Medicaid Overview

February 6, 2017
Overview

• Defining Medicaid
• Eligibility and Coverage Groups
• Services
• Service Delivery
• Access
• Long Term Services and Supports
• Fiscal Overview
• Recent and Upcoming Issues
• Medical Assistance Program Oversight Council
What is Medicaid?

- Public health insurance program that provides coverage to numerous low-income populations
- Funded jointly by federal and state governments
- An “entitlement” program
Medicaid vs. Medicare

**Medicaid**
- Federally and state-funded and administered
- Coverage varies by state
- Mostly benefits low income individuals and families
- Participants pay little or nothing for coverage

**Medicare**
- Federally funded and administered
- Consistent nationwide coverage
- Mostly benefits people ages 65+
- Participants pay deductibles and parts of coverage costs

**Both**
- Benefits people with disabilities
- May offer Rx drug low income subsidy

Definitions

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Eligibility and Enrollment</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Service Delivery</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>LTSS</th>
<th>Fiscal Overview</th>
<th>Upcoming Issues</th>
<th>MAPOC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
How is Medicaid administered?

• States operate programs within federal guidelines
  – Minimum service levels
  – Mandatory vs. optional coverage groups

• CMS approves state Medicaid plans
  – Amendments
  – Waivers

• Single state agency rule → CT Dept. of Social Services
Medicaid Impacts

• Provides health coverage for 1 in 5 CT residents

• Main funding source for nursing home and community-based LTSS

• Largest source of federal funding for states
Who is eligible for Medicaid?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Enrollment November 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUSKY A</strong></td>
<td>Low-income children under 19........................................284,576 Parents/caretaker relatives.............................153,090 Children affiliated with DCF.............................7,747 Pregnant women........................................6,653</td>
<td>452,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUSKY C</strong></td>
<td>Seniors, blind, and adults with disabilities who meet income and asset levels</td>
<td>92,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUSKY D (expansion)</strong></td>
<td>Low-income adults without dependent children</td>
<td>208,113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CT Department of Social Services

*Does not include HUSKY B (a.k.a. Children’s Health Insurance Program)*
Federal poverty guidelines for FFY 2017
For the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$11,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$16,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$20,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$24,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$28,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$32,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$36,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)

- Used to calculate Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act
  - Replaced 2-step income disregard process
  - Standardized income eligibility rules across all states
State law reduced parent/caretaker income limit from 201% to 155% of FPL eff. 8/1/2015.

Per federal rule, parent/caretaker eligibility ends when youngest child turns 18 if not graduating before 19th birthday.

### HUSKY Health Annual Income Guidelines – effective March 1, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Group</th>
<th>Family of 2</th>
<th>Family of 3</th>
<th>Family of 4</th>
<th>Family of 5</th>
<th>Family of 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents/relative caregivers</td>
<td>$24,831</td>
<td>$31,248</td>
<td>$37,665</td>
<td>$44,082</td>
<td>$50,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 19</td>
<td>$32,200</td>
<td>$40,521</td>
<td>$48,843</td>
<td>$57,164</td>
<td>$65,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women (incl. unborn child in family)</td>
<td>$42,132</td>
<td>$53,020</td>
<td>$63,909</td>
<td>$74,797</td>
<td>$85,685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CT Department of Social Services
Husky C

HUSKY Health Monthly Income Guidelines – effective March 1, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Group</th>
<th>Region A (Southwest CT)</th>
<th>Regions B &amp; C (North, East, &amp; West CT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seniors, blind, and adults with disabilities</td>
<td>Net Income Limit</td>
<td>Net Income Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Person</td>
<td>$633.49</td>
<td>$523.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married Couple</td>
<td>$805.09</td>
<td>$696.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutionalized Individual</td>
<td>$2,199</td>
<td>$2,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CT Department of Social Services

- Disregard portion of unearned income, depending on living situation.
- Deduct monthly medical expenses in order to spend down excess income and qualify.
- Asset limits: $1,600 for single person; $2,400 for married couple
“Optional” Populations

- “Medically needy”
- Breast and cervical cancer patients
- Tuberculosis-related services for low-income individuals infected with TB
- Near-poor non-disabled adults without children (Medicaid expansion population)
Husky D

