

BURNS & ASSOCIATES

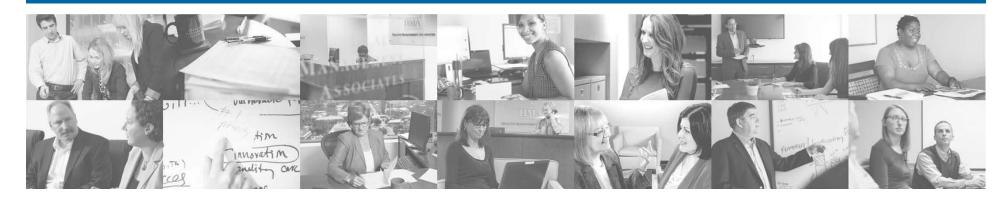
A DIVISION OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Overview of Proposed Rate Models for Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Waiver Services

- prepared for -

Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

June 30, 2021



Contents

- + Rate Study Overview
- + Rate Model Assumptions Across Services
- + Service Specific Assumptions and Proposals
- + Fiscal Impact Estimates and Key Rate Benchmarks

RATE STUDY OVERVIEW BURNS & ASSOCIATES, A DIVISION OF HMA

■ Services Included in the Rate Study

Service Category	Service
	Intermittent
	24-Hour
	Host Home
	Supplemental Residential Support
	Residential Support Management
	Individual
	Group
	Prevocational-Individual
	Prevocational-Group
	Supported Employment-Individual
	Supported Employment-Group
	Career Planning
	Behavioral Consultation, Training, and Intervention
	Non-Medical Transportation

Project Tasks

- + Reviewed service definitions and billing requirements
- + Administered provider survey
- + Researched and analyzed benchmark data to support rate models
 - + Analysis of geography-based cost differences
 - + Published data for individual cost assumptions (e.g., wages, health insurance)
 - + Rates paid for comparable services in other states
- Developed proposed independent rate models

■ Independent Rate Models

- + Rate models aim to reflect the costs providers incur to deliver services consistent with the state's requirements and individuals' service plans
- Models consider data from multiple sources rather than depending on any single source
 - + Policies, rules, and standards
 - + Provider and stakeholder input (e.g., provider survey)
 - + Published sources (e.g., BLS wage data, IRS mileage rates)
 - + Special studies (e.g., analysis of geographic cost differences)

■ Independent Rate Models (cont.)

- + Specific model assumptions are detailed (e.g., staff wages and benefits, staffing levels, transportation, etc.)
 - + Assumptions are not mandates (i.e., a provider does not have to pay the wage assumed in the rate)
- + A single service may have multiple rates to account for differences in costs based on a variety of factors
 - + Group size (due to consumer need or other reasons)
 - + Client level of need
 - + Service setting (e.g., facility or community-based)
 - + Staff qualifications and training (e.g., master's and bachelor's)
 - + Geography (e.g., urban and rural)

■ Independent Rate Models (cont.)

- + Five factors included in all rate models
 - + Direct care wages
 - + Direct care benefits
 - + Direct care productivity (time spent in billable vs. non-billable activities)
 - + Program support
 - + Administration
- Other factors vary by service
 - + Staffing ratios
 - + Region (urban/rural)
 - + Attendance/ occupancy
 - + Transportation-related costs
 - + Program facilities and supplies

■ Rate Model Example

Residential Support Services - Intermittent

		Urban	Rural
	Unit of Service	15 Min	15 Min.
fits	- Direct Staff Hourly Wage - Employee Benefit Rate (as a percent of wages)	\$13.90 35.2%	\$13.90 35.2%
Bene	Hourly Staff Cost Before Productivity Adj. (wages + benefits)	\$18.79	\$18.79
Direct Support Staff Wages and Benefits	Productivity Adjustments Total Hours	40.00	40.00
age	- Travel Time (Between Participants)	1.32	3.30
T.W	- Missed Appointments	0.44	0.44
Staf	- Recordkeeping and Reporting	1.10	1.10
ort	- Employer and One-on-One Supervision Time	0.66	0.66
ddr	- Training	0.96	0.96
it Si	- Paid Time Off	3.85	3.85
Direct	"Billable" Hours Productivity Factor	31.67 1.26	29.69 1.35
	Staff Cost After Productivity Adj. per Billable Hour	\$23.68	\$25.37
9	- Number of Miles Traveled per Week	120	300
Mileage	- Amount per Mile	\$0.560	\$0.560
Z	Weekly Mileage Cost	\$67.20	\$168.00
	Mileage Cost per Billable Hour	\$2.12	\$5.66
Admin. and Program Support	- Program Support Funding per Day	\$20.00	\$20.00
n. an Sup	Program Support Cost per Billable Hour	\$3.16	\$3.37
Admin. and gram Suppo	Cost per Billable Hour Before Administration	\$28.96	\$34.40
Pog	- Administration Percent	10.0%	10.0%
A	Administration Cost per Billable Hour	\$3.22	\$3.82
	Total Cost per Billable Hour	\$32.18	\$38.22
	Rate per 15 Minutes	\$8.05	\$9.56

