

INTEGRATED CARE DC MANAGED CARE READINESS WORKSHOP

FACILITATING PRACTICE TRANSFORMATION FOR WHOLE-PERSON CARE

This workshop is hosted by the Department of Health Care Finance, DBH Training Institute, and Integrated Care DC.

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Department of Health Care Finance, Health Care Reform, and Innovation Administration.



PRESENTED BY:
Health Management Associates

Tuesday,
May 9, 2023
8:30 am – 3:30 pm ET

Integrated Care DC is managed by the DC Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) in partnership with the DC Department of Behavioral Health (DBH). This project is supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). A total of \$3,500,365, or 81 percent, of the project is financed with federal funds, and \$810,022, or 19 percent, is funded by non-federal sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, or an endorsement by, HHS or the U.S. Government.



CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS



- >> The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) has reviewed Integrated Care DC Webinar Series and deemed it acceptable for AAFP credit. Term of approval is from 01/31/2023 – 01/30/2024. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity. This session is approved for 4.5 Live AAFP Prescribed credits.
- >> Please wait 15 business days to claim Social Work/Counseling CEUs (4.5 CEU) by visiting the DBH Training Institute (networkofcare4elearning.org).
- >> **If you would like to receive CME or CEU credit, the evaluation form will need to be completed.**
- >> Certificates of completion will be emailed within 10–12 business days of course completion.

PRESENTER DISCLOSURES

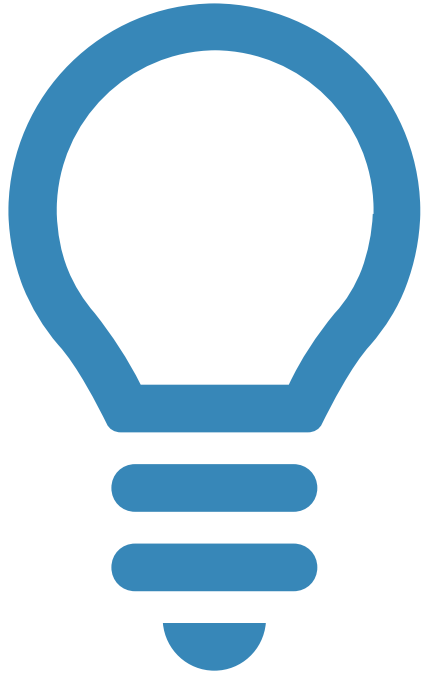


Faculty	Elizabeth Wolff, MD, MPA CME Reviewer	Jean Glossa, MD, MBA, FACP Presenter	Caitlin Thomas- Henkel, MSW Presenter	Arthur G. Jones, MD, FACP Presenter	Joshua Rubin, MPP Presenter	Debbi Witham Presenter
Company	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures
Nature of relationship	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Faculty	Barbara J. Bazron, PhD Keynote	Melisa Byrd, Keynote	Bernard Arons, MD Panelist	Yavar Moghimi, MD Panelist	Raymond Tu Panelist
Company	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures	No financial disclosures	
Nature of relationship	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

No financial disclosures

HMA discloses all relevant financial relationships with companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing health care products used by or on patients.



1. Demonstrate the value of the clinical services provided at your organization, and the impact on client outcomes to managed care organizations.
2. Cite the impact of the foundational elements of managed care on behavioral health client services.
3. Describe the opportunities provided by managed care for providers to initiate and expand collaborative team-based care to improve client outcomes.
4. Define effective clinical documentation that demonstrates elements necessary to meet medical necessity and level of care standards of Medicaid managed care organizations

AGENDA: PART 1



8:30 – 9:00	Registration and Networking
9:00 – 9:30	Keynote: DHCF and DBH Leadership Perspectives on the Imperatives for Payment and Practice Transformation
9:30 – 10:30	Building Blocks of Managed Care, Part 1: Context and Foundational Elements of Managed Care for Behavioral Health
10:30 – 10:45	Group Exercise: Create a Value Proposition for Behavioral Health
10:45 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 11:45	Building Blocks of Managed Care, Part 2: Planning for Change to Support Managed Care for Behavioral Health
11:45 – 12:00	Group Exercise: Sharing Successes and Challenges
12:00 – 12:30	Lunch

12:30 – 1:30	Panel Discussion: How Can MCOs Support the Integration of Behavioral Health and Primary Care?
1:30 – 1:45	Break and Transition
1:45 – 2:45	Breakout Sessions <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Collaborative Business Opportunities for BH Providers (e.g., Consolidations/Independent Practice Associations)2. Prior Authorizations: Documentation for Level of Care Determination3. Plans as Partners: Sharing Actionable Data
2:45 – 3:00	Break and Transition
3:00 -3:30	What Comes Next? Recap of Key Concepts and Provider Training and Technical Assistance Resources

DHCF AND DBH LEADERSHIP PERSPECTIVES

THE IMPERATIVES FOR PRACTICE AND PAYMENT TRANSFORMATION

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Department of Health Care Finance, Health Care Reform, and Innovation Administration.



