

## 2019-2020 Medicaid Managed Care Rate Development Guide

For Rating Period between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) is releasing the 2019-2020 Medicaid Managed Care Rate Development Guide for use in setting rates for rating periods starting between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020 for managed care programs subject to the actuarial soundness requirements in 42 CFR §438.4. 2 Consistent with the letter from the Administrator on March 14, 2017, and the Informational Bulletin released on June 30, 2017, CMS has engaged in a comprehensive review of the managed care rules to prioritize beneficiary outcomes and more effective program management, culminating in release of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. 3 Pending adoption of a final rule amending them, the regulations currently in place continue to govern the rate setting practices for Medicaid managed care plans that are outlined in this rate guide. This rate development guide builds upon the [Medicaid Managed Care Rate Development Guide](#) effective July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, and the experience of states and CMS in completing rate certifications and reviews.

This guide outlines federal standards for rate development and describes information required from states and their actuaries as part of actuarial rate certifications required under 42 CFR §438.7(a). 4 The information outlined in this guide must be included within the rate certification in adequate detail to allow CMS (or its actuaries) to determine compliance with the applicable provisions of 42 CFR part 438, including that the data, assumptions, and methodologies used for rate development are consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices and that the capitation rates are appropriate for the populations and services to be covered. CMS strives to review states' submissions of rate certification as efficiently as possible, and therefore, this guide describes the required standards for rate development in accordance with 42 CFR §438.5 and appropriate documentation for each submission in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7 to facilitate our review. The failure to include appropriate documentation may result in additional CMS questions and/or requests to obtain the information described in the guide as part of our review.

Section 1903(m) of the Social Security Act and 42 CFR §438.4 require that capitation rates be actuarially sound, meaning that the capitation rates are projected to provide for all reasonable, appropriate, and attainable costs that are required under the terms of the contract and for the operation of the managed care plan for the time period and the population covered under the terms of the contract. Such capitation rates are developed in accordance with 42 CFR §438.4(b). In applying the regulation standards,

CMS will also use these three principles:

1. the **capitation rates are reasonable** and comply with all applicable laws (statutes and regulations) for Medicaid managed care;
2. the **rate development process complies with all applicable laws** (statutes and regulations) for the Medicaid program, including but not limited to eligibility, benefits, financing, any applicable waiver or demonstration requirements, and program integrity; and
3. the **documentation is sufficient to demonstrate that the rate development process meets the requirements** of 42 CFR part 438 and generally accepted actuarial principles and practices.

**CMS has developed three sections for this guide.**

1. The first section applies to **all Medicaid managed care capitation rates**.
2. The second section outlines specific concepts that states, and their actuaries must consider when developing rates that include **long-term services and supports (LTSS)**.
3. **The third section focuses on issues specific to new adult group capitation rates.**

CMS utilizes the term “rate certification” throughout this document to refer to the actuary’s certification of the rates, along with the report from the actuary describing the development of the rates.

Throughout this guide, CMS uses **the term “rate certification”** to mean both the letter (or attestation) from the actuary that specifically certifies that the **rates are actuarially sound** and **meet the requirements of CMS regulation** and any supporting documentation submitted with the letter or attestation, including the actuarial report, other reports, letters, memorandums, other communications, and other workbooks or data.

## **Section I. Medicaid Managed Care Rates**

### **A. Rate Development Standards**

Page 3 of 35 i. Rate certifications must be done on a 12-month rating period. 5 CMS will consider a time period other than 12 months to address unusual circumstances. For example, CMS would approve a time period other than 12 months for the following reasons:

(a) when the state is trying to align program rating periods, which may require a rating period longer than one year (but less than two years); or

(b) when the state needs to make an amendment to the contract and the rates for an already approved rating period need to be adjusted accordingly.

ii. In accordance with 42 CFR §438.4, 438.5, 438.6, and 438.7, an acceptable rate certification submission, as supported by the assurances from the state, includes the following items and information:

(a) a letter from the certifying actuary, who meets the requirements for an actuary in 42 CFR §438.2, who certifies that the final capitation rates meet the standards in 42 CFR §438.3(c), 438.3(e), 438.4, 438.5, 438.6, and 438.7.

(b) the final and certified capitation rates for all rate cells in accordance with 42 CFR §438.4(b)(4), and all regions (as applicable). 6 Additionally, the contract must specify the final capitation rate(s) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.3(c)(1)(i).

(c) brief descriptions of the following information (to show that the actuary developing and/or certifying the rates has an appropriate understanding of the program for which he or she is developing rates):

(i) a summary of the specific state Medicaid managed care programs covered by the rate certification, including, but not limited to:

(A) the types and numbers of managed care plans included in the rate development (e.g., type should include the program type, such as managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, or prepaid ambulatory health plans).

(B) a general description or list of the benefits that are required to be provided by the managed care plan or plans (e.g., types of medical services, behavioral health or mental health services, long-term care services, etc.), particularly noting any benefits that are carved out of

Per 42 CFR §438.2, “rating period” means a period of 12 months selected by the state for which the actuarially sound capitation rates are developed and documented in the rate certification. 6 Beginning with rate periods on or after July 1, 2018, actuaries must certify specific rates for each rate cell in accordance with 42 CFR §438.4(b)(4) and 438.7(c), and it is no longer be permissible to certify rate ranges. However, 42 CFR §438.7(c)(3) allows states to increase or decrease the capitation rate per rate cell up to 1.5 percent without submitting a revised rate certification.

Page 4 of 35 the managed care program or that are new to the managed care program in that rating period covered.

(C) the areas of the state covered by the managed care rates and approximate length of time the managed care program has been in operation.

(ii) the rating period covered by the rate certification.

(iii) the Medicaid population(s) covered through the managed care program(s) to which the rate certification applies.

(iv) any eligibility or enrollment criteria that could have a significant influence on the specific population to be covered within the managed care program (e.g., the definition of medically frail, or if enrollment in managed care plans is voluntary or mandatory).

(v) a summary of the special contract provisions related to payment that, per 42 CFR §438.6, are included within rate development (e.g. risk-sharing mechanisms, incentive arrangements, withhold arrangements, state-directed delivery system reform and provider payment initiatives, 7 pass-through payments, and payments to MCOs and PIHPs for enrollees that are a patient in an Institution of Mental Disease (IMD)).

(vi) if the state determines that a retroactive adjustment to the capitation rates is necessary, these retroactive adjustments must be certified by an actuary in a revised rate certification and submitted as a contract amendment in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(c)(2). The rate certification must:

(A) describe the rationale for the adjustment; and

(B) the data, assumptions and methodologies used to develop the magnitude of the adjustment.

iii. Any proposed differences among capitation rates according to covered populations must be based on valid rate development standards and not based on the rate of federal financial participation associated with the covered populations.

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State direction of managed care plan expenditures under the contract (e.g., value-based purchasing arrangements, multi-payer initiatives, quality/performance incentive programs, and all fee schedules) must meet the requirements in 42 CFR §438.6(c) and receive prior approval before implementation. In order to ensure that States can have these directed payment arrangements reviewed and approved prior to developing rates, CMS has a separate process for submitting payment arrangements under 42 CR §438.6(c).

