

# Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

## DRG Payment Implementation

### Project Overview

August 2, 2012

Presentation by MGT of America, Inc. and Navigant Consulting, Inc.



# Meeting Agenda



Agenda Topic	Time
Introductions	9:00 – 9:15
Background	9:15 – 9:20
Project Overview	9:20 – 9:40
Typical DRG Pricing Formula	9:40 – 9:55
Overview of DRG Groupers	9:55 – 10:10
Key Payment Design Considerations	10:10 – 10:30
Stakeholder Input/Questions/Discussion	10:30 – 11:50
Wrap-Up	11:50 – 12:00

# Background



# Background Discussion by AHCA



- Discussion of Legislation
- Timing of Implementation
- Discussion of Stakeholder Process
- Timing of Public Meetings

# Section 409.905(5)(f), Florida Statutes as amended by House Bill 5301, 2012 session



The agency shall develop a plan to convert Medicaid inpatient hospital rates to a prospective payment system that categorizes each case into diagnosis-related groups (DRG) and assigns a payment weight based on the average resources used to treat Medicaid patients in that DRG. To the extent possible, the agency shall propose an adaptation of an existing prospective payment system, such as the one used by Medicare, and shall propose such adjustments as are necessary for the Medicaid population and to maintain budget neutrality for inpatient hospital expenditures.

# Section 409.905(5)(f), continued



1. The plan must:
  - a. Define and describe DRGs for inpatient hospital care specific to Medicaid in this state;
  - b. Determine the use of resources needed for each DRG;
  - c. Apply current statewide levels of funding to DRGs based on the associated resource value of DRGs. Current statewide funding levels shall be calculated both with and without the use of intergovernmental transfers;
  - d. Calculate the current number of services provided in the Medicaid program based on DRGs defined under this subparagraph; and
  - e. Estimate the number of cases in each DRG for future years based on agency data and the official workload estimates of the Social Services Estimating Conference;

# Section 409.905(5)(f), continued



- f. Calculate the expected total Medicaid payments in the current year for each hospital with a Medicaid provider agreement, based on the DRGs and estimated workload;
- g. Propose supplemental DRG payments to augment hospital reimbursements based on patient acuity and individual hospital characteristics, including classification as a children's hospital, rural hospital, trauma center, burn unit, and other characteristics that could warrant higher reimbursements, while maintaining budget neutrality; and
- h. Estimate potential funding for each hospital with a Medicaid provider agreement for DRGs defined pursuant to this subparagraph and supplemental DRG payments using current funding levels, calculated both with and without the use of intergovernmental transfers.

# Section 409.905(5)(f), continued



2. The agency shall engage a consultant with expertise and experience in the implementation of DRG systems for hospital reimbursement to develop the DRG plan under subparagraph 1.

