

Who is covered in Arizona's Medicaid Program?

ELIGIBILITY GROUPS

FFS¹ MCOs²⁻⁵

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Incarcerated Individuals*</p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants**</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Children (0-18 years)  Current and Former Foster Care Children  Parents and other Caretaker Relatives  Pregnant Women  Aged (65+)  Dual Eligibles  Children and Adults with Disabilities  Adults (19-64)  Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities  American Indians and Alaskan Natives***  Qualified Non-Citizens#  Individuals with Serious Mental Illness |
|---|---|

¹Inpatient hospital services only.
²Emergency Medicaid services only.
³American Indians and Alaskan Natives (AI/AN) may choose to receive coverage through the AHCCCS American Indian Health Program (AIHP) (FFS) or through an MCO.
⁴Subject to a 5-year waiting requirement.

Important News

July 2016 - A new state law was signed requiring the state's Medicaid program to separate Medicaid dollars from abortions; effective August 2017.⁶

January 2017 - CMS approved Arizona's Targeted Investments Program that will make approximately \$300 million available over five years to Arizona providers who assist the state in promoting the integration of physical and behavioral health care, increasing efficiencies in care delivery, and improving health outcomes.⁷

January 2019 - CMS approved Arizona's request to implement Medicaid work requirements, through the AHCCCS Works program. This requirement excludes adults attending high school, sole caregivers of children under 6 years of age, and those with disabilities.⁸

October 2019 - Arizona decided to postpone the implementation of AHCCCS Works, originally scheduled to begin in fall 2020, due to legal uncertainty.⁹



Do Medicaid health plans provide coverage?^{11, 12}



YES



NO

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arizona Complete Health - Complete Care Plan • Banner-University Family Care • Care1st Arizona • Comprehensive Medical and Dental Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magellan Complete Care • Mercy Care Plan • Steward Health Choice Arizona • UnitedHealthcare Community & State |
|---|--|

Eligibility Criteria for Specific Populations as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)¹³

Children: 205% Seniors & People with Disabilities: 73%
 Expansion adults: 138% Parents: 138% Pregnant women: 161%

Percentage Breakdown of Arizona's Medicaid Population¹⁴

Adults: 32% Aged: 8% Children: 49% Disabled: 11%

SECTION 1115 WAIVER^{15, 16}

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) 1115 Demonstration provides health care services through a pre-paid, capitated managed care delivery model operating statewide for Medicaid state health plan groups and demonstration expansion groups. The demonstration is intended to test health care delivery systems that provide organized and coordinated health care for both acute and long-term care. An amendment was submitted in May 2017 to continue to reimburse costs of services received at Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) for individuals aged 21-64 beyond 15 days of stay. The IMD amendment was still pending as of January 2020. An additional amendment was submitted in December 2017 to implement work requirements of 20 hours per week for able bodied adults that can be fulfilled through employment, education, or ESD activities. A five-year lifetime eligibility limit for Medicaid coverage would also be imposed on those same individuals. This proposal was partially approved in January 2019. The five-year eligibility limit component was not approved. However, due to legal uncertainty, Arizona decided to postpone implementation of AHCCCS Works in October 2019.

As another part of the approved waiver, effective July 1, 2019, Arizona received approval to eliminate retroactive coverage for newly eligible Medicaid members excluding pregnant women and children.

EFFECTIVE:
10/22/2011

APPROVAL:
10/21/2011

EXPIRATION:
9/30/2021

STATUS: Amendments pending approval

How is Arizona meeting the needs of Medicaid enrollees?

Value-Based Healthcare Initiatives

The Arizona Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) program incentivizes providers and Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) to collaborate. The program aims to improve multi-agency and multi-provider care for individuals enrolled in the American Indian Health Program, individuals transitioning from incarceration who are AHCCCS eligible, children engaged in the welfare system, and individuals with behavioral health needs.¹⁷

Arizona is focusing patient-centered medical home (PCMH) efforts on targeted populations, including children with special health care needs, dual eligibles, and Native Americans, with a special emphasis through Arizona's Medicaid Program on certain chronic conditions: asthma, diabetes, cancer, COPD, HIV, mental health conditions, substance abuse disorders, transplants, sickle cell, BMI >25, heart disease, and hepatitis C.¹⁸

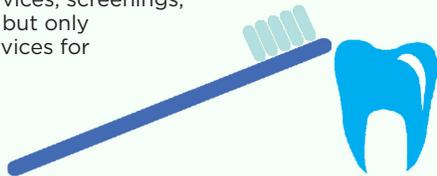
Arizona requires MCOs to meet a target percentage of provider payments made through Alternate Payment Models (APMs) based on the HCP-LAN Framework. Additionally, MCOs must develop VBP strategies within the LAN-APM categories 2B and above.

