

### Medical Services Budget- House Bill 1012 Traditional Medicaid

House Appropriations, Chairman Nelson

Caprice Knapp, PhD

**Medical Services Director** 



Human Services

### DHS 2021-2025 KEY PRIORITIES



### Strong Stable Families

- Maintain family connections
- Improve stability and prevent crises
- Promote and support recovery and well-being



### Early Childhood Experiences

- Support workforce needs with improved access to childcare
- Help kids realize their potential with top quality early experiences
- Align programs for maximum return on investment



### Services Closer to Home

- Create pathways that help people access the right service at the right time
- Engage proactively with providers to expand access to services



### Efficiency Through Redesign

- Embrace process redesign to find efficiencies in our work
- Leverage technology to support greater efficiency, quality and customer service



### High-Performing Team

- Develop a One DHS Team culture
- Engage team with opportunities for learning and development
- Implement fiscal scorecard to drive efficiency and effectiveness

### **Reinforce the Foundations of Well-being**

**Economic Health** 

Behavioral Health

Physical Health

### **MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION**

### **Our Values**



### We help...

our members receive safe, appropriate, quality care in a timely manner.



### We communicate...

by listening, sharing information, and seeking feedback.



### We partner...

with stakeholders, other state agencies, and tribes to achieve shared goals.



### We oversee...

Medicaid to ensure integrity, efficiency, and stewardship of public resources.

## Overview of Medical Services

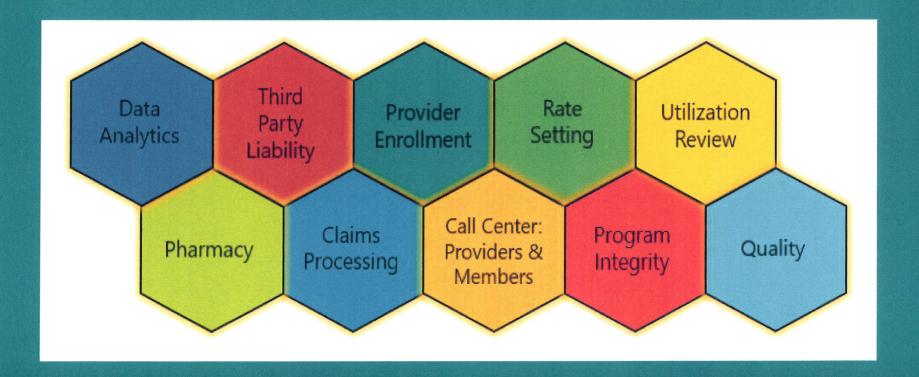




Human Services

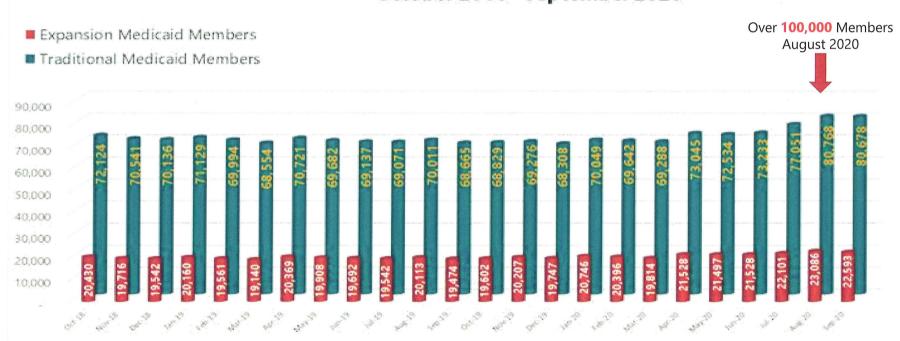
### **MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION**

**What We Do** 



### MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION Who We Serve

### Traditional and Expansion Medicaid Members 24 Month Period October 2018 - September 2020



Note: Numbers include Children's Health Insurance Program members

### **MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION**

### **Traditional Medicaid**

### **Traditional Medicaid**

### **Payments:**

- Fee-For-Service
- Payment rate is about 100% of Medicare's reimbursement
- Some providers are paid according to their cost like nursing homes, critical access hospitals, and Human Service Centers
- Some provider payment rules are set by the feds IHS, FQHC

