

REPORT ON 2019 COUNTY INDIGENT EXPENSES

Seth Grigg

Executive Director

Idaho Association of Counties

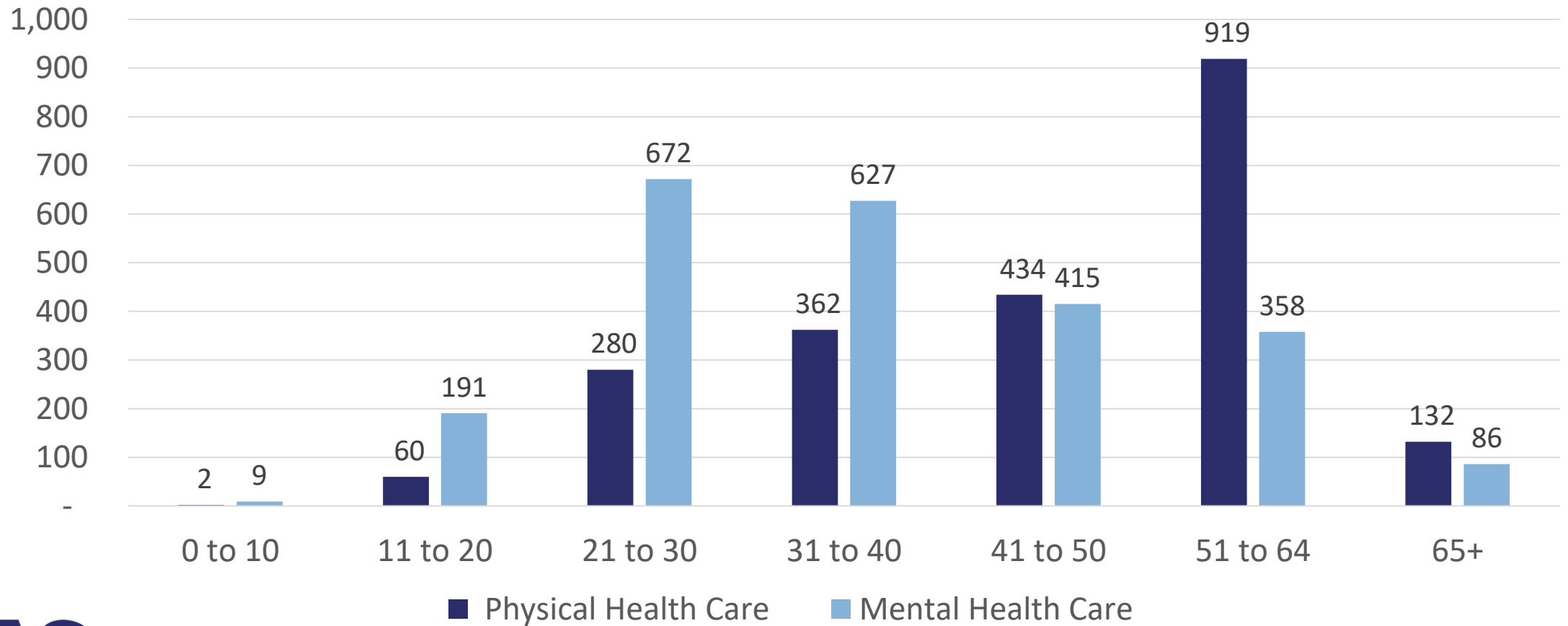
sgrigg@idcounties.org