- Direct care staff wages and benefits
 - + Largest component of costs (60-80 percent) when including productivity
 - + Data gathered from multiple sources
 - + Review of staff qualifications and responsibilities
 - + Provider survey
 - + Bureau of Labor Statistics data

■ Rate Model Example (cont.)

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Mileage	- Number of Miles Traveled per Week - Amount per Mile Weekly Mileage Cost Mileage Cost per Billable Hour	\$0.560 \$67.20 \$2.12	300 \$0.560 \$168.00 \$5.66
Admin. and Program Support	- Program Support Funding per Day Program Support Cost per Billable Hour Cost per Billable Hour Before Administration - Administration Percent Administration Cost per Billable Hour	\$20.00 \$3.16 \$28.96 10.0% \$3.22	\$20.00 \$3.37 \$34.40 10.0% \$3.82
	Total Cost per Billable Hour Rate per 15 Minutes	\$32.18 \$8.05	\$38.22 \$9.56

- + Adjusting wages and benefits to account for 'productivity'
 - + Rate models seek to reflect a 'typical' week of direct care staff by establishing productivity adjustments for non-billable time
 - + Examples include training, travel, recordkeeping, and employer time

■ Rate Model Example (cont.)

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- + Program support costs
 - + Activities that are program specific, but not billable
 - + Examples: training, program development, and supervision
- + Administrative costs
 - + Organizational costs that are not program specific
 - + Examples: executive management, accounting, and human resources
- + Other costs factors vary by service
 - + Examples: staffing ratios, mileage, attendance, facilities

Advantages of the Independent Rate Models Approach

- Transparency
 - + Models detail the factors, values, and calculations that produce the final rate
- + Ability to advance policy goals/ objectives
 - + For example, improving direct care staff salaries or benefit levels, reducing staff-to-client ratios, and incentivizing community-based services
- + Efficiency in maintaining rates
 - + Models can be scaled and adjusted for inflation or specific cost factors (e.g., IRS mileage rate) or to meet budget targets

Provider Survey

- + Results informed rate model development, but were not only source of data
- + Due to COVID-19, respondents were asked to report data for a fiscal year ending on or before March 31, 2020
- + HMA-Burns provided technical support throughout the survey period
- Each survey was reviewed and, as necessary, follow-up questions and clarifications were sent to providers
- Overall participation rate of 18 percent (by provider count)/ 47 percent (by claim volume)
 - + No meaningful data for services delivered in rural areas
 - + Several services have zero or one respondent

RATE MODEL ASSUMPTIONS ACROSS SERVICES

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Wages

- + See Appendix A of the rate model packet
- Wage assumptions use Bureau of Labor Statistics wage data for relevant occupations in Nevada
- + Benefits of BLS data
 - + *Comprehensive*. Wage levels are published for more than 800 occupations based on data from 1.2 million establishments representing 57% of the employment in the United States
 - + *Cross-industry*. It is not limited to a single industry so estimates for a given occupation are representative of the overall labor market
 - + Regularly updated. Released once per year in late March for the previous May (so most recent data published in March 2021 reflects May 2020 survey data)
 - + State- (and local-) specific. Data is published for individual states and substate regions ('metropolitan statistical areas')

■ Wages (cont.)

- + BLS wage data is from May 2020 so it is adjusted for general wage inflation
- + Wage inflation is based on 20 months (to January 2022) using Bureau of Economic Analysis' estimate of the ten-year compounded annual growth rate for personal income in Nevada (resulting in a total inflation adjustment of 9.01 percent)
- + In future years, wage assumptions should be adjusted to account for an increasing minimum wage

■ Wages (cont.)

