

***Florida's Medicaid Reform
Provider Workshop***

Duval County

January 31, 2006

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Florida Medicaid Reform

Update

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Florida's Medicaid Reform

Choice Counseling

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Enrolling in Medicaid Managed Care How It Works Today

- ❖ *The Agency contracts with ACS State Health Care, LLC, to perform enrollment broker services.*
- ❖ *These services include:*
 - *mailing area-specific health plan information.*
 - *operating a call center.*
 - *answering questions about provider networks.*
 - *keeping updated provider files.*
 - *maintaining a recipient-specific historical data base.*

What Will Change with Reform?

- ❖ *Comprehensive choice counseling.*
- ❖ *Education needs will dramatically change:*
 - *Differences between benefit packages.*
 - *New requirements on information provided.*
 - *Information on opting out of a Medicaid plan.*
- ❖ *Recipient will receive only emergency services until they enroll or are assigned to a plan.*

Choice Counseling Requirements Under Reform

- ❖ *The Agency will:*
 - *Provide information to Medicaid recipients for the purpose of selecting a capitated managed care plan.*
 - *Ensure that at a minimum, the recipient is provided with:*
 - *a list and description of the benefits provided.*
 - *information about cost sharing.*
 - *plan performance data, if available.*
 - *an explanation of benefit limitations.*
 - *contact information, including identification of providers participating in the network, geographic locations, and transportation limitations.*
 - *any other information the Agency determines would facilitate a recipient's understanding of the plan or insurance that would best meet his or her needs.*

Choice Counseling Requirements

(continued)

- Ensure the choice counseling process and related material are designed to provide counseling through face-to-face interaction, by telephone, and in writing and through other forms of relevant media.*
- Develop a system to ensure that there is record of recipient acknowledgement that choice counseling has been provided.*
- Develop contract standards requiring the contractor to hire choice counselors who are representative of the state's diverse population and to train choice counselors in working with culturally diverse populations.*
- Promote health literacy and provide information to reduce minority health disparities throughout outreach activities for Medicaid recipients.*

The Vision for Choice Counseling

- ❖ *Comprehensive choice counseling program to assist beneficiaries in making an important choice:*
 - *Strong face-to-face component.*
 - *Involvement of sister agencies and community organizations.*
- ❖ *Information provided at the time of eligibility:*
 - *Eligibility packet mailed by DCF.*
 - *Web-based application.*
- ❖ *Several modalities to effectively reach individuals.*
- ❖ *Information on choice will center on selecting a comprehensive care plan.*

Status Update: Vendor Procurement

- ❖ *Agency released Invitation to Negotiate on December 28, 2005.*
- ❖ *Deadline for Receipt of Written Inquiries January 12, 2006.*
- ❖ *Vendor's Conference January 19, 2006.*
- ❖ *Anticipated date for Agency Responses to Written Inquiries January 30, 2006.*
- ❖ *Deadline for Receipt of Responses February 20, 2006*
- ❖ *Negotiations March 20 – 24, 2006.*
- ❖ *Anticipated Posting of Notice of Intent to Award April 10, 2006.*

Status Update

Florida State University Contract

- ❖ *Develop educational and outreach materials:*
 - *Materials to be mailed to recipients.*
 - *Outreach DVDs.*
 - *Other items as needed.*
- ❖ *Focus groups will be used in development of materials.*
- ❖ *Develop Choice Counselor Certification program.*

Role of Technical Advisory Panel

- ❖ *Review and make recommendations on:*
 - *Draft educational materials.*
 - *Draft DVD scripts.*
 - *Draft certification program materials.*
- ❖ *Make recommendations on how to structure face-to-face component.*
- ❖ *Recommendations on proposal elements panel deems to be critical to success of program.*

Florida's Medicaid Reform

Update on Benefit Packages and Data Book

Roberta Kelley/Nick Simmons, F.S.A

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Customized Benefit Packages Plan Design Guidelines

- ❖ *Levels of amount, scope and duration flexibility:*
 - *Certain services must be provided at least to current State Plan coverage levels.*
 - *Other services must be provided at least to meet benefit sufficiency standards.*
 - *Remaining services must be offered, but amount, scope and duration are flexible.*
- ❖ *Reform plans can enhance any service above current State Plan levels.*
- ❖ *Reform plans can add services not currently covered under the State Plan.*

Customized Benefit Packages Plan Design Guidelines (continued)

❖ Required at least to current State Plan limits:

- Emergency care.*
- Maternity care and other services to pregnant women.*
- EPSDT and other services to children.*
- Hospital inpatient care.*
- Transplant services.*
- Medical/drug therapies (chemo, dialysis).*
- Family planning.*
- Outpatient surgery.*
- Laboratory and radiology.*
- Transportation (emergent and non-emergent).*
- Outpatient mental health services.*
- Physician and physician extender services.*