PRESENTED BY:

**Dr. Barbara J. Bazron, Director,
Department of Behavioral Health**

**Melisa Byrd, Senior Deputy Director/
State Medicaid Director,
Department of Health Care Finance**

**Tuesday,
May 9, 2023**

9:00 am – 9:30 am ET

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BUILDING BLOCKS OF MANAGED CARE, PART 1:

CONTEXT AND FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENTS OF MANAGED CARE FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

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PRESENTED BY:

Josh Rubin, HMA

**Tuesday,
May 9, 2023**

9:30 am – 10:30 am ET

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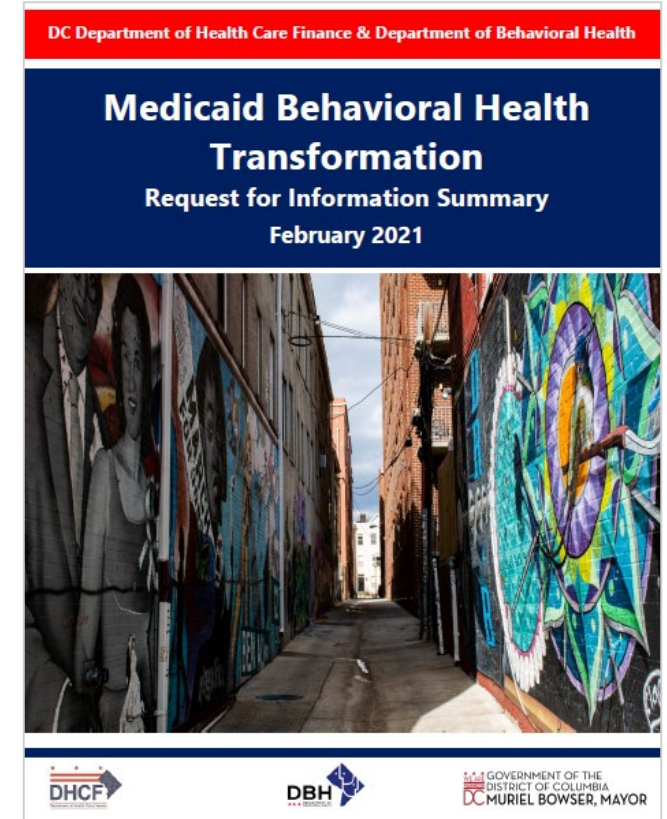
- » DBH's contractor, the Aurrera Health Group, conducted a national review of strategies for integrating behavioral health services into managed care and interviewed five states with carve-in experience.
- » Its summary report included four key lessons:
 - Support and train behavioral health providers early and often
 - Support provider stability and enrollee access to care
 - Ensure oversight of MCOs specific to behavioral health care
 - Build strong partnership b/t Medicaid and behavioral health teams

Aurrera Health Group. Strategies for Integrating Behavioral Health Services into Medicaid Managed Care Systems.

DHCF-DBH REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI): MEDICAID BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION



- » Overall, respondents were supportive of transforming behavioral health care in the District to achieve a whole-person, population-based, integrated Medicaid behavioral health system that is “comprehensive, coordinated, high quality, culturally competent, and equitable.”
- » Consensus noted in these areas (16 responses to 21 Qs):
 - Telehealth parity
 - Need for targeted interventions for special needs populations
 - Support for a community-based approach informed by SDOH
 - Funding and focus on improving health equity
 - Defining and measuring success of efforts to integrate care based on specific health outcomes.



DHCF and DBH. [Medicaid Behavioral Health Transformation Request for Information Summary](#), February 2021.