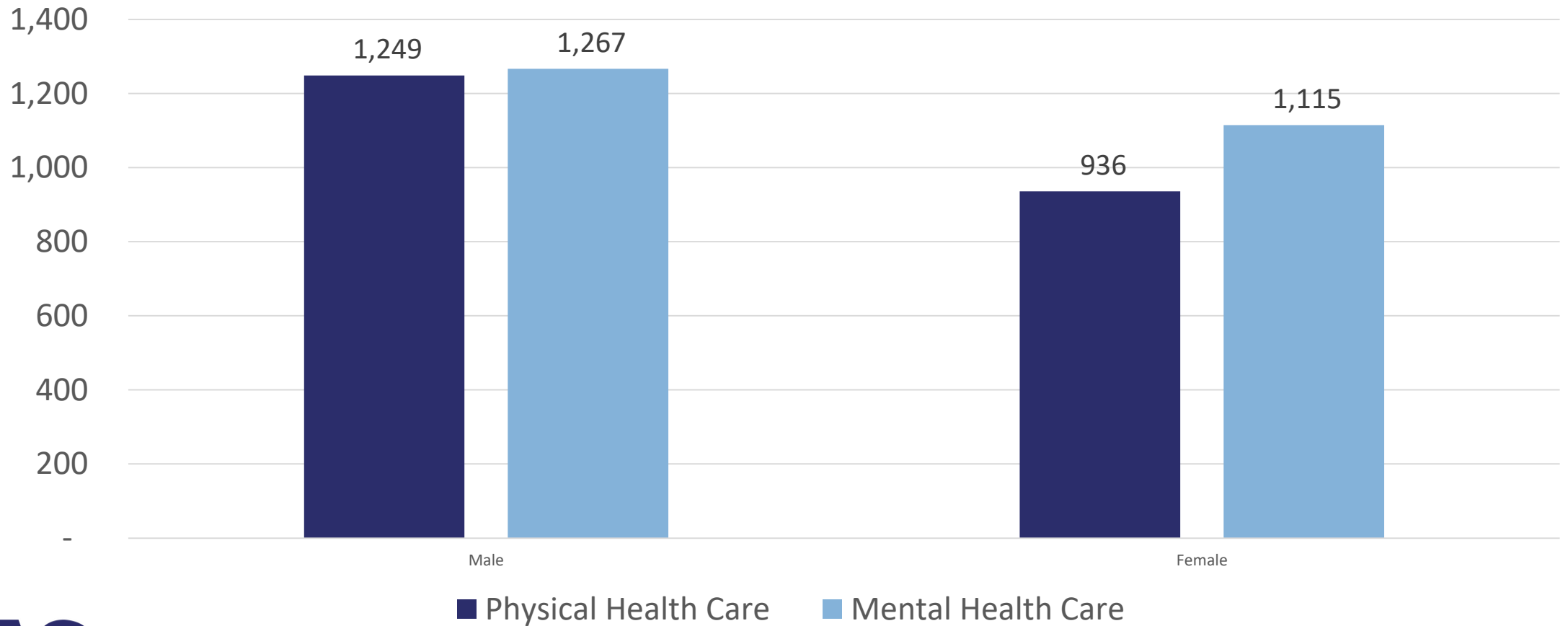
CURRENT COUNTY INDIGENT AND STATE CAT FUND EXPENDITURE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS (2019)