### Fee Schedules:

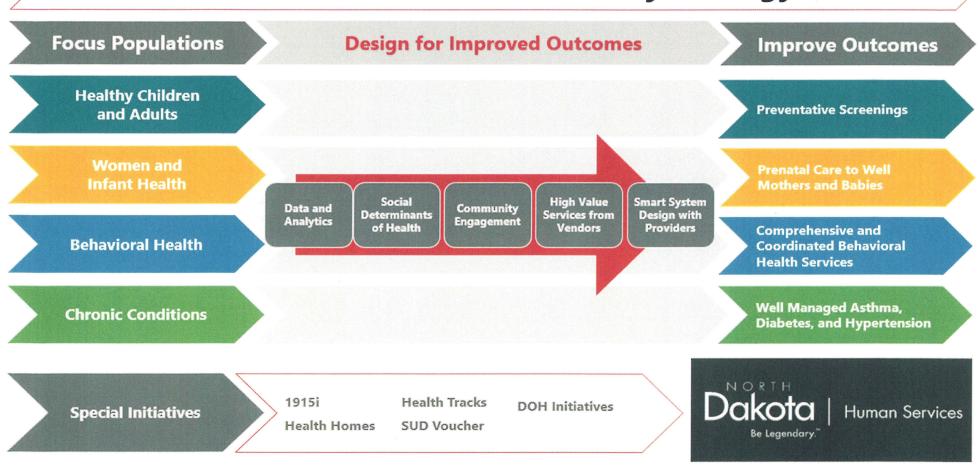
http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/medicals erv/medicaid/provider-feeschedules.html

### **Other Programs in Traditional Medicaid**

**Health Tracks:** Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment

### **MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION Quality**

### **North Dakota Medicaid Quality Strategy**



### COVID-19: FMAP 6.2% IMPACT

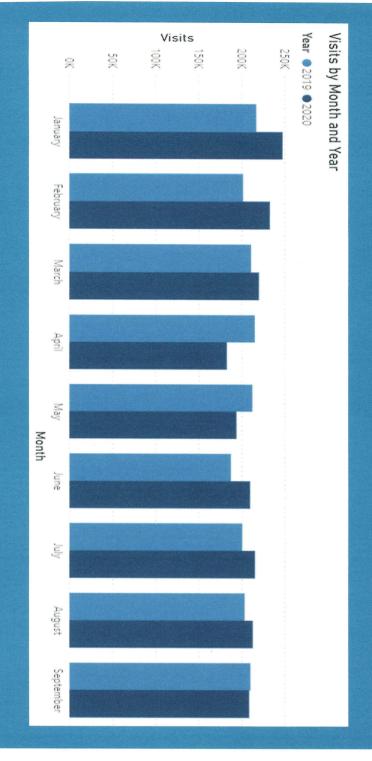
### **Average General Fund Expenditures**

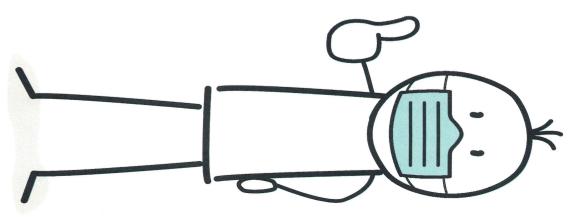
	*				
	DD	LTC	Traditional	Expansion	
August 2019 - March 2020	\$13,315,738.78	\$15,054,484.62	\$11,719,483.00	\$2,775,323.00	
April 2020 - September 2020	\$10,541,758.98	\$12,856,855.67	\$10,801,010.83	\$3,285,486.83	
Difference of Average	-\$2,773,979.80	-\$2,197,628.95	-\$918,472.17	\$510,163.83	
Total Average Difference	-\$5,379,917.09	Less using average than months August 2019 - March 2020			



