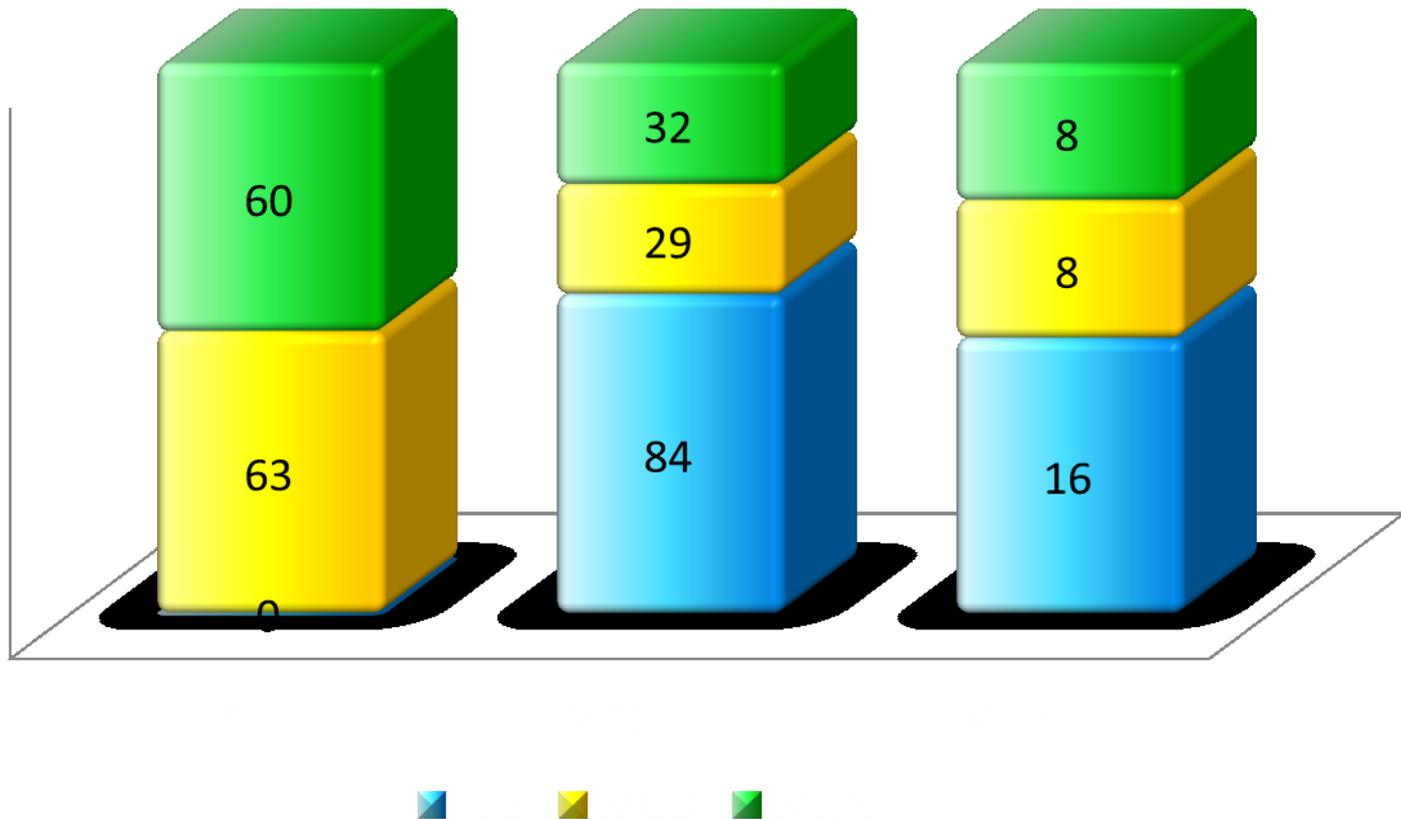
*Withholds equal \$16 million in capitation*

- **8 HEDIS in CY2012**
- **12 HEDIS in CY2013**
- **Floors must be met**
- **Bonus pool**