- + Service requirements compared to BLS job classification descriptions to select the classification that best reflects job responsibilities
 - + Rate model assumptions based on BLS' median wages
- + When a single job classification does not fit, a composite of multiple classifications is applied, weighting each component to align with the expected duties of the direct care worker

Job Composition and Weight Factor for Select Services*

BLS Job Code/ Title	Median Wage (with Inflation)	Composition/ Weight	Weighted Wage
31-1120 Home Health and Personal Care Aides	\$12.74	60%	\$7.64
29-2053 Psychiatric Technicians	\$17.64	10%	\$1.76
31-9092 Medical Assistants	\$18.73	10%	\$1.87
39-9032 Recreation Workers	\$10.69	10%	\$1.07
39-9041 Passenger Vehicle Drivers	\$15.71	10%	\$1.57
Totals (numbers do not sum due to rounding)		100%	\$13.90

^{*}Including Residential Support, Day Habilitation, Prevocational Services, and Non-Medical Trans.

\$23.96 / \$26.38 / \$29.30	\$25.73
\$11.21/ \$11.28	\$13.90
\$11.51	\$13.90
N/A	\$27.14
\$13.31**	\$18.07
N/A	\$18.07
\$25.36	\$32.10
\$34.85	\$43.10
\$11.79	\$13.90
	\$11.21/ \$11.28 \$11.51 N/A \$13.31** N/A \$25.36 \$34.85

^{*} Based on weighted average without outliers, excluding staff with supervisory responsibilities.

^{**}The survey did not differentiate between job coaching and job development wage levels.

■ Payroll Taxes and Fringe Benefits

- + Benefit assumptions for direct care staff (see Appendix B of rate model packet)
 - + 25 annual paid days off (holidays, vacation, and sick leave)
 - + \$502.93 per month for health insurance based on data from U.S. DHHS' Medical Expenditure Panel Survey for private sector employer in Nevada
 - + Assumes overall take-up rate of 75 percent, allocated across employee-only, employee-plus-one, and family plans
 - + \$50.00 per month for other benefits
- + Payroll taxes
 - + Social Security and Medicare (7.65 percent of wages)
 - + Unemployment Insurance
 - + Federal 0.60 percent (applied to first \$7,000 in wages)
 - + State 2.95 percent (applied to first \$33,400 in wages)
 - + Workers' compensation: 1.46 percent
- + Overall benefit assumptions exceed survey-reported benefits

■ Payroll Taxes and Fringe Benefits (cont.)

- + Benefit assumptions are translated to benefit rates by wage level
 - + Rate models include the same benefit assumptions for all direct care staff
 - + Paid time off is treated as a productivity adjustment (reduction in billable hours) rather than calculated as part of the benefit rate
 - + Since certain benefit assumptions are fixed (e.g., health insurance), the benefit rate declines as a percentage of wages as wages rise



Productivity

+ 'Productivity adjustments' are intended to recognize costs associated with direct care workers' payroll costs when they undertake non-billable activities (e.g., training, travel, recordkeeping, employer time)

+ Example

- + An employee earning \$15.00 per hour in total wages and benefits who works 40 hours per week costs their employer \$600 per week
- + However, the employee only provides billable direct care for 32 hours per week, meaning the entire \$600 weekly cost must be recovered through the 32 billable hours
 - + A productivity factor is applied by dividing total weekly work hours (40) by billable hours (32); in this case, the productivity factor is 1.25
- + Thus, the agency must be able to bill \$18.75 per hour (the employee's total hourly wage and benefit cost of \$15.00 multiplied by the productivity factor of 1.25)

■ Productivity (cont.)

- + General productivity adjustments across all services
 - + 200 annual hours for paid time off (25 days as noted in the benefits assumptions section), translating to 3.85 hours per week
 - + 50 annual hours for training (40 hours for master's and bachelor's-level behavioral consultation providers), translating to 0.96 hours per week
 - + This allowance will supplant the existing 5-day training allowance funding provided through State general funds
 - + 0.75 weekly hours of employer time (supervision, staff meetings, etc.)
- + Other productivity assumptions vary by service and are detailed in Appendix C and each individual rate model

