

# **Use of Capitated Managed Care For Dual Eligibles**

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### **Overview**

Managed Care in County Organized Health Systems (COHS)

- Current opportunities for LTC integration:
  - ➤ Under Health Care Reform
  - > In California

Models for Dual Eligibles



### **COHS plans – Community-created Plans**

- Public agencies authorized by county, state and federal actions
- 5, soon to be 6, COHS plans in California, serving 12 counties
  - Serve 14% of California's Medicaid beneficiaries
  - Serve more beneficiaries than 37 State Medicaid programs
- Governed by locally appointed Boards of Directors
  - Locally created
  - Locally governed
  - > Publicly accountable

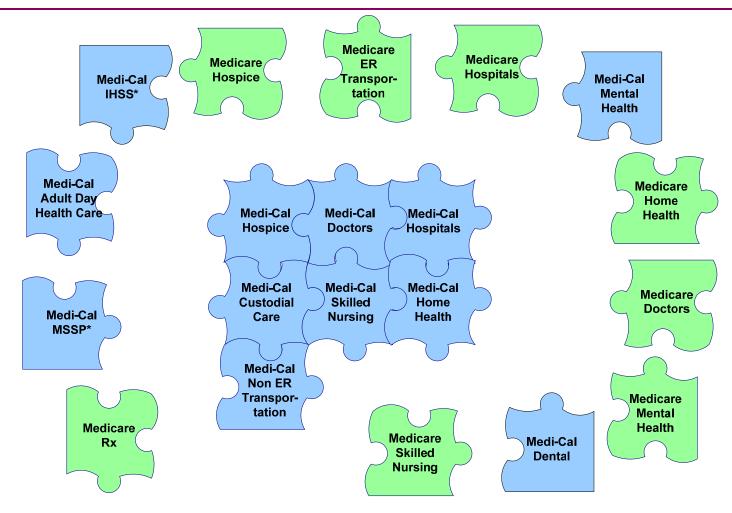


### **COHS Plans – By the Numbers**

| COHS Plan                              | Counties                          | Medi-Cal<br>Members | HFP<br>Members | MA SNP<br>Members | Other<br>Members |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| CalOptima                              | Orange                            | 353,100             | 39,100         | 10,500            | 1,000            |
| CenCal Health                          | Santa Barbara,<br>San Luis Obispo | 89,100              | 7,500          | NA                | 2,200            |
| Central California Alliance for Health | Santa Cruz,<br>Monterey, Merced   | 168,700             | 19,800         | NA                | 2,600            |
| Health Plan of San Mateo               | San Mateo                         | 55,600              | 5,900          | 7,800             | 6,900            |
| Partnership Health Plan of CA          | Solano, Napa,<br>Yolo, Sonoma     | 150,000             | NA             | 4,600             | 1,800            |
| New COHS Plan                          | Ventura*                          | 112,000             | NA             | NA                | NA               |
| Total:                                 | 12 Counties                       | 928,500             | 72,300         | 22,900            | 14,500           |
| Percent of State:                      |                                   | 14%                 | 8%             | 18%               | NA               |



### **COHS** as a Medicaid Integrator



\*IHSS: In Home Supportive Services (HCBS Waiver)

\*MSSP: Multipurpose Senior Services Program (HCBS Waiver)



### **COHS – Vehicles for Integrated Care**

### Serve entire Medicaid population in county:

- Mandatory enrollment of entire Medicaid population in county
- ➤ Including Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (SPD)
- ➤ Including dual-eligibles
- > Including nursing facility custodial care

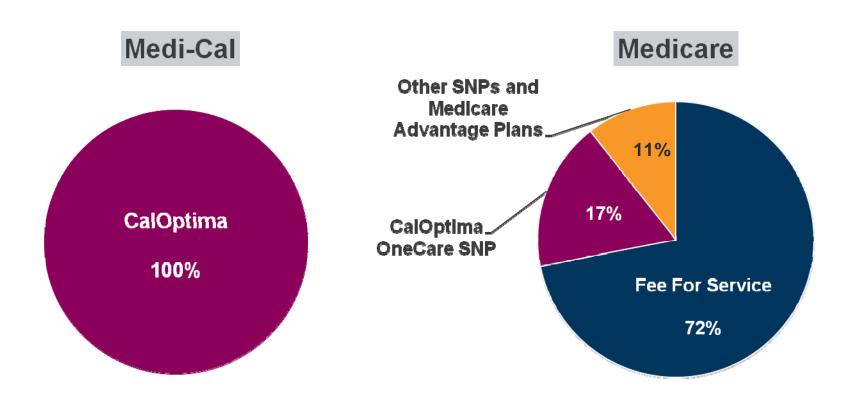
### CalOptima, for example:

- ➤ Has 64,000 duals mandatorily enrolled in the COHS for Medi-Cal
- ➤ Is capitated for the Medi-Cal LTC room and board benefit
- > Operates a 1915 (c) HCBS waiver program, MSSP, for 600 members
- ➤ Operates a Dual SNP for 10,000 members
- Operates Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) for the County
- ➤ Is preparing an application to become a PACE provider
- 3 COHS (including CalOptima) also offer Dual Eligible Special Needs Plans (SNP)