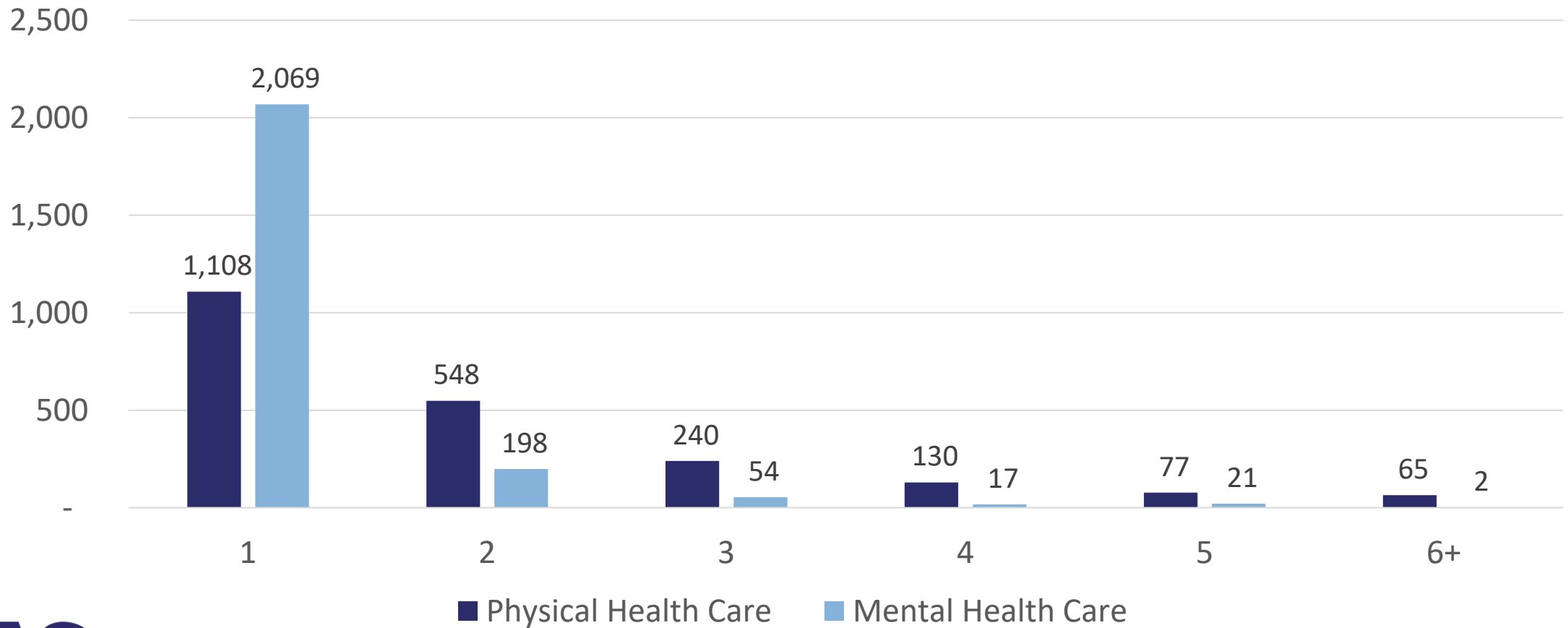
AGE



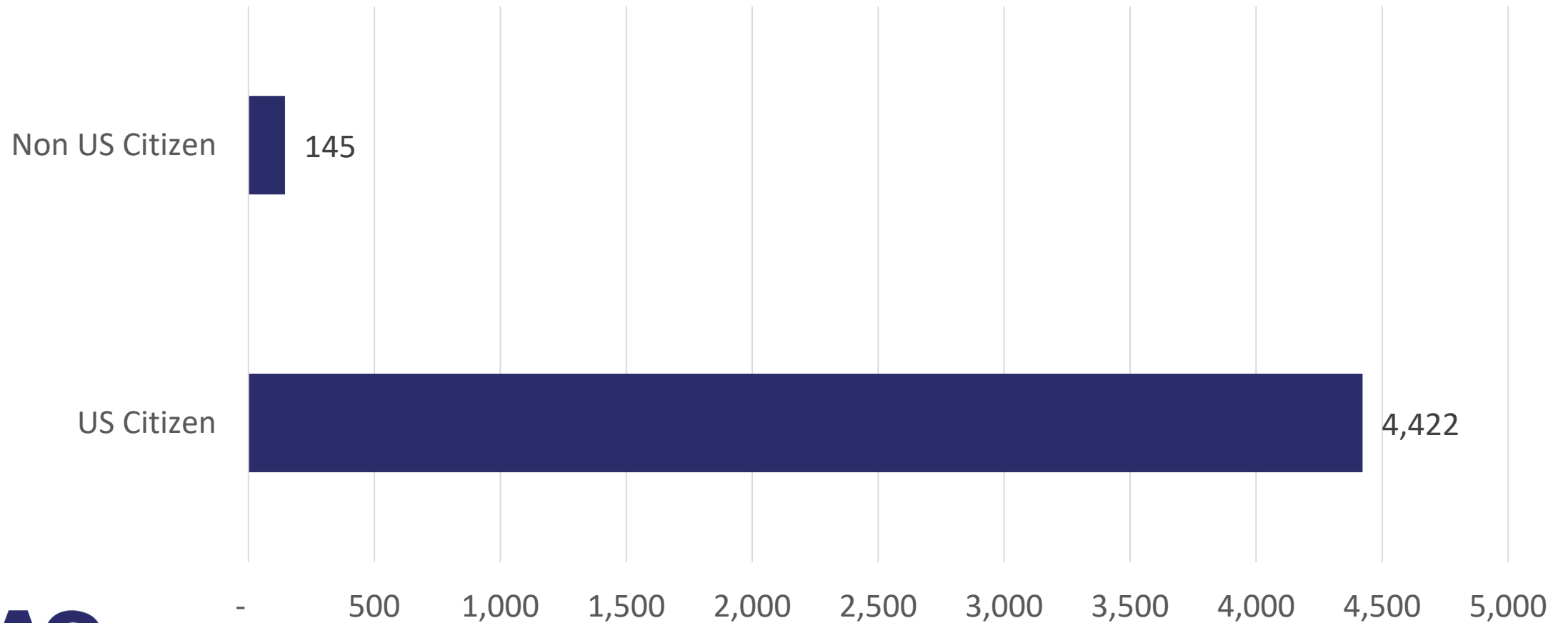
GENDER



HOUSEHOLD SIZE



CITIZENSHIP



DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

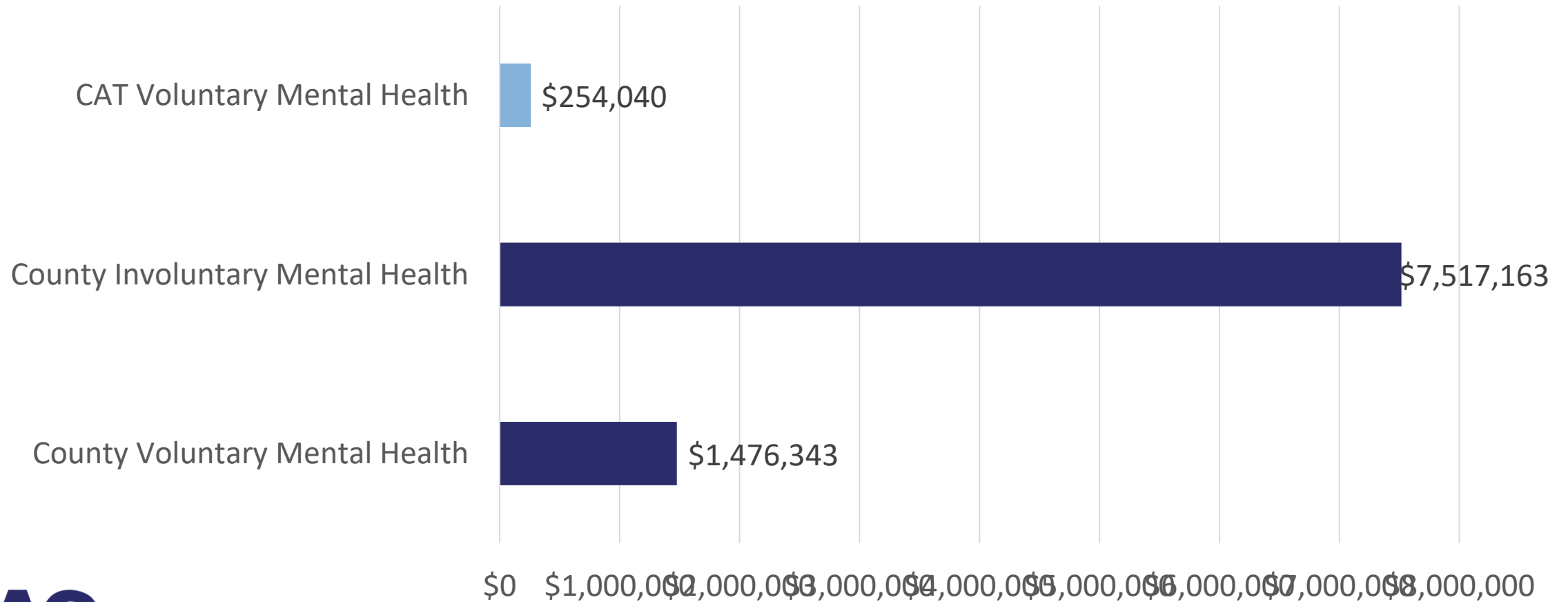
Physical Health Care

- Age: 51-65 (42%)
- Gender: Male (57%)
- Household: Single (51%)