Arizona implemented an APM with Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs).¹⁶



Oral Health

Arizona provides comprehensive dental services to children under age 21 (preventive services, screenings, and emergency care) but only emergency dental services for adults 21 and older.²¹



Cost-Sharing²³

Arizona is proposing to charge adults with income over 106% of the federal poverty level copays for the following services:

- Prescription drugs
- Office visits
- Outpatient professional therapies
- Non-emergency surgery
- Inpatient hospital stay
- Non-emergency use of the emergency department
- Taxis for non-emergency medical transportation in Pima and Maricopa counties



These copays will not be implemented until Arizona receives CMS approval.

Family Planning¹⁹

The goal of family planning services is to enable a member to make choices in both the timing and occurrence of pregnancies. This service is available through the member's Primary Care Provider (PCP) and is part of the services offered by the health plans. Family planning benefits include:



Preconception counseling including discussion before and between pregnancies



HPV vaccinations for both males and females, ages 11-26



HIV testing and counseling

Medication/supplies, including but not limited to:

- oral and injectable contraceptives
- subdermal implantable contraceptives
- intrauterine devices
- diaphragms
- condoms
- foams
- suppositories

Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS)

Arizona Long-Term Care Services (ALTCS) provides long-term care services such as:²⁰

- Assignment of a case manager
- Nursing facility
- Hospice
- Attendant care
- Assisted living facility
- Adult day care health services
- Home health services
- Home delivered meals
- Dental services

Acute care services for individuals receiving LTSS are covered mandatorily through an MCO arrangement.¹⁶

The Tribal Arizona Long-Term Care System (Tribal ALTCS) provides integrated acute medical and behavioral health services and long-term care services to elderly and/or disabled American Indians.²²

Arizona has built rebalancing incentives into its MCO contracts for Managed Long-Term Services and Supports (MLTSS) to serve more individuals in community settings.¹⁶



Children with Special Health Care Needs²⁴

Children's Rehabilitative Services (CRS) is a designation given to certain AHCCCS members who have qualifying health conditions. Members with a CRS designation are able to get care in the community, or in clinics called multispecialty interdisciplinary clinics (MSIC). MSICs bring many specialty providers together in one location.

How is Arizona meeting the needs of Medicaid enrollees?

Women's Health

The division's health plan will cover an annual well-woman visit, which includes mammogram testing, physical exams, screening, and counseling.¹⁹

Arizona has a statewide initiative that aims to collect information and address issues related to maternal health.¹⁶

Coverage for services from free-standing birth centers is offered, including prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum care covered without limitations.²⁵

Nurse Midwifery Services are covered with a requirement for physician back-up and payment to provider at 90% of the physician fee.²⁵



Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

Arizona developed a plan to collect members' demographic and SDOH data that included three components. First, Arizona is using alternative data sources to collect information on age, gender, race, and diagnosis (physical and behavioral health). Second, AHCCCS began to use SDOH ICD-10 diagnosis codes to track member outcomes. Third, AHCCCS created an online portal (DUGless) that providers can access to collect additional data elements about members.²⁹

Arizona plans to use health information exchange (HIE) systems to improve referral processes.¹⁶

Arizona encourages providers to screen and code for SDOH, including education level, housing, employment, and socioeconomic status when assessing patients.³⁰

Mercy Care provides housing support services and subsidies to individuals who are homeless and have a mental illness.²⁹

Transportation Network Companies (also known as "rideshare" companies) are able to register as non-emergency medical transportation (NEMT) providers.³¹



