



Planning for Mandated Study of Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital Payments



Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission

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Overview

- Update on Medicaid disproportionate share hospital (DSH) allotment reductions
- Review of statutory report requirements
- Proposed outline for first report
- Work completed to-date
- Preliminary findings
- Discussion

Medicaid DSH Allotment Reduction Schedule

- The ACA initially scheduled Medicaid DSH allotment reductions beginning in FY 14
 - Subsequent legislation has delayed reductions

Fiscal Year	Reduction (billions)
2018	\$2.0
2019	\$3.0
2020	\$4.0
2021	\$5.0
2022	\$6.0
2023	\$7.0
2024 and 2025	\$8.0

Required MACPAC DSH Report

- Beginning in February 2016, MACPAC must submit an annual report to the Congress that includes data and state-specific analyses of the relationship of DSH allotments to:
 - changes in the number of uninsured
 - the amount and sources of hospitals' uncompensated care costs (broadly defined)
 - hospitals with high levels of uncompensated care that also provide essential community services

Proposed Outline for DSH Report

- Introduction
- Unreduced allotments for FY 2016 and 2017 and their relationship to statutory factors
 - Discussion of data limitations
 - Literature review of effects of coverage expansion on uncompensated care
 - Working definition of essential community services
- Estimated reduced allotments for FY 2018
 - Model of CMS initially proposed reduction methodology
 - Potential effects on hospital payments
- Conclusions
 - To be determined based on Commissioner feedback

Work completed to-date

- Estimation of unreduced DSH allotments for FY 2016 and 2017
- Review of evidence to support selection of data sources for statutorily required elements
- Development of a preliminary DSH allocation reduction simulation model for FY 2018
- Convened a technical advisory panel to discuss work so far and future analyses

Preliminary findings

- Projected FY 2016 and 2017 DSH allotments vary widely by state based on historic factors
 - Less than \$15 million in five states
 - More than \$1 billion in three states
- Preliminary analyses find little relation between unreduced DSH allotments and the factors required to be included in MACPAC's report

Uninsured

- The American Community Survey (ACS) is the most reliable source of state-level uninsured estimates
- In FY 2013, state DSH allotments per uninsured individual ranged from \$3 to more than \$1,500
- ACS uninsured data for 2014 will be available in the fall of 2015

Uncompensated care

- In 2009, DSH hospitals reported \$30.8 billion in uncompensated care costs before DSH payments
 - 75 percent of these costs were attributed to care for the uninsured
 - 25 percent of these costs were attributed to Medicaid payment shortfall
 - DSH payments covered an average of 57 percent of DSH hospital uncompensated care costs
- We are exploring the use of Medicare cost reports to provide additional uncompensated care estimates
- Data lag will limit our ability to fully capture the effects of the ACA coverage expansions on uncompensated care in our first report

Data limitations and other issues

- Medicaid DSH audits and Medicare cost report data do not align
- Some states do not spend the full amount of their DSH allotments
- Sources of non-federal share affect the net amount of DSH payments that providers receive
- The interaction of Medicaid DSH with other federal payments is not well understood
 - Medicaid supplemental payments (e.g., UPL payments, section 1115 demonstration payments)
 - Medicare DSH

Hospitals that Provide Essential Community Services

- We have begun identifying deemed DSH hospitals as a starting point for this analysis
- Technical advisory panel members suggested multiple factors to consider when defining essential community services
 - Medicaid and uninsured utilization
 - Provision of primary and quaternary care services
 - Availability of similar services within a close geographic proximity

DSH allotment reductions

- We have completed a preliminary model of FY 2018 DSH allotment reductions based on the initial CMS reduction methodology for FY 2014
- This methodology assigns state DSH allotment reductions based on the following factors
 - Uninsurance rate
 - State targeting of DSH payments to hospitals with high uncompensated care and Medicaid utilization
 - Historic DSH spending
- We have begun simulating the potential effects of reductions on DSH payments to providers

Discussion

- What additional analyses are needed for the first DSH report to Congress?
- What areas should staff continue to examine for future DSH reports?



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