

# Themes from Interviews on the Development of Nursing Facility Payment Methods

Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission

Robert Nelb



December 11, 2020

www.macpac.gov

### Overview

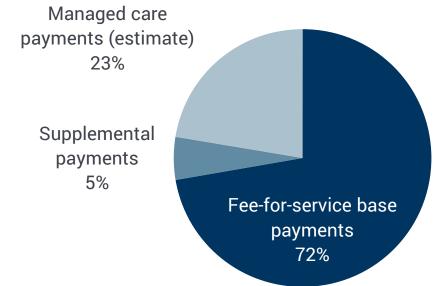
- Background
- Themes
  - Value-based payment
  - Supplemental payments
  - Managed care
  - Acuity adjustment
  - Response to COVID-19 pandemic



# Background

- Nursing facility services are the second-largest category of Medicaid spending
  - \$56.7 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2016
  - 10 percent of Medicaid spending and 34 percent of spending on long-term services and supports (LTSS)
- In 2017, Medicaid was the primary payer for 62 percent of nursing facility residents
- In 2019, approximately 84 percent of Medicaid-covered nursing facility residents were also eligible for Medicare

#### Base and Supplemental Payments as a Share of Total Payments to Nursing Facilities, FY 2016



**Notes:** FY is fiscal year. Estimated managed care payments are based on state-reported spending for all states except California, Michigan, and South Carolina.

**Source:** MACPAC, 2019, analysis of CMS-64 Financial Management Report net expenditure data as of July 20, 2018 and Eiken et al. 2018, Medicaid expenditures for long-term services and supports in FY 2016, available at: <a href="https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2019-12/ltssexpenditures2016.pdf">https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2019-12/ltssexpenditures2016.pdf</a>.

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# Methodology

- MACPAC contracted with RTI International to conduct structured interviews in seven states
- For each state, we researched current payment policies and interviewed state, nursing facility, and managed care representatives
- We also interviewed national experts and staff from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)



#### **Characteristics of Nursing Facility Payment Policies in Study States, FY 2019**

State	Basis for rates	Acuity adjustment method	Distribution of Medicaid nursing facility payments		
			FFS base	FFS supplemental	Managed care
Alabama <sup>1</sup>	Facility costs	None	100%	0%	0%
Colorado	Facility costs	RUG-III	86%	14%	0%
Kansas	Facility costs	RUG-III	6%	0%	94%
New York	Price	RUG-III	66%	5%	29%
Rhode Island	Price	RUG-IV	74%	0%	26%
Utah	Price	RUG-III	68%	33%	0%
Wisconsin	Facility costs	RUG-IV	72%	6%	22%

**Notes:** FY is fiscal year. FFS is fee-for-service. RUG is Resource Utilization Group.

<sup>1</sup> Alabama began a quality-based supplemental payment program effective October 1, 2020.

Source: RTI, 2020, analysis for MACPAC of Medicaid state plans and interviews with state officials.



# **Use of Value-Based Payment**

- States have been slow to move from cost-based to price-based payment methods
- Value-based payment initiatives were limited to pay-for-performance incentives
  - No discussion of efforts to adopt alternative payment models
  - Some states participated in past CMS value-based payment demonstrations with mixed results



# **Supplemental Payments**

- Most supplemental payments were financed by providers through provider taxes or intergovernmental transfers (IGTs)
- In Utah, most facilities have been reclassified as government-owned in order to receive IGTfunded supplemental payments



## **Managed Care**

- In study states, managed care organizations paid nursing facilities according to fee-for-service rates and methods
- Aligned dual eligible special needs plans (D-SNPs) did not report many efforts to coordinate the Medicare and Medicaid nursing facility benefits
- Some nursing facilities were interested in forming institutional special needs plans (I-SNPs)



# **Acuity Adjustment**

- On October 1, 2019, Medicare stopped using the resource utilization group (RUG) method of acuity adjustment that most Medicaid programs use
- Study states were in the early stages of assessing the implications of this change
  - Need for more analysis about how new acuity adjustment models would affect payments to providers
  - Concern about limited state capacity



### **COVID-19 Pandemic**

- Many states made temporary rate increases to nursing facilities during the pandemic
  - Because of limited state funding, many study states used CARES Act grants, which expire December 30
  - No plans yet for long-term changes in study states
- Some stakeholders have called for long-term changes in Medicaid payment policies to address staffing and quality issues raised by COVID-19



### **Next Steps**

- We plan to publish the contractor report from these interviews to MACPAC's website
- Staff would appreciate Commissioner feedback on how the findings from these interviews can inform our future work in this area





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