Florida's Medicaid Reform

National Medicaid Congress

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Key Elements of Reform

- New Options / Choice:
 - Customized Plans.
 - Opt-Out.
 - Enhanced Benefits.
- ✤ Financing:
 - Premium Based.
 - Risk-Adjusted Premium.
 - Comprehensive and Catastrophic Component.
- Delivery System:

LORIDA Coordinated Systems of Care (PSN and HMOs).

Types of Reform Plans: FFS vs. Capitated

What will be the different types of managed care organizations participating in reform?

- Provider Service Networks (PSNs):
 - Capitated PSNs.
 - Fee-for-Service (FFS) PSNs.
- Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs).
- * Other licensed insurers.



What Medicaid Reform will NOT do?

It will NOT:

- Change who receives Medicaid.
- "Cut" the Medicaid budget.
- Waive Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment for children.
- Limit medically necessary services for pregnant women.
- Permit Reform health plans to charge higher cost sharing.



What Medicaid Reform Will Do?

It will:

- ✤ Increase recipient choice.
- Empower recipients to participate in health care.
- Encourage benefits that better meet recipient needs.
- Allow access to services not traditionally covered by Medicaid.
- Reward recipient healthy behavior and choices.
- ✤ Bridge the gap to private insurance.



Reform Timeline

- Authorized by Florida Legislature in SB 838 passed on May 6, 2005.
- Draft waiver request posted on AHCA website August 31, 2005.
- Agency received a number of comments on the draft.
- Agency reached agreement on UPL program with Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).
- Waiver request submitted to CMS on October 3, 2005, after 30-days posting
- ✤ Waiver request approved by CMS on October 19, 2005.
- ✤ Approved by the Legislature on December 8, 2005.

Customized Benefit Packages Plan Design Guidelines

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



Evaluation of Customized Plans

Two components of AHCA benefit plan evaluation:

- Actuarial equivalence:
 - How does the value of proposed benefits compare to historical Medicaid for the target population?
 - Ensures the overall financial value of benefits is appropriate.
- Sufficient to meet medical needs:
 - Are medical services provided at sufficient levels to serve the target population?
 - Must cover medical service needs of the population being served.

Actuarial equivalence and sufficiency are data driven.



- Recipient can choose to enroll in employersponsored health insurance instead of a Medicaidcertified plan.
- Self-employed individuals may purchase private insurance.
- Medicaid will pay the employee share of the employer-sponsored premium on behalf of the recipient.
- Individuals with access to employer-sponsored insurance may opt-out at any time.



Enhanced Benefits

- A pool of funds is set aside to encourage recipients to engage in "Healthy Behaviors."
- Individual Medicaid recipients earn access to "credit" dollars from the pool by completing defined healthy practices and / or behaviors.
- Once credits are earned, they may be used to purchase health-related services and products.
- Earned credits may be used during or within three years following cessation of Medicaid eligibility.



Risk-Adjusted Premium

- Statistical models correlate historical diagnoses / pharmaceutical utilization to the likelihood of future health care cost.
- Individuals are assigned a "risk score."
- Individual risk scores generate premium, based on recipient's predicted needs.
- Health plans are 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.



State Reinsurance Component

- ✤ A single set of benefits:
 - Recipients see their chosen set of benefits.
 - Transition between Comprehensive and Catastrophic component is transparent to the recipient.
 - Continuous coverage of benefits.
- Comprehensive risk is always borne by the health plan; catastrophic risk <u>may</u> be borne by the plan or the state:
 - All care continues to be managed by the health plans.
 - Whether a plan accepts catastrophic risk is transparent to the recipient.
- ✤ If the plan does not cover catastrophic risk:
 - State pays all claims that exceed the threshold at Medicaid fee-for-service cost.

Choice Counseling

- Comprehensive choice counseling program to assist recipients in making the right choice:
 - Strong communication component.
 - Involvement of sister agencies and community organizations.
- Information on choice will focus on selecting a benefit package.
- Information provided at eligibility:
 - Eligibility packet mailed by DCF.
 - Web-based application.
 - Choice counselor notified of new eligibility.

Choice counselor reaches out to recipients.

Low-Income Pool

- Under Medicaid Reform, the Upper Payment Limit (UPL) becomes the Low Income Pool (LIP).
- Low-Income Pool Funding:
 - \$5 billion available over the five-year waiver period.
 - \$1 billion per year, for five years.
 - Roll over provision allows state to exceed \$1 billion in a given year.



Reform Implementation Status

 As of May 1, 2006, 16 Reform Health Plan Applications Received

- 5 Fee-for-Service Provider Service Networks
- 11 HMOs
- ✤ Benefit Sufficiency Tool on the Web
- Risk-Adjusted Rates developed
- Choice Counselor selected
- Model health plan contracts developed
- Application review in process



Questions and Answers