Page 5 of 35 iv. Payments from any rate cell must not cross-subsidize or be cross-subsidized by payments from any other rate cell.

v. The effective dates of changes to the Medicaid managed care program (including eligibility, benefits, payment rate requirements, incentive programs, and program initiatives) should be consistent with the assumptions used to develop the capitation rates.

vi. Capitation rates must be developed in such a way that the MCO, PIHP, or PAHP would reasonably achieve a medical loss ratio, as calculated under 42 CFR §438.8, of at least 85 percent for the rate year. The capitation rates may be developed in such a way that the MCO, PIHP, or PAHP would reasonably achieve a medical loss ratio standard greater than 85 percent, as calculated under 42 CFR §438.8, as long as the capitation rates are adequate for reasonable, appropriate, and attainable non-benefit costs. Under §438.8(j), the state may choose to impose remittance provisions related to this medical loss ratio. The terms and conditions of any remittance should clearly be outlined in the rate certification and demonstrate compliance with 438.8(c), which requires a State, that elects to mandate a minimum MLR for its MCOs, PIHPs, or PAHPs, to use a minimum MLR equal to or higher than 85 percent.

vii. As part of CMS's determination of whether or not the rate certification submission and supporting documentation adequately demonstrate that the rates were developed using generally accepted actuarial practices and principles, CMS will consider whether the submission demonstrates the following:

(a) all adjustments to the capitation rates, or to any portion of the capitation rates, must reflect reasonable, appropriate, and attainable costs in the actuary's judgment and must be included in the rate certification.

(b) adjustments to the rates that are performed outside of the rate setting process described in the rate certification are not considered actuarially sound under 42 CFR §438.4. Therefore, the rates will not be considered actuarially sound if adjustments are made outside of the rate setting process described in the rate certification.

(c) consistent with 42 CFR §438.7(c), the final contracted rates in each cell must match the capitation rates in the rate certification. This is required in total and for each and every rate cell.

viii. Rates must be certified for all time periods in which they are effective, and a certification must be provided for rates for all time periods. Rates from a previous rating period cannot be used for a future time period without an actuarial certification of the rates for the new rating period.

Page 6 of 35 ix. Procedures for rate certifications for rate and contract amendments, include:

(a) CMS requires that the state submit a new rate certification when the rates change, except for changes permitted in 42 CFR §438.7(c)(3).

(b) for contract amendments that do not affect the rates (except for changes permitted in 42 CFR §438.7(c)(3)), CMS does not require a new rate certification from the state. However, if the contract amendment revises the covered populations, services furnished under the contract or other changes that could reasonably change the rate development and rates, the state and its actuary must provide supporting documentation indicating the rationale as to why the rates continue to be actuarially sound in accordance with 42 CFR §438.4.

(c) there are several circumstances when CMS would not require a new rate certification:

(i) the state may increase or decrease capitation rate per rate cell up to 1.5 percent range, in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(c)(3).

(ii) a state applies risk scores to the capitation rates paid to the plans under a risk adjustment methodology described in the rate certification for that rating period and contract, in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(5)(iii).

(d) any time a rate changes for any reason other than application of an approved payment term (e.g., risk adjustment methodology), which was included in the initial managed care

contract, the state must submit a contract amendment to CMS, even if the rate change does not need a new rate certification.

## B. Appropriate Documentation

i. States and their actuaries must document all the elements described within their rate certification to provide adequate detail that CMS is able to determine whether or not the regulatory standards are met. In evaluating the rate certification, CMS will look to the reasonableness of the information contained in the rate certification for the purposes of rate development and may require additional information or documentation as necessary to review and approve the rates. States and their actuaries must ensure that the following elements are properly documented:

(a) data used, including citations to studies, research papers, other states' analyses, or similar secondary data sources.

(b) assumptions made, including any basis or justification for the assumption.

(c) methods for analyzing data and developing assumptions and adjustments.

Page 7 of 35 ii. The rate certification must include an index that documents the page number or the section number for the items described within this guidance. In cases where not all sections of this guidance are relevant for a particular rate certification (i.e., an amended certification that adds a new benefit for part of the year), inapplicable sections of the guidance should be included and marked as "Not Applicable" in the index.

iii. There are services, populations, or programs for which the state receives a different federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) than the regular state FMAP. In those cases, the portions or amounts of the costs subject to the different FMAP should be shown as part of the rate certification to the extent possible.

iv. CMS requests that states that operated the managed care program or programs covered by the rate certification in previous rating periods provide:

(a) A comparison to the final certified rates in the previous rate certification. For the first rate certification for a rating period, this should be a comparison to the prior rating period's rates or rate ranges. For rate certifications that revise or amend rates in a rating period, this should be a comparison to the latest certified rates for the rating period. If there are large, or negative changes in rates from the previous year, the actuary should describe what is leading to these differences.

(b) A description of any other material changes to the capitation rates or the rate development process not otherwise addressed in the other sections of this guidance.

## 2. Data

### A. Rate Development Standards

i. In accordance with 42 CFR §438.5(c), states and actuaries must follow rate development standards related to base data, including:

(a) states must provide all the validated encounter data and/or fee-for-service (FFS) data (as appropriate) and audited financial reports (as defined in see §438.3(m)) that demonstrates experience for the populations to be served by the health plan to the state's actuary developing the capitation rates for at least the three most recent and complete years prior to the rating period.

(b) states and their actuaries must use the most appropriate base data, from the three most recent and complete years prior to the rating period, for developing capitation rates.

(c) base data must be derived from the Medicaid population, or, if data on the Medicaid population is not available, derived from a similar population and

Page 8 of 35 adjusted to make the utilization and price data comparable to data from the Medicaid population.

(d) states that are unable to develop rates using data that is no older than from the three most recent and complete years prior to the rating period may request approval for an exception as follows:

(i) this request should be submitted by the state as soon as the actuary starts developing the rate certification and makes a determination that encounter data will not comply with 42 CFR §438.5(c)(1)-(2).

(ii) the request must describe why an exception is necessary and describe the actions the state intends to take to come into compliance with those requirements.

(iii) the request must also describe the state's proposed corrective action plan outlining how the state will come into compliance with the base data standards per 42 CFR §438.5(c) no later than two years from the rating period for which the deficiency is identified.

## B. Appropriate Documentation

i. In accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(1), the rate certification must include:

(a) a description of base data requested by the actuary for the rate setting process, including:

(i) a summary of the base data that was requested by the actuary.

(ii) a summary of the base data that was provided by the state.

(iii) an explanation of why any base data requested was not provided by the state.

ii. The rate certification, as supported by the assurances from the state, must thoroughly describe the data used to develop the capitation rates, including:

(a) a description of the data, including:

(i) the types of data used, which may include, but is not limited to: fee-for-service claims data; managed care encounter data; health plan financial data; information from program integrity audits; or other Medicaid program data.

(ii) the age or time periods of all data used.

(iii) the sources of all data used (e.g., State Medicaid Agency; other state agencies; health plans; or other third parties).

