



Tailoring MLTSS Programs for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

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Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission

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Overview

- Background
- Results of contract review
- Key interview themes
- Next steps

Background

- Need to understand how managed long-term services and supports (MLTSS) programs serve different populations
- MACPAC employed Health Management Associates (HMA) to research how states have tailored MLTSS to meet the needs of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD)

Background

- Intellectual disability is characterized by significant limitations both in intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior
 - Originates before the age of 18
- Developmental disabilities are severe chronic disabilities that can be cognitive, physical, or both
 - Appear before the age of 22

Background

- Twenty-three states have MLTSS programs, but only eight cover most LTSS for individuals with IDD
- HMA reviewed programs in Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin
 - Vary on many dimensions including managing entities, mandatory versus voluntary enrollment, and inclusion of other LTSS populations

Reasons Fewer States Include Individuals with IDD in MLTSS

- Underdeveloped relationship between managed care organizations (MCOs) and IDD service providers
- Resistance from the IDD stakeholder community
- Difficulty in achieving cost savings
- Lack of data for capitation rate development
- Silos in administration of services for individuals with IDD

Contract Review Results

- IDD-specific provisions are more prevalent in programs designed for people with IDD compared to those that include other LTSS populations
- Contracts reflect state-specific goals
 - Tennessee's efforts to increase employment opportunities
 - New York's focus on integration of Medicare and Medicaid services

Contract Review Results

- The most frequent IDD-specific requirements relate to training and experience of the case managers
- Five states include IDD-specific quality provisions or measures
- Other requirements include stakeholder engagement and reporting of the use of physical restraint or seclusion

Key Interview Themes

- Some states have enrolled individuals incrementally by region, eligibility category, or both
 - Can be successful as it allows time for stakeholders to acclimate to change and creates opportunities for course corrections
 - One challenge is that a state must operate dual LTSS systems for some period of time

Key Interview Themes

- Stakeholder engagement is critical to program and policy success. Steps MCOs can take include:
 - having a member advocate on staff;
 - hiring people with disabilities or family members;
 - including advocacy and stakeholder organizations in service coordinator training;
 - supporting local disability-related events; and
 - hosting stakeholder meetings.

Key Interview Themes

- Consumers and providers want more transparency, responsiveness, and accountability
- Providers say timeliness requirements can conflict with person-centered planning
- Outcome-based payment arrangements are emerging
- MCO transitions or exits can cause disruption, particularly for residential or employment services

Next Steps

- Incorporating key themes into June chapter on MLTSS
- Supplemental issue brief on research results
- Staff monitoring of state activity
 - Several states have indicated they may incorporate this population into MLTSS in the future
 - Implementation challenges in some states may prompt changes



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