DHCF-DBH: ASSESSING INDIVIDUAL PROVIDERS' NEEDS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

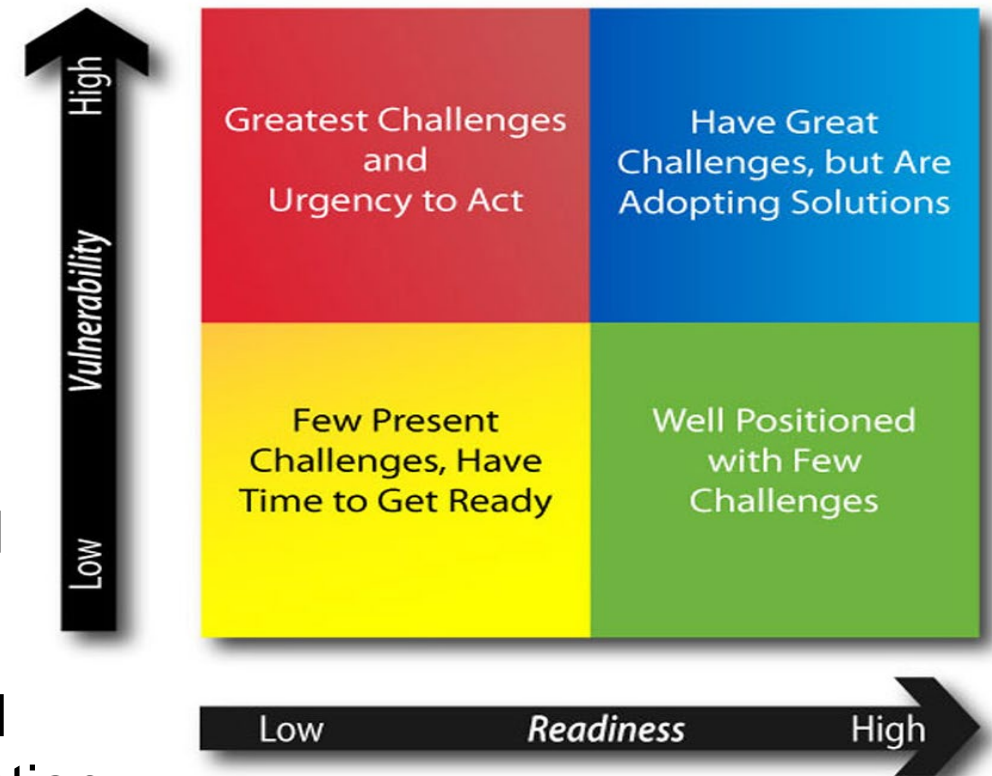
» Assessed the individual needs of providers using:

- Provider Readiness Survey
- Revenue Cycle Assessments
- Provider Assessment on Integrated Care

» Designed the readiness process to:

- Inform BH providers about the full spectrum of activities and capabilities required for managed care contracting; and to
- Identify where BH provider organizations would benefit from TA to improve their practice to function effectively within the managed care framework.

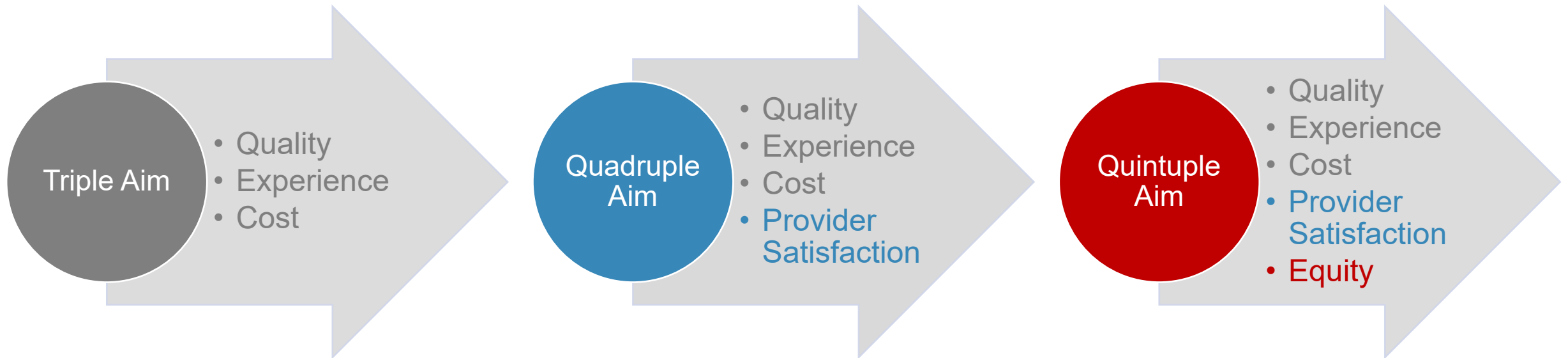
The Readiness Matrix™



Source: DBH Provider Mtg; Readiness 11/4/21

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THE TRIPLE TO THE QUINTUPLE AIM