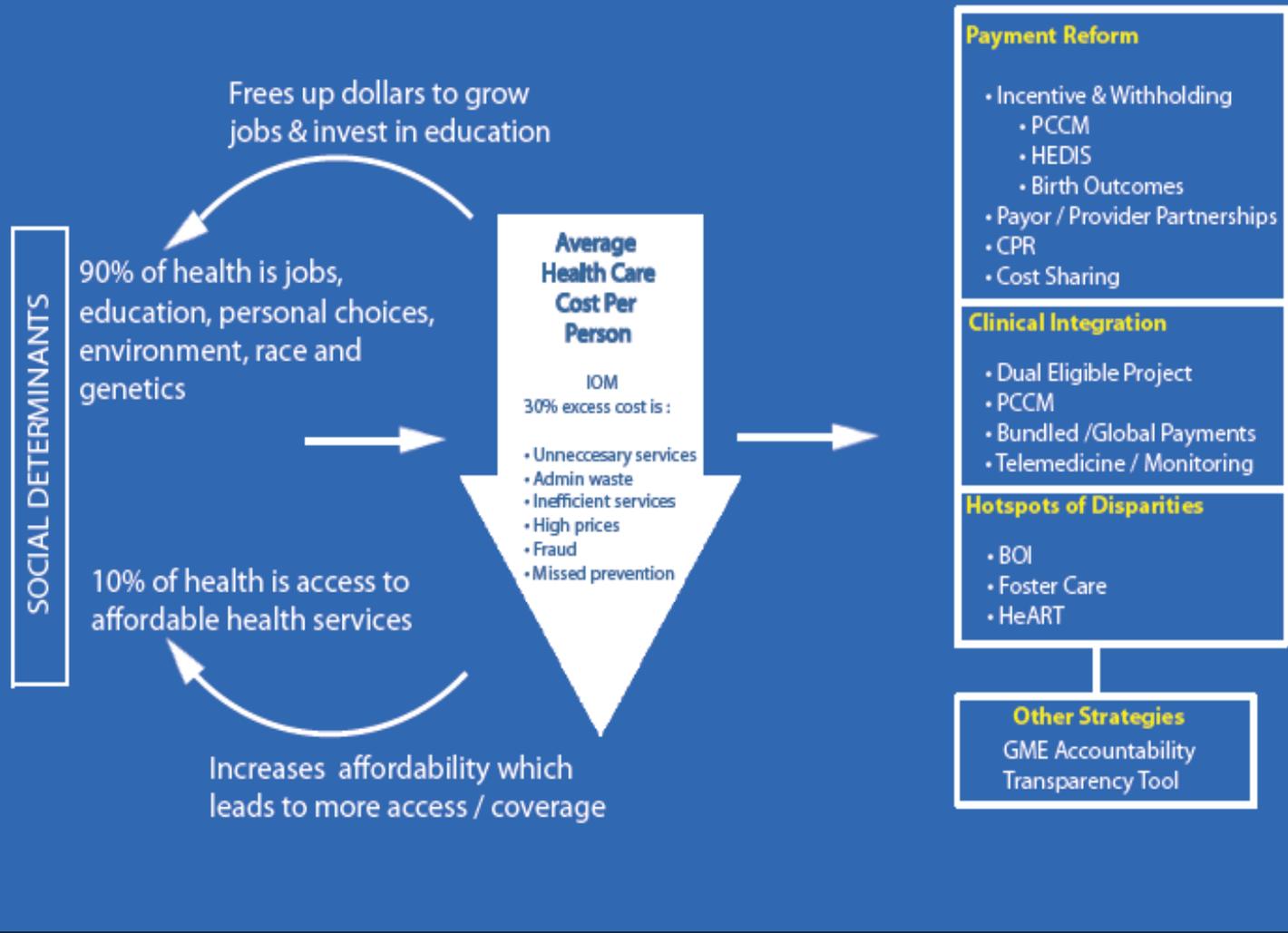
*Incentives \$16 million in both CY2012 and CY2013*

- **PMPM \$.50 to \$2.00 for NCQA certification**
- **Centering and NFP**
- **Baby friendly race to the top**
- **LBW reductions**