## COVID-19: TRADITIONAL MEDICAID UTILIZATION

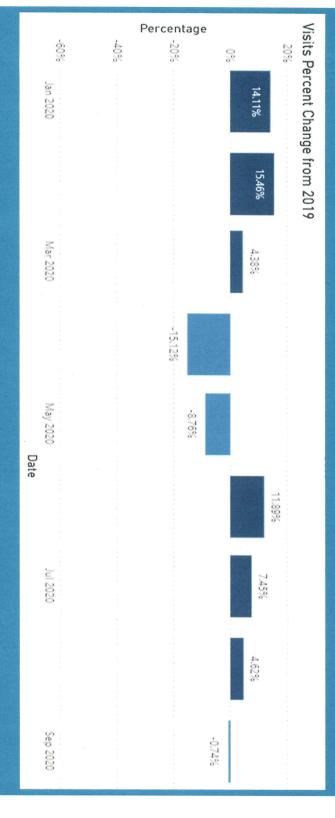
Utilization Comparison 2019 v. 2020

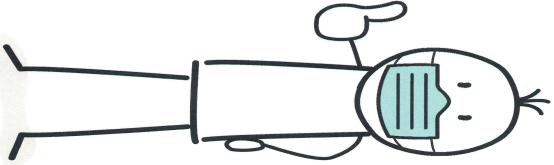




### COVID-19: UTILIZATION PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN TRADITIONAL MEDICAID

Utilization changes shown in percentages from 2019 to 2020





### **COVID-19: ENROLLMENT** TREND v. 6.2% FMAP **BUMP**

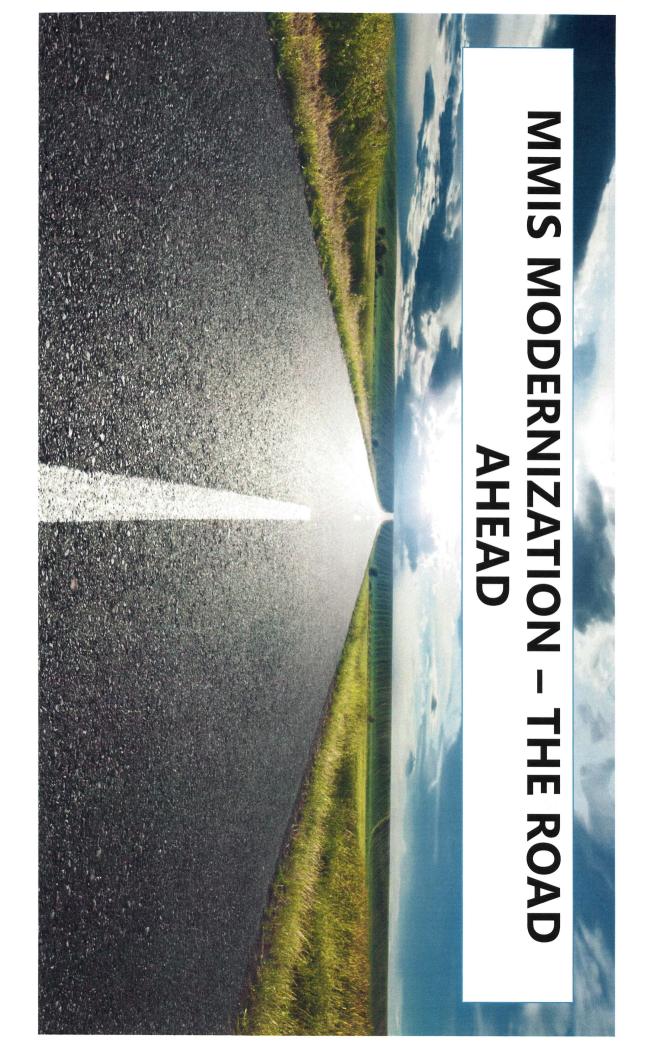
more federal funds (lowering the General Fund need). To receive those funds Medicaid cannot disenroll anyone from coverage. Medicaid saw new applicants and the churn rate was 0%. As a result, enrollment reached 100,000 in August and continues to grow. However, decreases in utilization in April and May provided a buffer.