Customized Benefit Packages Plan Design Guidelines (continued)

- ❖ *Required and tested for benefit sufficiency:*
 - *Hospital outpatient services.*
 - *Durable medical equipment.*
 - *Home health care.*
 - *Prescription drugs.*



Customized Benefit Packages

Plan Design Guidelines (continued)

- ❖ *Required to be offered, but amount, scope and duration are flexible:*
 - *Chiropractic care.*
 - *Podiatry.*
 - *Outpatient therapy.*
 - *Adult dental services.*
 - *Adult vision services.*
 - *Adult hearing services.*

Customized Benefit Packages Plan Proposals

- ❖ *AHCA will provide a standardized benefit template that plans can use to convey proposed benefit packages.*
- ❖ *Additional benefits proposed must be supported with PMPM projection and supporting documentation.*
- ❖ *DRAFT version in your handout today.*

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Data Book

Nick Simmons, FSA

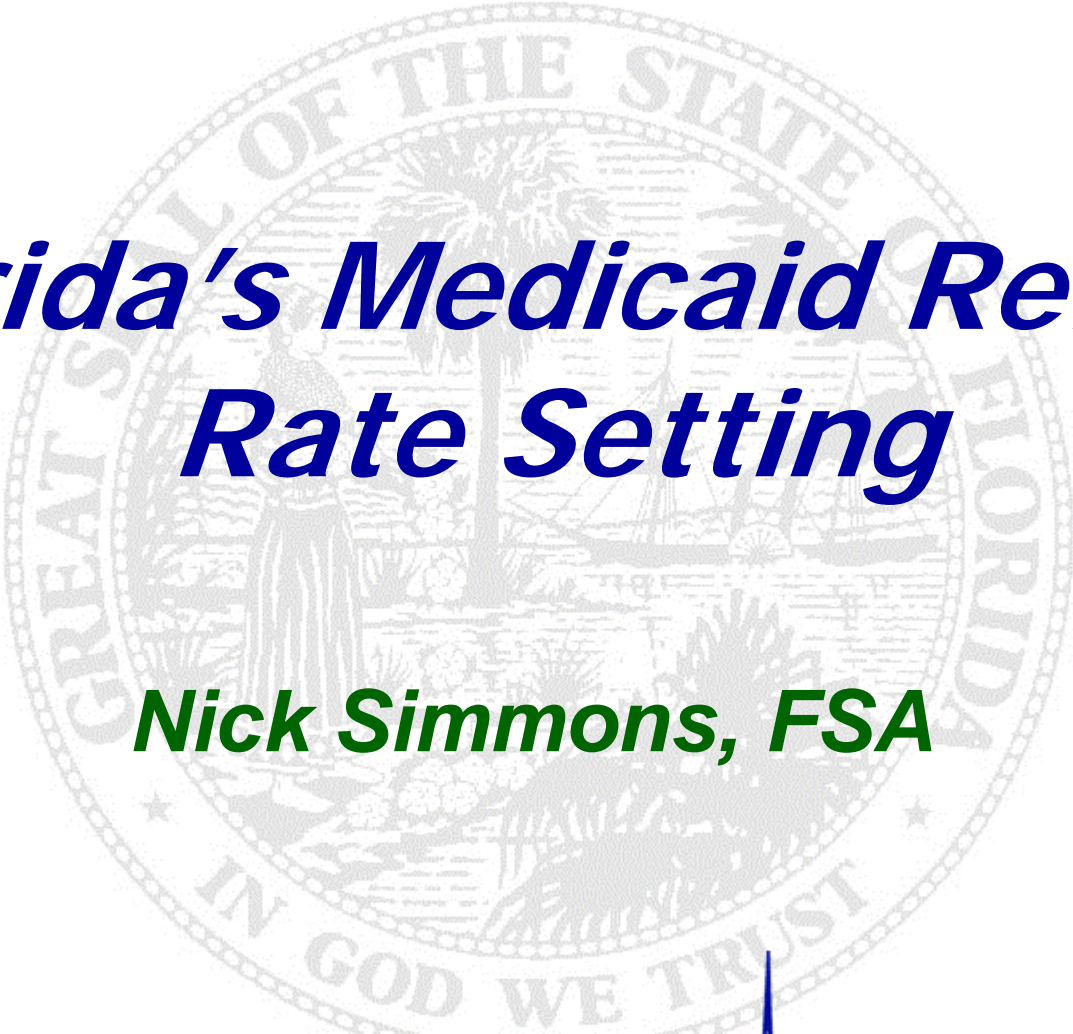
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Medicaid Reform Data Book

- ❖ *Goal: to provide health plans and interested PSNs with data about each Reform target population, organized in a way that facilitates use in designing customized benefit packages.*
- ❖ *Target release date: in early-to mid-March.*
- ❖ *Today: providing you as much information as early as possible so you can begin considering benefit package features and model-building.*