# Plan Choice CY2011



# Investing In South Carolina's Health

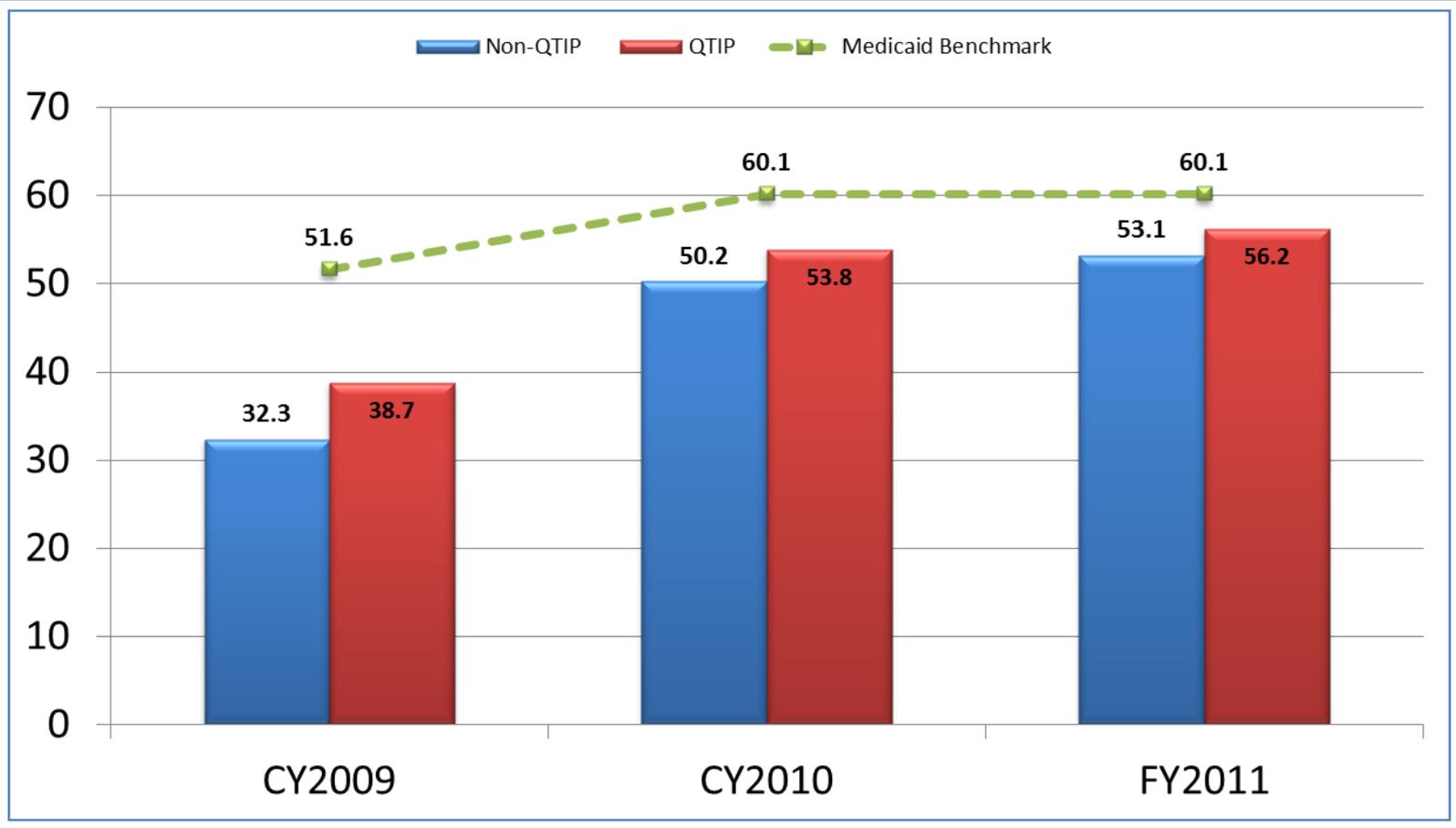


# Distribution of HEDIS RATES by PERCENTILES

Component		CY 2009	CY2010	CY2011 Existing	CY2011 New	CY 2011 CHIPRA Practices
Percentiles	< 10th			10	19	4
Percentiles	10 <sup>th</sup> - <24 <sup>th</sup>	21	20	12	7	5
Percentiles	25 <sup>th</sup> – <50 <sup>th</sup>	11	11	6	4	7
Percentiles	50 <sup>th</sup> - <75 <sup>th</sup>	4	6	8	5	9
Percentiles	75 <sup>th</sup> - <90 <sup>th</sup>	7	4	5	2	9
Percentiles	> 90 <sup>th</sup>	0	2	2	6	7
Total # of Measures		43	43	43	43	43