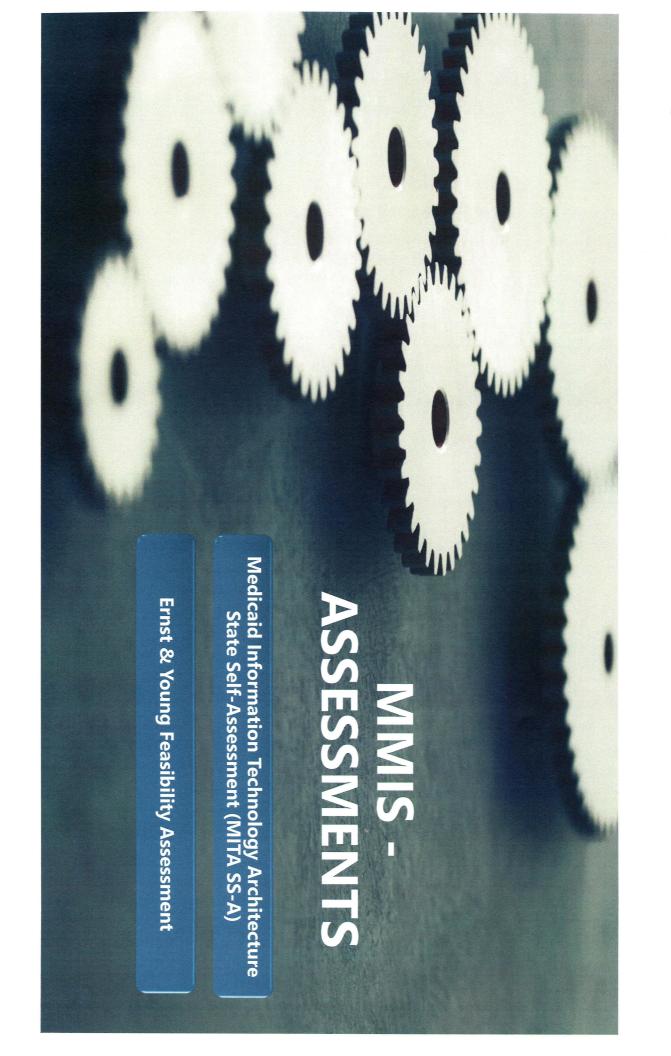
**2021 Scenario 1:** In 2021, HHS extended the public health emergency to April. This continues to lower the General Fund need by 6.2% and our churn rate continues to be 0 with a few exceptions. However, utilization is 2020 Events: In 2020 the State received 6.2% generally back up to pre-COVID levels. The buffer will no longer exist.

> 2021 Scenario 2: Sometime in the biennium the Biden Administration will end the public health emergency and the 6.2% increase in federal funds will go away. DHS will have 6 months to work through the backlog of redeterminations. There are no funds being provided by CMS for this work.