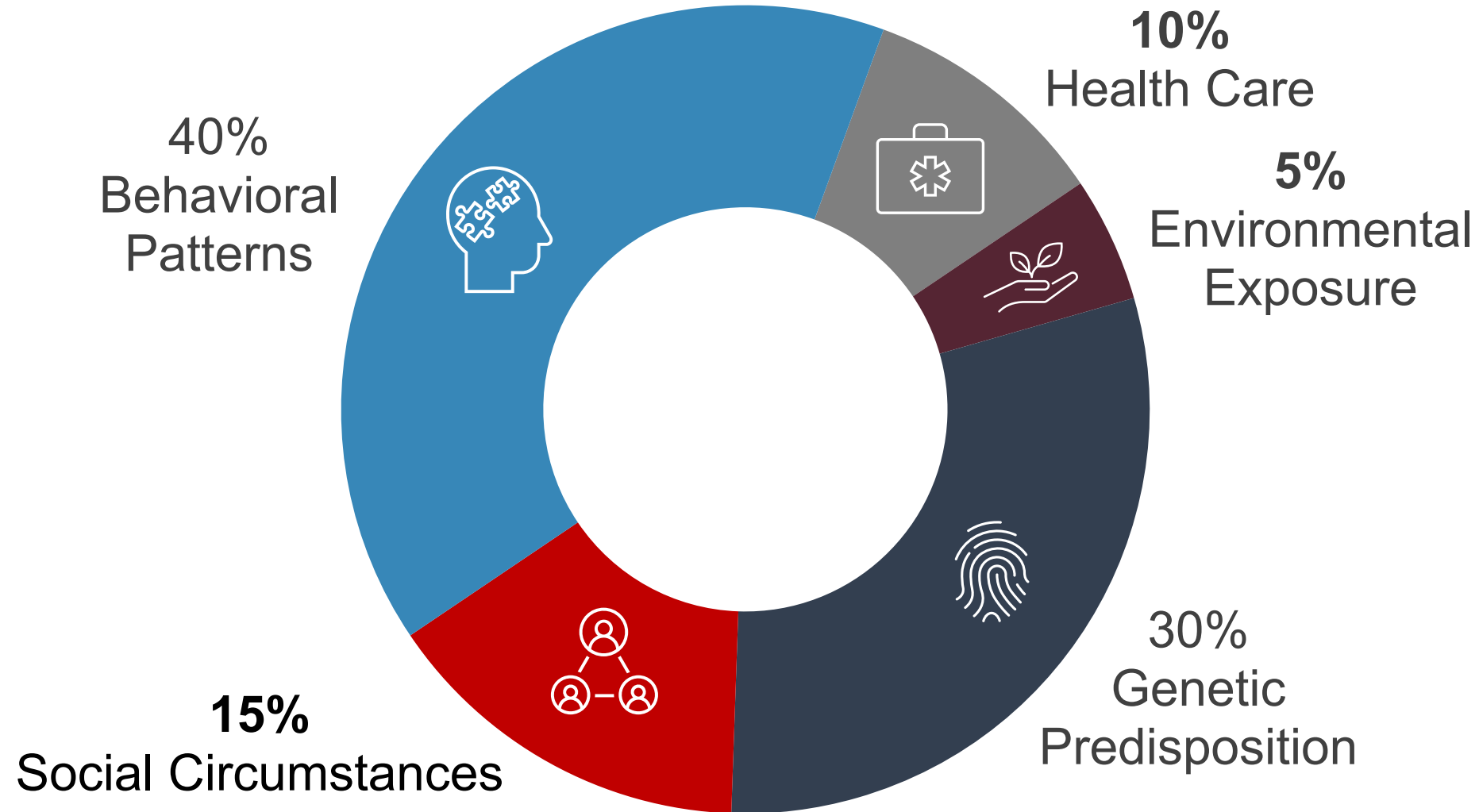


Source: Institute for Healthcare Improvement: www.ihl.org.

Bodenheimer T and Sinsky C, From Triple to Quadruple Aim: Care of the Patient Requires Care of the Provider. Ann Fam Med 2014;12:573-576.

Coleman K., Wagner E., Schaefer J., Reid R., LeRoy L. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2016. Redefining Primary Care for the 21st Century. White Paper. (Prepared by Abt Associates, in partnership with the MacColl Center for Health Care Innovation and Bailit Health Purchasing, Cambridge, MA under Contract No.290-2010-00004-I/ 290-32009-T.) AHRQ Publication No. 16(17)-0022-EF.

WHAT IMPACTS HEALTH OUTCOMES?



Source: Schroeder, Steven A. *We Can Do Better – Improving the Health of the American People*. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1221-8

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A CONTINUUM-BASED FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING CARE



Case finding, screening, and referral

- Screening, initial assessment, and follow-up
- Referral facilitation and tracking

Ongoing care management

- Coordination, communication, and longitudinal assessment

Information tracking and exchange

- Clinical registries for tracking and coordination
- Sharing of treatment information

Source: Chung, et al. Advancing Integration of Behavioral Health into Primary Care: A Continuum-Based Framework. United Hospital Fund, 2016.

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THE ROLE OF SPECIALTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH IN AN INTEGRATED CARE ENVIRONMENT



Coordinated

Co-Located

Integrated

Level 1
Minimal
Collaboration

Level 2
Basic Remote
Collaboration

Level 3
Basic On-Site
Collaboration

Level 4
Close On-Site
Collaboration

Level 5
Approaching
Integration

Level 6
Transformed
Integrated Practice

The learning imperative for BH providers:

- » to integrate into the ecosystem of providers that works with their clients
- » to function more like traditional medical specialties

BH integration creates financial underpinnings to make this more possible.

Source: SAMHSA-HRSA Center For Integrated Health Solutions from The National Council for Mental Wellbeing (Accessed 4/27/2023).
https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/CIHS_Framework_Final_charts.pdf?daf=375ateTbd56.

INTEGRATION IMPROVES LIVES, REDUCES COSTS



RETURN ON INVESTMENT

ROI of \$6.50 for every \$1 spend



CONTROLLED TRIALS DEMONSTRATE IT IS MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT

70+ randomized controlled trials demonstrate it is both more effective and more cost-effective

- + Across practice settings
- + Across patient populations
- + For a wide range of the most common BH disorders



BETTER OUTCOMES

Better outcomes for common chronic medical diseases.



