



Medicaid Redesign Team Waiver Webinar

New York's Reinvestment Strategy
Bending the Cost Curve and Improving
Patient Outcomes

June 27, 2012



Program Agenda

Expand the Vital Access and Safety Net Provider Program:

John Ulberg

Capital Stabilization for Safety Net Hospitals:
Lora Lefebvre and John Ulberg

Hospital Transition: Lora Lefebvre

Public Hospital Innovation
New Models of Care for the Uninsured: Greg Allen

Managed Long Term Care Preparation Program:

Mark Kissinger

Redesign Medicaid in New York State

Expand the Vital Access and Safety Net Provider Program



- New York has two programs designed to assist uniquely situated and financially challenged hospitals, nursing homes,
 Diagnostic and Treatment Centers and home health providers:
 - ✓ Safety Net Provider Program: Short-term funding to achieve defined operational goals such as a facility closure, merger, integration or reconfiguration of services.
 - ✓ Vital Access Provider Program (VAP): Longer-term support to ensure financial stability and advance ongoing operational changes to improve community care.



- Uniquely Qualified: Facilities eligible for these funds must be financially challenged and provide services to a high-volume of Medicaid/uninsured patients and/or are essential given their location and status as a sole community provider (i.e., certain rural facilities).
- Accountability: In order to qualify for funding providers must submit a plan with benchmarks for achieving approved goals (i.e., quality, efficiency and advancing community health needs).



Hospitals in NYS are Struggling Financially

	Financially Challenged Hospitals (12)	Non-Financially Challenged Hospitals (151)	National Average
FINANCIAL			
Operating Margins	-10.6%	3.7%	6.4%
Cash on Hand (Days)	25	61	33
Debt to Capitalization	43%	32%	34%
PROPERTY/PLANT			
Age of Physical Plant (Years)	13	12	13

- Based on 2010 ICR data with Financially Challenged defined as an Operating Margin < -5.00%
- Excludes all Public sponsored facilities
- o Excludes facilities with 2010 data, but now closed (Sheehan, Peninsula, St. Vincents-Manhattan)



Some Hospitals Vary in Quality & Efficiency

	Financially Challenged Hospitals (12)	Non-Financially Challenged Hospitals (151)
ACCESS/QUALITY		
Average Length of Stays (ALOS) – National Average is 4.1 days	6.0	5.4
Potentially Preventable Readmissions (PPR)	3.4	4.1
Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions (ACSC) – Severity 1 & 2	23.3%	21.0%
Mortality Rate Observed/Expected	2.5% / 1.9%	2.5% / 2.1%

o PPR defined as the Observed PPR Rate per 100 At Risk Admissions (2009 data).

o ACSC – Defined as Observed Rate Per 1,000 Medical Hospital Admissions.



Some Nursing Homes Are Also Financially Challenged

FINANCIAL	Financially Challenged Nursing Homes Negatively Impacted by Pricing (118)	All Other Nursing Homes (410)		
Operating Margin	-9.0%	1.6%		
Cash on Hand (Days)	24	17		
Debt to Capitalization	35%	32%		
PROPERTY PLANT				
Age of Physical Plant (Years)	14	12		

- o Financially Challenged Nursing Homes: Eligible for 2012 Financially Disadvantaged Funding or more than 5% of operating losses and 70% or more Medicaid Utilization in 2010.
- o Includes 77 homes that are Financially Challenged but benefit from the New Pricing Methodology effective January 1, 2012.
- o Excludes 2-Filer Hospital-Based Nursing Homes and Public Facilities.



Financially Disadvantaged Homes Vary in Quality

Medicare 5 Star * System

# of STARS (as of November 28, 2011)	Financially Disadvantaged Nursing Homes	
***	9	
**	23	
**	17	
OR ★ ★	69	
TOTAL	118	

Statewide Average is approximately 3 Stars

Six homes are currently under special focus review by CMS.



Bed Need/Access Are Important Considerations in Developing VAP/Safety Net Plans

WEF Region	Over Bed (-)	WEF Region	Under Bed (+)
Rochester	-1,128	New York City	7,649
Erie	-933	Long Island	1,353
Syracuse	-590	Orange	1,046
Binghamton	-278	Western	221
Westchester	-259	Northern Rural	145
Elmira	-166	Poughkeepsie	103
Utica	-94	Glens Falls	67
Albany	-25	Central Rural	55
SUB TOTALS	-3,473	SUB TOTALS	10,639
TOTAL			7,166



Safety Net/Vital Access Provider Financing and Policy Considerations

- How to define a Safety Net/Vital Access Provider (SN/VAP) that might qualify to receive the funding supplement?
 - Payor mix (MA and Uninsured), financial condition, need for services
- With a fixed amount of resources, how much of the MRT waiver funds should be allocated for this purpose?
- How do we advance community health care needs vs.
 supporting the financial viability of the institution?