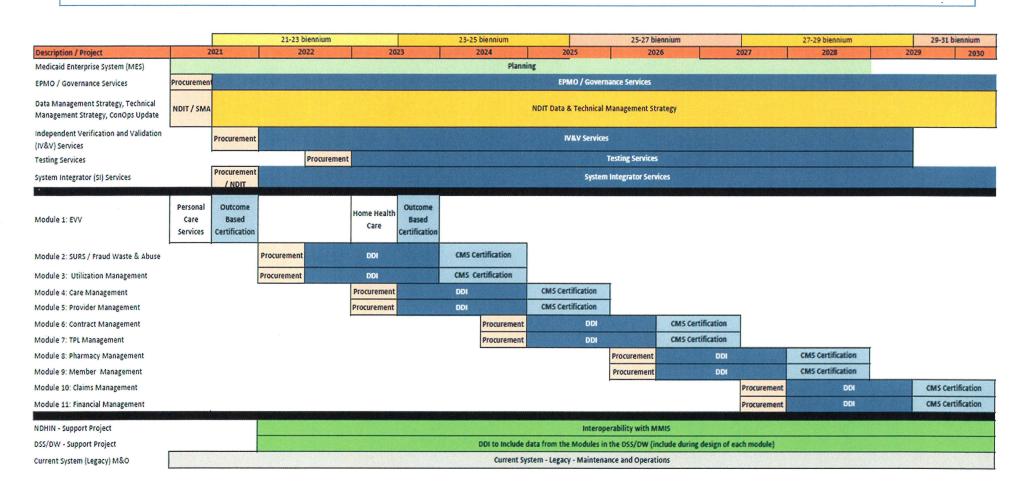
### **OVERVIEW OF BUDGET**

Description	2013-2015 Appropriation	2015-2017 Appropriation	2017-2019 Appropriation	2019-2021 Appropriation	Changes	2021-2023 Executive Budget
Salary and Wages	9,361,167	11,006,399	9,217,240	17,631,821	798,183	18,422,004
Operating	39,355,085	44,241,160	53,320,237	48,290,789	8,712,126	57,002,915
Grants						
Medical Grants	806,717,552	1,215,896,867	1,303,690,959	1,352,417,879	(12,341,840)	1,340,076,039
Total	855,433,804	1,271,144,426	1,366,228,436	1,418,332,489	(2,831,531)	1,415,500,958
General Fund	289,891,636	313,547,595	284,162,440	342,465,788	35,847,622	378,194,515
Federal Funds	514,107,184	914,467,704	962,268,730	977,292,683	(24,294,880)	952,997,802
Other Funds	51,434,984	43,129,127	119,797,266	98,574,018	(14,265,377)	84,308,641
Total	855,433,804	1,271,144,426	1,366,228,436	1,418,332,489	(2,831,531)	1,415,500,958
Full Time Equivalent (FTE)	59.50	59.50	48.00	86.50	12.00	98.50





### HIGH LEVEL PROJECT SCHEDULE



### **BENEFITS OF MODERNIZATION**

- CMS Directive & 90/10 enhanced funding
- System upgrades are more manageable
- Enhanced & specialized system functionality
- Potential to leverage NASPO ValuePoint
- One Vendor does not control the system
- Modularity enhances Interoperability
- Leverage cloud based or SaaS solutions
- As technology changes, modules are easier to replace

- State and Federal Mandates, Business Changes, and Technology changes are easier to accomplish
- Provide benefits to members and providers working toward the goal of interoperability that will result in more value-based care
- To reduce operational costs; increase flexibility and responsiveness to rapidly changing healthcare, legislative, business, and technical needs; and advance partnerships with intrastate and interstate agencies

### POTENTIAL ROADBLOCKS

- Modernization of MMIS will require a transition of legacy platforms to modules and at times the maintenance and operations of those will overlap.
- Costs as related to multiple procurements
- NDIT and DHS staff availability

### MMIS PROGRESS IN OTHER STATES



### Montana

Montana Program for Automating and Transforming HealthCare Project (MPATH) 6-year plan (\$99 Million)

- Data Analytics (Multi-release March 2018-November 2019)
- Provider Services (Multi-release August 2019-April 2020)
- System Integration Services(Implemented July 1,2019)
- Care Management (Multi-release June 2020-February 2022)
- Claims Module-Planned Implementation (Late 2022/Early 2023)
- Additional RFP Releases (October 2019-December 2022)
  - Fraud, Waste & Abuse Analytics
  - TPL Recoveries
  - Customer Care
  - Pharmacy Benefit Management System
  - Drug Rebate Management
  - Electronic Visit Verification



### Wyoming

The Wyoming Department of Health, Division of HealthCare Financing, MMIS Replacement Project Team for the Wyoming Integrated Next Generation System (WINGS)

- \$75 million proposal
- Four Modules have been implemented and are live:
- Pharmacy Benefit Management System(PBMS)
- System Integrator
- Data Warehouse
- Fraud, Waste and Abuse Case Tracking
- Two Modules are in the implementation phase
- Benefit Management System-Claims Processing with Third Party Liability
- Electronic Visit Verification(EVV)
- Care/Case Management System Module RFP through procurement July 2020

### **BUDGET SAVINGS**

**Equity**PCCM \$2 PMPM
Elimination



Equity

Remedial Eye Program, PRTF



Quality

Value-Based Purchasing



### PCCM \$2 PMPM ELIMINATION



Estimated Total Potential Savings \$1,652,240

### **Elimination of PCCM PMPM Payments**

	Total	Federal	State
Primary Care Case Management	\$ (1,652,240)	\$ (882,371)	\$ (769,869)