GREATER PROVIDER SATISFACTION

Sources: Unützer J et al. "The Collaborative Care Model: An Approach for Integrating Physical and Mental Health Care in Medicaid Health Homes." Health Home Information Resource Center Brief. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. May 2013.

https://www.chcs.org/media/HH_IRC_Collaborative_Care_Model_052113_2.pdf. See also reference list at end of slide deck.

UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INTEGRATION

FEE FOR SERVICE VERSUS MANAGED CARE

Fee for service

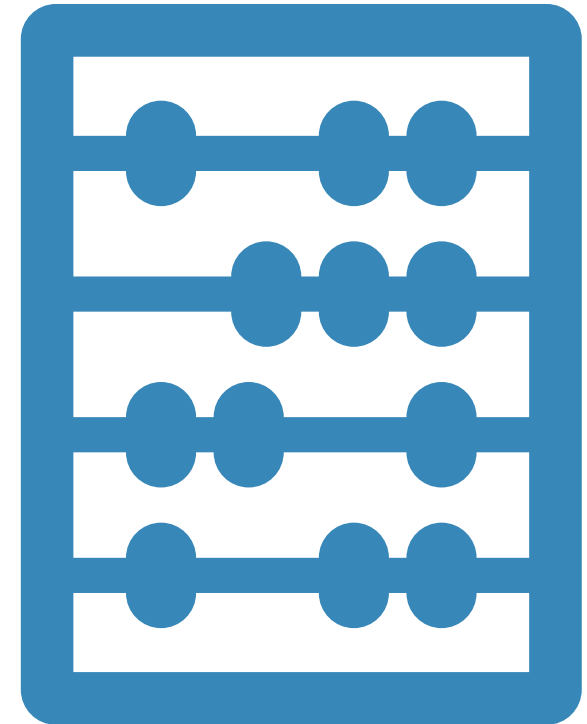
- » DC bears the risk and uncertainty
- » Incentive to overtreat
- » Care is unmanaged
- » Less ability to address health-related social needs
- » No holistic view of the client
 - Especially problematic for people with multiple chronic conditions
- » Individuals & providers as care managers

Managed care

- » MCO bears the risk and uncertainty
- » Incentive to keep healthy through preventative care
 - Establishes usual sources of care
- » Promotes efficient use of services
- » Network adequacy standards
- » Quality assurance and improvement function
- » External quality review required
- » Aggregation structure to incent quality

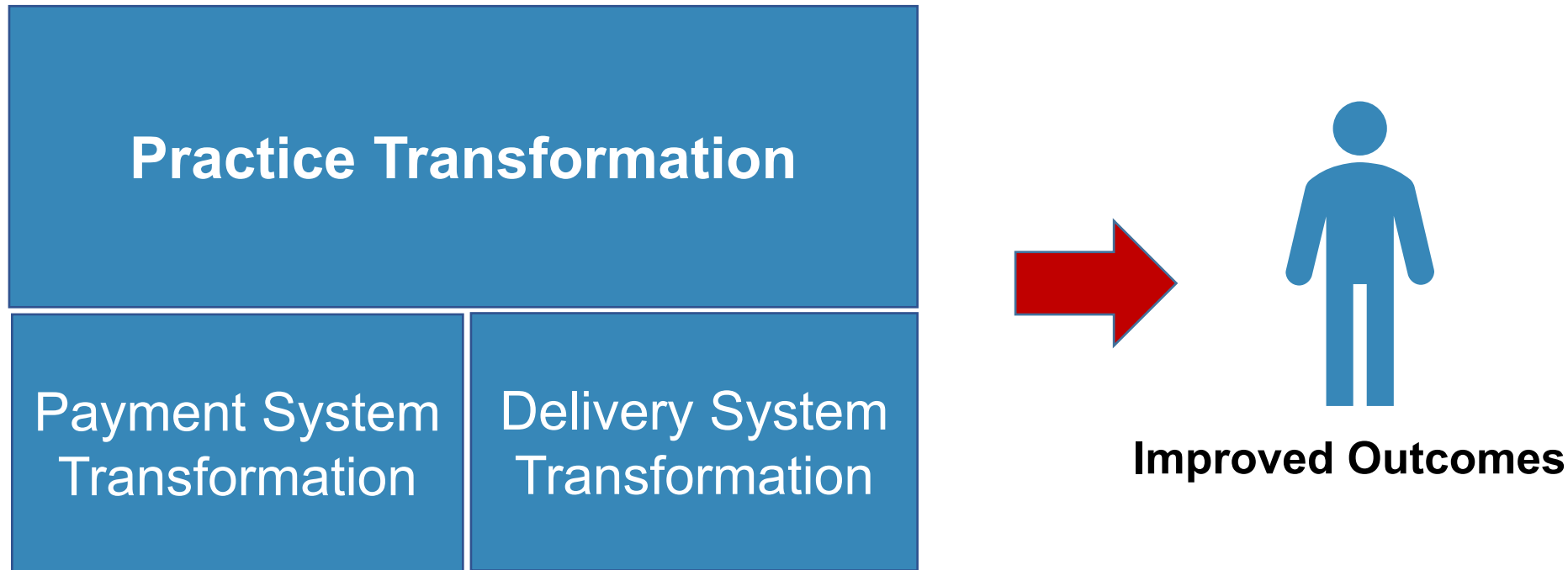
Source: Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission, Managed care's effect on outcomes. www.macpac.gov/subtopic/managed-cares-effect-on-outcomes.