Behavioral Health

Most adults and children on AHCCCS are part of AHCCCS Complete Care (ACC), which is an integrated physical and behavioral health system.²⁶

The following behavioral health services under acute care contracts are always carved-in:¹⁶

- Specialty outpatient mental health
- Inpatient mental health
- Outpatient and inpatient SUD

Covered behavioral health services include:²⁰

- Behavioral health day programs
- Crisis services
- Health promotion: prevention, education and medication training
- Residential behavioral health services
- Support services including case management, personal assistance, family and peer support, therapeutic foster care, respite, housing support, interpreter services, transportation, assistance accessing community resources and locating and applying for benefits, and child care connections
- Treatment services, including counseling, consultation, assessment and specialized testing, and substance use treatment

Arizona received over \$20 million from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to continue the efforts to combat the nation's opioid epidemic as part of a two-year grant for State Opioid Response (SOR) that AHCCCS will administer. The funding will:²⁷

- Increase access to medication-assisted treatment in both urban and rural areas of our state;
- Increase distribution and public awareness of the overdose reversal medication, Naloxone;
- Expand access to recovery support services including housing, peer support, and job search assistance;
- Reduce recidivism by creating supports for individuals who transition from correctional settings;
- Enhance support for opioid-exposed newborns and pregnant women who have opioid use disorder.

Arizona operates a peer education hotline to answer questions about Medication-Assisted Treatment.¹⁶

American Indians who are enrolled in Medicaid coverage from the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) have new integrated health plan choices under AHCCCS Complete Care (ACC). The American Indian Health Program (AIHP) and AHCCCS managed care health plans will provide "integrated care," or single health care plan options for all physical and behavioral health care services.²⁸





Timeline

Federal

Arizona

1965 President Johnson signs Social Security Amendments of 1965, creating Medicaid as public health program for the poor.

1967 Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services are a requirement for children enrolled in Medicaid.

1972 Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program becomes Medicaid eligibility category for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

1981 Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers created for Long-Term Care (LTC) and Disproportional Share Hospital (DSH) payments.

1984 Children and pregnant women become mandatory Medicaid eligibility groups.

1989 Children up to age 6 and pregnant women up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) become eligible; EPSDT benefit expanded.

1990 Mandatory eligibility extended to children ages 6 to 18 years in families up to 100 percent FPL; eligibility phased in from 1990 through 2002.

1997 Balanced Budget Act of 1997 allows Medicaid to be delivered through managed care organizations; State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) created; states now have option to provide coverage for uninsured children in low-income families above FPL.

1999 Olmstead decision allows expanded HCBS coverage for persons with disabilities.

2010 Affordable Care Act (ACA) expands Medicaid eligibility to adults with incomes up to 138 percent FPL.

2012 National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius decision makes Medicaid expansion optional for states.

2014 ACA implementation begins.

2017 32 states and the District of Columbia (DC) have expanded Medicaid since passage of the ACA.

2020 36 states and the District of Columbia (DC) have expanded Medicaid since passage of the ACA.

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2016

2019

State of Arizona receives federal approval to implement the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) as a Section 1115 demonstration project.³²

Arizona is the first state in the nation to enroll all Medicaid beneficiaries statewide in mandatory managed care.²

AHCCCS expands from covering only acute care services to Arizona Long-Term Care System (ALTCS); the state's capitated long-term care (LTC) program for the elderly and physically disabled (EPD) and the developmentally disabled (DD) populations.²

AHCCCS begins phasing in behavioral health services, beginning coverage for residential care for emotionally disabled children.³⁵

Arizona expands state Medicaid eligibility to 138 % of the federal poverty level (FPL).²²

AHCCCS members identified as having a serious mental illness (SMI) were mandatorily enrolled in integrated health plans, known as Regional Behavioral Health Authorities, which coordinate physical and behavioral health care needs.¹⁶

After KidsCare, Arizona's version of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), discontinued in 2014 because of lack of funding, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) approved the state's proposal to re-establish a state CHIP.⁵

October 2019 - Arizona postpones implementation of AHCCCS Works.¹⁵

July 2019 - Arizona receives approval to eliminate retroactive coverage for newly eligible Medicaid members excluding pregnant women and children.¹⁵

