

ISSUER COMMENT

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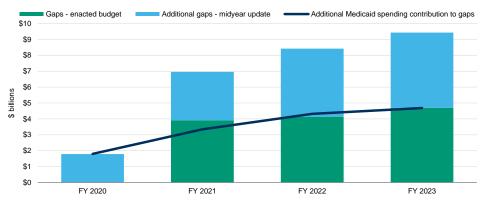
Medicaid spending becoming Achilles' heel of state budget

Medicaid spending growth is outstripping the <u>State of New York</u>'s (Aa1 stable) targeted growth rate, according to the state's updated midyear financial plan released on November 22. With the overspending in fiscal 2019 (ended March 31), the state is projecting recurring budget gaps that will only get worse through at least fiscal 2023, a credit negative. A solution is not yet in sight as rapidly growing Medicaid obligations, partly due to minimum wage hikes and growing long term care enrollment, will make it considerably more difficult for the state to tackle recurring operating deficits, especially is there is any pause in state revenue growth. Projections from the state and federal government show New York's Medicaid spending is growing faster than the nation.

The state projects increased Medicaid costs will lead to its current budget gap doubling to nearly \$10 billion by the end of its financial plan period in fiscal 2023 (see Exhibit). This represents more than 11% of projected state general fund receipts, which are assumed to grow each year. For the current fiscal year, the state needs to take nearly \$1.8 billion in budget-balancing actions, even after accounting for a \$2.2 billion Medicaid spending deferral into next year. The state's ability to return to a sustainable and structurally balanced budget will significantly hinge on rekindling its previous commitment to control Medicaid costs.

Exhibit 1

Updated Medicaid spending projections lead to doubling of state's financial plan budget gaps
General fund basis



Source: New York State Division of the Budget; Moody's Investors Service

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The state intends to address the current-year budget gap opened by the unanticipated Medicaid spending with a mix of recurring and non-recurring actions that rely on administrative rather than legislative actions, to be outlined when Governor Andrew Cuomo releases his executive budget proposal in January. The executive budget will also reveal the state's plan to contain Medicaid costs and close the much larger fiscal 2021 budget gap. In addition to spending-side actions, the state has modestly revised its revenue forecast upward for fiscal 2020 and beyond, and given current trends, there is potential for some additional gap-closing help from growth in tax receipts.

Medicaid overspending has multiple causes. Recent hikes in the state minimum wage have increased Medicaid costs because healthcare providers are eligible for higher reimbursements as their labor costs rise. The minimum wage increase cost the state \$703 million in fiscal 2019, according to the state's financial plan. The state projects costs will reach \$1.5 billion in fiscal 2020 and grow to \$2.3 billion by the end of fiscal 2023, which would represent as much as 7% of the total state share of Medicaid spending (Medicaid is a joint federal-state program). In addition to the minimum wage cost driver, Medicaid long-term care enrollment increased 12% in fiscal 2019, more than twice the expected rate of growth, according to the state's Department of Health. Long-term care costs are escalating nationwide as the population ages, and New York's per capita spending on long-term care is well above average. The state also cites the phase out of enhanced federal funding supporting Medicaid expansion, increased Medicaid enrollment and payments to distressed hospitals as contributors to rising costs.

Growth in New York's Medicaid burden is set to outpace the nation, according to a pair of projections. The New York Division of Budget projects that in the absence of cost controls, the state share of Medicaid spending will grow at an average annual rate of about 6.6% from fiscal 2019 through 2023, outpacing the 5.5% projected at the national level by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. In contrast, from fiscal 2013 to 2018, New York's average Medicaid spending growth rate was 2.2% compared to 5.9% nationwide, as various initiatives implemented under the Cuomo administration's reform efforts bore fruit.

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