### REMEDIAL EYE PROGRAM, PRTF



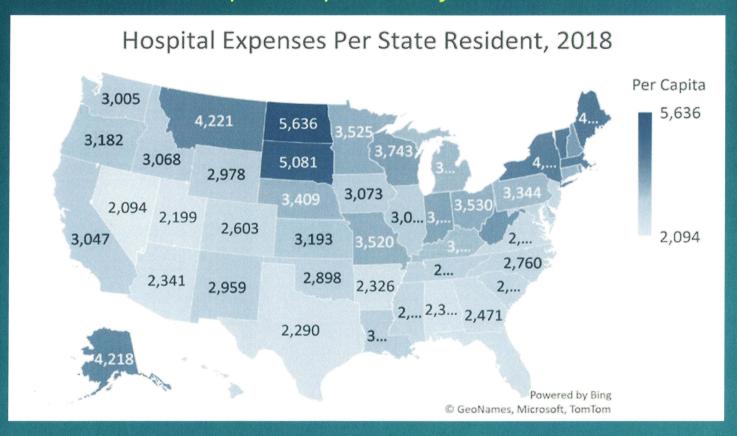
Estimated Total Potential Savings \$1,401,399

### **Elimination of Remedial Eye, PRTF Payments**

	Total		Federal		State				
Remedial Eye Program		\$	(5,000)	le le	\$	(0)		\$	(5,000)
PRTF Technical Correction	\$	(1,3	396,398)	\$	(745	,834)	\$		(650,565)

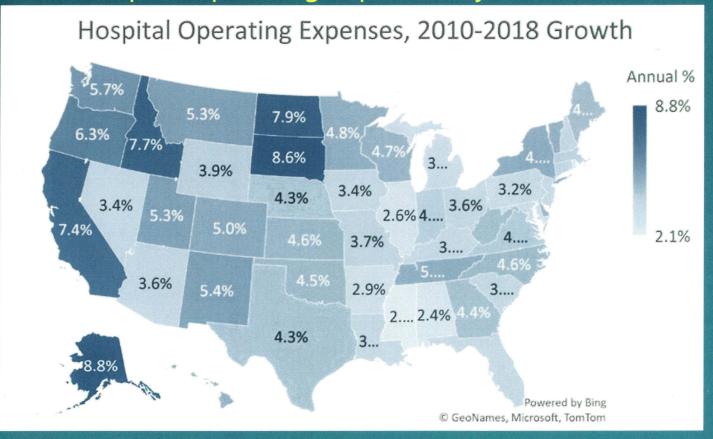


Hospital expenses by State





Hospital operating expenses by State



Source: https://www.insurance.nd.gov/sites/www/files/documents/Communications/Reports/20200910%20North%20Dakota%20Legislative%20Management%20Interim%20Health%20Care%20Study.pdf

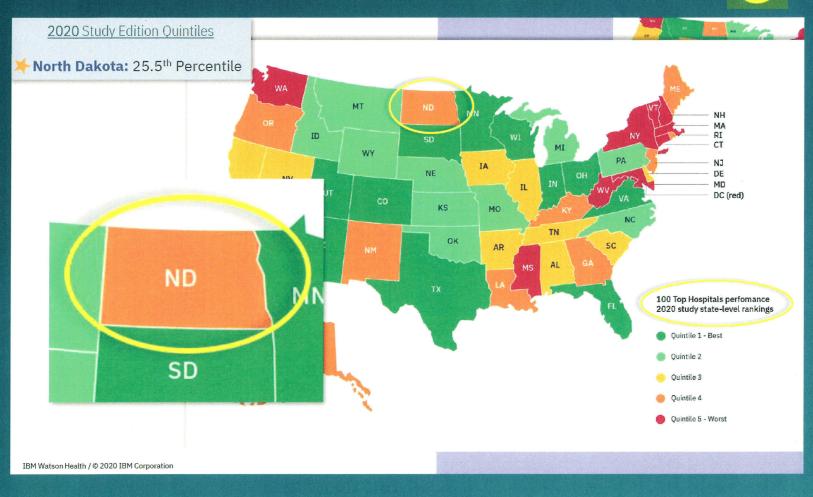


North Dakota Hospital Quality: Compare Star Ratings

Star Rating	Hospital
$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$	CHI St. Alexius Health Bismarck
$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$	Essentia Health Fargo
$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$	Altru Hospital Grand Forks
$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$	Sanford Medical Center Bismarck
$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$	Sanford Medical Center Fargo
$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$	Trinity Hospital Minot

\*Rating based on current data collection periods from Hospital Compare, last updated on July 22, 2020