(iv) if a significant portion of the benefits under the contract with the managed care entity are provided through arrangements with subcontractors that are

Page 9 of 35 also paid on a capitated basis (or subcapitated arrangements), a description of the data received from the subcapitated plans or providers; or, if data is not received from the subcapitated plans or providers, a description of how the historical costs related to subcapitated arrangements were developed or verified.

(b) information related to the availability and the quality of the data used for rate development, including:

(i) the steps taken by the actuary or by others (e.g., State Medicaid Agency; health plans; external quality review organizations; financial auditors; etc.) to validate the data, including:

(A) completeness of the data.

(B) accuracy of the data.

(C) consistency of the data across data sources.

(ii) a summary of the actuary's assessment of the data.

(iii) any other concerns that the actuary has over the availability or quality of the data.

(c) a description of how the actuary determined what data was appropriate to use for the rating period, including:

(i) if fee-for-service claims or managed care encounter data are not used (or are not available), this description should include an explanation of why the data used in rate development is appropriate for setting capitation rates for the populations and services to be covered.

(ii) if managed care encounter data was not used in the rate development, this description should include an explanation of why encounter data was not used as well as any review of the encounter data and the concerns identified which led to not including the encounter data.

(d) if there is any reliance or use of a data book in the rate development, the details of the template and relevant instructions used in the data book.

iii. The rate certification, as supported by the assurances from the state, must thoroughly describe any significant adjustments, and the basis for the adjustments, that are made to the data, including but not limited to adjustments for:

(a) the credibility of the data.

(b) completion factors.

Page 10 of 35 (c) errors found in the data.

(d) changes in the program between the time period from which the data is obtained and the rating period (e.g., changes in the population covered; changes in benefits or services; changes to payment models or reimbursement rates to providers; or changes to the structure of the managed care program).

(e) exclusions of certain payments or services from the data.

### 3. Projected Benefit Costs and Trends

#### A. Rate Development Standards

i. Final capitation rates must be based only upon the services allowed in 42 CFR §438.3(c)(1)(ii) and 438.3(e).

ii. Variations in the assumptions used to develop the projected benefit costs for covered populations must be based on valid rate development standards and not based on the rate of federal financial participation associated with the covered populations.

iii. In accordance with 42 CFR §438.5(d), each projected benefit cost trend assumption must be reasonable and developed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices. Trend assumptions must be developed primarily from actual experience of the Medicaid population or from a similar population, and including consideration of other factors that may affect projected benefit cost trends through the rating period.

iv. If the projected benefit costs include costs for in-lieu-of services defined at 42 CFR §438.3(e)(2) (i.e., substitutes for State Plan services or settings), the utilization and unit costs of the in-lieu-of services must be taken into account in developing the projected benefit costs of the covered services (as opposed to utilization and unit costs of the State plan services or settings), unless a statute or regulation explicitly requires otherwise. The costs of an IMD as an in-lieu-of-service must not be used in rate development. See Section I, item 3.A.v.

v. When IMDs are used to provide in-lieu-of services, states may make a monthly capitation payment to an MCO or PIHP (in a “risk contract” as defined in 42 CFR §438.2) for an enrollee age 21 to 64 receiving inpatient treatment in an Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD) (as defined in 42 CFR §435.1010) for a short-term stay of no more than 15 days during the period of the monthly capitation payment in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(e). In this case, when developing the projected benefit costs for these services, the actuary must use the unit costs of providers delivering the same services included in the State Plan,

as opposed to the unit costs of the IMD services. The actuary may use the utilization of the services provided to an enrollee in an IMD

Page 11 of 35 in developing the utilization component of projected benefit costs. The data used for developing the projected benefit costs for these services must not include:

(a) costs associated with an IMD stay of more than 15 days.

(b) any other costs for any services delivered during the time an enrollee is in an IMD for more than 15 days.

## B. Appropriate Documentation

i. The rate certification must clearly document the final projected benefit costs by relevant level of detail (e.g., rate cell, or aligned with how the state makes payments to the plans).

ii. The rate certification and supporting documentation must describe the development of the projected benefit costs included in the capitation rates, including:

(a) a description of the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to develop the projected benefit costs and, in particular, all significant and material items in developing the projected benefit costs.

(b) any material changes to the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to develop projected benefit costs since the last rate certification must be described.

(c) the amount of overpayments to providers and a description of how the state accounted for this in rate development. See §438.608(d).

iii. The rate certification and supporting documentation must include a section on projected benefit cost trends (i.e. an estimate the projected change in benefit costs from the historical base data period(s) to the rating period of the rate certification) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(2).

(a) this section must include:

(i) any data used or assumptions made in developing projected benefit cost trends, including a description of the sources of those data and assumptions.

(A) the descriptions of data and assumptions should include citations whenever possible.

(B) the description should state whether the trend is developed primarily with actual experience from the Medicaid population or provide rationale for the experience from a similar population that is utilized, and consideration of other factors expected to impact trend.

(ii) the methodologies used to develop projected benefit trends.

Page 12 of 35 (iii) any comparisons to historical benefit cost trends, or other program benefit cost trends, that were analyzed as part of the development of the trend for the rating period of the rate certification.

(iv) documentation supporting the chosen trend rates and explanation of outlier and negative trends.

(b) this section must include the projected benefit cost trends separated into components, specifically:

(i) the projected benefit cost trends should be separated into:

(A) changes in price (i.e., pricing differences due to different provider reimbursement rates or payment models); and

(B) changes in utilization (i.e., differences in the amount, duration, or mix of benefits or services provided).

(ii) if the actuary did not develop the projected benefit cost trends using price and utilization components, the actuary should describe and justify the method(s) used to develop projected benefit cost trends.

(iii) the projected benefit cost trends may include other components as applicable and used by the actuary in developing rates (e.g., changes in location of service delivery; the effect of utilization or care management on projected benefit cost trends; regional differences or variations).

(c) variations in the projected benefit cost trends must be explained. Projected benefit cost trends may vary by:

(i) Medicaid populations.

(ii) rate cells.

(iii) subsets of benefits within a category of services (e.g., specialty vs. nonspecialty drugs).

(d) any other material adjustments to projected benefit cost trends must be described in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(4), including:

(i) a description of the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to determine each adjustment.

(ii) the cost impact of each material adjustment.

(iii) where in the rate setting process the material adjustment was applied.

(e) any other adjustments to projected benefit costs trends must be listed. CMS also requests the following detail about non-material adjustments:

Page 13 of 35 (i) the impact of managed care on the utilization and the unit costs of health care services.

(ii) changes to projected benefit costs trend in the rating period outside of regular changes in utilization or unit cost of services.

iv. If the projected benefit costs include additional services deemed by the state to be necessary to comply with the parity standards of the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act as required by 42 CFR §438.3(c)(1)(ii), the following must be described:

(a) the categories of service that contain these additional services necessary for parity.

(b) the percentage of cost that these services represent in each category of service.

(c) how these services were taken into account in the development of the projected benefit costs, and if this approach was different than that for any of the other services in the categories of service.

v. For in-lieu-of services defined at 42 CFR §438.3(e)(2) (i.e., substitutes for State Plan services), the following information must be provided and documented:

(a) the categories of covered service that contain in-lieu-of-services.

(b) the percentage of cost that in-lieu-of services represent in each category of service.

