Waiver Services Reimbursement Rate Changes: Recommendations from the Prospective of Providers 1915(c) HCB Services Waiver Redesign Task Force

More Money Now

- Repeated Testimony about the staffing challenges impacts all operations within a waiver program
- The message is clear: Individuals benefitting from HCB waiver services need a quality and reliable workforce. Providers are fearful they cannot meet this expectation.
- DMS Commissioner Lee in testimony on June 21, 2021: How Can the General Assembly Help?
 - Funding: "Additional money in needed to improve HCBS programs for current participants and expand availability to all Kentuckians in need of supports."

- HCBS Rate Study and Public Release Preliminary Rate Recommendations dates 9/17/19 was used as the data source
- Independent Analysis which included feedback from 93 provider surveys and 14 Case Management organization surveys
- Acknowledge this data is not current and is pre-COVID 19

Waiver	Current Expenditures (9/17/19)
ABI	\$ 23,805,639
ABI – LTC	\$ 21,389,539
HCB	\$107,614,446
MPW	\$323,575,609
SCL	\$378,394,001
MODEL 2	\$ 2,534,686
TOTAL	\$857,313,919

Four Services Account for 90% of Current Expenditures (9/17/19)

- 1. Case Management 8%
 - 1. This is a required service
- 2. Day Services 12%
- 3. Residential Services 31%
- 4. Home-Based Services 39%
- 70% of expenditures are for Residential and Home-Based Services. Both are
 provided where individuals served & supported live, in their home, and, like most waiver
 services & supports, are heavily dependent on Direct Support Professionals.
- What happens when these services cannot be provided in a manner with promotes health, safety and welfare while providing quality outcomes for individuals?

Total Expenditures for Residential Services and Home-Based Services

Residential Services: \$262,566,878

Home-Based Services: <u>\$338,305,862</u>

Total: \$600,872,740

- Direct Support Professional (DSP) median hourly wage was \$11.26
 - This data is from 9/17/19
 - Median rate which means $\frac{1}{2}$ are below and $\frac{1}{2}$ are above \$11.26
- The current staffing problem which is creating a crisis is the \$11.26 median hourly wage is not competitive in the labor market.
 - Again, median hourly salary of \$11.26 is not competitive in the labor
- It is recommended the median hourly wage must be increased to \$15.00; resetting the median hourly wage to \$15.00. This allows providers to be competitive in their respective labor markets and individuals served can be assured of a competent, well-trained DSP workforce.
- The increase from \$11.26 to \$15.00 is 33.21%, 33% will be used for this model.
- We acknowledge 33% is a significant funding increase.

Calculation to Project Needed Funding Increase

- 1. Increase median hourly rate by 33% to median rate of \$15.00 per hour
- 2. DSP compensation is approximately 75% of total costs
- 3. Total compensation: 75% + 25% (non-DSP costs) = 100% cost
- 4. Therefore, if DSP median rate increases by 33% and the total cost increase for DSP compensation will increase from 75% to 100%
 - (33% of 75% is 25%)
- 5. If DSP total compensation increases by 33% to 100% then the 25% (non-DSP costs) must be included resulting in total costs of 125%
 - 100% (revised DSP Cost) + 25% (Non-DSP Costs) = 125%
- 6. Overall expenses should be increased by 25%

Total Needed Appropriation

- 1. Maintain Appendix K residential increase of 50%
 - 50% increase = \$131,283,439
- 2. 25% increase for all other services (\$594,612,076)
 - 25% increase = \$148,716,151
- 3. Total Annual Additional Funding for all Six HCB Waivers
 - \$131,283,439 + \$148,716,151 = \$279,999,590

\$279 MILLION REFERENCED ON THE POWERPOINT SLIDE