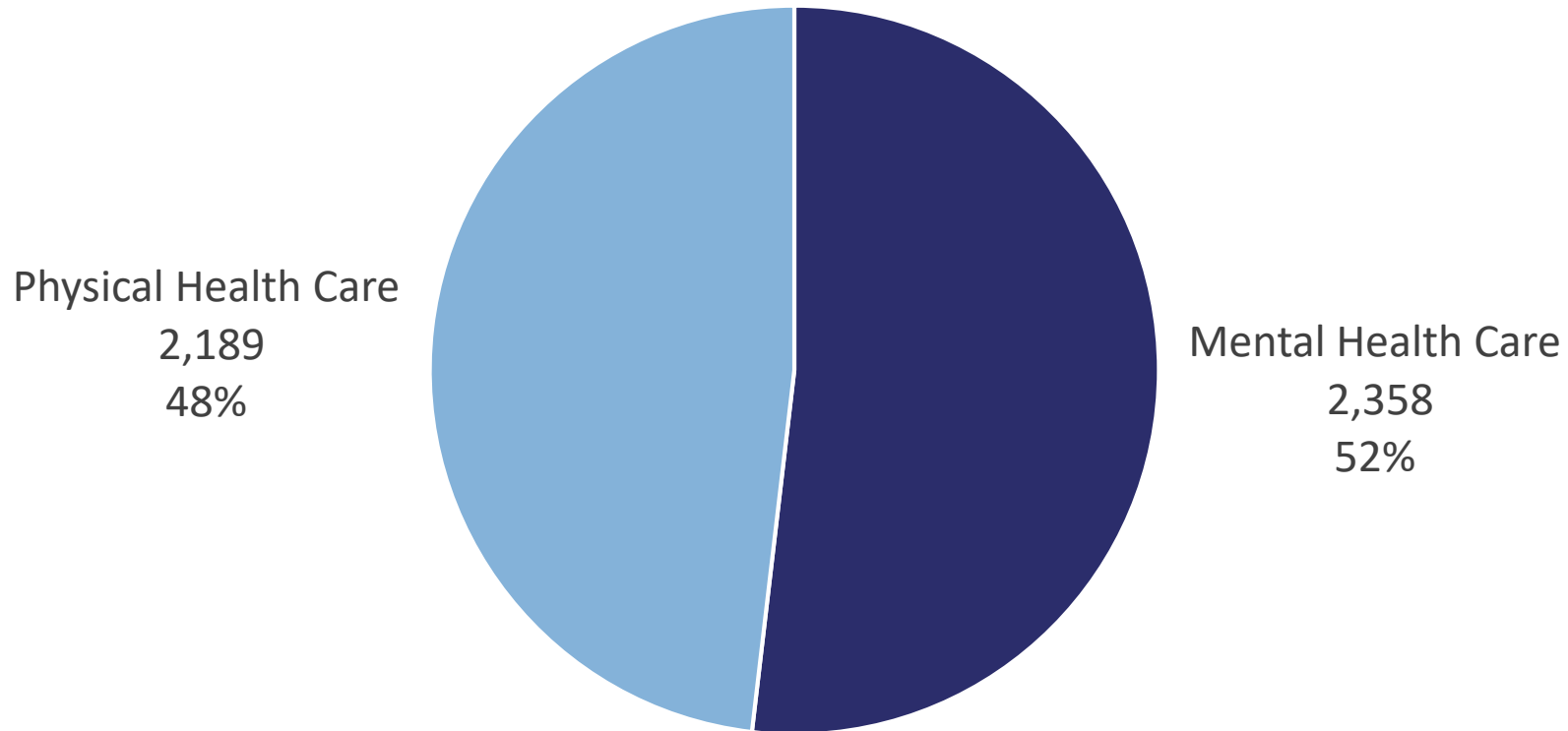
Mental Health Care

- Age: 21-40 (55%)
- Gender: Male (53%)
- Household: Single (87.6%)

CAT VS COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES (2019)



