Medicaid and Managed Long-Term Care

Context, Authorities and Next Steps

Mary P. Sowers

Disabled and Elderly Health Programs Group

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

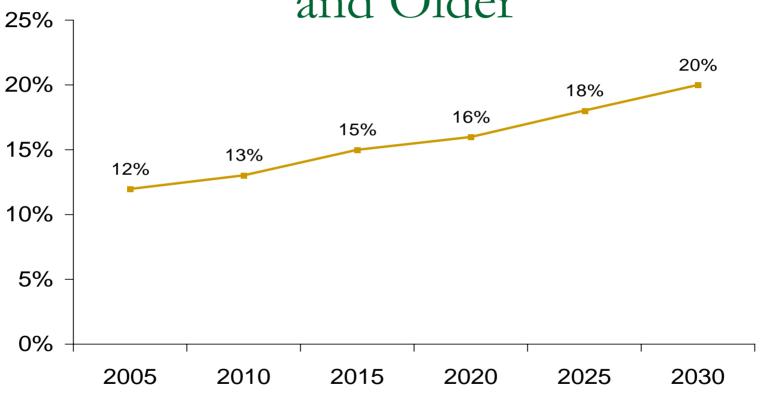


Context

- Tight State Budgets
- Increasing per person Medicaid costs
- Increasing percentage of population over age 65
- Increasing life expectancies



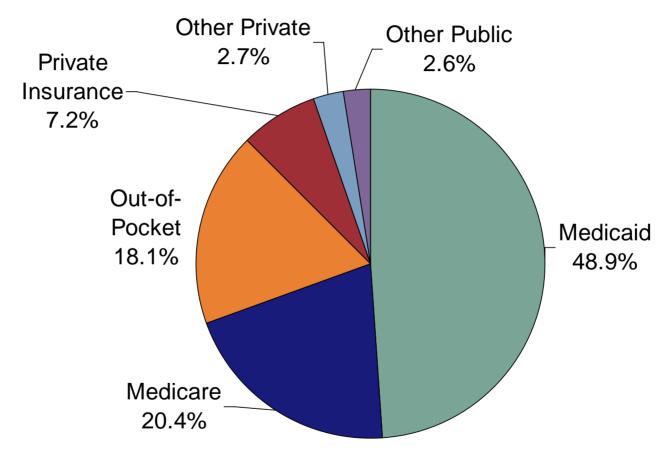
Proportion of U.S. Residents Age 65 and Older



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Estimates and Population Projections Source: Thomson Healthcare; Steve Eiken, Brian Burwell, Kate Sredl, and Amanda Stubbs May 1, 2008



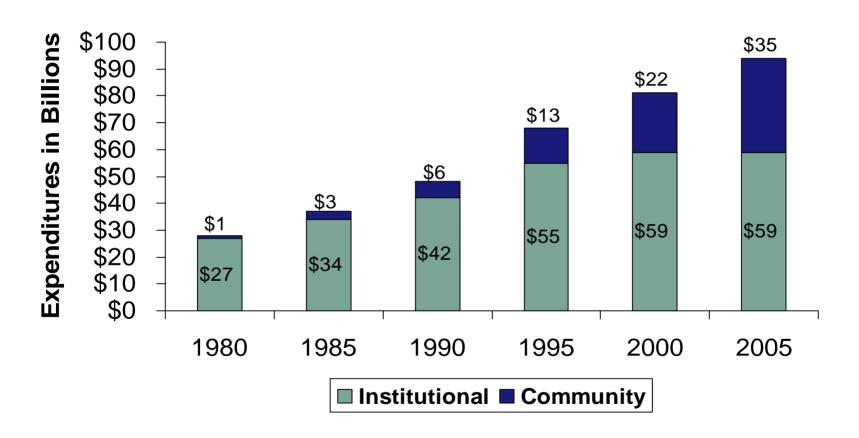
LTC Expenditures by Payer: United States, 2005



Source: Georgetown University Long-Term Care Financing Project
Source: Thomson Healthcare; "LTC Chartbook" Steve Eiken, Brian Burwell, Kate Sredl, and Amanda
Stubbs May 1, 2008

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Medicaid Institutional and Community-Based Expenditures in 2005 Dollars: FFY 1980-2005



Source: CMS Form 64 Reports, adjusted for price increases based on the Skilled Nursing Facility Input Price Index.

Source: Thomson Healthcare; "LTC Chartbook" Steve Eiken, Brian Burwell, Kate Sredl, and Amanda Stubbs May 1, 2008



Increased Interest in Managed Long-Term Care

- States pursue managed long-term care for a number of reasons:
 - Budget predictability
 - Coordinated, accountable care options
 - Quality
- Managed long-term care models strive to achieve a coordinated approach to serving a vulnerable population.



Managed Long-Term Care: Early Assessments

"Studies of managed long-term care programs have been largely positive, finding high consumer satisfaction levels, lower utilization of institutional services and increased access to home- and community-based services. Cost studies have been more mixed, with no clear consensus emerging as to whether managed long-term care saves money for public purchasers. Savings notwithstanding, the budget predictability that comes with capitated payments is appealing to state policymakers as growing numbers of long-term care consumers place increasing pressure on Medicaid budgets."

US Dept. of HHS; ASPE; Saucier, Burwell, Gerst; "The Past, Present and Future of Managed Long-Term Care. April 2005



Vehicles for Medicaid Managed Long-Term Care

- Section 1915(b)/1915(c) Waivers
 - 1915(b) Waivers
 - 1915(b)(1) mandates managed care
 - 1915(b)(2) utilize a central broker
 - 1915(b)(3) use cost savings to provide additional services
 - 1915(b)(4) limits number of providers for services
 - 1915(c) Waiver
 - Allows Waiver of:
 - Comparability
 - Statewideness
 - Income and Resources for the Medically Needy



Vehicles for Medicaid Managed Long-Term Care, Continued

1915(b)/1915(c) Side by Side

- 1915(b)
 - Managed Care
 - Title XIX Eligibility
 - State Plan Services
 - Cost Effective
 - Initial 2 Years
 - Renewal 2 Years
 - CMS 64

- 1915(c)
 - HCBS
 - NF/ICF/MR LOC
 - Alternative Services
 - Cost Neutral
 - Initial 3 Years
 - Renewal 5 Years
 - HCFA 372



Vehicles for Medicaid Managed Long-Term Care, Continued

- Section 1932(a) State Plan/1915(c) Waiver Concurrent Authority
- Section 1115 Research and Demonstration Projects
 - Arizona, Vermont and Hawaii



Vehicles for Medicaid Managed Long-Term Care, Continued

- Section 1915(a)
 - Provision of the Social Security Act that allows for voluntary managed care, including pre-payment and capitation;
 - May be limited geographically;
 - Does not provide for a limitation of provider;
 - For LTC, this authority may be coupled with a 1915(c) waiver
 - All applicable managed care rules (42 CFR 438)
 will apply (i.e., for PAHP, PIHP and MCO)



Challenges and Next Steps for CMS

- Identification and removal of barriers to managed long-term care while:
 - Ensuring quality for Individuals
 - Ensuring financial accountability
 - Assisting States to Identify Positive Incentives