Medicaid Reform Data Book

- ❖ *Types of tables to be provided:*
 - *Enrollment detail.*
 - *FFS claims experience.*
 - *Continuance tables for certain services.*
 - *Claim probability tables for certain services.*
- ❖ *Refer to today's handout for DRAFT specifications.*



***Florida's Medicaid Reform
Rate Setting***

Nick Simmons, FSA

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Guiding Principles

- ❖ *Budget Neutrality:*
 - *Does not cut the Medicaid budget, but Aggregate Costs will not increase.*
 - *Fair payment for improved access and outcomes.*
- ❖ *Provide best possible benefits for recipients:*
 - *Risk Adjustment used to increase/decrease base premiums based on health status of enrolled population.*
- ❖ *Risk Adjustment methodology:*
 - *Subject to corridor and phase-in per HB3.*

Non-Reform and Reform

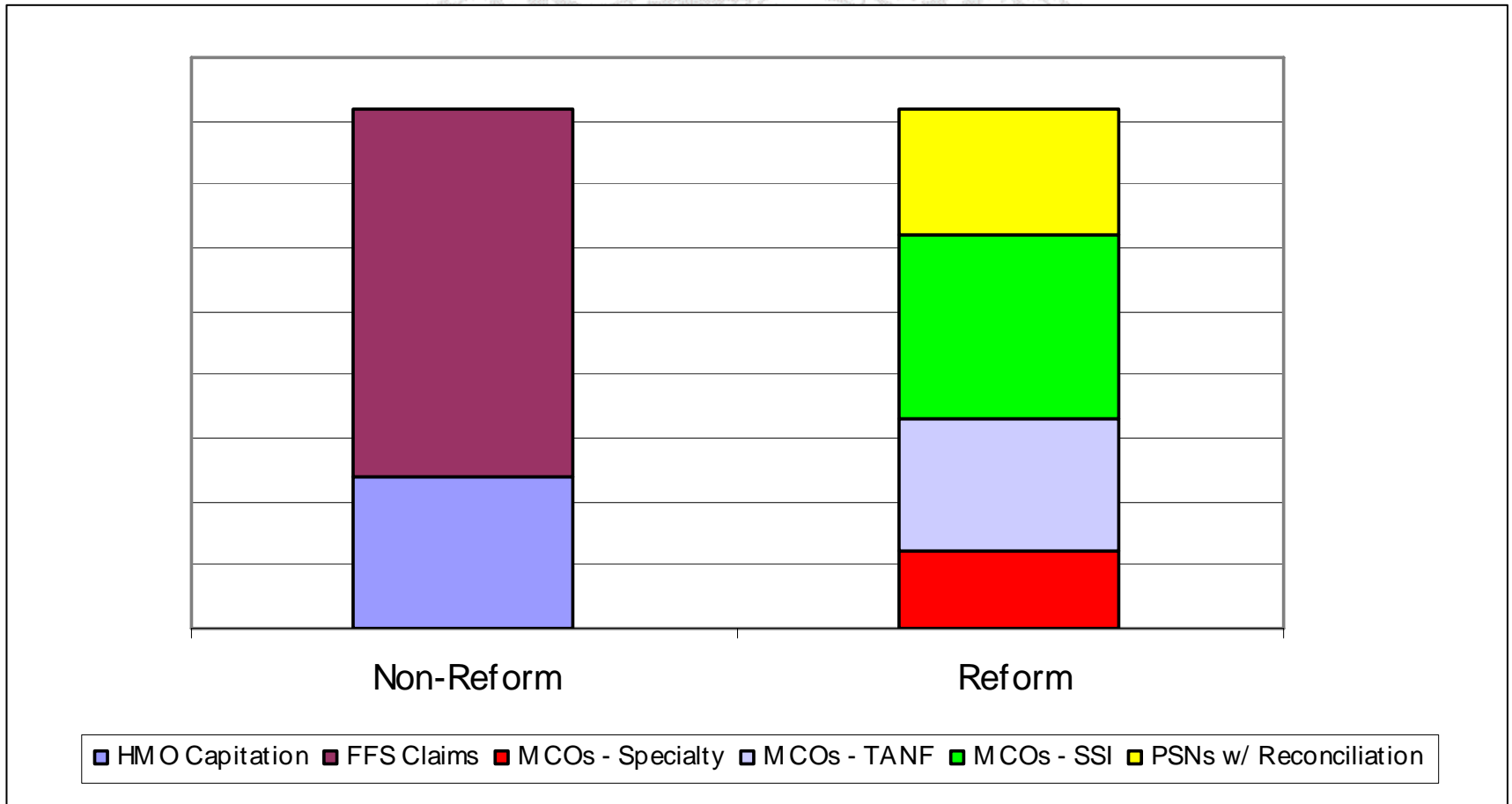
Non-Reform

- ❖ *Capitation for HMOs at area discount percentages.*
- ❖ *Claims for some benefits carved out at 100% (e.g. Transportation, IP days over 45).*
- ❖ *Medipass claims at 100%.*