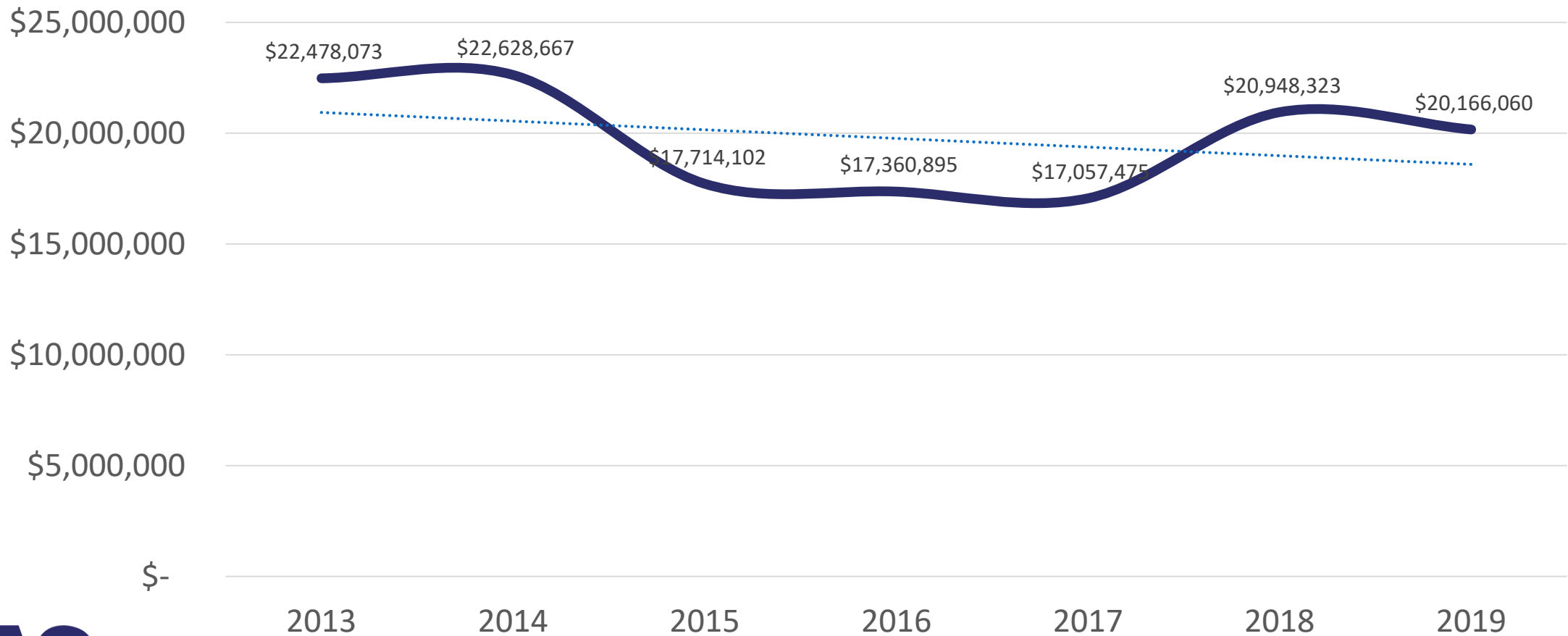
2019 CLAIMS: PHYSICAL HEALTH CARE VS MENTAL HEALTH CARE



COUNTY INDIGENT PROGRAM SEVEN YEAR TRENDS



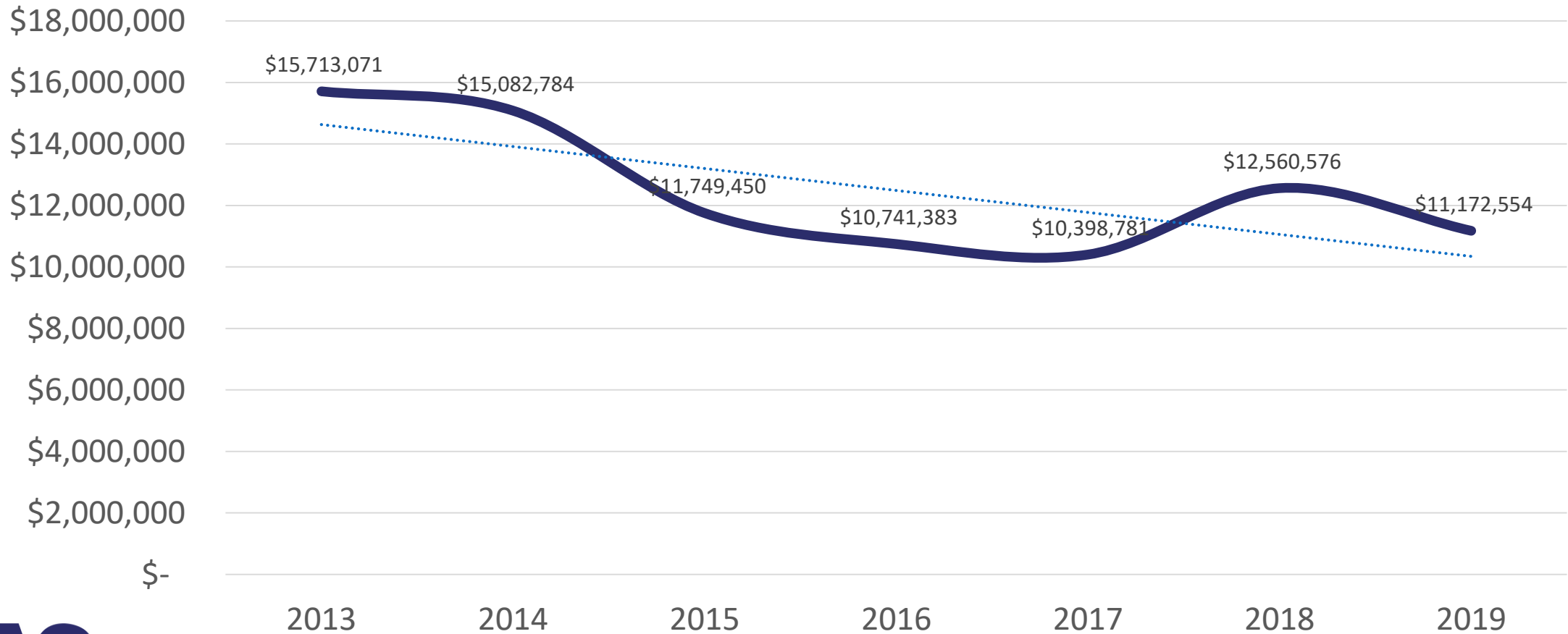
OVERALL COUNTY INDIGENT EXPENSES (2013-2019)