(c) how the in-lieu-of services were taken into account in the development of the projected benefit costs, and if this approach was different than that for any of the other services in the categories of service.

(d) for inpatient psychiatric or substance use disorder services provided in an IMD setting, rate development must comply with the requirements of 42 CFR §438.6(e) and the data and assumptions utilized should be described in the rate certification.

vi. The rate certification must describe how retrospective eligibility periods are accounted for in rate development, including but not limited to:

(a) the managed care plan's responsibility to pay for claims incurred during the retroactive eligibility period.

(b) how the claims information are included in the base data.

(c) how the enrollment or exposure information is included in the base data.

Page 14 of 35 (d) how the capitation rates are adjusted to reflect the retroactive eligibility period, and the assumptions and methodologies used to develop those adjustments.

vii. The rate certification must clearly document the impact on projected costs for all material changes to covered benefits or services since the last rate certification, including, but not limited to:

(a) more or fewer state plan benefits covered by Medicaid managed care.

(b) any recoveries of overpayments made to providers by health plans in accordance with 42 CFR §438.608(d).

(c) requirements related to payments from health plans to any providers or class of providers.

(d) requirements or conditions of any applicable waivers.

(e) requirements or conditions of any litigation to which the state is subjected.

viii. For each change related to covered benefits or services, the rate certification must include an estimated impact of the change on the amount of projected benefit costs and a description of the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to develop the adjustment.

(a) any change determined by the actuary to be non-material can be grouped with other non-material changes and described within the rate certification, provided that:

(i) the rate certification includes a list of all non-material adjustments used in the rate development process.

(ii) the actuary must give a description of why the changes were not considered material and how they were aggregated into a single adjustment.

(iii) the rate certification provides a description of where in the rate setting process the adjustments were applied.

(iv) The rate certification documents the aggregate cost impact of all non-material adjustments.

#### 4. Special Contract Provisions Related to Payment

##### A. Incentive Arrangements

###### i. Rate Development Standards

(a) the rate certification and supporting documentation must describe any incentives included in the contract between the state and the health plans. An incentive arrangement, as defined in 42 CFR §438.6(a), is any payment mechanism under

Page 15 of 35 which a health plan may receive additional funds over and above the capitation rate it was paid for meeting targets specified in the contract.

(i) the rate certification must include documentation that the incentive arrangement will not exceed 105 percent of the approved capitation payments under the contract that are attributable to the enrollees or services covered by the incentive arrangements as required in 42 CFR §438.6(b)(2).

###### ii. Appropriate Documentation

(a) the rate certification must include a description of the incentive arrangement. An adequate description includes at least:

(i) the time period of the arrangement, if different than the rating period.

(ii) the enrollees, services, and providers covered by the incentive program.

(iii) the purpose of the incentive arrangement (e.g. specified activities, targets, performance measures, or quality-based outcomes, etc.).

(iv) confirmation that the incentive payments will not exceed 105 percent of the capitation payments.

(v) a description of any effect that each incentive arrangement has on the development of the capitation rates.

## B. Withhold Arrangements

### i. Rate Development Standards

(a) the rate certification and supporting documentation must describe any withhold arrangements in the contract between the state and the health plans. As defined in 42 CFR §438.6(a), a withhold arrangement is any payment mechanism under which a portion of a capitation rate is withheld from an MCO, PIHP, or PAHP and a portion of or all of the withheld amount will be paid to the MCO, PIHP, or PAHP for meeting targets specified in the contract.

(i) the targets for a withhold arrangement are distinct from general operational requirements under the contract.

(ii) arrangements that withhold a portion of a capitation rate for noncompliance with general operational requirements are a penalty and not a withhold arrangement.

(b) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(b)(3), the capitation payment(s) minus any portion of the withhold that is not reasonably achievable must be actuarially sound.

### Page 16 of 35 ii. Appropriate Documentation

(a) the rate certification must include a description of the withhold arrangement. An adequate description includes at least the following:

(i) the time period of the arrangement, if different than the rating period and the purpose of the arrangement (e.g. specified activities, targets, performance measures, or quality-based outcomes, etc.).

(ii) a description of the total percentage of the certified capitation rates being withheld through withhold arrangements.

(iii) an estimate of the percentage of the withheld amount in a withhold arrangement that is not reasonably achievable and the basis for that determination, including the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to make this determination.

(iv) a description of how the total withhold arrangement, achievable or not, is reasonable and takes into consideration the health plan's financial operating needs accounting for the size and characteristics of the populations covered under the contract, as well as the health plan's capital reserves as measured by the risk-based capital level, months of claims reserve, or other appropriate measure of reserves.

(v) a description of any effect that the withhold arrangements have on the development of the capitation rates.

(b) the rate certification must certify capitation payment(s) minus any portion of the withhold that is not reasonably achievable as actuarially sound.

### C. Risk-Sharing Mechanisms

#### i. Rate Development Standards

(a) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(b), if the state utilizes risk-sharing mechanisms with its health plan(s), such as reinsurance, risk corridors, or stoploss limits, these arrangements must be described in the contract(s) and must be developed in accordance with §438.4, the rate development standards in §438.5, and generally accepted actuarial principles and practices.

(b) the rate certification and supporting documentation must describe any risk mitigation that may affect the rates or the final net payments to the health plan(s) under the applicable contract.

#### ii. Appropriate Documentation

Page 17 of 35 (a) the rate certification and supporting documentation must include a description of any other risk-sharing arrangements, such as a risk corridor or a large claims pool. An adequate description of these includes at least the following:

(i) a rationale for the use of the risk sharing arrangement.

(ii) a detailed description of how the risk-sharing arrangement is implemented.

(iii) a description of any effect that the risk-sharing arrangements have on the development of the capitation rates.

(iv) documentation demonstrating that the risk-sharing mechanism has been developed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices.

(b) if the contract includes a remittance/payment requirement for being below/above a specified medical loss ratio (MLR), the rate certification and supporting documentation must include a description of this MLR arrangement. An adequate description includes at least the following:

(i) the methodology used to calculate the medical loss ratio.

(ii) the formula for calculating a remittance/payment for having a medical loss ratio below/above the minimum requirements.

(iii) any other consequences for a remittance/payment for a medical loss ratio below/above the minimum requirements.

(c) if the contract has reinsurance requirements, the rate certification and supporting document must include a description of the reinsurance requirements. An adequate description includes at least the following:

(i) a detailed description of any reinsurance requirements under the contract associated with the rate certification, including the reinsurance premiums and any relevant historical reinsurance experience.

(ii) identification of any effect that the reinsurance requirements have on the development of the capitation rates.

(iii) documentation that the reinsurance mechanism has been developed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices.

(iv) if the actuary develops the reinsurance premiums, a description of how the reinsurance premiums were developed, including the data, assumptions and methodology used.

#### D. Delivery System and Provider Payment Initiatives

##### i. Rate Development Standards

Page 18 of 35 (a) consistent with 42 CFR §438.6(c), states may utilize delivery system and provider payment initiatives, including requiring managed care plans to:

(i) implement value-based purchasing models for provider reimbursement, such as pay for performance arrangements, bundled payments, or other service payment models intended to recognize value or outcomes over volume of services.

