



Alaska Skilled Nursing Facility Case Mix Reimbursement Methodology

July 16, 2020



**MYERS AND
STAUFFER** LC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Meeting Logistics

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Agenda

- Introductions
 - Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS)
 - Myers and Stauffer
- Project Background
- Overview of Project
- Defining Case Mix and How to Apply to Medicaid Reimbursement
- Q&A/Discussion

MEET THE PRESENTERS

DHSS

Marcey Bish, Executive Director

Myers and Stauffer

Krista Stephani, Senior Manager

Daniel Brendel, Senior Manager

Renaë Blunt, Senior Manager

Project Background

- Move from a cost-based per diem payment system to an equitable and sustainable case mix reimbursement payment system that:
 - Promotes Quality
 - Is Patient Centered
 - Is Fair to Providers
 - Is Fiscally Responsible
- Ensures access to care for Alaskans who may require additional resources

Project Plan and Timeline

- Project Start: February 2020
 - Modeling impact of case mix methodology: Fall 2020
 - Rule and SPA changes: Fall 2020-Early 2021
 - Provider Training: Early 2021
 - Estimated Project End: Early 2021
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- Targeted Implementation Date: July 1, 2021
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- Stakeholders will be asked to participate throughout the project

Progress to Date

- Evaluation of Existing Nursing Facility Reimbursement System & Related Regulatory Support
- Conducted Research of Other State Case Mix Reimbursement Methodologies
- Received Cost Report and Minimum Data Set (MDS) Information from DHSS for Rate Modeling Process
- Conducted Training on Case Mix Methodology for DHSS Staff
- Initiated Stakeholder Communications



What is Case Mix?

What is Case Mix?

- “Case” refers to residents
- “Mix” refers to resident differences
- “Case Mix” describes differences in residents within a population (nursing facility)
- A “Case Mix Reimbursement System” is simply any system that utilizes patient case mix indices (CMI) or acuity during the rate setting process

What is Case Mix Index (CMI)?

- “Case Mix Index” is the average numerical value of the resident acuity in a nursing facility based on the applicable resource utilization group weights
- The higher the CMI, the greater the resource requirements and associated reimbursement for the resident
- For example, a resident with a CMI of 2.0 takes twice the nursing resources as a resident assessed with a case mix index of 1.0
- In the case mix reimbursement methodology the CMI is utilized to adjust reimbursement rates

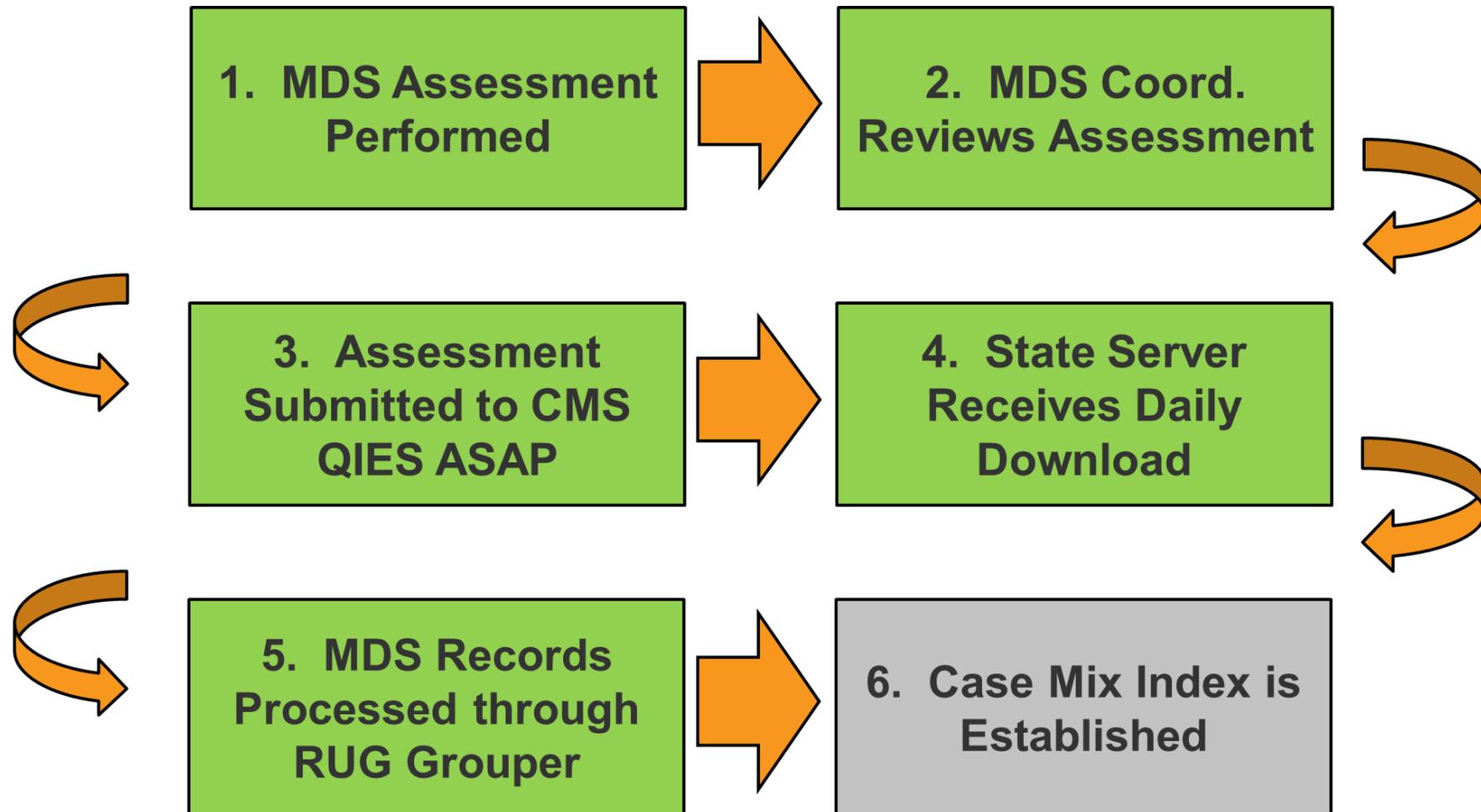
How is CMI Calculated?