OVERALL COUNTY INDIGENT CARE EXPENSES

2019 Actual	3 Year Average	7 Year Average
\$20,196,433	\$19,406,678	\$20,215,133

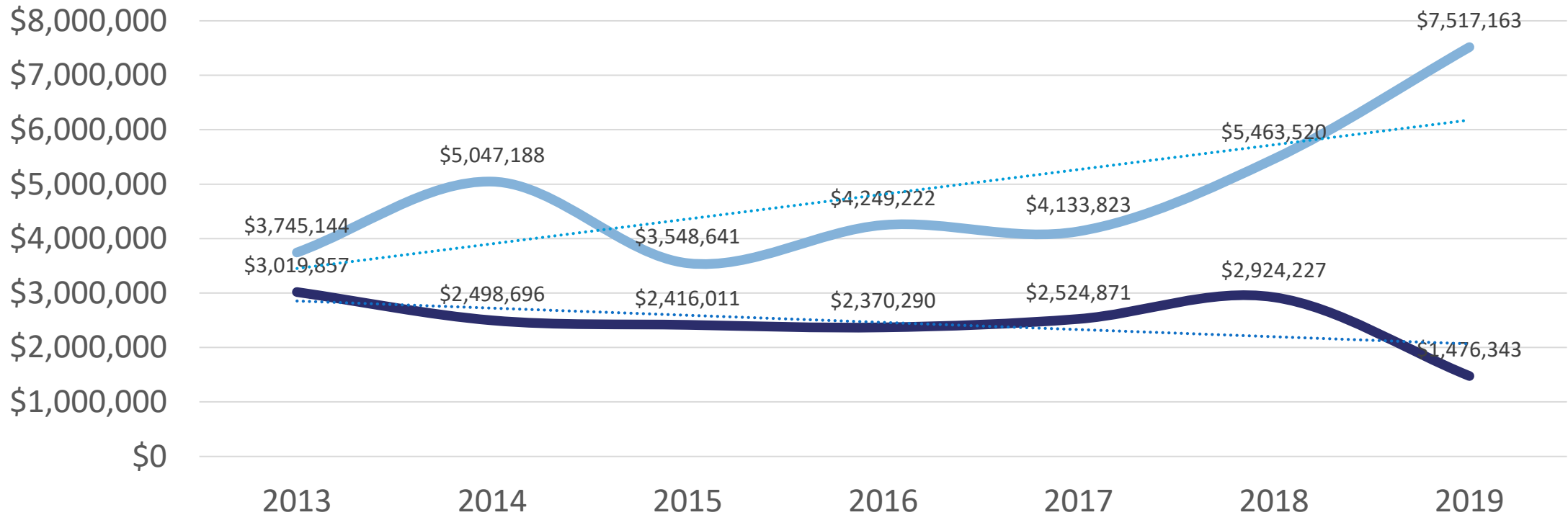
COUNTY PHYSICAL HEALTH CARE EXPENSES (2013-2019)



COUNTY PHYSICAL HEALTH CARE INDIGENT EXPENSES

2019 Actual	3 Year Average	7 Year Average
\$11,172,554	\$11,393,363	\$12,938,705

COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CARE EXPENSES (2013-2019)



— Voluntary Mental Health

— Involuntary Mental Health Holds

..... Linear (Voluntary Mental Health)

..... Linear (Involuntary Mental Health Holds)



COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CARE INDIGENT EXPENSES

	2019 Actual	3 Year Average	7 Year Average
Voluntary Mental Health	\$1,476,343	\$2,308,480	\$2,461,471
Involuntary Mental Health	\$7,517,163	\$5,704,835	\$4,814,947
Total Mental Health	\$8,993,506	\$8,013,315	\$7,276,428

AREAS OF UNCERTAINTY



STATUS OF CAT AND COUNTY INDIGENT PROGRAMS

- Legislature has yet to make policy decision on future of county indigent and state CAT programs.
- CAT program will need to continue in a limited fashion to collect ongoing \$3 million in annual repayments.
- Gaps in coverage for individuals making above 138% FPL.
- Gaps in coverage for mentally ill.
- Gaps in coverage for the unemployed (if waiver accepted).

IMD/SUPPORT ACT WAIVERS

- Support Act provides coverage for mental illness co-occurring with substance abuse disorder for up to 30 days.
- Support Act requires state plan amendment.
- Support Act does not cover those with stand alone severe mental illness.
- IMD waiver provides coverage for stand alone severe mental illness.
- Denial or delay of waiver implementation will create significant gap in coverage for mentally ill.

WORK REQUIREMENT WAIVER

- Must work to enroll (or be exempt from work requirements).
- Those unemployed will only be eligible if medical event changes status to exempt.
- Many catastrophic health events may result in status change (non-exempt to exempt) which benefits the state.
- Non emergent events are unlikely to result in status change and create liability for county.



GENERAL TIMELINE FOR WAIVER APPROVALS

- No waiver has been granted.
- Unlikely waivers will be granted prior to January 1, 2020.
- Failure to receive IMD waiver or state plan Support Act amendment will result in significant liability for counties until waivers/amendments are accepted.

ENROLLMENT UNCERTAINTY

- An estimated 91,000 Idahoans may be eligible for Medicaid expansion.
- Policymakers will not know final numbers until early 2020.