HUSKY Health Annual Income Guidelines – effective March 1, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Group</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Family of 2</th>
<th>Family of 3</th>
<th>Family of 4</th>
<th>Family of 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged 19 through 64, without children, who do not qualify for HUSKY A, do not receive SSI or Medicare, and who are not pregnant</td>
<td>$16,394</td>
<td>$22,107</td>
<td>$27,820</td>
<td>$33,534</td>
<td>$39,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CT Department of Social Services

- “Medicaid expansion” population
- 100% federal reimbursement thru 2016; phasing down to 90% by 2020
Eligible Non-citizens

• In U.S. legally
  – Must have resided in U.S. for 5 years
  – SSI recipients
  – Children under 21
  – Pregnant or post-partum women
  – Exceptions include certain refugees, asylees

• Undocumented
  – Only authorized emergency medical care
    • Required by federal law
Mandatory Services

Includes:

• Early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment (EPSDT) services

• Inpatient hospital services

• Outpatient hospital services

• Family planning

• Transportation to medical care
Optional Services

May include:

• Physical and/or occupational therapy

• Optometry

• Speech, hearing, and language disorder services

• Dentures

• Prosthetics

• Respiratory care services
## Service Delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Managed Care</th>
<th>Fee for Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The state pays a fee to a managed care entity for each person enrolled.</td>
<td>• The state pays providers directly for each covered service a Medicaid recipient receives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nationwide, most Medicaid enrollees are served through managed care plans.</td>
<td>• Nationwide, most Medicaid spending occurs under fee-for-service arrangements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administrative Service Organizations

By law, DSS may contract with ASOs to provide:
- Care coordination
- Utilization management
- Disease management
- Customer service
- Review of grievances
- Network management
- Provider credentialing

(CG§ S 17b-261m)
ASOs

• Community Health Network of Connecticut (CHN-CT) (medical)
• Beacon (behavioral health)
• BeneCare (dental)
• Logisticare (non-emergency medical transportation)
Other Programs/Initiatives

- Intensive care management
- Person Centered Medical Homes (PCMH)
- PCMH+ (Medicaid Quality Improvement and Shared Savings Program)
Access to Services

States must:

*Provide such methods and procedures relating to the utilization of, and the payment for, care and services available under the plan as may be necessary to safeguard against unnecessary utilization of such care and services and to ensure that payments are consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care and are sufficient to enlist enough providers so that care and services are available under the plan at least to the extent that such care and services are available to the generation population...*

42 USC § 1396a(30)(A)
Requirements under 2015 federal rule include:

- SPAs seeking to reduce or restructure provider payments
  - Access review
  - Analysis of effect of rate changes on service access
  - Analysis of stakeholder concerns
  - Monitor continued access for three years

- Medical care advisory committee

- State access plan
Long Term Services and Supports

Typically for individuals who experience difficulty completing self-care tasks as a result of aging, chronic illness, or disability.

Activities of daily living
- eating
- bathing
- dressing

Instrumental activities of daily living
- meal preparation
- managing medication
- housekeeping

Institutional Settings
- Nursing facilities
- Chronic care hospitals

Home and community based settings
- 1915(c) waivers
- Community First Choice
Long Term Services and Supports

(Nationwide, 2013, KFF)
Long Term Services and Supports

- Minimum Monthly Needs Allowance
- Community Spouse Protected Amount
- Personal Needs Allowance
Long Term Services and Supports

- Minimum Monthly Needs Allowance (between $2002.50 and $3022.50)

- Community Spouse Protected Amount (greater of (a) $24,180 or (b) half of combined assets up to $120,900)

- Personal Needs Allowance ($60)
Home and Community-Based Waivers

**What’s required?**
- Cost neutrality
- Protections for health and welfare
- Adequate and reasonable provider standards
- Individualized and person-centered plan of care

**What’s waived?**
- Comparability of services
- “Statewideness”
- Income and resources rules
Home and Community-Based Waivers

**DSS**
- CHCPE
- PCA
- Katie Beckett
- ABI I
- ABI II
- Autism

**DDS**
- Comprehensive Supports
- Individual and Family Supports
- Employment and Day Supports

**DMHAS**
- Mental Health
Home and Community-Based Waivers

**DSS**
- CHCPE (16,004)
- PCA (1,173)
- Katie Beckett (278)
- ABI I (485)
- ABI II (128)
- Autism (102)

**DDS**
- Comprehensive Supports (5,108)
- Individual and Family Supports (2,982)
- Employment and Day Supports (1,008)

**DMHAS**
- Mental Health (617)

(SFY 2016)
Community First Choice

- 1915(k) option allows states to provide home and community based services and supports under the state’s Medicaid plan
- No enrollment caps
- 6% increase in federal matching funds
- Enrollees must have an institutional level of care
- Person centered planning
Medicaid Funding