(ii) participate in a multi-payer or Medicaid-specific delivery system reform or performance improvement initiative.

(iii) adopt a minimum fee schedule for network providers that provide a particular service under the contract.

(iv) provide a uniform dollar or percentage increase for network providers that provide a particular service under the contract.

(v) adopt a maximum fee schedule for network providers that provide a particular service under the contract, so long as the health plan retains the ability to reasonably manage risk and has discretion in accomplishing the goals of the contract.

(b) The state's rate certification for the applicable period must address how each payment arrangement approved by CMS under 42 CFR 438.6(c) is reflected in the payments to the managed care plan from the state. Such payment arrangements can be incorporated into the base capitation rates as an adjustment to the rate or addressed through a separate payment term. When the payment arrangement is addressed through a separate payment term (e.g. instances where the state has a set pool of funding dedicated to such a payment arrangement(s)), CMS's expectations are as follows:

(i) documentation related to the payment term will be included in the initial, base rate certification as outlined in Section I, Item 4.D.ii(a)(iii).

(ii) when a material portion of the total capitation payment to the managed care plan for any rate cell is for directed payments addressed through separate payment terms, an estimate of the magnitude of that portion of the payment on a PMPM basis for each rate cell (CMS recognizes that this is an estimate, and that the state will provide the final figures after the payment has been made).

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All state directed payments in Medicaid managed care contracts that are authorized under 42 CFR §438.6(c) must be based on the utilization and delivery of services to Medicaid beneficiaries covered under the contract. These payments must be directed equally, and using the same terms of performance across a class of providers. Further details on these payments are described in §438.6(c) and the CMCS Informational Bulletin, dated November 2, 2017: <https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/cib11022017.pdf>. Payments permitted under 42 CFR §438.6(d) must be addressed as noted in section E.

Page 19 of 35 (iii) after the rating period is complete and the state makes the payment consistent with the contract and as reflected in the initial, base rate certification, the state must submit documentation to CMS that incorporates the total amount of the payment into the rate certification's rate cells consistent with the distribution methodology described in the initial, base rate certification, as if the payment information (e.g., providers receiving the payment, amount of the payment, utilization that occurred, enrollees seen, etc.) had been known when the rates were initially developed.

(iv) please note, if the total amount of the payment or distribution methodology is changed from the initial base rate certification, CMS expects the state to submit a rate amendment for the rating period, and clearly describe the magnitude of and the reason for the change.

## ii. Appropriate Documentation

(a) the rate certification and supporting documentation must include a description of any delivery system and provider payment initiatives. The documentation needed depends on which approach the state has used to incorporate the payment into its rate certification. An adequate description includes at least the following:

(i) a brief description of the delivery system and provider payment initiative(s) included in the rates for this rating period, including:

(A) the type of directed payment arrangement (minimum fee schedule, maximum fee schedule, bundled payment, etc.).

(B) a brief description (e.g. minimum fee schedule is set at \$x as approved in the Medicaid state plan or y% of Medicare).

(ii) if a payment will be incorporated into the rate certification in the base capitation rates as a rate adjustment, then the following information should be included in the state's rate certification (please include this information for each separate directed payment arrangement):

(A) an indication of which rate cells were affected by the directed payment arrangement.

(B) a description of how the payment arrangement is reflected in the certified capitation rates. To the extent an adjustment is applied to account for the impact of the payment arrangement, the actuary should provide a description of the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to develop the adjustment.

Page 20 of 35 (C) an indication that the payment is being made under an approved §438.6(c) payment arrangement in a manner that is consistent with the pre-print reviewed by CMS. To the extent the payment arrangement has not been approved by CMS before the actuary certifies the capitation rates, this should be noted in the certification and the payment arrangement that is under review should still be accounted for in rate development. In this case, the actuary should also provide an indication that the payment arrangement is accounted for in a manner consistent with the pre-print that is under CMS review.

(iii) if the payment will be incorporated into the initial, base rate certification as a separate payment term, then the following information should be included in the state's rate certification (please include this information for each separate directed payment arrangement):

(A) the aggregate amount of the payment applicable to the rate certification.

(B) the provider types that will be receiving the payment.

(C) the distribution methodology.

(D) for a substantial payment, an estimate of the magnitude of the payment on a PMPM basis for each rate cell (CMS recognizes that this is an estimate, and that the state will provide the final figures after the payment has been made).

(E) an indication that the payment is being made under an approved §438.6(c) payment arrangement in a manner that is consistent with the pre-print reviewed by CMS. To the extent the payment arrangement has not been approved by CMS before the actuary certifies the capitation rates, this should be noted in the certification and the payment arrangement that is under review should still be accounted for in rate development. In this case, the actuary should also provide an indication that the payment arrangement is accounted for in a manner consistent with the pre-print that is under CMS review.

(F) a statement that after the rating period is complete the state will submit documentation to CMS, which incorporates the total amount of the payment into the rate certification's rate cells consistent with the distribution methodology described in the initial, base rate certification, and as if the payment information (e.g., providers receiving the payment, amount of the payment, utilization that occurred, enrollees seen, etc.) had been fully known when the rates were initially developed.

## Page 21 of 35 E. Pass-Through Payments

### i. Rate Development Standards

(a) a pass-through payment, as defined in 42 CFR §438.6(a), is any amount required by the state to be added to the contracted payment rates, and considered in calculating the actuarially sound capitation rate, between MCOs, PIHPs, or PAHPs and hospitals, physicians, or nursing facilities that is not for one of the following purposes:<sup>9</sup> , 10

(i) a specific service or benefit provided to a specific enrollee covered under the contract;

(ii) a provider payment methodology permitted under 42 CFR §438.6(c)(1)(i) through (iii) for services and enrollees covered under the contract;

(iii) a subcapitated payment arrangement for a specific set of services and enrollees covered under the contract;

(iv) Graduate Medical Education (GME) payments; or

(v) Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) or Rural Health Clinic (RHC) wrap around payments.

(b) pass-through payments are allowed for transition periods as outlined in 42 CFR §438.6(d). In order to use a transition period, a state must demonstrate that it had pass-through payments for hospitals, physicians, or nursing facilities, as defined in 42 CFR §438.6(d)(1)(i), in:11

(i) managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) for the rating period that includes July 5, 2016, and were submitted for CMS review and approval on or before July 5, 2016; or

(ii) if the managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) for the rating period that includes July 5, 2016 had not been submitted to CMS on or before July 5, 2016, the managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) for a rating period

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States may not require health plans to make pass-through payments other than those permitted to network providers that are hospitals, physicians, and nursing facilities in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d)(1).

10 Pass-through payments are most easily identified as required payments that are not directly tied to utilization or

outcomes based on utilization during the rating period of the contract.

11 In accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d)(1)(ii), CMS will not approve a retroactive adjustment or amendment,

notwithstanding the adjustments to the base amount permitted in 42 CFR §438.6(d)(2), to managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) to add new pass-through payments or increase existing pass-through payments.

Page 22 of 35 before July 5, 2016 that had been most recently submitted for CMS review and approval as of July 5, 2016.