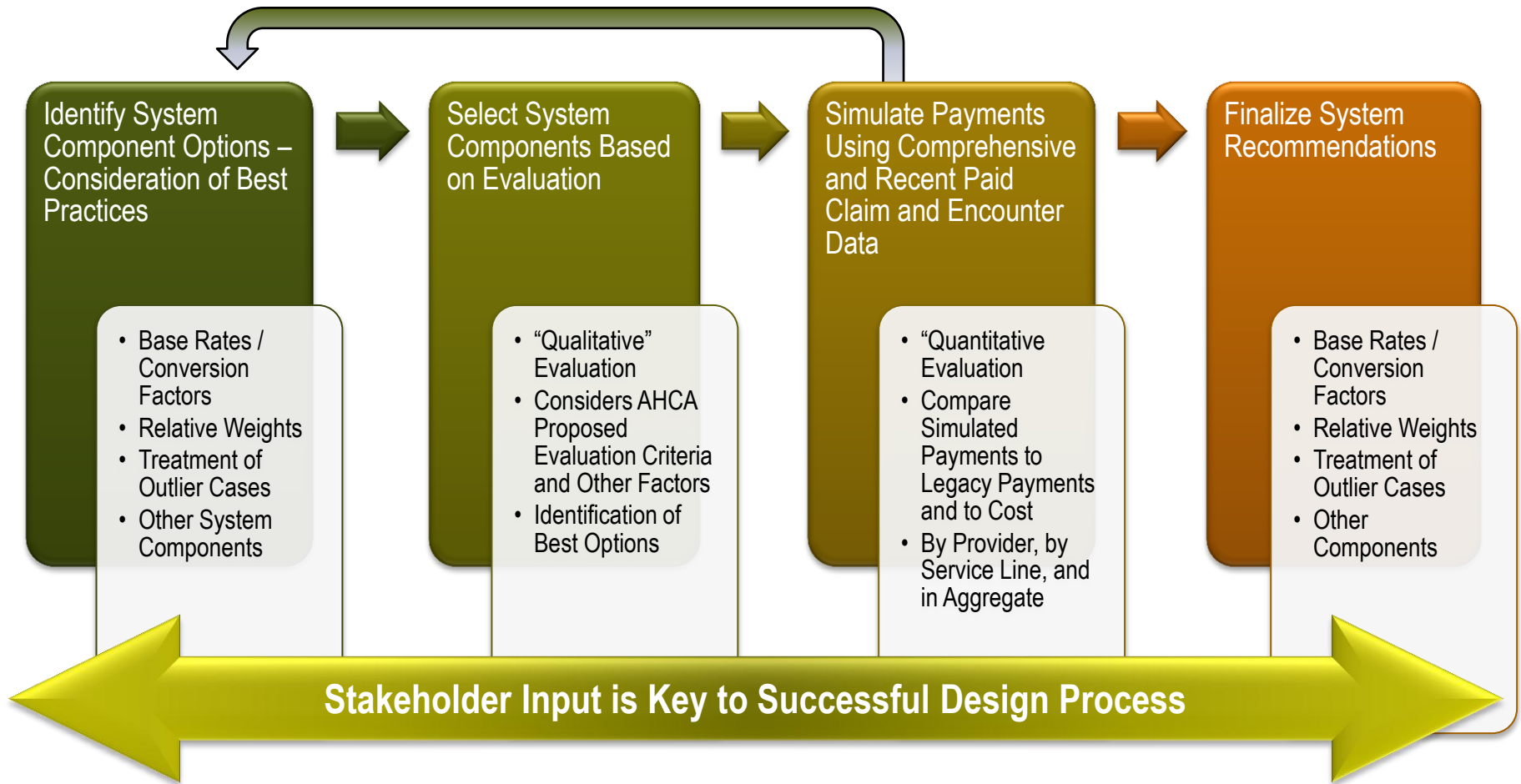
3. The agency shall submit the Medicaid DRG plan, identifying all steps necessary for the transition and any costs associated with plan implementation, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 1, 2013. The plan shall include a timeline necessary to complete full implementation by July 1, 2013. If, during implementation of this paragraph, the agency determines that these timeframes might not be achievable, the agency shall report to the Legislative Budget Commission the status of its implementation efforts, the reasons the timeframes might not be achievable, and proposals for new timeframes.



# Project Overview



# Overview of Design Framework



# Key Project Steps



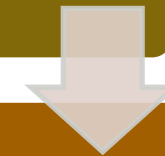
Step 1: Develop Guiding Principles for Evaluating Options



Step 2: Research and Determine Optimal DRG Model



Step 3: Identify and Evaluate Other Payment System Components



Step 4: Develop Conceptual Design and Documentation

# Key Project Steps



Step 5: Prepare Inpatient Claims and Encounter Datasets for Analyses



Step 6: Create Dataset of Necessary Medicare Rate Components



Step 7: Estimate the Costs of Services, Claim by Claim, including Capital, Operating, Other



Step 8: Determine DRG Relative Weights

# Key Project Steps



Step 9: Develop Payment Simulation Model

Step 10: Determine DRG Base Prices

Step 11: Determine Targeted Policy Adjustors,  
as Necessary, Based on Simulation Model  
Results

Step 12: Adjust System Parameters, as  
Necessary, Based on Simulation Model  
Results



## Guiding Principles for Evaluating Options

<b>Efficiency</b>	Is the option aligned with incentives for providing efficient care?
<b>Access</b>	Does the option promote access to quality care, consistent with federal requirements?
<b>Equity</b>	Does the option promote equity of payment through appropriate recognition of resource intensity and other factors?
<b>Predictability</b>	Does the option provide predictable and transparent payment for providers and the State?
<b>Transparency and Simplicity</b>	Does the option enhance transparency, and contribute to an overall methodology that is easy to understand and replicate?
<b>Quality</b>	Does the option promote and reward high value, quality-driven healthcare services?



## Other Design Considerations

**Budget  
Neutrality**

Funding is not unlimited – goal for design is to be budget neutral.

**Adaptability**

Does the option promote adaptability for future changes in utilization and the need for regular updates?

**Forward  
Compatibility**

Is the option flexible enough to support payment structures in anticipated future service models?