- Medicaid appropriation in the Department of Social Services (DSS) represents the state’s share of Medicaid expenditures.
- Medicaid Funding = State Share + Federal Share

- DSS receives the federal dollars, and, combined with the state Medicaid appropriation, utilizes these to pay bills.
- Unless otherwise noted, figures used in this presentation reflect the combined federal and state cost of services.
## Categories of Service

### Estimated DSS Medicaid Expenditures By Category of Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY 17 $</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Services</td>
<td>1,792,498,872</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Medical Care</td>
<td>1,307,539,020</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Medical Services</td>
<td>933,172,896</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home and Community Based</td>
<td>698,761,733</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Care Facilities</td>
<td>1,411,683,465</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Services &amp; Adjustments</td>
<td>(171,414,431)</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicaid - Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,972,241,555</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Federal Share                                 | 3,525,000,294    |
| State Appropriation                           | 2,447,241,261    |
## FY 16 HUSKY Enrollment and Gross Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Program</th>
<th>Enrollees</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monthly Average</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUSKY A</td>
<td>449,680</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUSKY C</td>
<td>93,402</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUSKY D</td>
<td>190,730</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>733,812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparative Costs

FY 16 HUSKY Enrollment & Gross Expenditures

HUSKY D
- $1,388.1 million
- 190,730 cases (26%)

HUSKY A
- $1,832.1 million
- 449,680 cases (61%)

HUSKY C
- $2,773.0 million
- 93,402 cases (13%)
## Historical Spending

Total Medicaid Gross Expenditures & Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount $</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3,470,655,785</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>412,312</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3,851,691,907</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>436,334</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3,855,090,206</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>468,460</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4,465,884,094</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>557,099</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4,714,305,682</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>581,174</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4,897,950,603</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>610,527</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,519,663,430</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>656,252</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5,830,583,309</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>737,490</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5,994,862,573</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>735,008</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Medicaid Expenditures

• Approximately $1 billion of expenditures in other agencies are related to Medicaid.

• These agencies include:
  – Department of Developmental Services (DDS)
  – Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)
  – Department of Children and Families (DCF)
  – Department of Veterans’ Affairs (DVA)

• While other agencies work with DSS to identify relevant expenses, DSS submits the claims to the feds for reimbursement, as the single state agency for Medicaid.
Recent and Upcoming Issues

• Recent Legislation
  • ABLE Act
  • HUSKY A decrease
  • Autism from DDS to DSS
  • New MAPOC IDD subcommittee
Areas Implemented through or Affected by the ACA

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<td>• ASOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HUSKY C</td>
<td>• ICM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HUSKY D</td>
<td>• PCMH / PCMH +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dual Eligibles</td>
<td>LTSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>• HCBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>• CFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Medical Assistance Program Oversight Committee (MAPOC)

### Legislators
- Chairs and ranking members of aging, human services, public health, and appropriations committees
- Two legislators (House speaker, Senate president pro tempore)

### Medicaid recipients
- Aged, blind, disabled*
- HUSKY health benefit recipient
- Dually-eligible Medicaid/Medicare beneficiary*
- Low-income adult*
MAPOC

Providers

• Community provider of adult Medicaid health services
• FQHCs
• Connecticut Hospital Association
• Home health care industry
• Primary care medical home provider
• Dental provider
• Nursing home industry (for profit and nonprofit)
• School-based health center
• Physicians
• Hospitals
MAPOC

Advocates
- DCF foster families
- People with substance abuse disabilities
- People with disabilities

Executive Branch
- DSS, DPH, DDS, DMHAS, SDA
- Comptroller
- OPM
Additional Members

- ASO
- Business community (2)
- Commission on Women, Children, and Seniors (2)
- Long-term Care Advisory Council

(CGS § 17b-28)
More Information

MAPOC website: cga.ct.gov/med

CMS website: www.medicaid.gov

Office of Legislative Research

Office of Fiscal Analysis