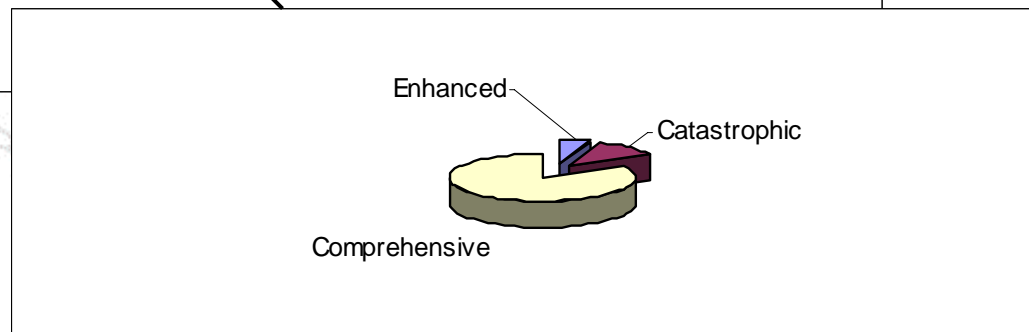
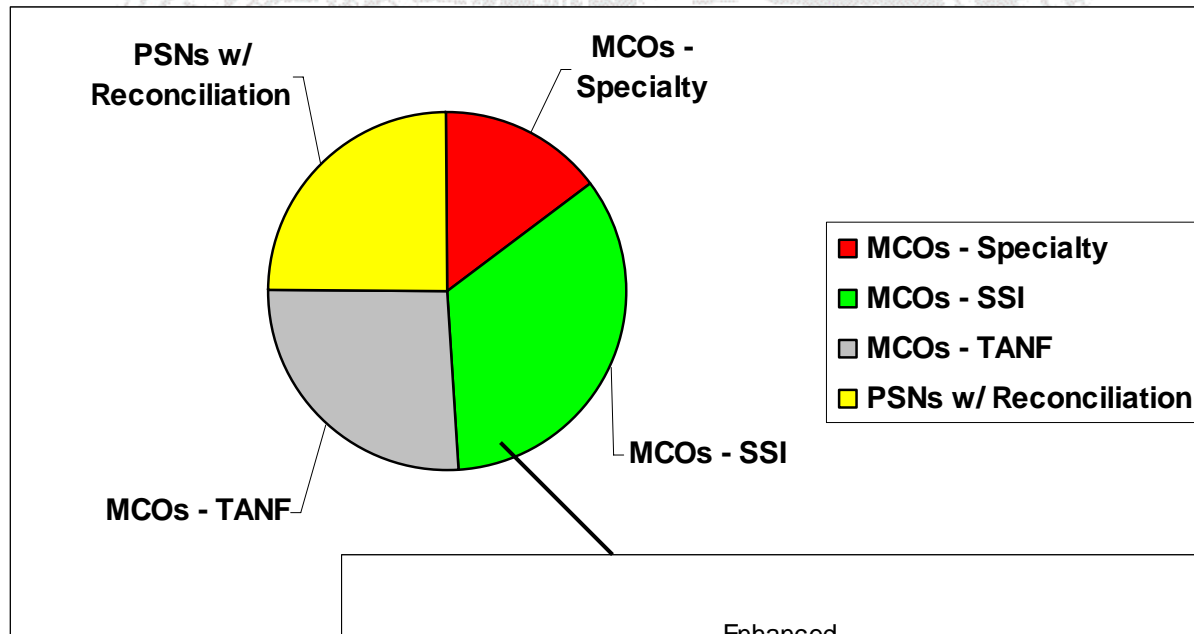
Reform

- ❖ *MCO premiums:*
 - *Fully risk adjusted for plans that exclusively serve specialty populations.*
 - *Partially risk adjusted for TANF/SSI.*
- ❖ *PSNs - FFS option with annual reconciliation*
- ❖ *Enhanced Benefits.*

Estimated Non-Reform and Reform Spending for Mandatory Reform Populations



Overall Funding includes Comprehensive, Catastrophic and Enhanced Benefits



Reform and Non-reform Plans Run Concurrently During Transition

- ❖ *Mandatory enrollment in reform is phased in based on eligibility redetermination dates (with some exceptions).*
- ❖ *Auto assignment if choice not made within 30 days of redetermination date.*
- ❖ *Recipients can opt to enroll in reform early.*
- ❖ *New Medicaid recipients enroll in reform.*
- ❖ *Therefore AHCA must develop both reform and non-reform rates in pilot areas.*