- All Medicare and/or Medicaid certified facilities must complete periodic status and care planning assessments of each resident within their facility (regardless of payer)
- The Minimum Data Set resident assessment instrument is utilized for these periodic assessments
- The completed MDS assessments are processed through a resident classification system to calculate the Case Mix Index

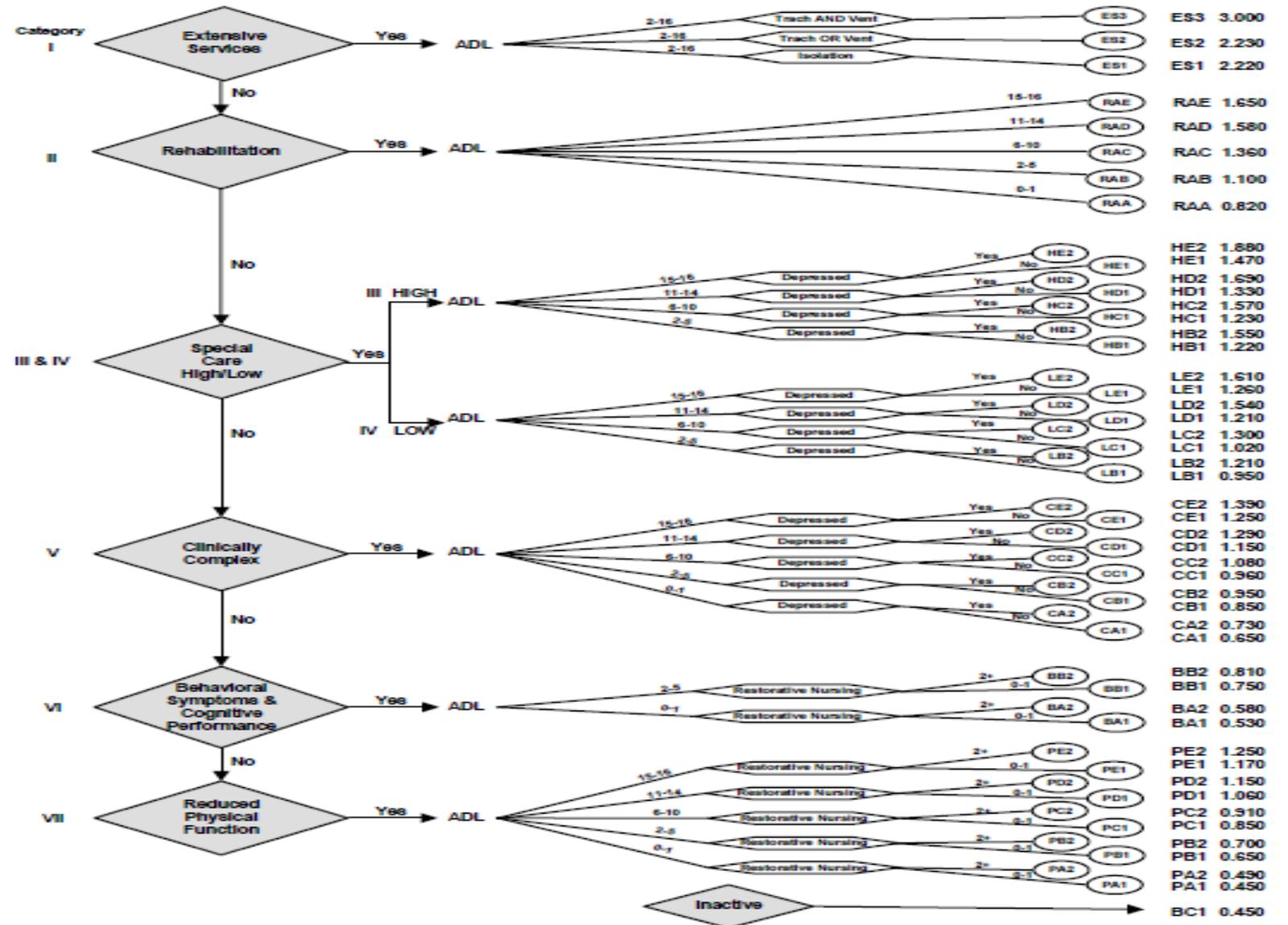
How is CMI Calculated?

