Ohio Medicaid Overview

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John McCarthy
Medicaid Director





Medicaid Overview

- Medicaid is Ohio's largest health payer 83,000 active providers, hospitals, nursing homes and other providers care for 2.5 million individuals insured by Medicaid
- Medicaid spending increased 33% in the 3 years prior to Governor Kasich taking office – four times faster than Ohio's economy
- Governor Kasich's first Medicaid reform budget
 H.B. 153 held Medicaid spending to less than 3% growth saving Ohioans \$3 billion since 2011



Governor Kasich's First Jobs Budget:

"Repeal and Replace" Old Medicaid

Inherited a program that grew 33% over 3 prior years

- Created the Office of Health Transformation
- Linked nearly 10% of nursing home reimbursement to quality
- Increased access to home and community based services
- Freed local behavioral health from Medicaid match
- Created health homes for people with serious mental illness
- Consolidated health plan regions to be more efficient
- Linked 1% of health plan payments to performance
- 3rd state approved to integrate Medicare-Medicaid services
- Implemented a new Medicaid claims payment system



Benefits

Federally Mandated Services

- Early and Periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment (EPSDT) for children
- Inpatient hospital
- Physician
- Lab and X-ray
- Outpatient, including services provided by hospitals, rural health clinics, and Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Medical and surgical vision
- Medical and surgical dental
- Transportation of Medicaid services
- Nurse midwife, certified family nurse and pediatric nurse practitioner
- Home Health
- Nursing facility
- Medicare premium assistance

Ohio's Optional Services

- Prescription drugs
- Durable medical equipment and supplies
- Vision, including eyeglasses
- Dental
- Physical Therapy
- Occupational therapy
- Speech therapy
- Podiatry
- Chiropractic services for children
- Independent psychological services for children
- Private duty nursing
- Ambulance/ambulette
- Community alcohol/drug addiction treatment
- Home and Community based alternatives to facility based care
- Intermediate care facilities for people with developmental Disabilities
- Hospice
- Community mental health services



Eligibility Groups

Category	Percent of FPL
Children	200%
Parents	90%
ABD	64%
HCBS Waivers	300%
MBIWD	250%
Childless Adults	133%



Enrollment August 2014

Category	Number
Total Enrollment	2,785,053
Full Medicaid Benefits	2,592,905
Managed Care	2,191,310
Non-ABD	1,126,464
ABD	432,997

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Ohio Medicaid Managed Care

Average Monthly Medicaid Enrollment by State Fiscal Year

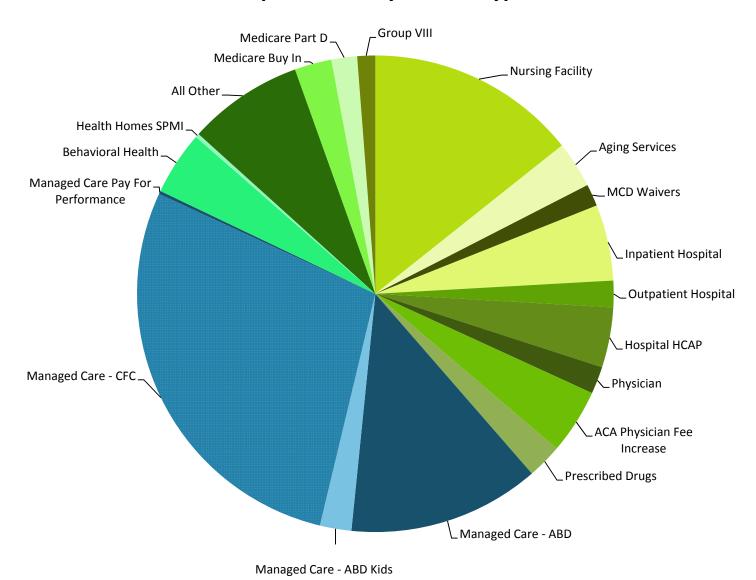




All Funds Expenditures

Funding Source	SFY15 Budget
Transfers	\$1,900,486,547
Non GRF State	\$1,802,232,891
Non GRF Local	\$392,772,154
Non GRF Federal	\$7,695,128,335
Non Appropriated Local	\$137,407,855
GRF State	\$5,829,277,548
GRF Federal	\$ <u>8,933,098,262</u>
Grand Total	\$26,690,403,591
Grand Total Less Transfers	\$24,789,917,044