Inpatient Expense per Discharge<sup>7</sup>

Operating Profit Margin<sup>6</sup>

HCAHPS Top Box Percent<sup>6</sup>

National Performance Comparison\*

Financial Health

Patient Experience



### **North Dakota**

### Measure-by-measure

These are 2018 values for the entire "state as a hospital," set against the median values of winners and all other non-winners in our primary 100 Top Hospitals® study (all five peer comparison groups, combined)

(\*This table represents all hospitals who were eligible for inclusion in the 2020 100 Top Hospitals study edition, which does not include Critical Access Hospitals or specialty care facilities since they often have no publicly reported values for several of the metrics to the right, especially extended outcomes.)

			Medians		
Domain	Performance Measures	North Dakota	Benchmark Hospitals (Winners)	Peer Hospitals (Nonwinners)	
	Inpatient Mortality Index <sup>1</sup>	1.45	0.79	1.01	
Clinical Outcomes	Complications Index <sup>1</sup>	1.22	0.77	0.94	
	HAI Index <sup>2</sup>	0.89	0.59	0.76	
	Influenza Immunization Rate <sup>3</sup>	90.7	99.0	97.0	
Extended Outcomes	30-Day Mortality Rate <sup>4</sup>	12.6	11.8	12.5	
Extended Outcomes	30-Day Hosp-Wide Readmission Rate <sup>5</sup>	14.8	14.9	15.3	
	Average Length of Stay <sup>1</sup>	4.46	4.2	4.7	
Operational Efficiency	ED Throughput Measure <sup>6</sup>	122	190.0	217.0	

\$6,638

-0.1

68.2

\$6.163

15.2

76.5

\$6,994

3.7

71.0

IBM Watson Health / @ 2020 IBM Corporation



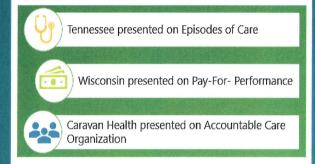
### **DHS met with members of the North Dakota Hospital Association**

- 6 Prospective Payment System Hospitals
- 3 large Critical Access Hospitals

### **Meeting Dates**

- 11/13/20 Episodes of Care
- 12/3/20 Pay-For-Performance
- 12/10/20 Accountable Care Organizations

### The 3 VBP Models presented by experts from other states



### VBP Models align with Quality Quadruple Aim for ND Medicaid



- 1. States that incorporate VBP model into their Medicaid program can **increase quality** and **bend the cost curve**.
- 2. DHS sent a survey to call participants to understand their preferred VBP model. All PPS hospitals **except** Sanford completed the survey.
- 3. DHS will present the survey results to committee members and describe options for VBP models.

### VALUE BASED PURCHASING FOR HOSPITALS



Estimated Total Potential Savings \$6,250,000

### Value Based Purchasing for Hospitals

Value-Based Purchasing	
↔	
(6,250,000)	Total
\$	
(4,687,500)	Federal
\$	
(1,562,500)	State

### FUNDING REQUEST 2021-2023







## MEDICAL TOTAL FUND CHANGE (IN MILLIONS)

### \$292.1 **Legislatively Approved** Budget 2019 -2021 **Funding Shift** One-time Funding **Cost to Continue** Medicaid FMAP CHIP FMAP **Medicaid Expansion FMAP Take Autism Voucher Funds** and move them into Autism \$0.5 Waiver which will drive more state plan services as well Transition Medicaid **Expansion from managed** care to managed fee-for-service Eliminate \$2 per member, \$0.8 per month PCCM Payments Value Based Purchasing -\$1.6 Initiative for PPS Hospitals Reduce PRTFs due to \$0.7 technical correction in budgeting Medicaid Underfunding **Transition Medicaid** Expansion from managed care to managed fee-forservice: change from 18 months to 12 months 1% & 1% Provider Inflationary Increases **Funding Shift One-time Funding** 2021-2023 Budget \$332.8 To House

# 1EDICAL GENERAL FUND CHANGE (IN MILLIONS)

Increase Decrease Total

### Thank you!

### **North Dakota Medicaid**



### Caprice Knapp, PhD

**Division Director** 

Phone: (701) 328-1603 E-Mail: <u>cknapp@nd.gov</u>