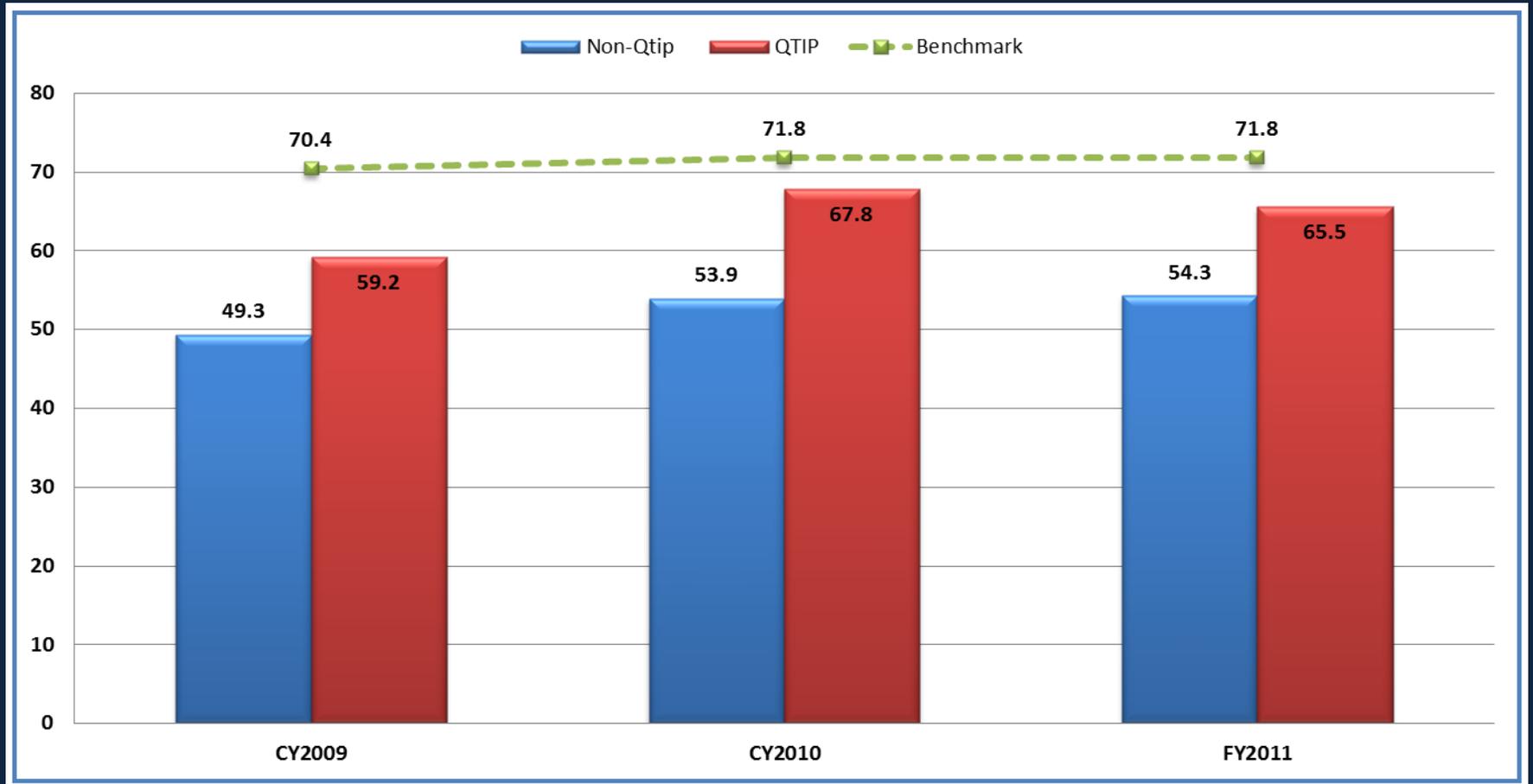
Note: The data indicates approximately 50 percent of the measures fall below the 24<sup>th</sup> percentile. Implications- Preliminary evidence supports emphasis on quality improvement “can and does make a difference” and supports incentives associates with “PCMH” emphasis.