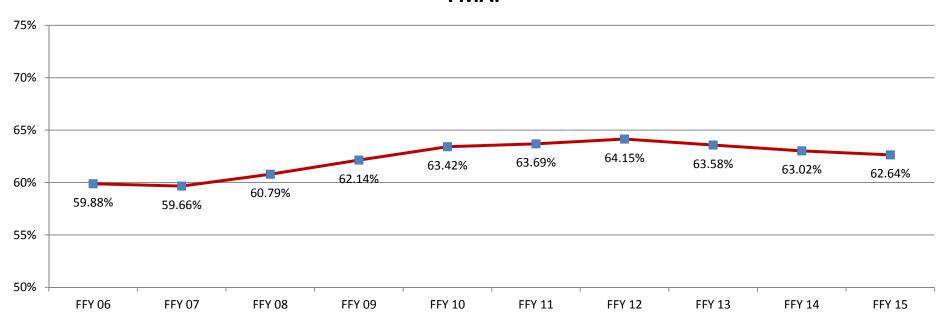
Medicaid Expenditures by Service Type - SFY 14





Regular FMAP Overtime

FMAP





Home- and Community-Based Services Waivers

6 Nursing Facility Level of Care HCBS Waivers

- » PASSPORT (60 and older) no nursing services
- » Assisted Living (21 and older) must live in an assisted living setting
- » Ohio Home Care (59 and younger) includes nursing services
- » Choices (60 and older) self direction
- » Transitions Carve Out (60 and older) includes nursing services
- » MyCare (18 and older) All encompassing waiver for CMMI demonstration

3 ICF/IDD Level of Care HCBS Waivers

- » Individual Options
- » Level One benefit limited to \$5,000
- » SELF self directed waiver



HCBS Waivers (continued)

HCBS waiver reforms

- » Too many waiver too confusing to both people and providers
- » Began harmonizing waivers
- » Moved the Choices and Transition waivers into other waivers

Next steps

- » Add nursing services to waivers
- » Use the same rates for the same services across waivers



HOME Choice

Another Medicaid Milestone



Original Goal:

Transition 2,000 people out of institutional settings and back into home and community based options

- » **2008-2010:** 968 transitions
- » Since 2011: More than 4,000 transitions
- » Summer 2014: Ohio Medicaid and its community partners successfully transition its 5,000th individual back into the community



HOME Choice

National Recognition



In 2013:

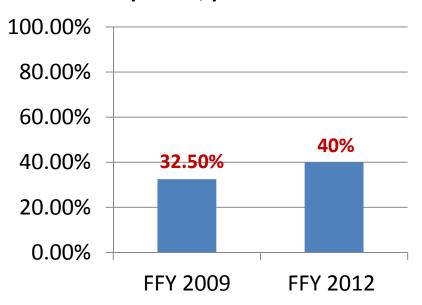
Ohio ranks **second** among all MFP states in overall institution-to-community transitions and **first** for transitioning the most individuals living with mental illness.



Balancing Incentive Program (BIP)

Moving the Needle

How Ohio's HCBS LTSS balance has improved, per CMS data:



BIP approved for Ohio July 1, 2013:

- » December 2013: Ohio's HCBS LTSS balance = 42.7%
- » March 2014: Ohio's HCBS LTSS balance = 49.45%
- » August 2014: Ohio's HCBS LTSS balance = 51.05%

...and the work continues!