Reform Enrollment

- ❖ *Plans would expect to retain the bulk of their pre-reform members:*
 - *Auto assignment algorithm reflects pre-reform plan membership.*
- ❖ *Remainder of reform membership will come from fee-for service and from new Medicaid enrollees.*
- ❖ *Risk adjustment protects plans if they get an enrollee mix with higher cost due to health status.*

Reform Premiums

- ❖ *MCOs (HMOs and capitated PSNs) exclusively serving specialty populations fully risk adjusted.*
- ❖ *MCOs serving non-specialty populations partially risk adjusted:*
 - *Year 1:25% risk adjusted; 75% “current methodology”.*
 - *Year 2:50% risk adjusted; 50% “current methodology”.*
 - *Thereafter: 100% risk adjusted.*
- ❖ *MCOs that serve non-specialty TANF/SSI are subject to a 10% risk corridor for first 2 years.*
- ❖ *PSNs can elect FFS payment with annual reconciliation.*

Rate Setting Process

- ❖ *Many of the reform Rate Setting steps correspond to steps in the existing non-reform process:*
 - *For example, still based on FFS claims for 2-year base period.*
- ❖ *Modified as needed where reform and non-reform environments are different, for example:*
 - *Different sets of capitated services.*
 - *Inclusion of kick payment methodology for labor/delivery and certain transplants.*
 - *Enhanced Care benefit in reform environment.*
 - *Phase out of area discounts as risk adjusted rates phased-in.*

Non-Reform Methodology

FFS Claims for Non-Reform capitated services
by Area and Population - (2 historical fiscal
years w/6 months run out)



Apply service specific completion factors



Apply service specific trend factors



Area Specific aggregate PMPM Cost



Apply age/gender differentials developed on a
statewide basis



Apply specified "discount" factor (example 8%)