Administration and Program Support

- + Administrative rates are funded at 10 percent of the total rate for all services except Supplemental Residential Support (5 percent)
 - + Survey respondents reported a weighted average rate of 10.2 percent
 - + Given the large overall increase in the proposed rates, the administrative *rate* is the same, but the proposed rates include more administrative *funding*
- Program support costs are funded at \$20 per day
 - + Community-based day services include \$25 per day to allow for additional planning and programming time
 - + Assumptions equate to between 1 percent and 38 percent of the proposed rates
 - + Survey respondents reported a weighted average rate of 14 percent
- + Some models include other program support expenses in addition to the \$20 per day assumption (e.g., facility costs)

Regional Rates

- + Services requiring travel have separate rates for urban and rural areas
- + Urban areas
 - + Boulder City
 - + Portion of Clark County within Las Vegas Valley (including cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson and the urbanized townships)
 - + Reno and unincorporated areas of Washoe County within 30 miles of Reno
 - + Sparks
 - + Carson City
- + All other areas classified as rural
- + Travel assumptions vary based on analysis of participant and provider addresses
 - + Rural travel assumptions (time and mileage) are set at 250 percent of urban assumptions
- Wage assumptions do not vary by geography
 - + Analysis of BLS data did not demonstrate consistent or meaningful variation

SERVICE-SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS AND PROPOSALS

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■ Residential Support Services

- Currently a single 15-minute rate for Intermittent, Host Home, and 24-Hour services
 - + Propose separate per diem rates for 24-Hour and Host Home services
 - + Intermittent would continue to be billed in 15-minute increments
- + 24-Hour services
 - + Propose separate rates for homes with 3- (or fewer) and 4-bed homes
 - + Determination of home size is based on home capacity (not occupancy)
 - + Propose tiered rates based on staffing levels
 - + Tiers will be assigned at the home level based on staffing needs
- + Proposed Host Homes rates are tiered based on higher assumed payments for host homes with higher needs participants

■ Residential Support Services (cont.)

- + Daily rates for 24-Hour Host Home services are based on a 344-day billing year
 - + Allows a provider to earn a full year of revenue after billing 344 days thereby holding providers harmless for up to 21 absences per year
 - + Since providers are paid for a full year of services after 344 days, they are limited to 344 billing days per members' plan year
 - + Approach is designed to account for occasional absences and short-term vacancies, but does not pay for long-term vacancies

+ Rate calculations

- + Based on assumptions related to wages, staffing, etc., calculate per member, per week cost
- + Rate calculated by dividing weekly cost by 7 days, multiplying by 365 to set annual cost, and dividing by 344 days to account for occasional absences
- + Rates based on a 344-day billing year are about 6.1 percent higher than rates based on a 365-day year

■ Residential Support Services (cont.)

+ Example calculation

Weekly Cost per Member	\$1,679.91
	÷ 7
Daily Cost per Member	\$239.99
	x 365
Annual Cost per Member	\$87,596.35
	÷ 344
Daily Rate (based on 344-day billing year)	\$254.64

■ Residential Support Services (cont.)

- Impossible for a provider to be worse-off under the 344-day billing year
 compared to a 365-day billing year*
 - + Example (based on an \$87,596 annual cost)

Individual is in the home	Payments w/ 365-day rate	Payments w/ 344-day rate
365 days	\$87,596	\$87,596
350 days	\$83,997	\$87,596
344 days	\$82,556	\$87,596
330 days	\$79,196	\$84,031

^{*} The 344-day billing limit will reset if an individual changes providers in the middle of their plan year

^{*} Provider must manage their revenue to account for the period at the end of an individual's plan year when they cannot bill beyond 344 days

■ Residential Support Management and Behavioral Consultation

- + Proposed Residential Support Management rates differentiate between services provided by bachelor's-level and non-bachelor's staff
- + Behavioral Consultation, Training, and Intervention services would continue to have separate rates for bachelor's-level and master's-level staff

Day and Employment Services

- + Proposed Day Habilitation, Prevocational, and Supported Employment rate models are based on 15-minutes units rather than daily units
 - + Facilitates separate billing for facility-based and community-based Day Habilitation services with higher rates for services in the community
 - + For group services, rate models reflect current staffing ratios
 - + No changes are proposed to approach to authorizing ratios
- + Propose separate rates for Job Coaching and Job Development
 - + Job Development would be limited to 120 hours per individual plan year