(c) pass-through payments to hospitals must comply with the requirements of 42 CFR §438.6(d).

(i) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d)(3), the aggregate pass-through payments to hospitals may not exceed the lesser of: (1) 80 percent of the base amount; or (2) the total dollar amount of pass-through payments to hospitals identified in the managed care

contract(s) and rate certification(s) used to meet the requirement of 42 CFR §438.6(d)(1)(i).

(ii) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d)(5), the aggregate pass-through payments to physicians or nursing facilities may be no more than the total dollar amount of pass-through payments to physicians or nursing facilities, respectively, identified in the managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) used to meet the requirements of 42 CFR 438.6(d)(1)(i).

(d) the base amount, as defined in 42 CFR §438.6(d)(2), is determined as the sum of

(i) and (ii) below:

(ii) for inpatient and outpatient hospital services that will be provided to eligible populations through the MCO, PIHP, or PAHP contracts for the rating period that includes pass-through payments and that were provided to the eligible populations under MCO, PIHP, or PAHP contracts two years prior to the rating period, the state must determine reasonable estimates of the aggregate difference between:

(A) the amount Medicare FFS would have paid for those inpatient and outpatient hospital services utilized by the eligible populations under the MCO, PIHP, or PAHP contracts for the 12-month period immediately two years prior to the rating period that will include pass-through payments; and

(B) the amount the MCOs, PIHPs, or PAHPs paid (not including pass-through payments) for those inpatient and outpatient hospital services utilized by the eligible populations under MCO, PIHP, or PAHP contracts for the 12-month period immediately 2 years prior to the rating period that will include pass-through payments.

(iii) for inpatient and outpatient hospital services that will be provided to eligible populations through the MCO, PIHP, or PAHP contracts for the rating period that includes pass-through payments and that were provided to the eligible populations under Medicaid FFS for the 12-month period immediately 2 years

Page 23 of 35 prior to the rating period, the state must determine reasonable estimates of the aggregate difference between:

(A) the amount Medicare FFS would have paid for those inpatient and outpatient hospital services utilized by the eligible populations under Medicaid FFS for the 12-month period

immediately 2 years prior to the rating period that will include pass-through payments;  
and

(B) the amount the state paid under Medicaid FFS (not including pass-through payments) for those inpatient and outpatient hospital services utilized by the eligible populations for the 12- month period immediately 2 years prior to the rating period that will include pass-through payments.

(d) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d)(2)(iii), the base amount must be calculated on an annual basis and is recalculated annually.

(e) the base amount should be the actual amount calculated in the Section I, Item 4.E.i.d of the guide and should not be trended forward.

(f) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d)(2)(iv), states may calculate reasonable estimates of the aggregate differences in paragraph (d) in accordance with the upper payment limit requirements in 42 CFR part 447.

(g) capitation rates may only include pass-through payments to hospitals, physicians and nursing facilities in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d); states may not include pass-through payments to providers other than hospitals, physicians, and nursing facilities in the capitation rates.

## ii. Appropriate Documentation

(a) the rate certification and supporting documentation must include a description of all existing pass-through payments incorporated into the rates for this rating period. An adequate description includes at least the following:

(i) a description of the pass-through payment.

(ii) the amount of the pass-through payments, both in total and on a per member per month basis (if applicable).

(iii) the providers receiving the pass-through payments.

(iv) the financing mechanism for the pass-through payment.

(v) the amount of pass-through payments incorporated into capitation rates in the previous rating period.

Page 24 of 35 (vi) documentation of historical pass-through payments that are a prerequisite for authorization to use a transition period (as outlined in 42 CFR §438.6(d)(1)(i)):

(A) if the managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) for the rating period that includes July 5, 2016 were submitted to CMS on or before July 5, 2016, please provide:

1. the total aggregate amount of pass-through payments per provider type (i.e. hospital, physician and nursing facility) incorporated into capitation rates for the rating period in effect on July 5, 2016.

2. the date(s) the managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) were submitted to CMS for review and approval.

(B) if the managed care contract(s) and rate certification(s) for the rating period that includes July 5, 2016 had not been submitted to CMS on or before July 5, 2016, please provide the total aggregate amount of passthrough payments by provider type incorporated into capitation rates for the rating period before July 5, 2016 that had been most recently submitted for CMS review and approval as of July 5, 2016.

(b) in accordance with 42 CFR §438.6(d)(4), the certification must document the following information about the base amount for hospital pass-through payments:

(i) the data, methodologies, and assumptions used to calculate the base amount.

(ii) the aggregate amounts calculated for Section I, Item 4.E.i.d.i.A, Section I, 4.E.i.d.i.B, Section I, Item 4.E.i.d.ii.A, and Section I, 4.E.i.d.ii.B.

(iii) the calculation of the applicable percentage of the base amount available for pass-through payments under the schedule in Section I, Item 4.E.i.c.

## 5. Projected Non-Benefit Costs

### A. Rate Development Standards

i. In accordance with 42 CFR §438.5(e), the development of the non-benefit component of the rate must include reasonable, appropriate, and attainable expenses related to MCO, PIHP or PAHP administration, taxes, licensing and regulatory fees, contribution to reserves, risk margin, and cost of capital. In addition, the non-benefit component must include other

operational costs associated with the provision of services under the contract, including those to comply with the parity standards of the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act, as required by 42 CFR §438.3(c)(1)(ii).

Page 25 of 35 ii. Non-benefit costs may be developed as per member per month (PMPM) costs or as a percentage of projected benefit costs or capitation rates, and different approaches can be taken for different categories of costs. For non-benefit costs that may be difficult to allocate to specific enrollees or groups of enrollees, or for taxes and fees that are assessed as a percentage of premiums, it may be reasonable to calculate those nonbenefit costs as a percentage of benefit costs or capitation rates.

iii. Variations in the assumptions used to develop the projected non-benefit costs for covered populations must be based on valid rate development standards and not based on the rate of federal financial participation associated with the covered populations.

iv. Section 9010 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act imposes a Health Insurance Providers Fee on each covered entity engaged in the business of providing health insurance for United States health risk. CMS policy regarding how this fee may be considered in Medicaid managed care rate development is outlined in CMS's "Medicaid and CHIP FAQs: Health Insurance Providers Fee for Medicaid Managed Care Plans," dated October 2014. 12 States have the flexibility to account for the Health Insurance Providers Fee on a prospective or retrospective basis into rate development for either the data year or fee year. Any payment for the fee must be incorporated in the health plan capitation rates.

(a) due to the health insurance provider fee moratorium established by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 and continuing resolution legislation, Pub. Law. 115-120 (H.R. 195), Division D – Suspension of Certain HealthRelated Taxes, § 4003, CMS does not expect any health insurance provider fees to be paid for calendar year 2017 and 2019 by managed care plans that are subject to that fee. Therefore, no amounts should be included in Medicaid managed care capitation rates for fees that would have been paid by plans to the IRS for 2017 or 2019 (which would have been assessed off of 2016 and 2018 net premiums, respectively). 13 This fee remains in effect for calendar year 2018 and beyond 2019.