- Alaska is currently evaluating implementing a case mix reimbursement methodology based on the RUG classification system
- Resource Utilization Group (RUG) – Resident classification system based on resident functionality and intensity of service needs

How is CMI Calculated?



RUG IV-48- Group Hierarchical Classification



Resident Classification Systems

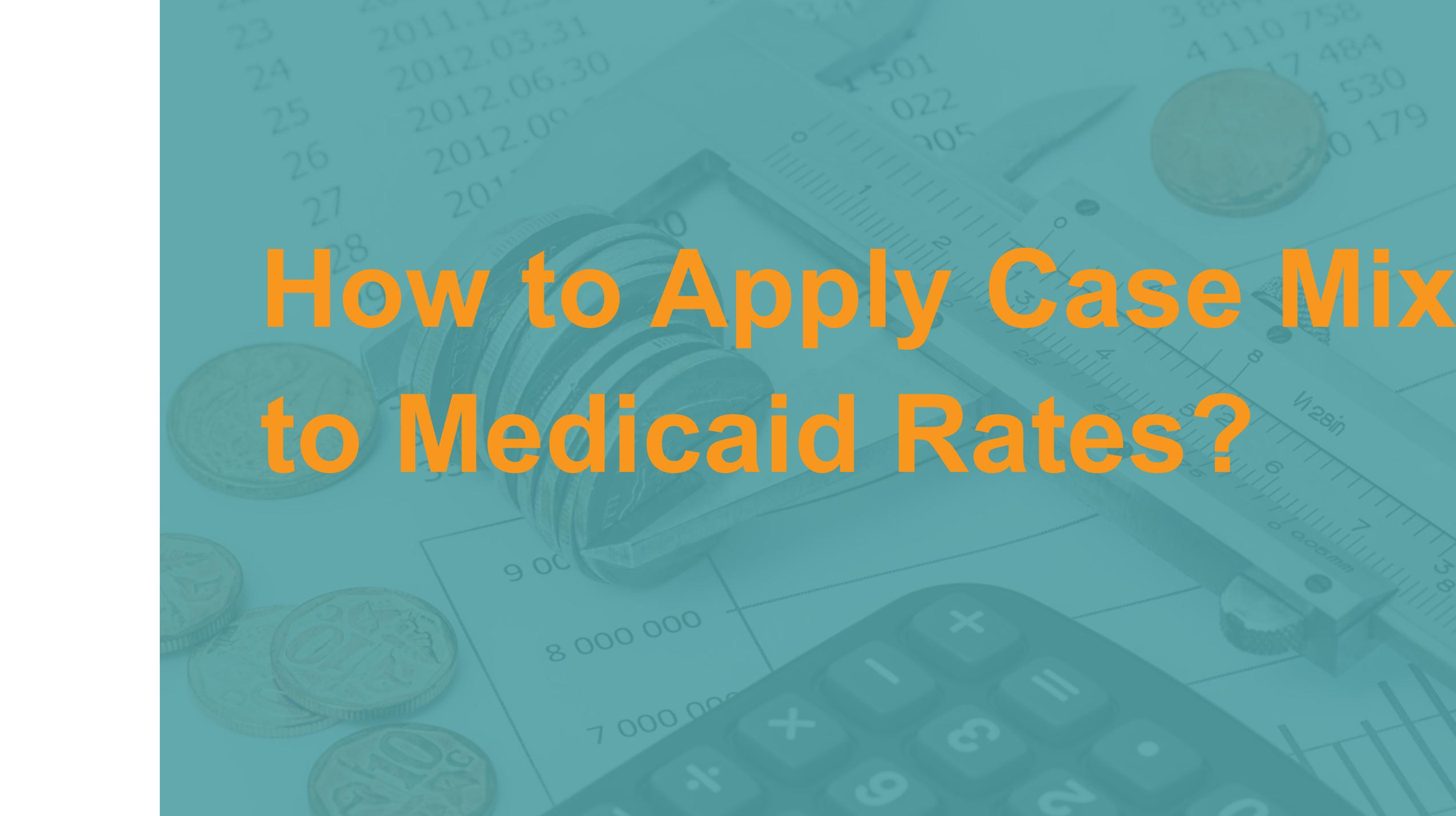
- CMI values and RUG categories were developed from nationwide time study efforts (STRIVE study)
- The RUG classification system is the resident classification model utilized by almost all case mix states across the country
- Patient Driven Payment Model (PDPM) – Resident classification system implemented for NF Medicare PPS reimbursement on October 1, 2019
- PDPM data elements have not previously been available for collection for non-Medicare residents and therefore evaluation of the CMI for the Medicaid resident population is not possible at the current date
- Unlike Medicare which calculates reimbursement for each individual, Medicaid utilizes resident classification systems to develop a facility specific total per diem.