Non-Medical Transportation

- + Transportation costs related to other services (e.g., 24-Hour Residential Support, Day Habilitation, etc.) are built into those models
- + Service would be limited to transporting individuals to non-HCBS activities
 - + For example, to take an individual to a job when they do not receive job coaching, to religious services, to community events, etc.
- + Rate models are based on a one-way trip rate that account for two factors
 - + 3 group sizes (1 passenger, 2-4 passengers, 5+ passengers)
 - + 3 trip lengths (under 15 miles, 15 30 miles, 30+miles)

FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATE AND RATE BENCHMARKS

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■ Fiscal Impact Estimate

- + Fiscal year 2019 claims data was 'repriced' using proposed rates to estimate the change in spending for each service
- + Relied on claims analysis and survey data to make assumptions related to services with proposed structural changes
 - + Percentage of individuals living in 3 and 4 bed 24-hour Residential Support homes and percentage of individuals at each staffing level (Tiers 1-3)
 - + Percentage of individuals living in Host Homes at each rate tier
 - + Percentage of Residential Support Management delivered by individuals with a bachelor's degree
 - + Number of daily hours of Day Habilitation and Prevocational services and percentage of Day Habilitation services delivered in a facility and in the community
 - + Percentage of Supported Employment services billed as Job Development v. Job Coaching

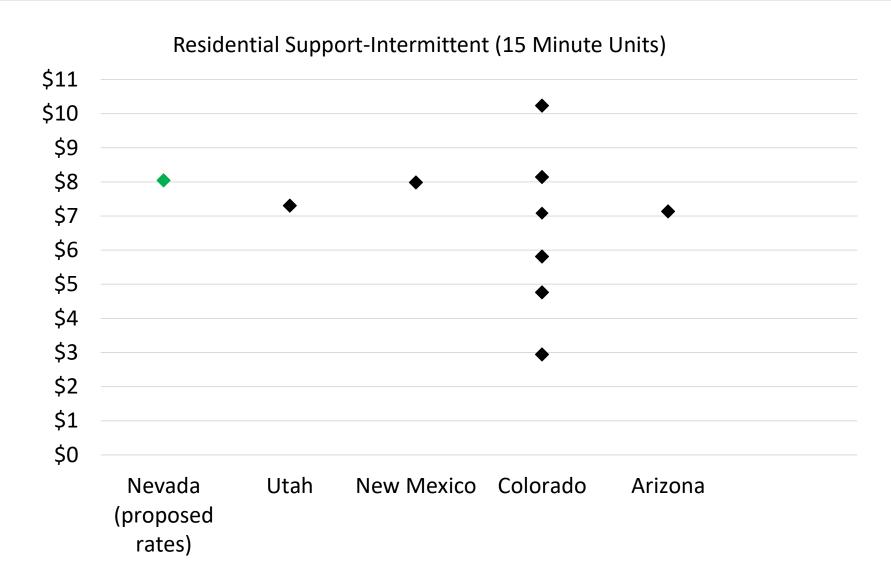
■ Fiscal Impact Estimate (cont.)

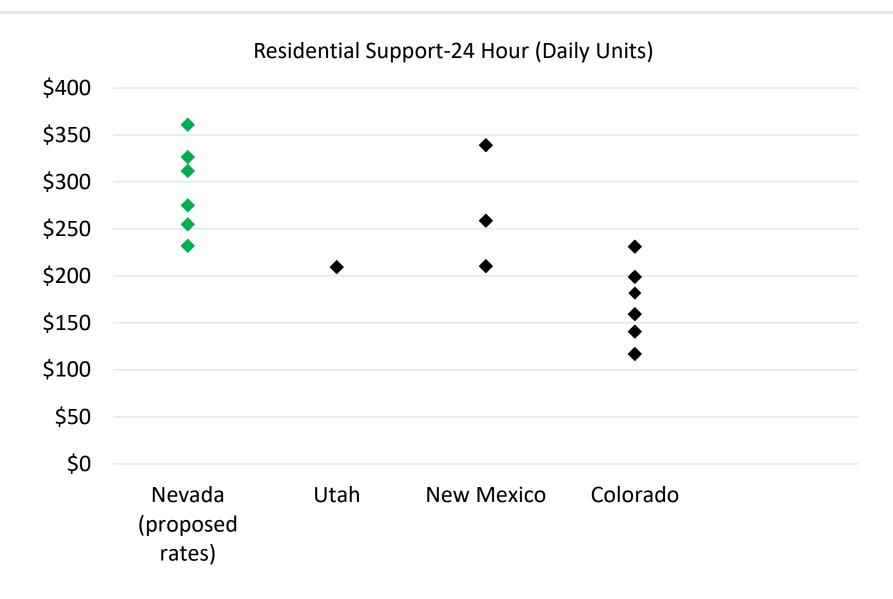
- + Full implementation of the proposed rates would increase spending by an estimated \$38.2 million (26 percent)
- + Does not include utilization changes since fiscal year 2019