- >> Higher rates of preventative services utilization
- >> Reductions in inpatient procedures
 - Fewer inpatient complications
- >> Reduced mortality rates for specific populations
- >> Increased maternal care
- >> Higher patient satisfaction
- >> Reduced hospital costs



Source: Namburi, N., & Tadi, P. (2022). Managed care economics. In *StatPearls [Internet]*. StatPearls Publishing.

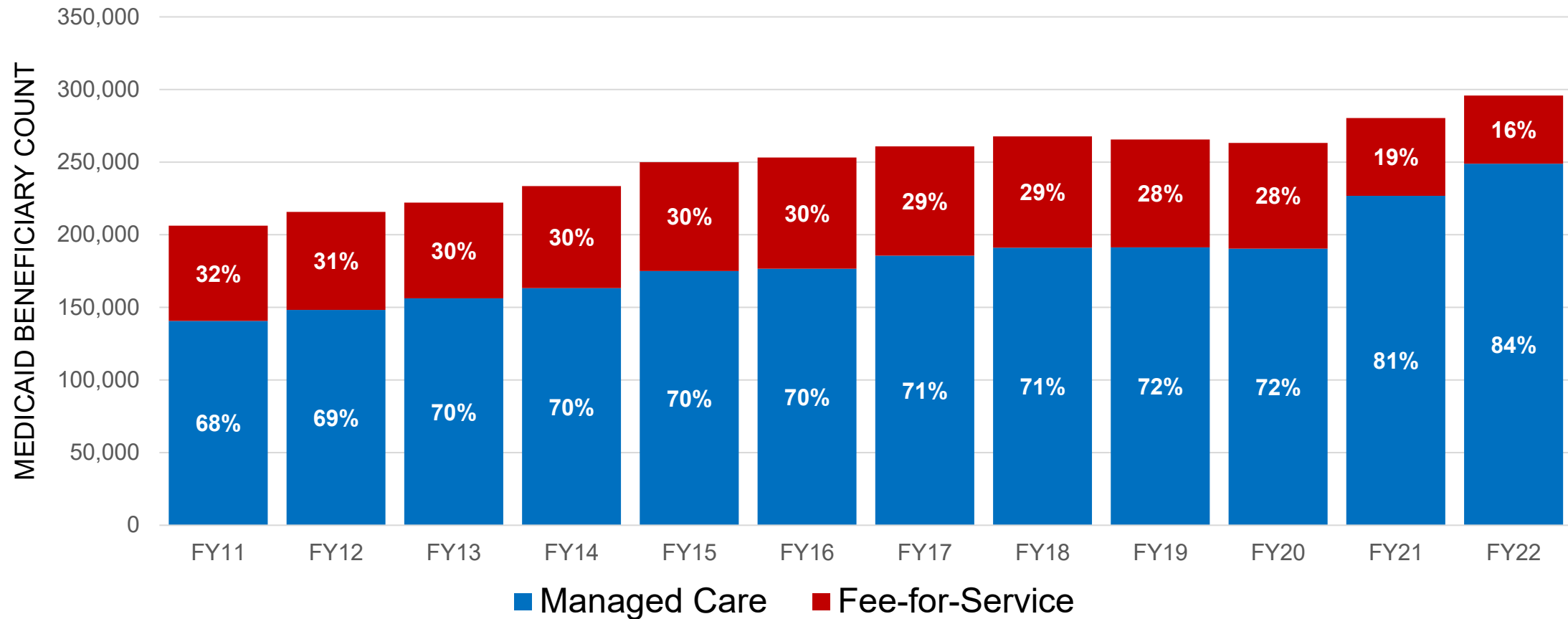
Delivery system transformation and payment system transformation create a financially sustainable model for practice transformation that improves patient outcomes.