SAVINGS TO STATE AND COUNTIES

- Repeal or suspension of county indigent and state CAT programs will result in significant savings or cost offsets:
 - \$20 million offset of state general funds and
 - \$20 million savings of county property taxes.
- Keeping programs in place will result in lower savings/offsets:
 - \$10 million offset to state general fund and
 - \$10 million savings to county property taxes.

COUNTY FISCAL IMPACT OF H0290



2019 FISCAL IMPACT – H0290

County	Net Gain/Loss	County	Net Gain/Loss	County	Net Gain/Loss	County	Net Gain/Loss
Ada	\$3,285,656.92	Butte	-\$7,196.57	Gem	\$32,768.08	Minidoka	-\$129,926.16
Adams	\$54,851.88	Camas	\$23,450.44	Gooding	\$70,851.68	Nez Perce	\$8,863.14
Bannock	\$4,447.31	Canyon	\$495,657.85	Idaho	\$3,247.51	Oneida	\$6,528.28
Bear Lake	-\$41,555.48	Caribou	-\$32,895.82	Jefferson	-\$256,887.70	Owyhee	\$101,641.30
Benewah	-\$69,038.87	Cassia	-\$137.63	Jerome	\$814,953.05	Payette	\$61,769.05
Bingham	-\$265,485.34	Clark	-\$4,547.02	Kootenai	-\$756,736.87	Power	\$48,861.73
Blaine	-\$80,918.77	Clearwater	-\$7,458.90	Latah	\$38,728.49	Shoshone	-\$94,144.19
Boise	\$54,593.91	Custer	-\$6,585.46	Lemhi	-\$26,189.31	Teton	-\$86,379.12
Bonner	-\$349,445.99	Elmore	\$306,358.45	Lewis	-\$10,444.00	Twin Falls	\$709,428.39
Bonneville	-\$852,217.40	Franklin	-\$8,160.46	Lincoln	\$125,560.36	Valley	\$25,787.33
Boundary	-\$88,132.68	Fremont	-\$142,742.10	Madison	-\$444,869.57	Washington	\$6,676.48



COUNTY FISCAL IMPACT OF DRAFT ELB016



2019 FISCAL IMPACT – ELB016

County	Net Gain/Loss	County	Net Gain/Loss	County	Net Gain/Loss	County	Net Gain/Loss
Ada	\$1,638,774.43	Butte	-\$19,060.29	Gem	\$31,466.98	Minidoka	-\$172,843.69
Adams	\$38,719.68	Camas	\$12,995.42	Gooding	\$45,669.00	Nez Perce	-\$164,450.13
Bannock	\$4,279.20	Canyon	\$588,424.62	Idaho	-\$62,073.66	Oneida	-\$16,008.83
Bear Lake	-\$59,531.25	Caribou	-\$64,805.78	Jefferson	-\$283,133.76	Owyhee	\$107,867.28
Benewah	-\$95,830.48	Cassia	-\$29,850.85	Jerome	\$772,747.14	Payette	\$51,261.06
Bingham	-\$299,436.22	Clark	-\$20,048.36	Kootenai	-\$1,099,999.61	Power	\$40,806.09
Blaine	-\$171,798.11	Clearwater	-\$45,794.52	Latah	-\$159,258.55	Shoshone	-\$64,187.60
Boise	\$37,746.73	Custer	-\$13,422.33	Lemhi	-\$16,983.48	Teton	-\$119,029.20
Bonner	-\$379,433.47	Elmore	\$252,013.89	Lewis	-\$7,025.62	Twin Falls	\$704,732.75
Bonneville	-\$776,287.37	Franklin	-\$47,368.01	Lincoln	\$119,284.94	Valley	-\$9,205.42
Boundary	-\$99,344.71	Fremont	-\$109,058.18	Madison	-\$310,899.70	Washington	\$6,174.48



PROPOSED PATH FORWARD



STATE MEDICAID FUNDING

- Capitalize on state savings to offset most of the costs associated with Medicaid expansion.
- Leverage the Millennium Fund to make up the difference.
- Full state funding for 1-2 more years to assess full impact on Medicaid expansion on indigent health care programs.

ALLOW COUNTIES TO PASS SAVINGS TO TAXPAYERS

- Any savings accrued to counties could be passed on to county property taxpayers.
- Annual savings are estimated to be between \$10 and \$20 million depending on future status of indigent program, federal waivers, etc.
- Savings could be realized either by enacting legislation to require counties to pass savings on to taxpayers, or
- Savings could also occur by allowing counties to utilize savings to pay for other programs that would otherwise be paid for through future property tax increases.



THANK YOU!

