



Medicaid Capitation Rate Development Overview

September 19, 2024

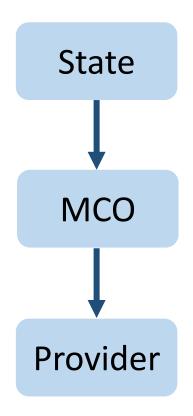


AGENDA

- 1. Rate Development Overview
- 2. Risk Adjustment
- 3. State Directed Payments
- 4. CMS Review and Approval
- 5. Questions



Rate Development Overview



- What are capitation payments?
 - Set amount of money to cover the predicted cost of covered health care services over a certain period of time
- Who gets paid the capitation payments?
 - Iowa Managed Care Organizations (MCOs)
 - Paid monthly
- Who develops capitation payments?
 - State contracted actuaries
 - In accordance with CMS requirements and Actuarial Standards of Practice (ASOPs)

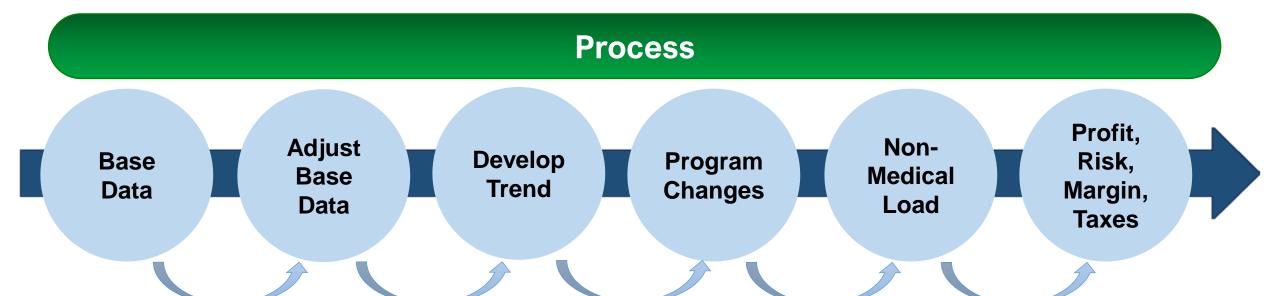


Rate Development Overview

- Goal of rate development is to *match payment to risk of the covered population*
- Capitation payments are projected average amounts differentiated by populations (Aid Category, Age/Gender, etc.)
- Capitation rates are aligned with MCO responsibilities required in the contract
- 4 Balance incentive and risk for MCOs
- Iowa MCO contracts include provisions that require capitation payments to be invested or spent on health care services



Rate Development Overview



Apply base data adjustments to arrive at a complete, blended base

Trend base data to contract period

Apply program change factors to reflect population/benefits in the contract period

Apply nonmedical load assumptions to arrive at loaded rate

Apply profit, risk, and contingency as well as premium tax to the loaded rate



Base Data Adjustments Trend Development Prospective Program Changes Non-Medical Load Profit / Risk /
Contingency /
Taxes

Base Data

Base Data Sources:

- MCO encounter data
- MCO financial data (MRT)
- Monthly enrollment data
- Supplemental (if necessary)



Each data source is used in some capacity to support each step identified in the rate setting process

Base Data Attributes:

- Time Period
- Rating Cohorts
- Categories of Service



Trend Development Prospective Program Changes Non-Medical Load Profit / Risk /
Contingency /
Taxes

Base Data - Adjustments

Data Adjustment Examples:

- Encounter data completeness
- Incurred but not paid/reported (IBNR)
- Exclude non-covered services (e.g., valueadded services)
- Subcapitated expenditures
- MCO supplemental or settlement payments to providers, made outside of claims system
- Allowable provider incentives

Historical Base Data Program Changes

 Adjustments made to reflect policies effective for only a portion of the base data period

Example:

Base period is SFY23 (July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023). A provider reimbursement change was implemented January 1, 2023. The base data reflects 6 months of original reimbursement and 6 months of increased reimbursement. An adjustment will be applied to the first 6 months of SFY23.