MORE THAN 80% OF THE DISTRICT'S MEDICAID ENROLLEES ARE IN MANAGED CARE



Medicaid Enrollment by Service Delivery Type, FY 2011 to FY 2022

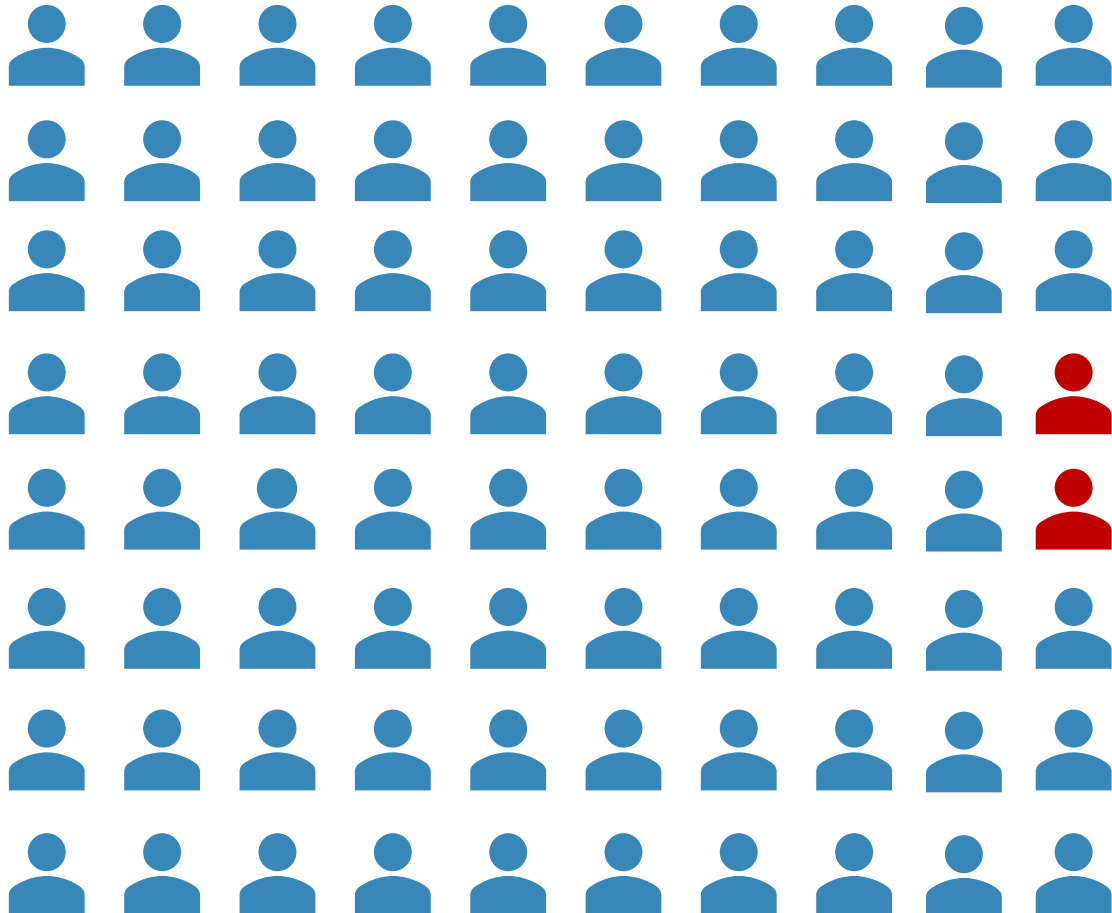


Source: DHCF Medicaid Management Information System data extracted in March 2023.

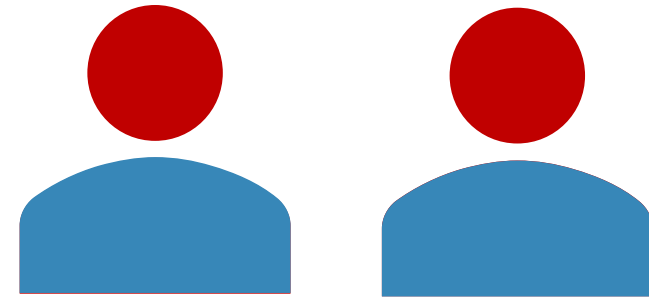
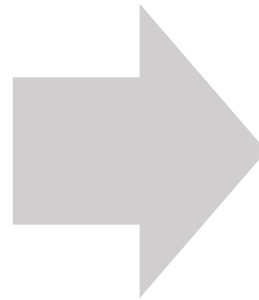
Note: Enrollment reflects average monthly.

COMMUNITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH: AN HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