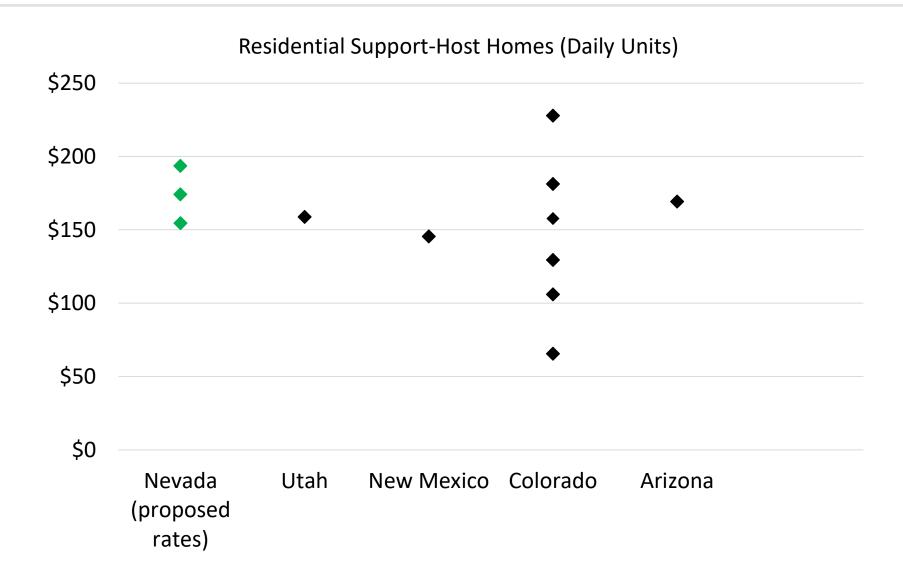
	Increase/ (Decrease) (in millions)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
All Services	\$38.2	26%
		23%
Host Homes	\$0.3	2%
		42%
		13%
		120%
		15%
		26%
		29%
Non-Medical Transportation	(\$1.7)	