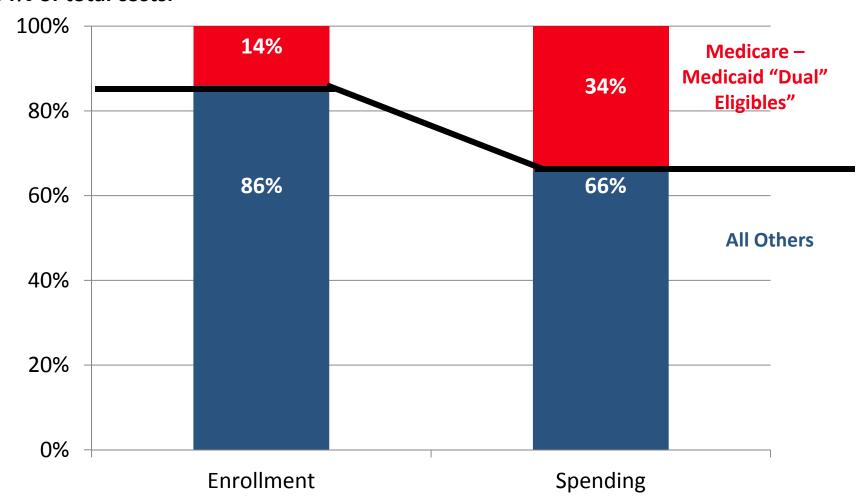


#MyCareOhio Connecting Medicare + Medicaid

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MyCare Ohio: Medicaid Hot Spot

Dual eligible individuals make up just 14% of the Medicaid population – but consume 34% of total costs.





MyCare Ohio: Overview

Why MyCare Ohio?

- » Approximately 182,000 dual-eligible residents of Ohio
- » Very little coordination between Medicare and Medicaid benefits
- » Fragmentation and waste too often the result
- » Integrate physical, behavioral and long-term care services into a seamless experience for the individual



MyCare Ohio: Overview

Goals of Demonstration

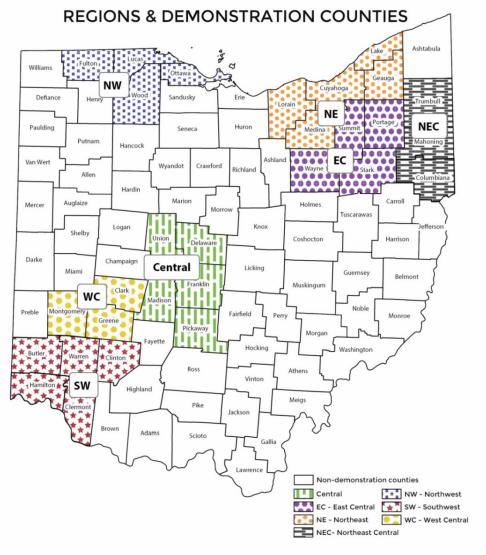
- » Improve health outcomes
- » Identify new ways to reduce overall cost of care between systems
- » Provide individuals with a single point of contact for the administration of services
- » Establish a delivery system that is easy to navigate for both the individual and provider
- » Create a seamless transition between care settings and programs the needs of individuals change





MyCareOhio Connecting Medicare + Medicaid

REGION	EFFECTIVE ENROLLMENT DATE
Northeast	5/1/2014
Northwest Northeast Central Southwest	6/1/2014
East Central Central West Central	7/1/2014