**Policy**

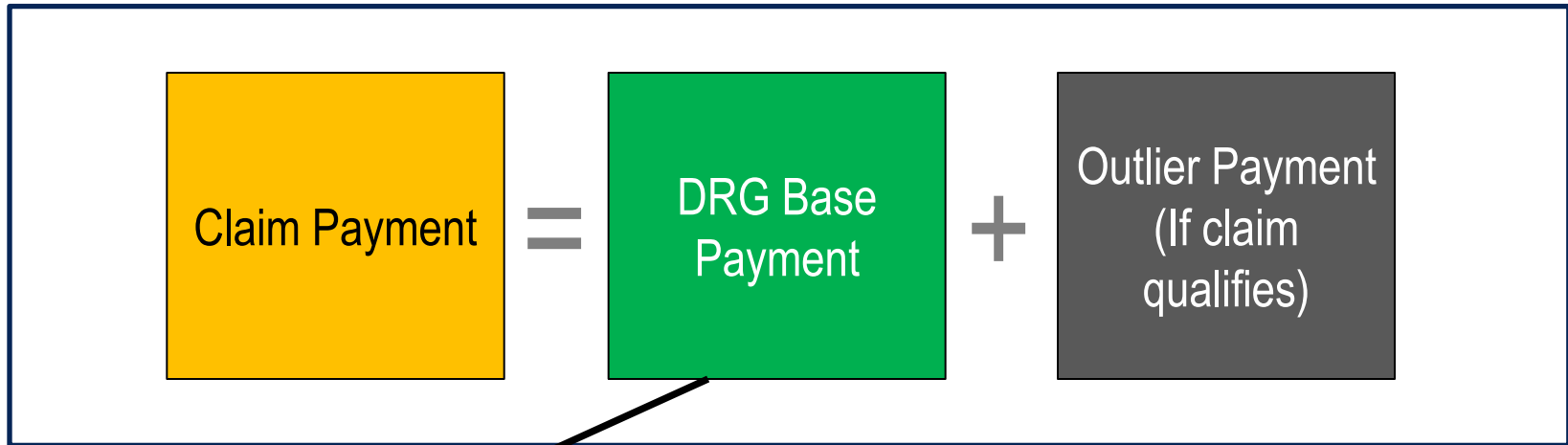
Is the option consistent with State and Federal policy priorities?

# Typical DRG Pricing Formula



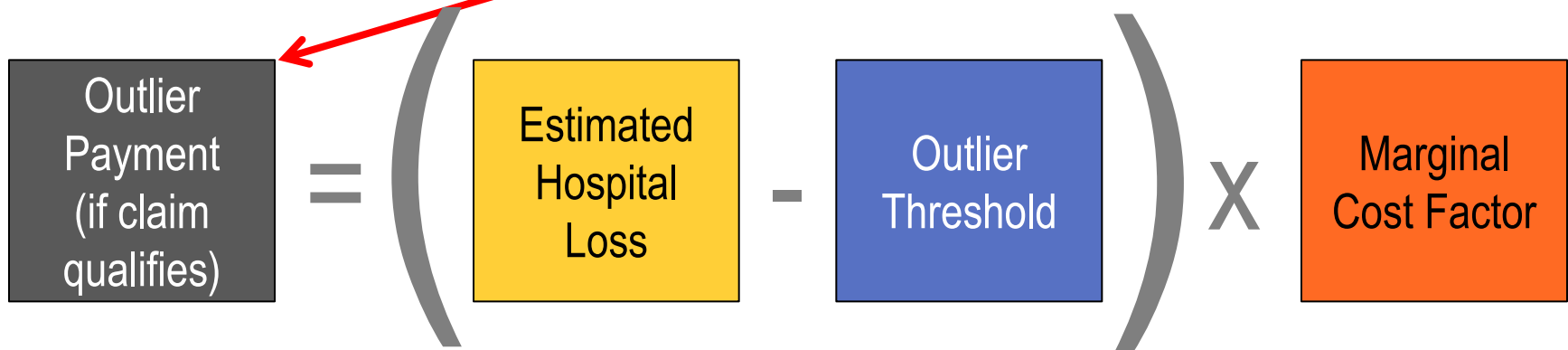
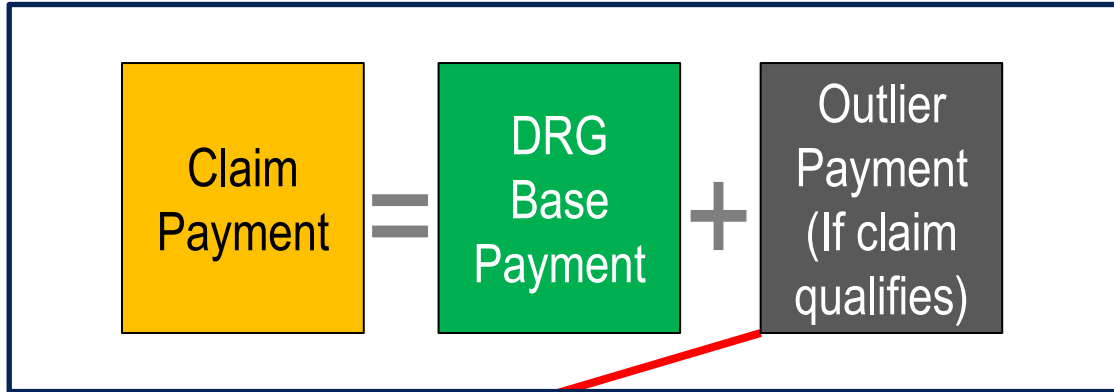