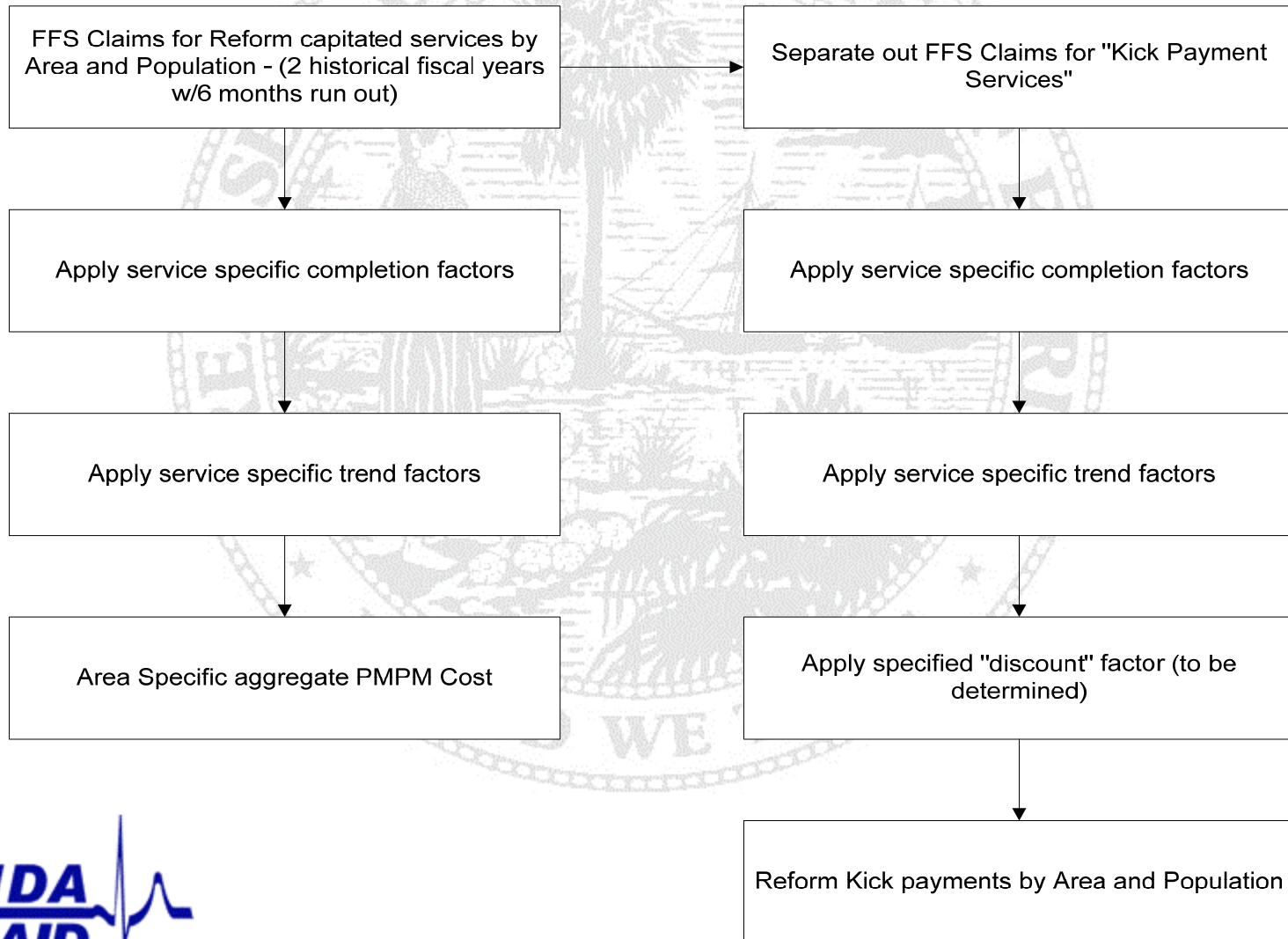


Non-reform rates by Area, Population and Age/
Gender cell

Reform Process

- ❖ *Phase in process requires parallel calculations of “current methodology” and “risk adjusted” rates.*
- ❖ *However, several of the initial steps are common to the two calculations:*
 - *Development of Area and Population specific aggregate PMPM amounts.*
 - *Kick payment calculations.*

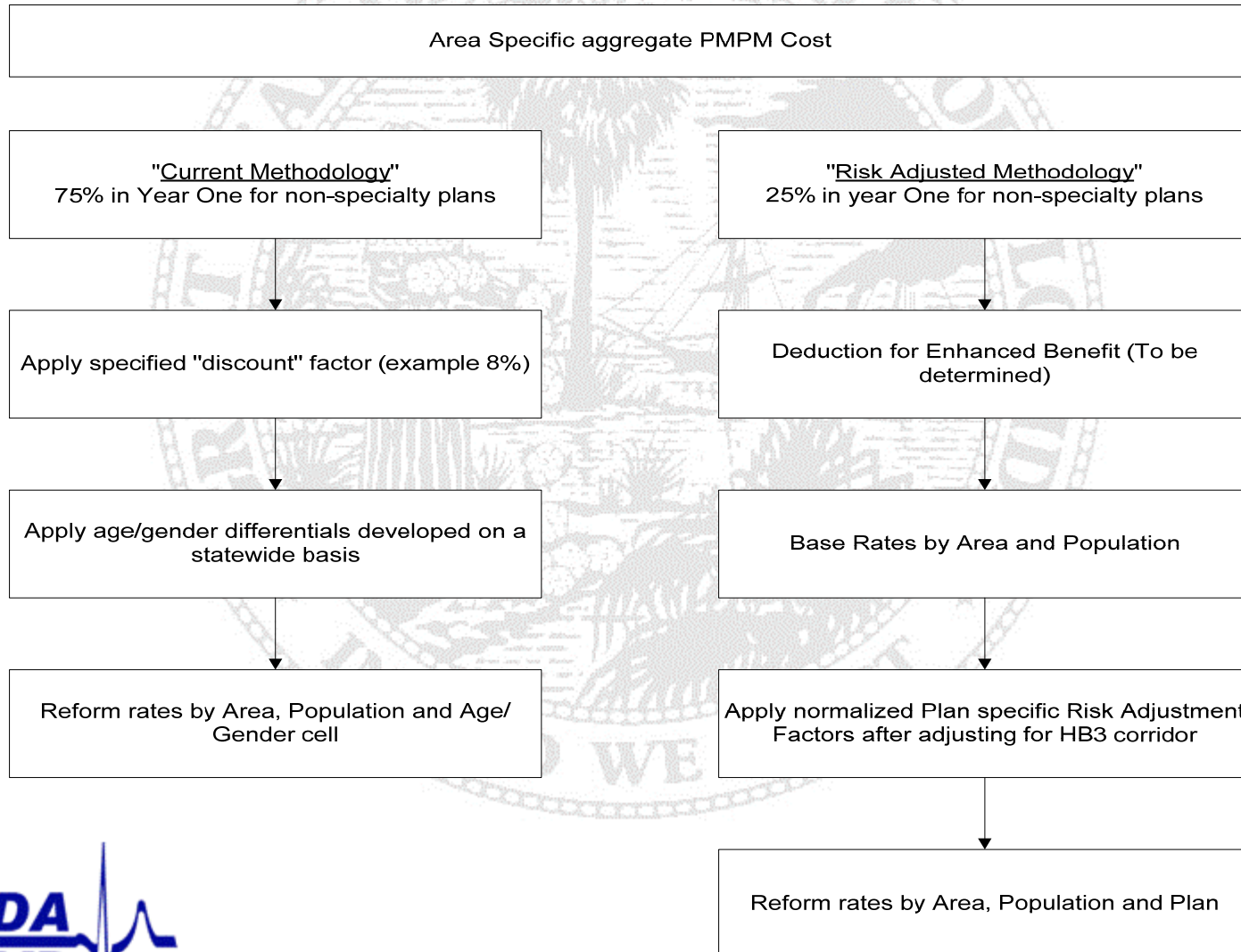
Reform Methodology - Elements Common to Both "Current" and "Risk Adjusted" Methodologies