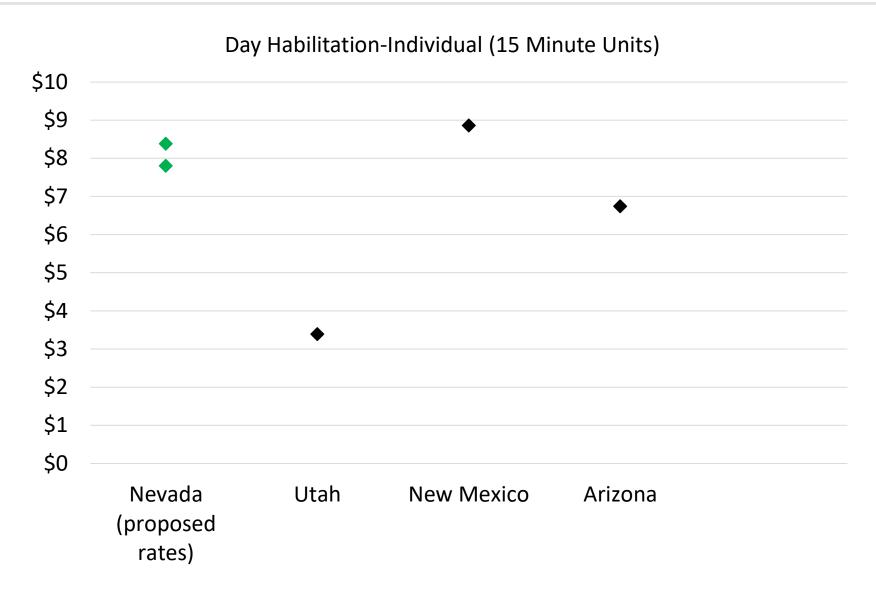
Rate Benchmarks

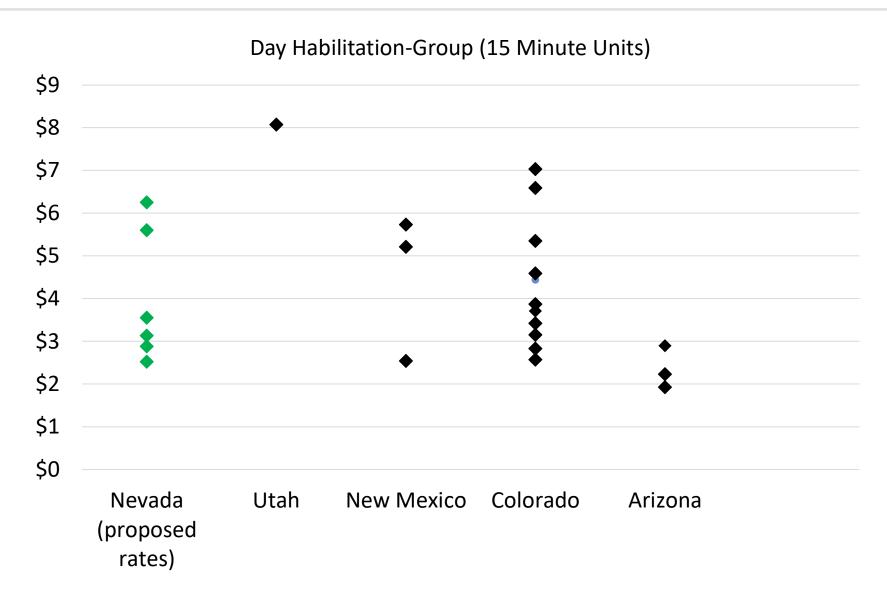
- + Proposed rates for select services were compared to rates for similar services in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah
 - + Although similar services are compared, requirements that impact costs often vary by state (e.g., allowable staffing ratios for day habilitation)
- + Attempted to identify the most appropriate rates for comparison
 - + In Utah, rates for several services are negotiated so the rates reported here are the average reported in the state's waiver
 - + In Arizona and New Mexico, proposed rates from recent rate studies in each state are used although they have not been implemented
- + As necessary, rate conversions were made to ensure comparability between proposed rates and the benchmark rate. For example, hourly rates were converted to 15-minute rates by dividing the hourly rate by 4
- + Most proposed rates are at the high-end of range of rates paid by other states
 - + Exception is the proposed rate for Supported Employment-Job Coach

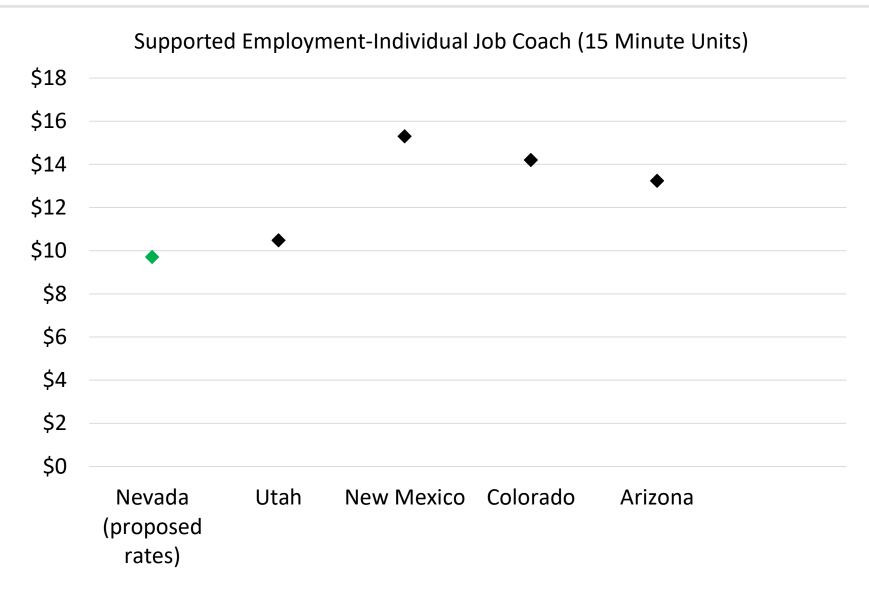












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