# Percent of Children with Well Child Visits (First 15 Months- 6 Visits)

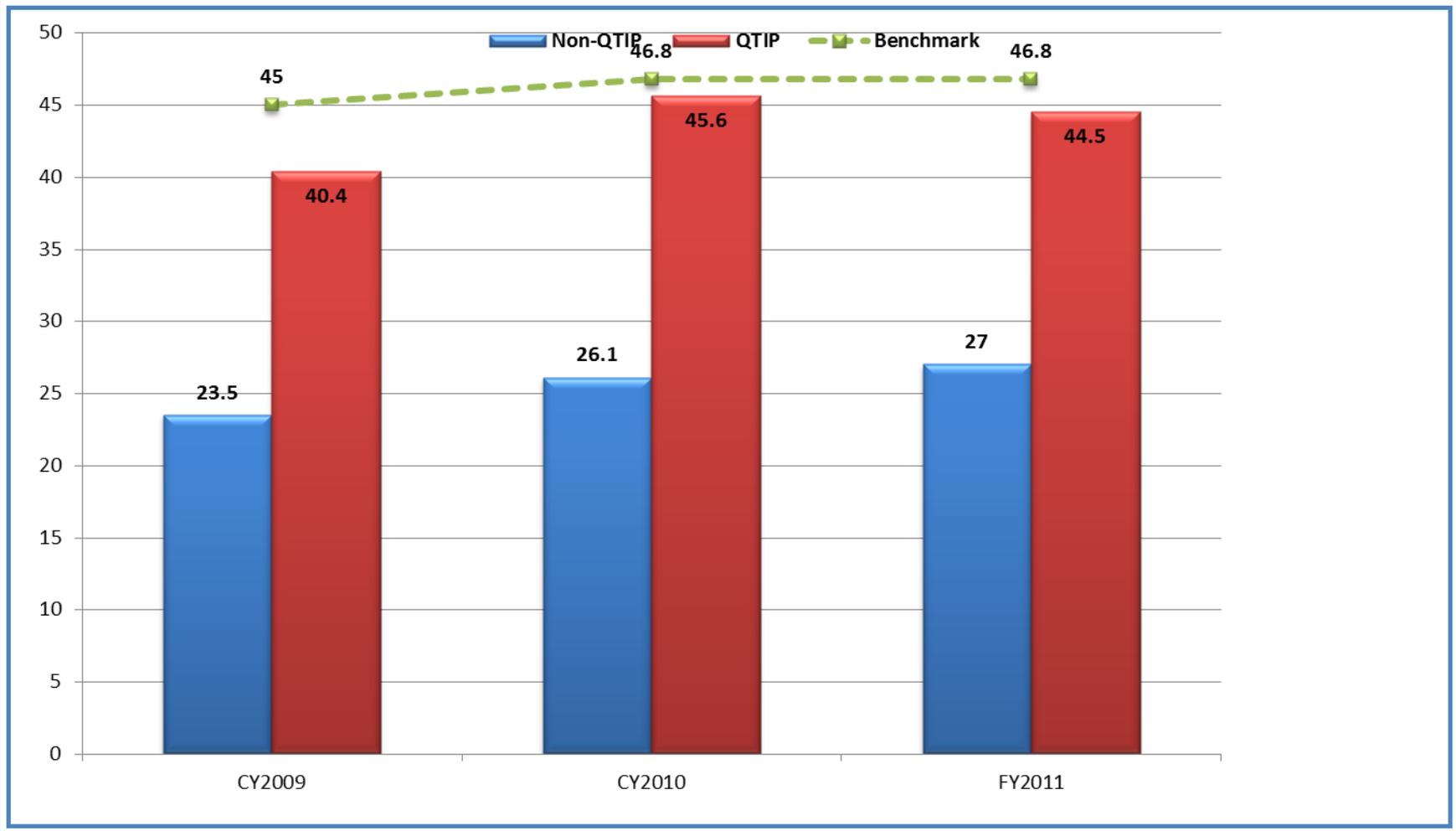


# Percent with Well Child Visits

(Ages 3, 4, 5, and 6 Years)



# Percent with Adolescent Well Care Visits (Ages 12 – 21 Years)



Questions?