Ron Manderscheid, PhD Executive Director NACBHDD

OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL-STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM

- Program was founded in 1965 by President Johnson as health insurance for the poor.
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) was added in 1971 for disabled persons.
- Traditionally Medicaid served:
 - Persons below a poverty cutoff level
 - Poor disabled persons
 - Persons with particular illnesses, HIV.

- Medicaid also serves "dual eligibles", those who qualify for both Medicaid and Medicare.
- Dual eligibles may represent up to 40% of Medicaid enrollees who enter through SSI.

- It is a Federal-State matching program, with a usual range from 79% Federal/21% State to 55% Federal/45% State Funds.
- In the current recession, the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage has been increased on average by about 6+% for each State.

- Medicaid has suffered from biases: In the Transitional Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program only women and children were insured; their husbands were not.
- Medicaid has suffered from stigma: Beginning in 1998, persons with substance use disorders could no longer qualify as disabled under SSI.

Medicaid Facts and Figures

In 2008, Federal and State government gross
 Medicaid outlays were \$351.8 billion.

- In 2009, over 65 million people were enrolled in Medicaid.
 - 5.8 million were enrolled on the basis of being age
 65 or older
 - 9.5 million were enrolled on the basis of being blind or disabled
 - 31.3 million were enrolled as eligible children

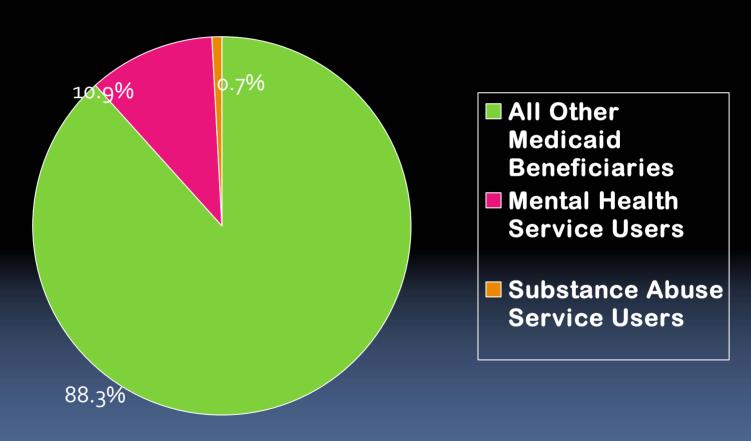
Medicaid and Mental Health

 Medicaid is the single largest payer for mental health services in the United States

 In 2007, Medicaid funding comprised 58% of State Mental Health Agency revenues for community mental health services

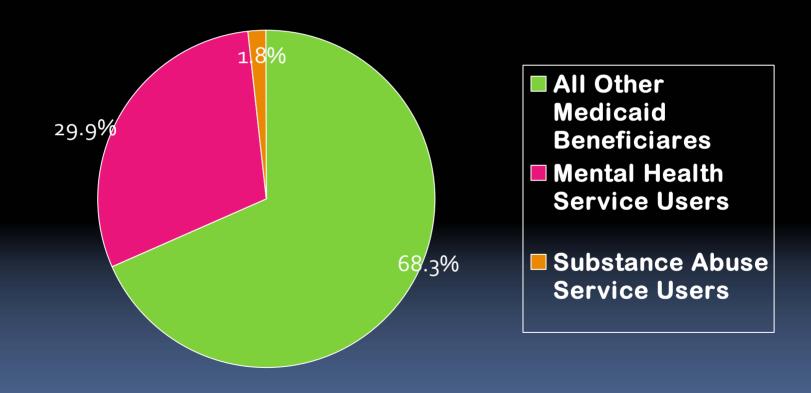
Medicaid and Mental Health

Beneficiaries



Medicaid and Mental Health

Expenditures



Medicaid and DD

- HCBS waiver expenditures for people with developmental disabled have steadily increased.
- In FY 2003, Federal and State governments spent \$14.3 billion on DD HCBS waivers (75% of all HCBS waiver spending)
- In FY 2008, this figure had increased to \$21.7 billion (73% of all HCBS waiver spending)

State Medicaid Programs

- Divides programs into Institutional and Community Services.
- For mental health, an "Institution for Mental Disease" (IMD) exclusion applies for persons between 21-64.
- State programs include required and optional services.

State Medicaid Programs

- State Plan Services
 - Targeted Case Management
 - Rehabilitation Services
 - Clinic Services
 - Practitioner Services
 - Pharmacy
 - Inpatient Services
 - IMD for Children Under the Age of 21

Covered Mental Health Services

- Inpatient
- Residential Services
- Crisis Stabilization
- Crisis Intervention
- Partial Hospitalization
- Day Treatment
- Case Management
- Skill Building

- Pharmacy
- Outpatient Therapies and Counseling
- Physician Services
- Assessment
- Treatment Planning
- Peer Supports
- Therapeutic Foster
 Care

Covered Addiction Services

- Generally covered
 - Inpatient Services (medical detoxification)
 - Emergency Department
 - Outpatient Services (clinic or individual practitioner)
 - Individual
 - Group
 - Family/Multi-family
 - Accredited Residential
 Treatment Facilities (youth)

- Infrequently covered
 - Intensive Outpatient Services
 - Skill building
 - Case management
 - Limited medication assisted treatment

The Waivers

- 1115 Research and Demonstration Waivers
- 1915 Service Waivers, frequently used for Managed Care

Waivers Require Budget Neutrality

State Plan Amendments

- 1915i Home and Community Based Services
 State Plan Amendment
- 1915j Self-Directed State Plan Amendment

- State Plan Amendments do not require budget neutrality.
- Generally, the goal is to get the money to follow the person through services.

Issues to be Confronted

- Statewideness
- Any willing and qualified provider
- Source of state match
- Compliance/Documentation
- Medical Necessity/Service eligibility
- Reimbursement
- Coverable Activity

PPACA - National Health Reform

- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) Provides New/Expanded Opportunities:
 - Coverage of more individuals
 - Coverage of new services
 - Enhanced match for home and community based services
 - Policy guidance to provide consistency across federal and state programs

PPACA - Enhanced Persons

- Changes in Medicaid to assist youth to maintain coverage in times of transition option for states to continue coverage for former foster care children up to age 25.
- Expands Medicaid to 133% FPL—an estimated 19 million new enrollees, of which 1/3 or more are likely to have MI/SUD service needs.

PPACA - Enhanced Services

- Prevention (screening for depression and alcohol)
- 1915c services under 1915i program for certain eligibles
- Health Homes
 - Care coordination,
 - Comprehensive transitional coordination
 - Health promotion
 - Referral

PPACA - Enhanced Programs

- 1915i enhancements
- Money Follows the Person—focus on children and older adults
- Special Needs Plans for Medicaid/Medicare individuals

PPACA - Enhanced Match

- Money Follows the Person
- Coverage for Childless Adults
- Home and community based services for eligible states
- Prevention services

Discussion

- What are the current problems of your Medicaid Program?
- Will these problems change with implementation of the PPACA?
- How will your programs change in the future?
- What planning are you undertaking to prepare for this?

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