

DHS OVERVIEW
CHRIS JONES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



# TO PROVIDE QUALITY, EFFICIENT, AND EFFECTIVE HUMAN SERVICES, WHICH IMPROVE THE LIVES OF PEOPLE

#### **Mission Principles**

### Quality services

- Services and care should be provided as close to home as possible to
  - Maximize each person's independence and autonomy
  - Preserve the dignity of all individuals
  - Respect constitutional and civil rights
- Services should be provided consistently across service areas to promote equity of access and citizen focus of delivery

### **Efficient** services

- Services should be administered to optimize for a given cost the number served at a service level aligned to need
- Investments and funding in DHS should maximize ROI for the most vulnerable through safety net services, not support economic development goals
- Cost-effectiveness should be considered holistically, acknowledging potential unintended consequences and alignment between state and federal priorities

### Effective services

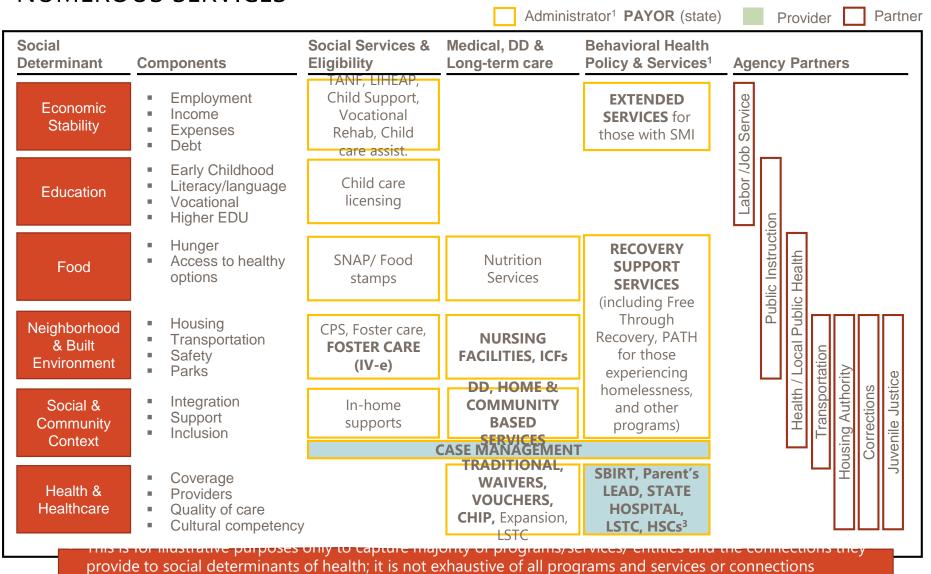
- Services should help vulnerable North Dakotans of all ages maintain or enhance quality of life by
  - Supporting access to the social determinants of health: economic stability, housing, education, food, community, and health care
  - Mitigating threats to quality of life such as lack of financial resources, emotional crises, disabling conditions, or inability to protect oneself

# DHS ENABLES ACCESS TO SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH WHEN COMMUNITY RESOURCES ARE INSUFFICIENT



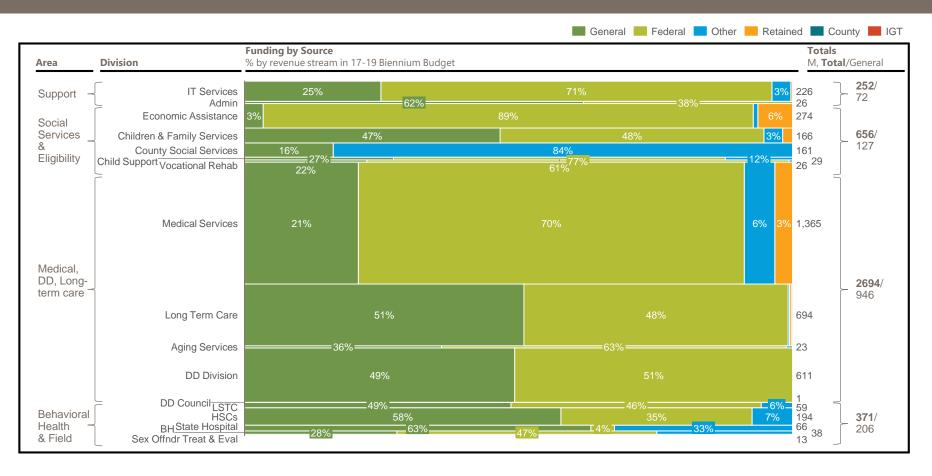
- Social determinants of health are all necessary and mutually reinforcing in securing the well being of an individual or family: they are only as strong as the weakest link
- Community resources shape and enable access to the social determinants (e.g., schools provide access to education, employment provides access to economic stability)
- Investing in community resources can in many cases prevent individuals from needing to access DHS safety net services to obtain the social determinants of health