### **Coverage for Dual Eligibles**

### 64,000 Duals in Orange County, CA





### **Managed Care Models for Duals**

### 1. Special Needs Plans for Duals

- > SNPs are a great start...but
- Carve-outs of HCBS services limit full integration

#### 2. PACE

- PACE is a fully integrated model...but
- Start-up and enrollment costs are limitations to PACE growth

### 3. Shared Savings Model

- North Carolina Medicare waiver provides an interesting model...but
- > Results will take time, and the model may be hard to replicate
- 4. State as Integrated Entity for Medicare and Medicaid
- 5. Federal government as Integrated Entity for Duals



### **Opportunities under Health Care Reform**

#### CMS Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation

- > Test payment and service delivery models
- Reduce expenditures and enhance quality
- > Examples:
  - Allow States to test/evaluate fully integrating care for duals
  - Allow States to test/evaluate all payer payment reform

#### CMS Federal Coordinated Health Care Office

- Eliminate regulatory conflicts between Medicare and Medicaid
- Improve care continuity and eliminate cost shifting
- > Provide tools to align Medicare and Medicaid benefits
- > Support State efforts to coordinate/align acute and long term care



### **Options Under California's 1115 Waiver**

- California's 5-year Section 1115 Medicaid Waiver
  - ➤ Current waiver expires August 31, 2010
- Waiver renewal presents opportunities to reshape Medicaid in these areas:
  - > Enroll Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (SPD) in organized systems of care
  - ➤ Behavioral Health integration with physical health
  - Creating new systems of care for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CCS)
  - Expansion of Health Care Coverage Initiative (HCCI) for uninsured
  - ➤ Integration of care for Dual Eligibles (Medicaid, Medicare, LTC)



### **Current Options: Medicaid Managed LTC**

#### State could include HCBS in managed care contracts

#### > Benefits:

- Ability to develop meaningful care plans
- Ability to modify /correct institutional bias in rate-setting
- Ability to strengthen HCBS services/safety net

#### > Threats:

- Proposed reductions/elimination of key HCBS services in State budget
- Continued near-term bleak State revenue forecasts

#### > Limitations:

- Addresses Medicaid costs only
- For duals, effective use of HCBS services may result in savings to Medicare



### **Current Options: COHS as PACE**

 CalOptima is applying to become a PACE provider using "COHS system" model (i.e. single program, multiple delivery sites)

#### > Benefits:

- Ability to offer PACE among menu of programs
- Ability to provide choice for Orange County Dual Eligibles
- Ability to completely integrate care for Dual Eligibles in a PACE program

#### > Threats:

- Possible delays at State level in approving application
- Likely reductions in rates at State and Federal level
- State tightening "level of care" definition (budget driven?)

#### > Limitations:

- PACE program requirements
- Historically, low enrollment in PACE programs
  - Enrollees must change PCP and specialists
  - Must forego other perceived Medicare FFS "freedoms of choice"



### **Current Options: Full Integration Pilots**

 California will be proposing in 1115 Waiver renewal to create pilot sites for Dual Eligible Program (shared savings, State as integrator) in up to four counties

#### > Benefits:

- Establishing a "COHS" for both Medicare and Medicaid creating a single point of accountability for beneficiaries and payers
- Ability to pilot new programs such as the "Big Bang for Acute and LTC Integration" including "PACE without walls" delivery models
- Ability to enhance MMLTC program by intervening in chronic care earlier
- Ability to access Medicare data on duals and fully integrate care

#### > Threats:

Uncertainty regarding regulatory and risk environment

#### > Possible Limitations:

- How flexible CMS will be on integrating care for duals
- Ensuring that savings are reinvested in the program(s)

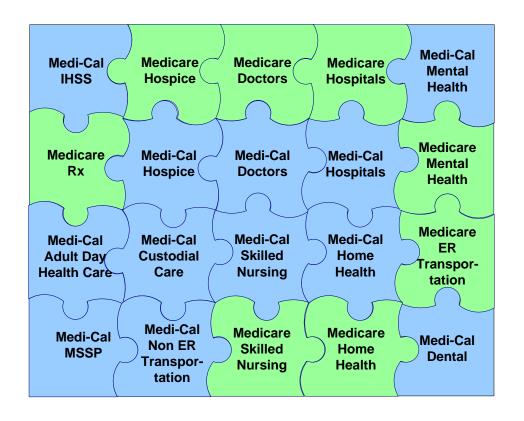


### **Conclusions**

- COHS plans are perfect vehicles for pilots on full integration of acute and LTC services for duals
- Through such pilots, we can test and evaluate PACE-like full integration in a system, county-wide approach
- Such pilots also meet the objectives of the newly created Office of Innovation and Federal Coordinated Health Care Office at CMS



## Vision for Acute and LTC Integration for Dual Eligibles





### Information about CalOptima

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 www.caloptima.org

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