Why Case Mix?

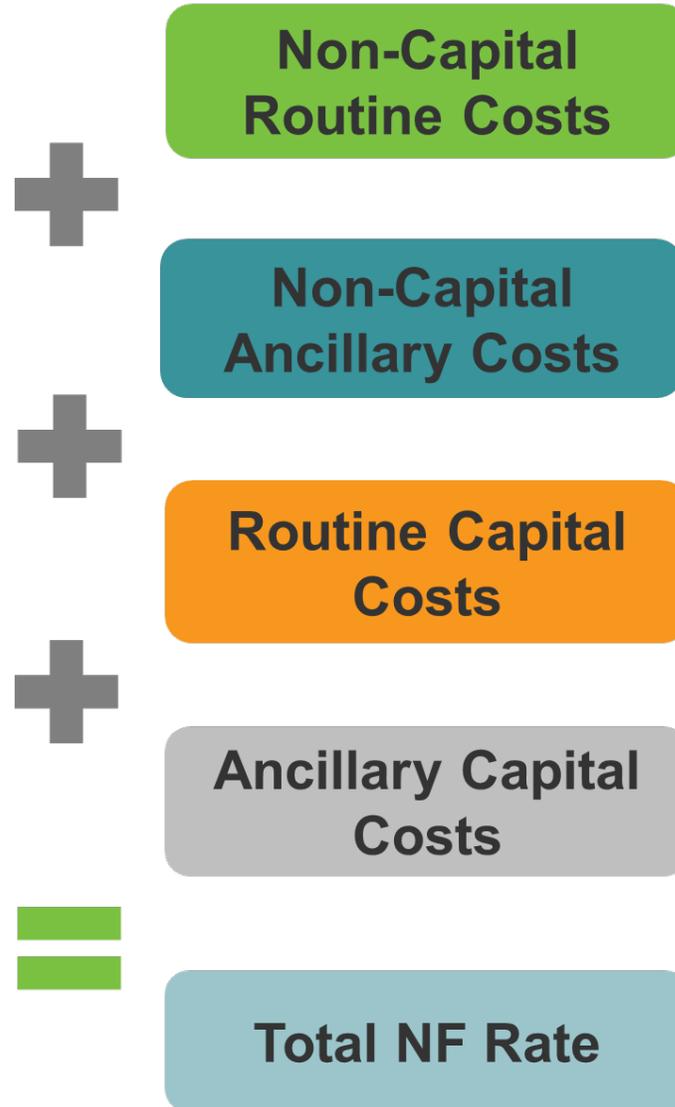
Why Case Mix?