## B. Appropriate Documentation

i. The rate certification and supporting documentation must describe the development of the projected non-benefit costs included in the capitation rates in enough detail so CMS or an actuary applying generally accepted actuarial principles and practices can

<https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/faq-10-06-2014.pdf> More information on this issue can be found at:

<https://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Corporations/Affordable-CareAct-Provision-9010>

Page 26 of 35 identify each type of non-benefit expense that is included in the rate and evaluate the reasonableness of the cost assumptions underlying each expense in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(3). To meet this standard, the documentation must include:

(a) a description of the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to develop the projected non-benefit costs, and in particular, all significant and material items in developing the projected non-benefit costs.

(b) any material changes to the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to develop projected non-benefit costs since the last rate certification.

(c) any other material adjustments must be described in accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(4), including:

(i) a description of the data, assumptions, and methodologies used to determine each adjustment.

(ii) where in the rating setting process each adjustment was applied.

(iii) the cost impact of each material adjustment.

ii. States and actuaries should estimate the projected non-benefit costs for each of the following categories of costs:

(a) administrative costs.

(b) taxes, licensing and regulatory fees, and other assessments and fees.

(c) contribution to reserves, risk margin, and cost of capital.

(d) other material non-benefit costs.

iii. Regarding the Health Insurance Providers Fee, the rate certification and supporting documentation must:

(a) specifically address how this fee is incorporated into capitation rates if the managed care plan is required to pay the fee for 2020.

(b) if the fee is incorporated into the rates in the initial rate certification, an explanation of whether the amount included in the rates is based on the data year or fee year during the rating period of the rate certification.

(c) a description of how the amount of the fee was determined, and whether or not any adjustments would be made to the rates once the actual amount of the fee is known.

(d) if the fee is not incorporated into the rates in the rate certification because the rates will be adjusted to account for the fee subsequently, an explicit statement

Page 27 of 35 that the fee is not included, and a description of when and how the rates will ultimately be adjusted to account for the fee.

(e) if the capitation rates include benefits as described in 26 CFR §57.2(h)(2)(ix) (e.g., long-term care, nursing home care, home health care, or community-based care), CMS recommends that the per member per month cost associated with those benefits be explicitly reported as a separate amount in the rate certification in order to more accurately account for the appropriate revenue on which the plans will be assessed.

(f) for managed care plans that were required to pay the fee in 2014, 2015, 2016, and/or 2018, a description as to whether or not the fee has been included in the capitation rates for those years (either prospectively in the rates or through amendments to the initially certified rates).

## 6. Risk Adjustment and Acuity Adjustments

### A. Rate Development Standards

i. Risk adjustment is a methodology to account for the health status of enrollees via relative risk factors when predicting or explaining costs of services covered under the contract for defined populations or for evaluating retrospectively the experience of MCOs, PIHPs, or PAHPs contracted with the state.

ii. As required by 42 CFR §438.5(g), if risk adjustment is applied prospectively or retrospectively, states and their actuaries must select a risk adjustment methodology that uses generally accepted models and must apply it in a budget neutral manner, consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, across all MCOs, PIHPs or PAHPs in the program to calculate adjustments to the payments as necessary.

iii. An adjustment applied to the total payments across all managed care plans to account for significant uncertainty about the health status or risk of a population is considered an acuity adjustment, which is a permissible adjustment under 42 CFR §438.5(f) (81 FR 27595).

(a) acuity adjustments may be used prospectively or retrospectively.

(b) while retrospective acuity adjustments may be permissible, they are intended solely as a mechanism to account for differences between assumed and actual health status when there is significant uncertainty about the health status or risk of a population, such as: (1) new populations coming into the Medicaid program; or

(2) a Medicaid population that is moving from FFS to managed care when enrollment is voluntary and there may be concerns about adverse selection. In the latter case, there may be significant uncertainty about the health status of which

Page 28 of 35 individuals would remain in FFS versus move to managed care; although this uncertainty is expected to decrease as the program matures.

(c) CMS may also consider acuity adjustments as a risk mitigation strategy when there is unusual and significant uncertainty about the health status of the population (e.g., covering a new population in Medicaid).

## B. Appropriate Documentation

i. In accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(5)(i), the rate certification must describe all prospective risk adjustment methodologies, including:

(a) the data, and any adjustments to that data, to be used to calculate the adjustment.

(b) the model, and any adjustments to that model, to be used to calculate the adjustment.

(c) the method for calculating the relative risk factors and the reasonableness and appropriateness of the method in measuring the risk factors of the respective populations.

- (d) the magnitude of the adjustment on the capitation rate per MCO, PIHP, or PAHP.
- (e) an assessment of the predictive value of the methodology compared to prior rating periods.
- (f) any concerns the actuary has with the risk adjustment process.

ii. In accordance with 42 CFR §438.7(b)(5)(ii), the rate certification must describe all retrospective risk adjustment methodologies, including:

- (a) the party calculating the risk adjustment.
- (b) the data, and any adjustments to that data, to be used to calculate the adjustment.
- (c) the model, and any adjustments to that model, to be used to calculate the adjustment.
- (d) the timing and frequency of the application of the risk adjustment.
- (e) any concerns the actuary has with the risk adjustment process.

iii. The rate certification and supporting documentation must also specifically include:

- (a) any changes that are made to risk adjustment models since the last rating period.
- (b) documentation that the risk adjustment model is budget neutral in accordance with 42 CFR §438.5(g).

Page 29 of 35 iv. If an acuity adjustment is being used, the rate certification must include a description of the acuity adjustment and its basis that is adequate to evaluate its reasonableness and whether it is consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices. Such a description includes at least:

- (a) the reason that there is significant uncertainty about the health status of the population and the need for an acuity adjustment.
- (b) the acuity adjustment model(s) being used to calculate acuity adjustment scores.
- (c) the specific data, including the source(s) of the data, being used by the acuity adjustment model(s).

(d) the relationship and potential interactions between the acuity adjustment.

(e) how frequently the acuity adjustment scores are calculated.

(f) a description of how the acuity adjustment scores are being used to adjust the capitation rates.

(g) documentation that the acuity adjustment mechanism has been developed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices.

## Section II. Medicaid Managed Care Rates with Long-Term Services and Supports

This section of the guidance is directed to all states setting Medicaid managed care rates that are subject to the actuarial soundness requirements in 42 CFR §438.4 and include long-term services and supports (LTSS) as defined at 42 CFR §438.2(a). In determining whether or not rates have been developed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial practices and principles, CMS will apply the specific considerations below.

### 1. Managed Long-Term Services and Supports

A. For managed long-term services and supports (MLTSS) programs, or for programs that include MLTSS as part of the covered benefits, the guidance above in Section I regarding the required standards for rate development and CMS's expectations for appropriate documentation required in the rate certification is also applicable for rates for provision of MLTSS.

### B. Rate Development Standards

i. States may take different approaches for rate setting for MLTSS. The two most common approaches are to structure the rate cells:

Page 30 of 35 (a) by health care status and the level of need of the beneficiaries ("blended"); or

(b) by the long-term care setting that the beneficiary uses ("non-blended").

### C. Appropriate Documentation

i. The rate certification and supporting documentation for MLTSS programs, or for programs that include MLTSS as part of the covered benefits must also specifically address the following considerations:

(a) the structure of the capitation rates and rate cells or rating categories (e.g.

blended, non-blended, etc.).