Two Methodologies

- ❖ *The current (age and gender based) and risk-adjusted methodologies diverge after the aggregate area population and area-specific rates are established:*
 - *Current methodology (75% weighting in year one for non-specialty plans) applies existing area discounts and age/gender differentials.*
 - *Risk Adjusted methodology (25% weighting in year one for non-specialty plans) allocates premium to Enhanced Care benefit, then applies normalized plan and population specific risk adjustment factors.*

Reform Methodology - "Current" and "Risk Adjusted" Methodology



Actuarial Soundness

- ❖ *Actuarial certification of both reform and non-reform rates.*
- ❖ *Rates and risk-adjustment process must be actuarially sound.*
- ❖ *Resulting blended rates intended to be adequate to provide actuarially equivalent benefits but will not increase program costs.*

Florida's Medicaid Reform

Risk Adjusting Rates

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Risk Adjusted Rates - What is it?

- ❖ *A process to predict health care expenses based on chronic diagnoses.*
- ❖ *Distributes capitation payments across health plans based on the health risk of the members enrolled in each health plan.*
- ❖ *Captures adverse selection without using experience rating (health status, not health use).*
- ❖ *Rate allocation, not rate setting.*

Why Risk Adjust?

- ❖ *Addresses the real and imagined perceptions of fairness:*
 - *Non-specialty plans “cherry pick” low risk – paid too much?*
 - *Specialty plans enrolling high risk cases – paid too little?*
- ❖ *Better matches payment to risk:*
 - *Pay for the risk enrolled.*
 - *Help control payment escalation.*

Risk Adjustment Methods

- ❖ *Age/Gender – easily obtained but not a good indicator of risk.*
- ❖ *Prior Cost – good predictor of risk but subject to gaming.*
- ❖ *Health Risk Assessments – can help identify case management opportunities but expensive to administer.*
- ❖ *Health Based Risk Adjustment – big improvements in prediction, moderate cost to administer, data intensive.*

Health-Based Risk Adjustment

- ❖ *Uses historical diagnosis codes and/or pharmaceutical utilization available on individual's claims records as basis for risk assessment.*
- ❖ *Certain conditions (heart disease, asthma, diabetes, etc.) and use of particular pharmaceuticals to treat them have strong link to future health care costs.*
- ❖ *Statistical models correlate historical diagnoses/pharmaceutical utilization to likelihood of future health care cost.*

Health-Based Risk Adjustment

(continued)

- ❖ *Pharmacy-Based Models (Medicaid Rx):*
 - *Data necessary to support easier to obtain.*
 - *Less predictive than diagnostic-based approaches.*
 - *Long-term use could alter prescribing patterns.*
- ❖ *Diagnostic-Based Models (CDPS):*
 - *Most commonly applied risk adjustment method.*
 - *More predictive than pharmacy-based approaches.*
 - *Data necessary to support more challenging to obtain.*

Medicaid Rx vs. CDPS

- ❖ *Model developers at UCSD found Medicaid Rx performed similarly to CDPS for the TANF population but slightly less well for SSI.*
- ❖ *2001 CHCS paper by Cheri Rice, et al, also found predictive results similar to that of UCSD.*
- ❖ *Each model has strengths and weaknesses - Medicaid Rx does a better job in predicting costs for mental illness (due to underreporting of diagnosis) but not as well for diabetes (often managed by diet and exercise, not drugs).*
- ❖ *Pharmacy data is generally much more complete and available than diagnostic data.*

Risk Adjustment Steps

- ❖ *Individuals assigned a “risk score”.*
- ❖ *Individual risk scores generate premium based on recipient’s predicted needs.*
- ❖ *Health plans credited with risk score/premium of each individual enrolled.*
- ❖ *Collective risk scores/premiums of members generate health plan revenues/capitation tied to expected health costs.*

Risk Adjusted Rates Illustration

	<u>Plan A</u>	<u>Plan B</u>	<u>Plan C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Before	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
RAR Factor	1.04	.95	1.01	1.00
After	\$1,040,000	\$950,000	\$1,010,000	\$3,000,000



Risk Adjustment Under Reform

- ❖ *Use risk adjustment model to vary plan payment based on expected risk of enrolled population:*
 - *Start-up (Medicaid Rx):*
 - *Use pharmacy data in conjunction with a pharmacy-based risk adjustment model.*
 - *Phase-in per HB3 (Yr 1 – 25%, Yr 2 – 50%, Yr 3 – 100%; subject to 10% corridor).*
 - *Develop encounter data collection and validation system*
 - *Next 2 to 3 years.*
 - *Mature (CDPS):*
 - *State receiving validated encounter data.*
 - *Use diagnoses present on both fee-for-service claims and encounters.*

