Medicaid Managed Care in Washington

Partners in Community Health

Presented jointly by Amerigroup, Community Health Plan of Washington, Coordinated Care, Molina Healthcare of Washington and UnitedHealthcare
Objectives

• Provide an introduction to the who, what, when, why and how of managed care in Washington
• Discuss opportunities, potential challenges and questions as we move toward the fully integrated managed care by 2020 and the realization of the goals of a Healthier Washington
• Reaffirm managed care’s role as a local resource and thought partner
What is Medicaid Managed Care?

• Managed Care is a health care delivery system organized to manage cost, utilization, and clinical and service quality.

• Medicaid managed care provides for the delivery of Medicaid health benefits and additional services through contracted arrangements between state Medicaid agencies and managed care organizations (MCOs) that accept a set per member per month (capitation) payment for these services.

• By contracting with MCOs, states can reduce Medicaid costs and better manage utilization of health services.

• MCO contracts with the State Medicaid Agency are profit-limited contracts.

• MCOs strive to reinvest cost savings through shared savings programs and provider partnerships.

• Improvement in health plan performance, health care quality, and outcomes are key objectives of Medicaid managed care.
Some Facts about the History of Managed Care

• One of the earliest references to managed health care in the country dates back to 1910 in Tacoma, Washington
• In 1947, 400 families organized to form Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound
• California was the first state to move its Medicaid population into a managed care model in the early 1970s
Medicaid Managed Care in Washington

- Health Care Authority is the single state Medicaid agency in Washington, which means it holds the authority and receives payment from the federal government for Medicaid.
- HCA and DSHS have agreements in place that places management and oversight of most behavioral health programs within DSHS.
- Since 1987, Washington has utilized managed care for physical health coverage (through 1932a) – originally “Healthy Options” and now “Apple Health”.
- Since 1993, the state has operated its mental health Medicaid benefit via a 1915b waiver - through the RSNs.
- Both authorities require enrollment in managed care.
Medicaid Managed Care in Washington Today

• 1.8 million Washingtonians enrolled in Apple Health (Medicaid) and approximately 92% are enrolled in managed care and growing

• The five health plans are Amerigroup, Community Health Plan of Washington, Coordinated Care, Molina Healthcare of Washington and UnitedHealthcare

• In 2016, Washington is transitioning from a county by county basis for managed care contracts to a regional managed care approach to better align across the care continuum (shared regions for Physical Health and Behavioral Health (BHOs))

• 5 Medicaid Managed Care Plans are contracted with the state to deliver physical health and mild to moderate mental health services

• In SW Washington, Fully Integrated Managed Care will “go live” in on 4-1-2016, with the full continuum of physical and behavioral health services within one contract. CHPW and Molina are the 2 apparently successful bidders.
 Role of MCOs in Washington

• MCOs provide coordinated care through a defined network of health care systems and providers.
• MCO role goes far beyond paying claims and approving or denying authorization for services...MCOs invest significant time and resources to:
  • Facilitate Care Management
  • Assure Clinical and Service Quality
  • Build Provider Networks
  • Engage & Partner with Communities
  • Leverage Data and Technology
  • Monitor & Maintain Compliance
Care Management

• Utilization Management:
  • Right Care: Medically Necessary
  • Right Time: Pursue Appropriate lower level interventions first
  • Right Provider/Right Care: Pay for quality/performance and Evidence Based Practices

• Case Management for High Needs Members
  • Complex case management, care coordination, disease management, and health education
  • Health Homes as example of strong community based care management
Pursuit of Quality

• All plans are NCQA certified and responsible for reporting on HEDIS and CAHPS measures

• Among other things NCQA demands attention to
  • “Quality of Care” and the “Quality of Service”
  • Safety
  • Cultural and Linguistic appropriateness and addressing health disparities
Finance Capacity

• MCOs are risk-bearing entities.
• MCOs have risk-adjusted rates.
• MCOs are profit-limited. The State Medicaid agency sets a maximum profit of 3%. Profits greater than 3% must be returned to the Medicaid Agency (50% of profits between 3% and 5%; 100% of profit greater than 5%).
• MCOs maintain sufficient reserves as required by the OIC.
• MCOs have payment model expertise.
• MCOs have actuarial resources in order to validate that rates are actuarially sound.
Leveraging Data and Technology

• Advanced healthcare analytics and data
• Information Exchange and Interoperability
• Examples:
  • Claims-based data
  • Real-time ED/admission based data (Pre-Manage/EDIE)
  • Patient registry
  • Shared cost savings analysis
Building Provider Networks

• Contract with providers to ensure the availability of a sufficient number and type of providers within a required distance to meet the diverse needs of the members

• To engage providers, most MCOs offer a continuum of payment approaches including value based models for provider partners to provide opportunities to share savings and be rewarded for high quality care

• Networks are routinely monitored to ensure Access & Availability standards are maintained
Community Engagement

• MCOs partner with community-based organizations and agencies at the local level to increase health care coverage, improve health literacy, drive health education campaigns and build better connections across the service delivery continuum.

• MCOs hire local and regionally based staff and resources.
MCOs’ Role and Contributions to ACHs

• MCOs are a local resource and thought partner
  • MCOs have dedicated staff and subject matter experts serving on ACH boards, councils and workgroups across the state.
  • MCOs participate with HCA and Healthier WA on ACH discussions.
  • MCOs partner with other health care stakeholders to plan and prepare for ACH work.
  • MCOs work collaboratively with each other as a sector
Opportunities, challenges and questions as we move toward fully integrated managed care and realization of the goals of a Healthier Washington

**Preliminary ACH Questions for Apple Health MCOs**

- Are MCOs obligated to accept any willing provider?
- Who shares risk with MCOs today?
- What proportion of services are reimbursed through FFS vs. capitation?
- How are MCOs preparing to develop integrated networks? Or regional networks?
- How does managed care have to evolve to be an Apple Health plan of tomorrow?
- What will be the critical components of any successful plan in tomorrow’s health landscape?
- What concerns do MCOs have about rate setting changes that will occur with integrated managed care?
- Others?
Open Discussion
Useful Resources

Apple Health 2015 Contract:

Center for Healthcare Quality & Payment Reform – The Payment Reform Glossary:
http://www.chqpr.org/downloads/PaymentReformGlossary.pdf
Thank you!