# DRG Base Payment



Note: DRG base payment is sometimes reduced on transfer and partial eligibility claims.

# Outlier Payment



Note: Outlier payments are only applied if hospital loss (or potentially hospital gain) is greater than the outlier threshold.

# Typical DRG Pricing Formula Examples



$$= ([\text{Est Hosp Loss}] - [\text{Outlier Thrshld}]) * [\text{Marg Cost Factor}]$$

$$= [\text{Hosp Base Rte}] * [\text{DRG Rel Wt}] * [\text{Policy Adj Factor}]$$

DRG	Hospital Base Rate	DRG Relative Weight	Policy Adjustment Factor	DRG Base Payment	Estimated Hospital Cost	Estimated Hospital Loss	Outlier Payment	Final DRG Payment
123-4	\$5,000	0.40	1.00	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$500	\$0	\$2,000
432-1	\$5,000	2.25	1.25	\$14,063	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,063
678-4	\$5,000	9.50	1.00	\$47,500	\$80,000	\$32,500	\$5,250	\$52,750

$$= [\text{Est Hosp Cost}] - [\text{DRG Base Pymt}]$$

$$= [\text{DRG Base Pymt}] + [\text{Outlier Pymt}]$$

**Notes:**

- Examples for illustration purposes only
- Assuming outlier cost threshold equal to \$25,000
- Assuming outlier marginal cost percentage equal to 70%