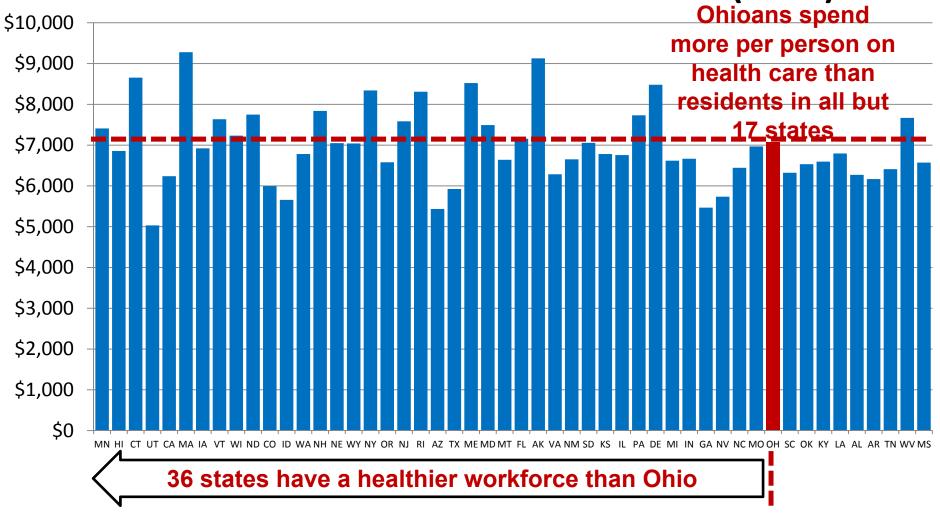




Payment Innovation: Ohio's Vision



Health Care Spending per Capita by State (2011) in order of resident health outcomes (2009)



Sources: CMS Health Expenditures by State of Residence (2011); The Commonwealth Fund, Aiming Higher: Results from a State Scorecard on Health System Performance (October 2009).



Payment Innovation: Timeline

The Governor's Office of Health Transformation (OHT) established with the goal to engage public and private partners to design and implement new health care delivery payment systems to reward value of services over volume.

Sept. 2012: Ohio submits application for federal State Innovation Model (SIM) Design Grant.

Feb. 2013: State awarded SIM design grant; begins work with McKinsey & Company and public/private partners on proposal design.

July 2014: Ohio submits applications for federal SIM Test Grant (second phase)



Why medical homes <u>and</u> episodes?

Medical homes provide the foundation for total cost/quality accountability

- Population-based accountability transcends delivery system
- Large long-term impact: prevention and chronic disease management
- Requires providers to fully transform business model away from FFS
- Requires significant provider capabilities and commitment

Episodes "nested" within total cost of care for more specific accountability

- Patient-centered design around the "patient journey" thru delivery system
- Faster to impact: clear and specific opportunities for improvement
- Stages business model transition away from FFS for specialists/hospitals
- Faster to scale, independent of market structure or capabilities

Fit with other models

Both models being implemented agnostic of provider structure, can be "carved out" or "carved in" for ACO or capitation



Five year plan to launch PCMH and episode model at scale

Goal

80-90% of Ohio's population in some value-based payment model (combination of episodes- and population-based payment) within **5 years**

State's role

- Shift rapidly to PCMH & episode model in Medicaid FFS
- Require Medicaid MCO partners to participate / implement
- Incorporate into contracts of MCOs for state employee benefit program

Patient centered medical homes **Episode-based payments** In 2014 focus on CPCi State leads design of 5 episodes – Year 1 perinatal, asthma (acute Payers agree to participate in design exacerbation), COPD exacerbation, for elements where standardization PCI, and joint replacement and / or alignment is critical Payers agree to participate in design Multi-payer group begins enrollment process, launch reporting on at least strategy for one additional market 3 of 5 episodes in 2014 and tie to payment within year 20 episodes defined and launched Model rolled out to all major markets Year 3 across payers **50%** of patients are enrolled Scale achieved state-wide 50+ episodes defined and launched Year 5 across payers 80% of patients are enrolled



Streamline Health and Human Services:

Organize Government to be More Efficient

Jobs Budget

- Created the Office of Health Transformation
- New Medicaid claims payment system (MITS)
- Reorganized Medicaid programs and budgets

Jobs Budget 2.0

- Consolidate Mental Health and Addiction Services (July 2013)
- Create a unified Medicaid budgeting/accounting system
- Create a Cabinet-Level Department of Medicaid (July 2013)
- Replace Ohio's 34-year-old eligibility system (CRIS-E)
- Coordinate health sector workforce programs



Medicaid Structure

The Medicaid Program is Operationalized Across Department

- » Department of Medicaid
- » Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
- » Department of Aging
- » Department of Developmental Disabilities
- » Department of Health
- » Department of Education