## PROVIDING ACCESS TO SOCIAL DETERMINANTS INVOLVES ADMINISTERING, PAYING FOR, PROVIDING, AND SUPPORTING NUMEROUS SERVICES

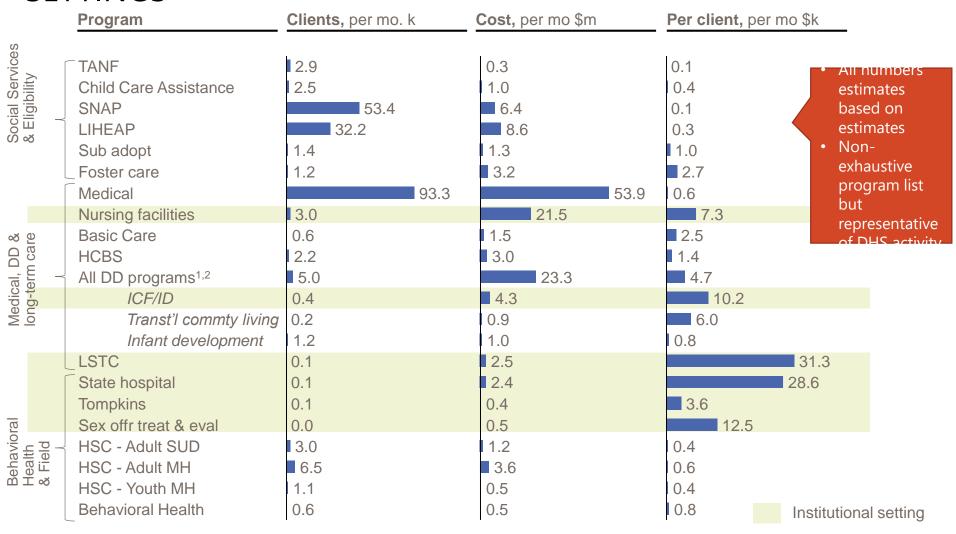


While other public entities and private stakeholders also have an important role, they are excluded from this

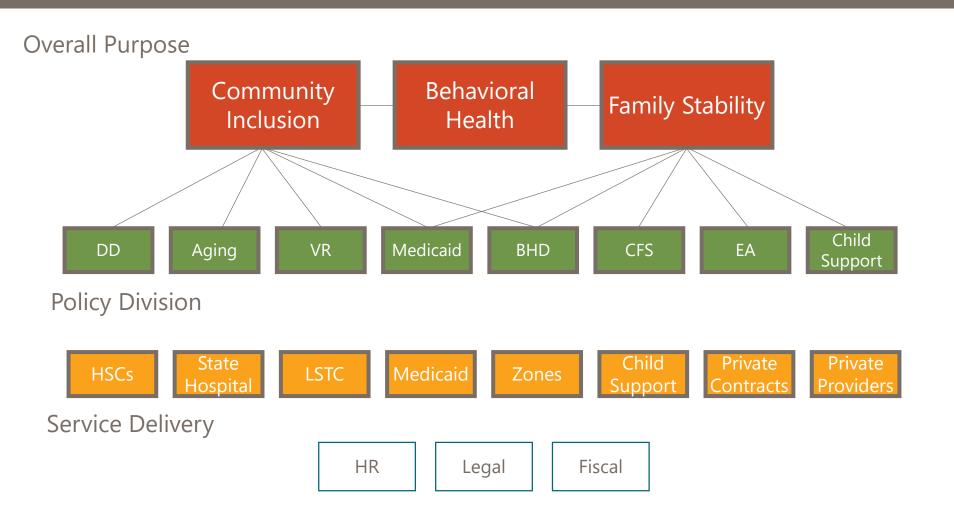
# AS A PAYOR DHS SPENDS MAJORITY ON MEDICAL, DD, & LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES, A SIGNIFICANT SHARE OF WHICH IS FROM GENERAL FUND



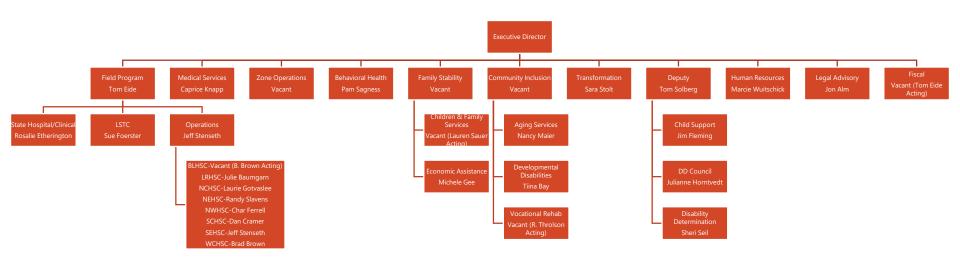
# IN COST OF SERVICES, HIGHEST SPEND FOR CARE/SERVICES PER PERSON IS IN DD PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS



## WHO/WHAT IS THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES?



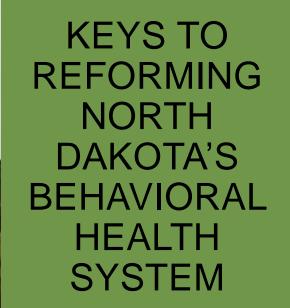
### DHS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



### 19-21 DHS LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

- Behavioral Health
- Long-Term Services and Supports
- Social Service Redesign
- Medicaid Administrative Simplification







Support the full Continuum of Care



Increase Community-Based Services



Prevent Criminal
Justice Involvement
for Individuals with a
Behavioral Health
Condition

# SUPPORT THE FULL CONTINUUM OF CARE

- Restore funding for the Parents Lead prevention program
- Sustain behavioral health prevention and early intervention in schools
- Transfer suicide prevention program from Department of Health to Department of Human Services
- Behavioral health recovery housing grant program
- Implement trauma screening to identify individuals needing service

#### INCREASE COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

- Expand Free Through Recovery to the non-criminal justice population
- 1915i Medicaid state plan amendment
- Expand crisis services capacity across regions
- Enable access to peer support by certifying peer support specialists as part of the behavioral health workforce
- Medicaid-funded peer support
- Expand access to Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Voucher services and supports

#### INCREASE COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

- Expand Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Voucher providers to include local public health and tribes
- Expand Voluntary Treatment Program to prevent out-of-home placement, supporting families
- Increase access to Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) through the establishment of Medication Units
- Decrease regulatory burden for Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
  - Support workforce development around trauma-informed practices

## PREVENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

- Continue Free Through Recovery
- Expand Free Through Recovery to diversion population



### BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INITIATIVES – FIELD SERVICES

- Study of Hospital/Psychiatric Care needs in the state
  - Develop a statewide plan to address acute psychiatric and residential care needs
- Additional funding for supportive housing (LaGrave Place/Cooper House)
- Mobile Crisis Teams fully funded
- CARES team fully funded to support people with developmental disabilities in the community
  - Life Skills and Transition Center experts work with community providers, individuals and families to support individuals in the community and prevent admissions to the center
- Capital funding
  - North Dakota State Hospital campus work (new boiler)
  - Continued work towards campus consolidation at Life Skills and Transition Center

#### LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

- Funding enhancements
  - Increases the nursing facility operating margin up to 4.4% beginning Jan. 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2021
- Expanded Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) waiver
  - Increases qualifying age from 11 to 13
- Greater flexibility in Autism (ASD) Voucher program services
- Autism (ASD) extended services
  - Adds 24 slots for individuals with ASD to help them maintain employment
- Study of payment methodology for nursing facility services
  - Recommended changes to be presented in Executive Budget in 2021

### LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

- Service Payments for Elderly and Disabled (SPED) program eligibility expansion
  - Functional eligibility criteria and qualifying income changes to serve more people in the community and prevent institutional care
- Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waiver expansion
  - New adult companion services to reduce isolation
  - New residential habilitation and community support services to sustain more people in community living settings
- Aging and Disability Resource Link (ADRL)
  - 5 FTE for infrastructure to educate about care choices and connect people with HCBS services
- Funding for contracted services



### SOCIAL SERVICE REDESIGN

- Continue transition planning and pilot projects to improve processes that lead to better client outcomes
- Expand delivery of services beyond a social service or human service building to places in the community where clients access (schools, jails, public health)
- Remove boundaries and allow clients to access services where they choose
- Creation of up to 19 human service zones (administrative hubs)
- Transition of about 125 FTEs to state employment for specific program areas

#### MEDICAL SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS

- Provision of pharmacy services (Medicaid Expansion) and coverage for Children's Health Insurance Program clients will be transitioning to traditional Medicaid fee-for-service
  - Cost savings for state
  - Additional services for clients (Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis & Treatment program)
- Medicaid Expansion payment methodology change
  - Reimbursement to providers within the same provider type and specialty at consistent levels and with consistent methodology
- 1915i Medicaid waiver for adults and children
  - More services to support people in the community
  - Housing support funding

#### MEDICAL SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS

- Expanded eligibility for children with disabilities (buy-in program)
  - Qualifying income: 250% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
- Expanded eligibility for pregnant women
  - Qualifying income: 162% FPL
- Withdrawal Management services
- Targeted Case Management
  - Expands types of providers who can be reimbursed for providing these services to adults with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbance
- Provider increases at 2% (Year 1) and 2.5% (Year 2)