- Case mix is used as a method for allocating nursing facility cost based on the resident nursing care needs of each payer type (Medicare, Medicaid, etc.)
- Allows for the total facility per diem rate to reflect Medicaid resident allowable costs
- Periodically adjusts the total facility per diem rate to reflect the Medicaid resident mix for each specific facility (quarterly, semi-annual, etc.)
- Incentivizes nursing facilities to accept high need residents
- Aligns with rebalancing efforts by incentivizing care to be provided at the appropriate level

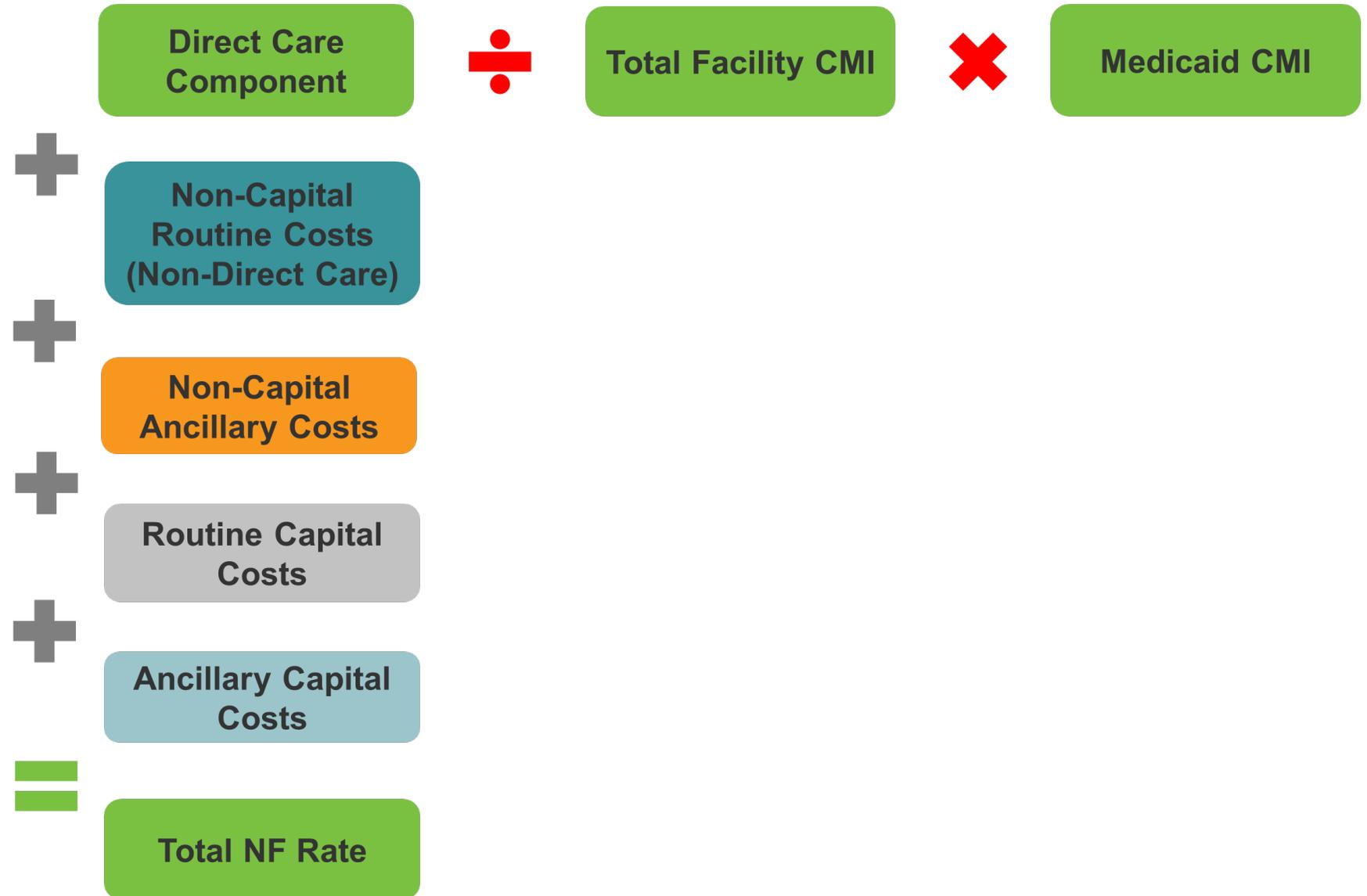
The background is a teal-tinted collage of financial and medical-related items. It includes a stack of coins, a calculator, a syringe, a pen, and a document with dates and numbers. The text is overlaid in a bold, orange font.

How to Apply Case Mix to Medicaid Rates?

Current Reimbursement System



Case Mix Reimbursement System



What Are Direct Care Routine Costs?

- Inclusive of costs related to direct hands-on resident care, such as:
 - Registered Nurse (RN) wages
 - Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse (LPN) wages
 - Certified Nurse Aide (CNA) wages
 - Employee Benefits related to these salaries
- This component features an acuity (case mix) adjustment at the provider specific level
- Periodic adjustments allow for reimbursement to be modified based on the changing resident mix of each nursing facility

QUESTIONS/DISCUSSION & CONTACT INFORMATION



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