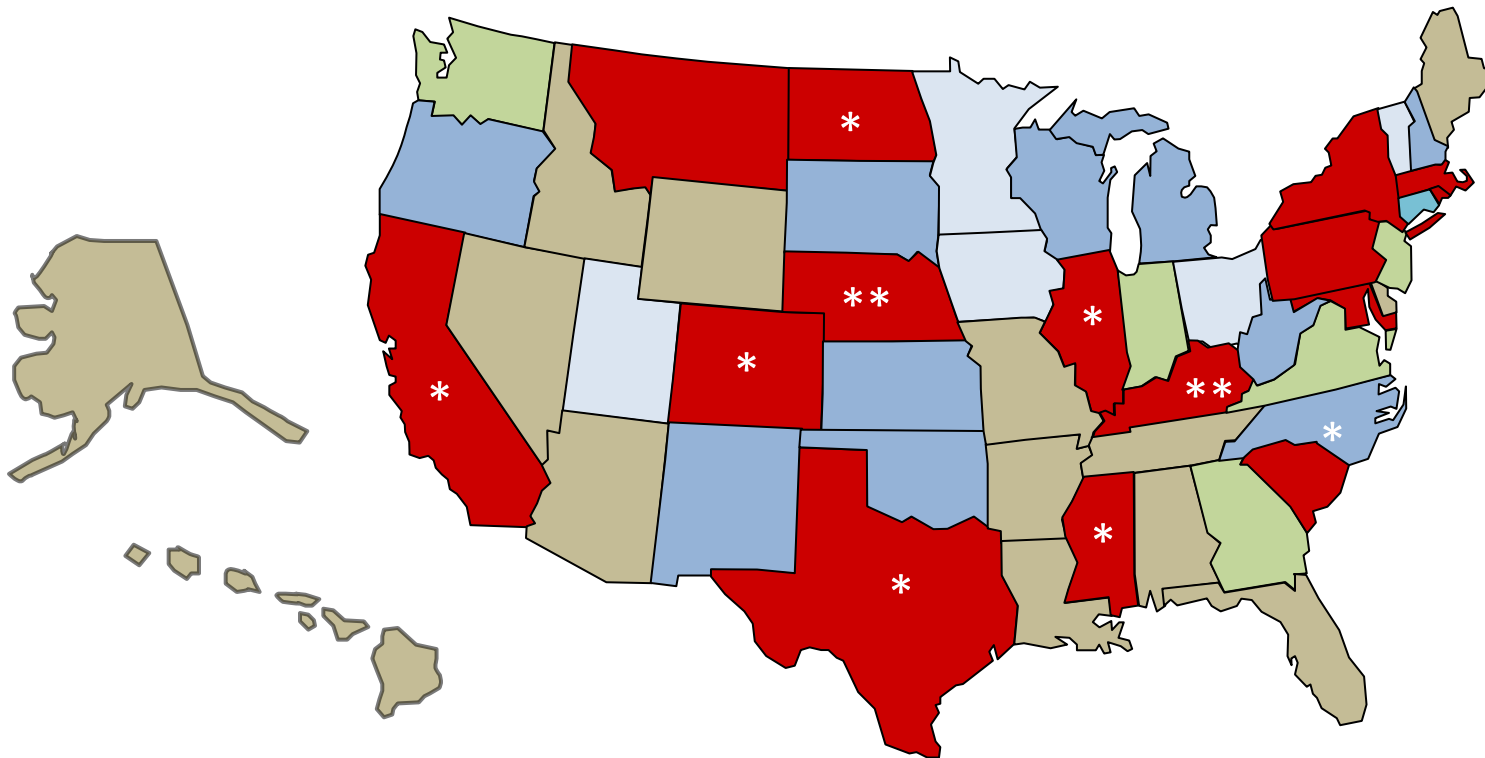
# Overview of DRG Groupers



# Comparison of State Medicaid Programs



- APR-DRGs
- CMS-DRGs
- Per Stay/Per Diem/Cost Reimbursement/Other
- \* Indicates Moving Toward
- MS-DRGs
- AP or Tricare DRGs
- \*\* Indicates Under Consideration



# Comparison of Top Three Options



Description	MS-DRGs V.29 (CMS - Maintained by 3M)	APR-DRGs V.29 (3M and NACHRI)	APS-DRGs V.29 (OptumInsight, fmr Ingenix)
Intended Population	Medicare (age 65+ or under age 65 with disability)	All patient (based on the Nationwide Inpatient Sample)	All patient (based on the Nationwide Inpatient Sample)
Overall approach and treatment of complications and comorbidities (CCs)	Intended for use in Medicare Population. Includes 335 base DRGs, initially separated by severity into “no CC”, “with CC” or “with major CC”. Low volume DRGs were then combined.	Structure unrelated to Medicare. Includes 314 base DRGs, each with four severity levels. There is no CC or major CC list; instead, severity depends on the number and interaction of CCs.	Structure based on MS-DRGs but adapted to be suitable for an all-patient population. Includes 407 base DRGs, each with three severity levels. Same CC and major CC list as MS-DRGs.
Number of DRGs	746	1,256	1,223
Newborn DRGs	7 DRGs, no use of birth weight	28 base DRGs, each with four levels of severity (total 112)	9 base DRGs, each with three levels of severity, based in part on birth weight (total 27)

Source: Quinn, K, Courts, C. *Sound Practices in Medicaid Payment for Hospital Care*. CHCS: November 2010, updated with current information by Navigant.

## Comparison of Top Three Options



Description	MS-DRGs V.29 (CMS - Maintained by 3M)	APR-DRGs V.29 (3M and NACHRI)	APS-DRGs V.29 (OptumInsight, fmr Ingenix)
Psychiatric DRGs	9 DRGs; most stays group to “psychoses”	24 DRGs, each with four levels of severity (total 96)	10 base DRGs, each with three levels of severity (total 30)
Payment Use by Medicaid	MI, NH, NM, OK, OR, SD, TX, WI	<b>AZ, CA, CO, IL, MA, MD, MT, MS, ND, NY, PA, RI, SC, TX</b> <b>Under consideration in numerous other states</b>	None
Payment use by other payers	Commercial plan use	BCBSMA, BCBSTN	Commercial plan use
Other users	Medicare, hospitals	Hospitals, AHRQ, MedPAC, JCAHO, various state “report cards”	Hospitals, AHRQ, various state “report cards”
Uses in measuring hospital quality	Used as a risk adjustor in measuring readmissions. Used to reduce payment for hospital-acquired conditions.	Used as risk adjustor in measuring mortality, readmissions, complications. Can also be used to reduce payment for hospital-acquired conditions.	Used as risk adjustor in measuring mortality and readmissions and to reduce payment for hospital-acquired conditions

Source: Quinn, K, Courts, C. *Sound Practices in Medicaid Payment for Hospital Care*. CHCS: November 2010, updated with current information by Navigant.