Risk Score Example

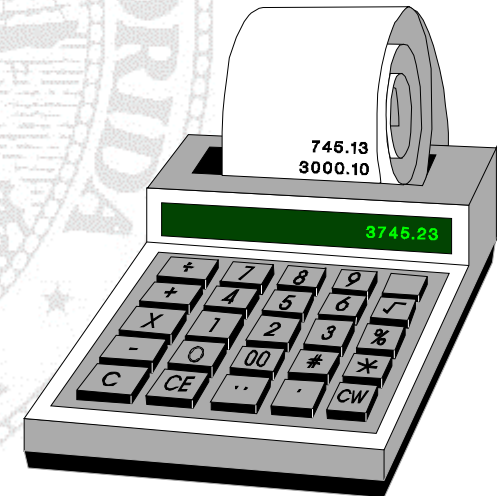
❖ *Sample Individual Risk Score Development.*

Component	Category	Weight
Demographic	Female age 25 to 44	0.5
Diagnostic	Hypertension	0.4
	Diabetes	2.4
Risk Score (Sum of Weights)		3.3

Assign a Case Mix Score for Each Health Plan

ABC Health Plan

Jo Smith	3.30
Betty Jones	.43
Doug Brown	.66
Charlie Williams	.37
Brad Wilson	<u>.45</u>
Case Mix Score	1.04



Rate Methodology Comparison

			Current Methodology	Risk Adjustment Methodology	
Member	Sex	Age	Age/Sex Rate	Risk Adj. Factor	Risk Adj. Rate
<i>Jo Smith</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>\$225.00</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>\$330.00</i>
<i>Betty Jones</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>65.00</i>	<i>.43</i>	<i>43.00</i>
<i>Doug Brown</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>95.00</i>	<i>.66</i>	<i>66.00</i>
<i>Charlie Williams</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>50.00</i>	<i>.37</i>	<i>37.00</i>
<i>Brad Wilson</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>65.00</i>	<i>.45</i>	<i>45.00</i>
<i>Total</i>			<i>\$100.00</i>	<i>1.042</i>	<i>\$104.20</i>

Phase-In

- ❖ *HB3 requires risk adjustment be phased-in over 3 years:*
 - *Individual risk scores generated.*
 - *Individuals assigned to MCO, PSN, or FFS.*
 - *Budget neutrality adjustment calculated and applied.*
 - *Plan scores generated.*
 - *Phase-in adjustment applied.*
 - *10% corridor applied.*

Risk Adjustment Phase-In

- ❖ *Based on \$100 PMPM Aggregate MCO Rate and a plan risk score of 1.042.*

Phase-In Period	Age/ Sex %	Risk Adj. %	Age/ Sex \$	Risk Adj. \$	Paid Rate
Year 1	75%	25%	\$75.00	\$26.05	\$101.05
Year 2	50%	50%	\$50.00	\$52.10	\$102.10
Year 3	0%	100%	\$0.00	\$104.20	\$104.20

Program Specifics

- ❖ *Risk Adjustment Update Schedule:*
 - *Recipient risk scores to be updated quarterly during the phase-in, otherwise semi-annual updates.*
 - *Plan case mix scores to be updated monthly during the phase-in, otherwise quarterly updates.*

Program Specifics (continued)

❖ *Scoring Criteria:*

- Recipients must be eligible for some minimum period of time in order for their claims to enter the system and generate a risk score.*
- For CDPS, 6 months is generally considered the minimum time required before risk scores stabilized.*
- For Medicaid Rx, less time (because pharmacy data completes more quickly) may be required for risk scores to stabilize.*
- An analysis of Florida's FFS data will be performed to determine the most appropriate period.*

Rx to DX Transition

- ❖ *All Dx risk adjustment models (including CDPS) require complete and accurate encounter data.*
- ❖ *MEDS currently under development.*
- ❖ *Encounter data will be used to test FL's CDPS model.*
- ❖ *AHCA will perform simulations using MCO encounter data.*
- ❖ *CDPS may be phased-in alongside Medicaid Rx.*
- ❖ *CDPS will be fully implemented once encounter data is available.*

Summary

- ❖ *Risk adjusting better matches payment to risk.*
- ❖ *Addresses perception of fairness.*
- ❖ *Helps control budget pressures by adequately paying providers for risk assumed.*
- ❖ *In the long term, mature program requires complete and accurate encounter data to be effective.*

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Questions and Answers

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The logo for Florida Medicaid, featuring the words "FLORIDA" and "MEDICAID" in bold, blue, sans-serif capital letters. A blue heartbeat line (EKG) is positioned to the right of the text, starting from the bottom of "MEDICAID" and extending upwards.