(b) the structure of the rates and the rate cells, and the data, assumptions, and methodology used to develop the rates in light of the overall rate setting approach.

(c) any other payment structures, incentives, or disincentives used to pay the MCOs, PIHPs or PAHPs (for example, states may provide additional payments to plans that transition beneficiaries from institutional long-term care settings into other settings, or may pay adjusted rates during time periods of setting transitions).

(d) the expected effect that managing LTSS has on the utilization and unit costs of services.

(e) any effect that the management of this care is expected to have within each care setting and any effect in managing the level of care that the beneficiary receives (e.g., in-home care, community long-term care, nursing facility care).

ii. The projected non-benefit costs, such as administrative costs and care coordination costs, may differ for populations receiving MLTSS from other managed care programs, and the rate certification should describe how the projected non-benefit costs were developed for populations receiving these services.

iii. The rate certification should provide information on historical experience, analysis, and other sources (e.g., studies or research) used to develop the assumptions used for rate setting.

### Section III. New Adult Group Capitation Rates

This section of the guidance is focused on rate setting for the new adult group under section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Social Security Act. For states that have previously covered the new adult group, this guide describes the information expected from states related to how the capitation rates or the rate development process has changed since the most recent rate certification. Because this is a newly eligible group, CMS expects that rate development may

Page 31 of 35 require additional review in this area to ensure that rates are developed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial practices and principles. To support such review, CMS expects states to provide additional documentation as described below.

## 1. Data

A. In addition to the expectations for all Medicaid managed care rate certifications, as supported by assurances from the state, described in Section I, the rate certification must describe any data used to develop new adult group rates.

B. For states that have covered the new adult group in Medicaid managed care plans in previous rating periods (i.e. starting in 2014, 2015, 2016, and/or January through June 2017), CMS expects the rate certification, as supported by assurances from the state, to describe:

- i. Any new data that is available for use in this rate setting.
- ii. How the state and the actuary followed through on any plans to monitor costs and experience for newly eligible adults.
- iii. How actual experience and costs in previous rating periods have differed from assumptions and expectations in previous rate certifications.
- iv. How differences between projected and actual experience in previous rating periods have been used to adjust these rates.

## 2. Projected Benefit Costs

A. In addition to the guidance for all Medicaid managed care rate certifications described in Section I, states should include in the rate certification submission and supporting documentation a description of the following issues related to the projected benefit costs for the new adult group:

i. For states that covered the new adult group in previous rating periods:

(a) any data and experience specific to newly eligible adults covered in previous rating periods that was used to develop projected benefit costs for capitation rates.

(b) any changes in data sources, assumptions, or methodologies used to develop projected benefit costs for capitation rates since the last rate certification.

(c) how assumptions changed from rate certification(s) for previous rating periods on the following issues:

(i) acuity or health status adjustments (in most cases comparing the new adult group enrollees to other Medicaid adult enrollees).

Page 32 of 35 (ii) adjustments for pent-up demand.

(iii) adjustments for adverse selection.

(iv) adjustments for the demographics of newly eligible adults.

(v) differences in provider reimbursement rates or provider networks, including any differences between provider reimbursement rates or provider networks for newly eligible adult rates and other Medicaid population rates.

1. variations in the assumptions used to develop the projected benefit costs for covered populations must be based on valid rate development standards and not based on the rate of federal financial participation associated with the covered populations.

(vi) other material adjustments to newly eligible adults projected benefit costs.

B. For any state that is covering the new adult group, regardless if they have been covered in previous rating periods, the following key assumptions related to the new adult group must be included in the rate certification and supporting documentation:

i. Acuity or health status adjustments (in most cases comparing new adult group enrollees to other Medicaid adult enrollees).

ii. Adjustments for pent-up demand.

iii. Adjustments for adverse selection.

iv. Adjustments for the demographics of the new adult group.

v. Differences in provider reimbursement rates or provider networks, including any differences between provider reimbursement rates or provider networks for the new adult group rates and other Medicaid population rates.

vi. Other material adjustments to the new adult group projected benefit costs.

C. The rate certification and supporting documentation must describe any changes to the benefit plan offered to the new adult group.

D. The rate certification and supporting documentation must describe any other material changes or adjustments to projected benefit costs.

### 3. Projected Non-Benefit Costs

A. In addition to the guidance all Medicaid managed care rate certifications described in Section I, states must include in the rate certification submission and supporting documentation a description of the following issues related to the projected non-benefit costs for the new adult group:

Page 33 of 35 i. For states that covered the new adult group in Medicaid managed care plans in previous rating periods, any changes in data sources, assumptions, or methodologies used to develop projected non-benefit costs since the last rate certification.

ii. How assumptions changed from the rate certification(s) for previous rating periods on the following issues:

(a) administrative costs.

(b) care coordination and care management.

(c) provision for operating or profit margin.

(d) taxes, fees, and assessments.

(e) other material non-benefit costs.

B. The rate certification and supporting documentation must include information on key assumptions related to the new adult group and any differences between the assumptions for this population and the assumptions used to develop projected non-benefit costs for other Medicaid populations for the following issues:

i. Administrative costs.

ii. Care coordination and care management.

iii. Provision for operating or profit margin.

iv. Taxes, fees, and assessments.

v. Other material non-benefit costs.

#### 4. Final Certified Rates

A. In addition to the expectations for all Medicaid managed care rate certifications described in Section I, CMS requests under 42 CFR §438.7(d) 14 that states that covered the new adult group in Medicaid managed care plans in previous rating periods provide:

i. A comparison to the final certified rates or rate ranges in the previous rate certification.

ii. A description of any other material changes to the capitation rates or the rate development process not otherwise addressed in the other sections of this guidance.

#### 5. Risk Mitigation Strategies

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The regulation provides: (d) Provision of additional information. The State must, upon CMS' request, provide additional information, whether part of the rate certification or additional supplemental materials, if CMS determines that information is pertinent to the approval of the certification under this part. The State must identify whether or not the information provided in addition to the rate certification is proffered by the State, the actuary, or another party.

Page 34 of 35 A. CMS requests under 42 CFR §438.7(d) that states describe the risk mitigation strategy specific to the new adult group rates.

B. For states that covered the new adult group in Medicaid managed care plans in previous rating periods, CMS requests the following information:

i. Any changes in the risk mitigation strategy from those used during previous rating periods.

ii. The rationale for making the change in the risk mitigation strategy or removing the risk mitigation used during previous rating periods. For states that utilize a risk mitigation

strategy specific to the new adult group for the initial rating period that included this population, CMS believes this risk mitigation strategy should continue to be utilized until the following three criteria are met:

(a) the state uses data only from the new adult group's experience to develop capitation rates;

(b) the state has settled or reconciled previous risk mitigation terms in their contract (e.g., MLR, risk corridor) to assess the appropriateness of their previous rate development; and

(c) the state can demonstrate that capitation rates are stable, or that rates have been adjusted consistent with differences in early experience.

iii. Any relevant experience, results, or preliminary information available related to the risk mitigation strategy used during previous rating periods.