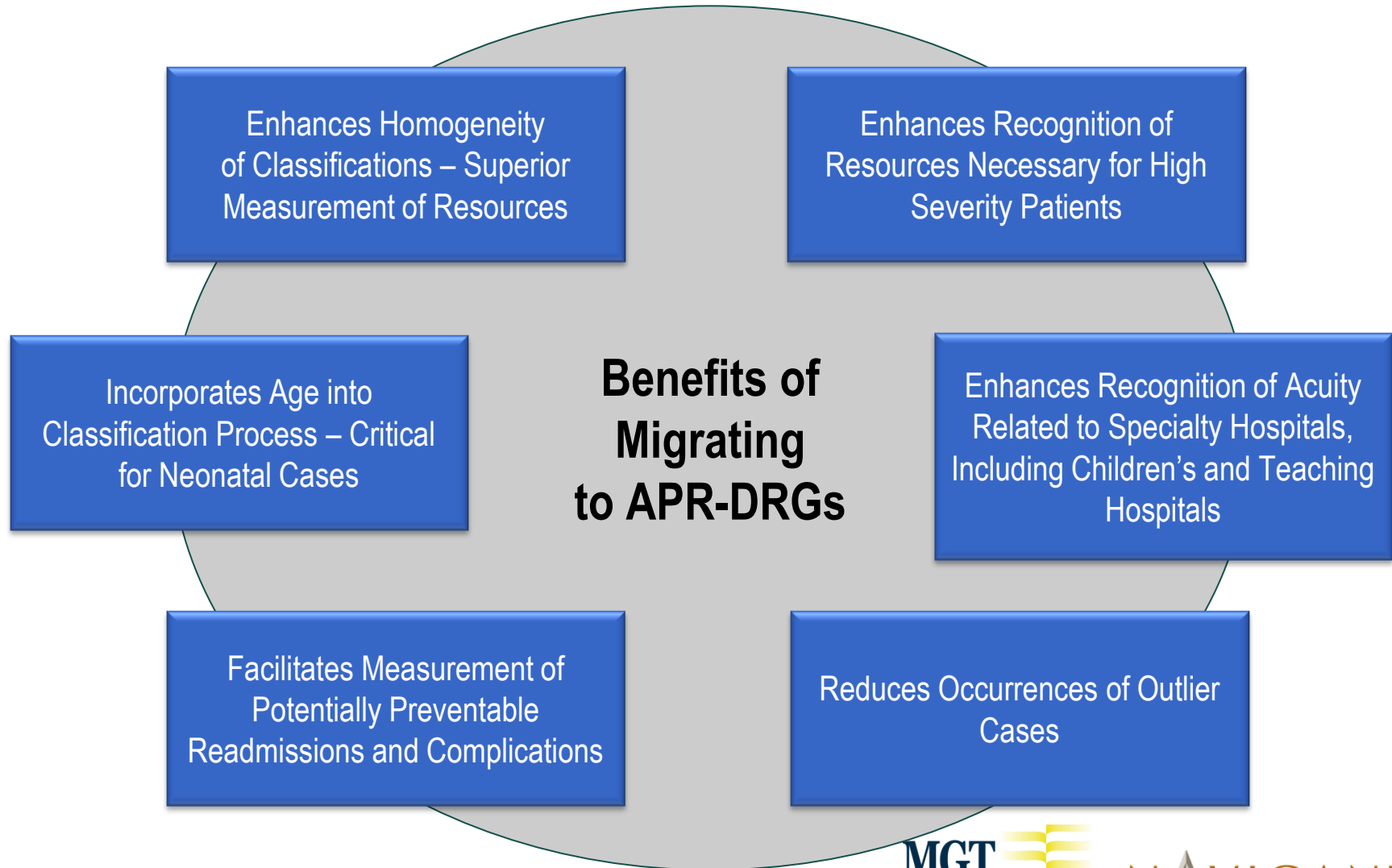
## Designed for classification of Medicare patients ...

“The MS-DRGs were specifically designed for purposes of Medicare hospital inpatient services payment... We simply do not have enough data to establish stable and reliable DRGs and relative weights to address the needs of non-Medicare payers for pediatric, newborn, and maternity patients. For this reason, we encourage those who want to use MS-DRGs for patient populations other than Medicare [to] make the relevant refinements to our system so it better serves the needs of those patients.”