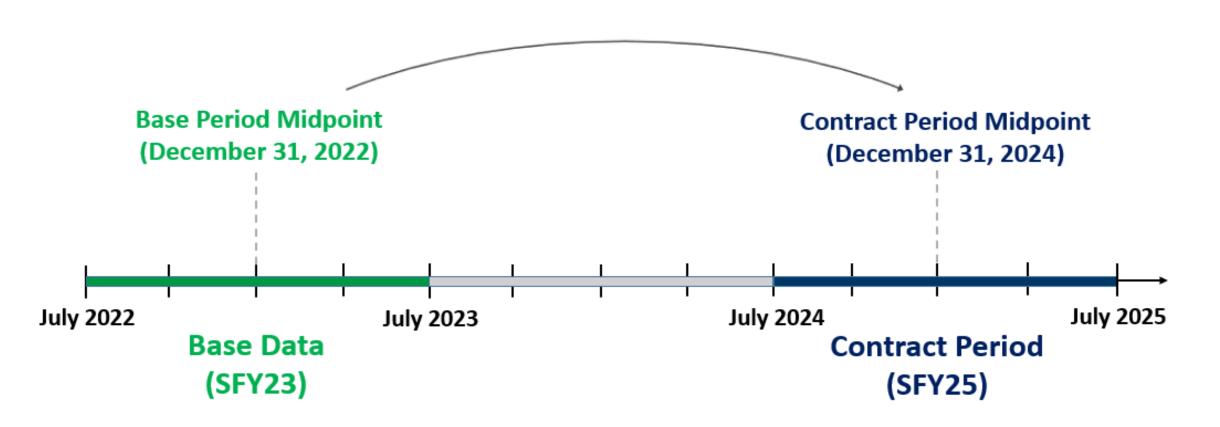


Trend Development

- Annual rate of growth to estimate changes in per member per month (PMPM)
 expenditures over time due to differences in practice patterns, technology, utilization,
 and inflation
- Analysis performed by rating cohort and major category of service by reviewing Util/1,000, Unit Cost, and PMPM measures over time
- Projections are developed using a blend of qualitative and quantitative approaches



Trend Application





Prospective Program Changes

Adjustments that reflect new policies that were not included in the base data but will be implemented prior to or during the contract period.

Examples include:

- Reimbursement changes (e.g., new legislative appropriations)
- Benefit changes (new or eliminated benefits)
- Acuity changes (e.g., impact of COVID-19 or postpartum coverage extension)
- Specialty pharmaceuticals (e.g., Zolgensma)



Non-Medical Load

What it is and how it is developed:

- Cost of managed care administrative operations and non-direct health care services (e.g., claims processing, staff salaries, corporate allocation, or care management)
- Uses detailed MCO administrative cost reporting



Non-Medical load reflects:

- Iowa Medicaid managed care contract requirements (e.g., care coordination)
- Removes non-allowable expenses (e.g., financial penalties, costs to remediate failure to perform contract obligations)
- Benchmarked to similarly sized
 Medicaid managed care programs



Profit / Risk / Contingency (PRC) / Taxes

- Risk based capital (RBC) minimum amount of capital needed to support financial solvency in the event of medical cost and administrative expense volatility and to support business operations
- Includes additional margin to account for the potential for unexpected costs in any given year, outside of what has already been included in capitation rates
- Non-Medical Load and PRC Margin applied as a percent of premium
- After application of NML and PRC, applicable premium taxes are loaded in as a percent of premium



Risk Adjustment

- Iowa Medicaid's rate structure includes both non-Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) and LTSS populations
- Risk adjustment tools and approaches more closely match the capitation payment to the risk of the covered population enrolled in the MCO
- Risk adjustment process is differentiated for non-LTSS and the LTSS populations



State Directed Payments

 Directed payments provide a CMS approved way to incorporate special payment arrangements through MCO contracts

Current Directed Payments

Current Directed Payments	Payment Term	Reconciled
UIHC Physician ACR	Outside rates	Yes
UIHC Inpatient / Outpatient ACR	Outside rates	Yes
Non-UIHC Inpatient / Outpatient ACR	Outside rates	Yes
GEMT	Included in rates*	No

Requires
CMS
pre-approved
pre-print and
quality
strategy



^{*} Included in rates means the MCO is at risk for the amount paid compared to the amount included in the capitated rate

CMS Review and Approval

- Actuarial Certification is required and describes the capitation rate development methodology in detail
- Iterative question and answer process with CMS and CMS Office of the Actuary
- CMS periodically releases updated rate development guidance which impacts the rate development and documentation process



QUESTIONS