Safety Net/Vital Access Provider Financing and Policy Considerations

- How do we ensure transparency and that funds are being used effectively?
 - ✓ Well defined/transparent plan with clearly defined benchmarks (operational+ financing) and outcomes (including quality)
 - ✓ Is there a role for an independent evaluator/restructuring officer to help providers develop and implement a SN/VAP plan?

Redesign Medicaid in New York State

Capital Stabilization for Safety Net Hospitals



- New York's not-for-profit safety net hospitals are at risk and are not prepared to create new models of healthcare delivery.
- Assistance directed at priorities:
 - ✓ Well articulated integrated provider relationships;
 - ✓ Reduction of unneeded inpatient capacity;
 - ✓ Preparation for ACA implementation and payment reform;
 - ✓ Participation in Health Homes.



Questions/Issues

- What does the new delivery paradigm look like in their community/region?
- What are the necessary elements of the delivery systems – hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers, physicians, community organizations?
- What type of capital is needed?
 - ✓ Working capital, balance sheet relief and/or capital for assets such as building, EHRs etc.



Questions/Issues

- How should financial support facilitate change?
 - ✓ Lessons learned from HEAL/ FSHRP waiver?
- Should funds be geographically allocated?
- What is the role of Academic Medical Centers in the realignment for the Safety Net Hospitals?
- Are there opportunities to leverage dollars with other resources?

Redesign Medicaid in New York State

Hospital Transition



- Funding should be made available to support hospitals to become active partners in provider delivery transformation.
 - The future delivery model requires:
 - √ focus on patient centered outcomes;
 - ✓ formal network of services which emphasize prevention, wellness, primary care and outpatient services;
 - ✓ alignment of funding based on patient centered outcomes through approaches like global budgeting.
 - ✓ reductions in hospital and emergency room utilization.



Questions/Issues

Many of the issues and questions are the same...

- What does the future delivery model look like?
 - Regional and community differentiation?
- What types of support do hospitals need to become a part of or develop that model in their communities?
 - ✓ Investment in primary care/outpatient services linked to bed closures;
 - ✓ Workforce retraining;
 - ✓ Linkages and alignment with other regional/community providers such as physicians, FQHCs, nursing homes, CHAAs etc

Redesign Medicaid in New York State

Public Hospital Innovation

New Models of Care for the Uninsured



- Public Hospitals provide vital care to Medicaid patients and the uninsured.
- Even after the Affordable Care Act (ACA) its estimated there will still be 1.7M uninsured individuals many with multiple chronic illnesses.
- New York State currently spends over \$1B in "charity care" and another \$500M per year on emergency Medicaid to the uninsured population.



- Public Hospitals under this program could serve as a lead applicant in partnership with other community safety net providers to provide uninsured patients with:
 - ✓ Access to better primary care and preventative care avoiding reliance on emergency care, and
 - ✓ Care management for select populations (e.g., health home for the uninsured) helping to organize care for the uninsured to avoid overutilizing inpatient services.



- Access to better primary care and preventative care could occur through:
 - ✓ Expanded night and weekend hours;
 - ✓ Providing additional clinic and practitioner sites to meet both uninsured and Medicaid patient needs in certain higher risk communities, and
 - ✓ Expanding access to Patient Centered Medical Homes (PCMHs) with co-located behavioral health treatment capacity to serve both the uninsured and Medicaid patient populations.

Redesign Medicaid in New York State

Managed Long Term Care Preparation Program



- Overall goals is to transition all nursing home residents into Managed Long Term Care (MLTC) and/or mainstream managed care.
- Nursing Home providers are concerned about payment/reimbursement of prior and future capital investments.
- Federal regulation prohibits separate capital payment outside of capitation rate - state budget discussion on this topic.



Question/Issues

Questions/Issues in program design include:

- ✓ Scope of investment compared to total Nursing Home outstanding capital obligations (approximately \$600 million in current annual capital reimbursement).
- ✓ Eligible applicants: Are we treating all nursing homes the same or all groups the same (NFP,FP, Public)?
- Are nursing homes in areas of the state that have limited choices eligible to receive payments?
- Are the payments limited to SNF or may some payments go to other residential providers like ALP.



Question/Issues

Questions/Issues in program design include:

- ✓ Timing of payments should be tied to managed care rollout of nursing home population geographically.
- ✓ Are nursing homes with recent capital investments related to rightsizing advantaged over homes with limited useful life of assets?
- Any opportunity to leverage dollars?



Contact Information

We want to hear from you!

MRT Waiver Website:

http://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/redesign/mrt_waiver.htm

This website includes the documents referenced in this presentation, email address and form to submit feedback, as well as instructions on how to enroll for the MRT listserv.

'Like' the MRT on Facebook:

http://www.facebook.com/NewYorkMRT

Follow the MRT on Twitter: @NewYorkMRT