Source: CMS, “Medicare Program; Changes to the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2008 Rates; Final Rule,” *Federal Register* 72:162 (Aug. 22, 2007): 47158



# Benefits of APR-DRGs



# Key Payment Design Considerations



# Pricing Formula



## Design Consideration

## Options/Comments

### Base Rates / Base Prices

- Statewide Standardized Amount (with or without adjustments)
  - ✓ Adjust for wage differences?
- Peer Group (with or without adjustments)
- Hospital Specific

### DRG Relative Weights

- Adopt national weights
- Calculate State-specific weights

### Targeted Policy Adjustors

- Potential adjustors for:
  - ✓ Targeted service lines
  - ✓ Specific age groups
  - ✓ Targeted hospitals

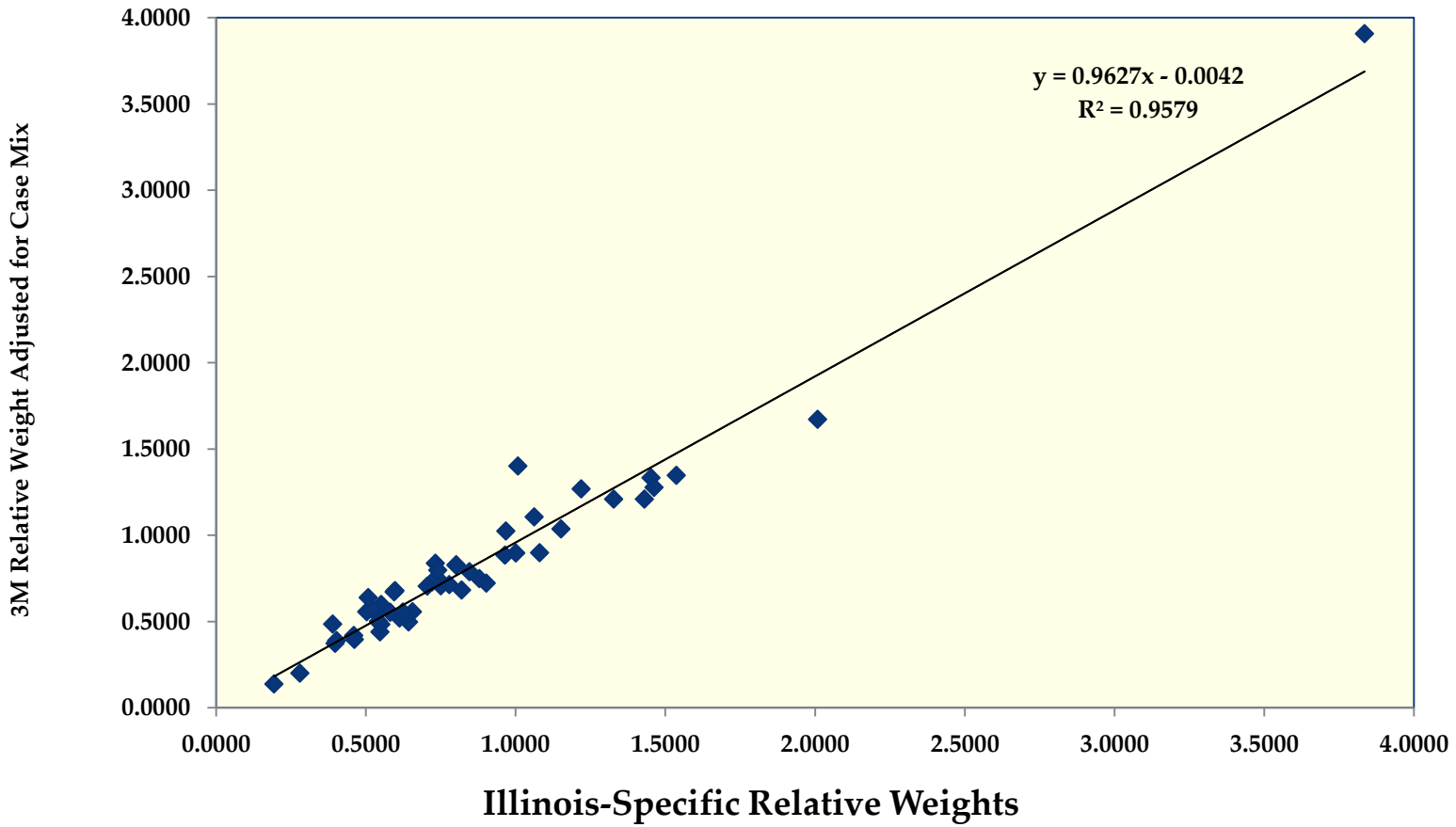
### Outlier Payment Policy

- Adopt “Medicare-like” model
- Incorporate “low-resource” outlier policy

## Sample Relative Weight Comparison



Top 50 Illinois Medicaid APR-DRGs By Total Claim Volume  
(Based on SFY 2009 Inpatient Claim Cost With Provider Tax)  
Relative Weight Comparison



# Pricing Formula



Design Consideration	Options/Comments
Transfer Payment Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adopt “Medicare-like” model</li><li>• Incorporate Medicare post-acute transfer policy?</li></ul>
Partial Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Similar to transfer calculations</li></ul>
Charge Cap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Include or exclude?</li></ul>
Interim Claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allow or disallow</li><li>• If allowed –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Payment amount</li><li>✓ Minimum length-of-stay</li></ul></li></ul>

# Key Payment Design Considerations

## Implementation Considerations



Design Consideration	Options/Comments
Adjustment for Expected Coding and Documentation Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expected and appropriate response</li><li>• Need strategy to mitigate risk to State and to providers</li></ul>
Transition Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Time Frame</li><li>• Method of integration</li></ul>
Establishing Budget Neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishing targeted expenditures</li><li>• Adjustments for inflation and utilization trends</li></ul>
Payment Adjustments for Differing Provider Cost Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rural hospitals</li><li>• Teaching hospitals</li><li>• High Medicaid volume hospitals</li></ul>
ICD-10 Compatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DRG model must be compatible</li><li>• Need strategy to mitigate risk to State and to providers</li></ul>

# Payment Outside of DRG Method?



## Design Consideration

## Options/Comments

Payment for Specialty Services  
(Psychiatric, Rehabilitation, Other)

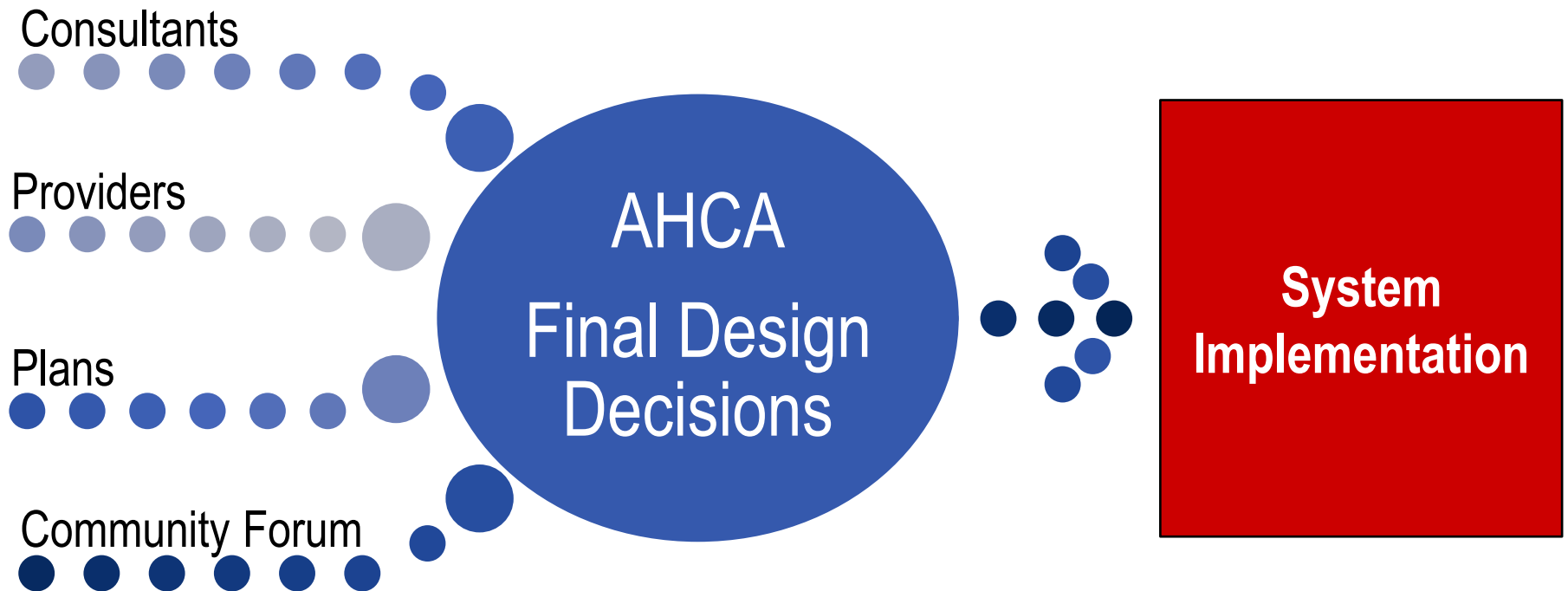
- Include in DRG payment method?
- Establish separate payment policies (i.e., per diem)
  - ✓ Adjust for Acuity
  - ✓ Graduate based on length-of-stay (Medicare model)

# Stakeholder Input





# Stakeholder Input Process





Tom Wallace, Bureau Chief  
Medicaid Program Finance  
Florida Agency for Health Care Administration  
(850) 412-4101 (Office)  
(850) 414-9789 (Fax)  
[Thomas.Wallace@ahca.myflorida.com](mailto:Thomas.Wallace@ahca.myflorida.com)

# Questions and Discussion