Served a small portion of the population



Only tended to a portion of their needs

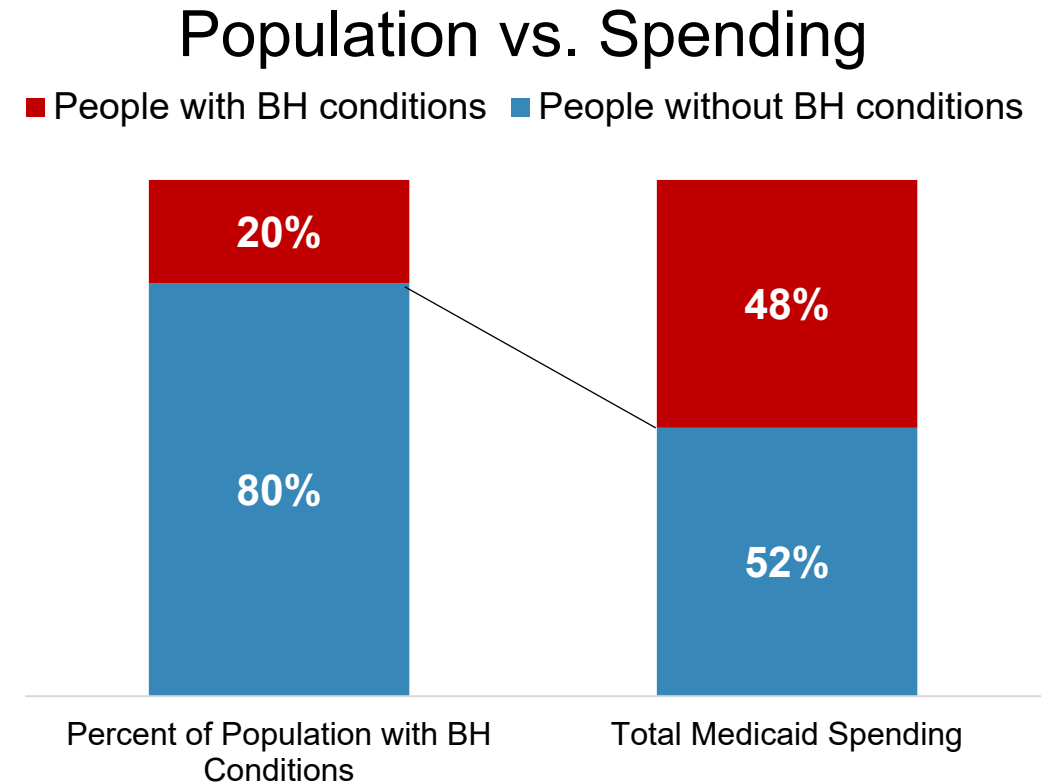


BEHAVIORAL HEALTH (BH) ACCOUNTS FOR A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF MEDICAID SPENDING

In the U.S., average Medicaid spending per enrollee with behavioral health conditions is nearly **four times** as much as for enrollees without these conditions.



Only 20% of Medicaid enrollees in U.S. have BH conditions, but nearly **half** of Medicaid spending is for enrollees with BH conditions



Source: Medicaid's Role in Behavioral Health, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, May, 2017.
<https://files.kff.org/attachment/Issue-Brief-Medicoids-Role-in-Financing-Behavioral-Health-Services-for-Low-Income-Individuals>.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INTEGRATION: FROM CARVE OUT TO CARVE IN

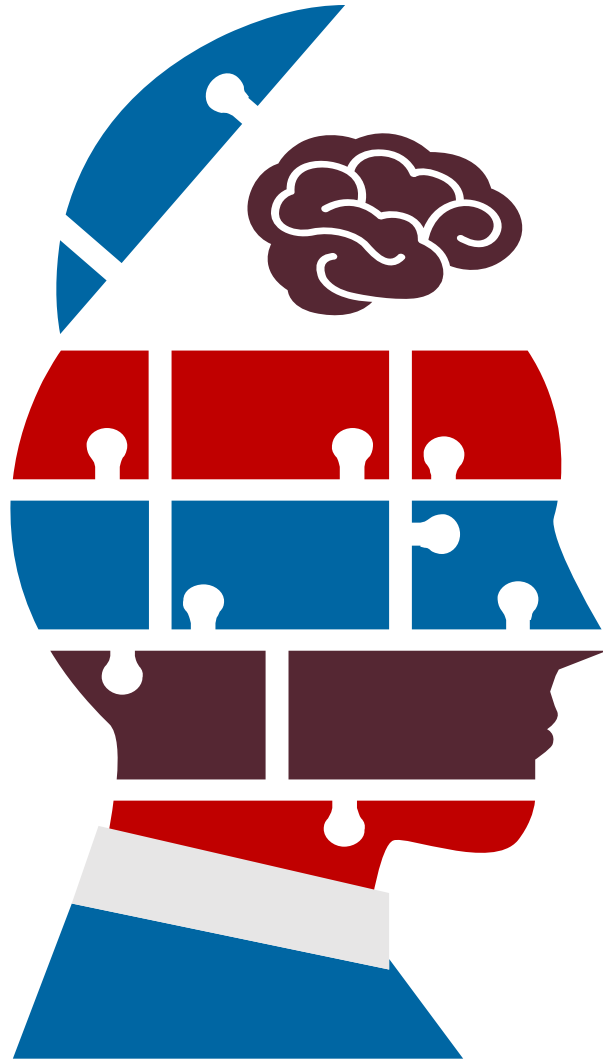
Carve **Out**



Carve **In**



Separate payment methodologies for different parts of the body
make whole-person care difficult



Integrated
funding

≠

Integrated care

**YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MCO
AS THE PAYER**

IMPACTED PROVIDERS AND SERVICES

THE MAJOR STRUCTURAL CHANGE



DC Healthcare Alliance Program
participants will have **full coverage**
for mental health and substance use
disorder assessment and treatment

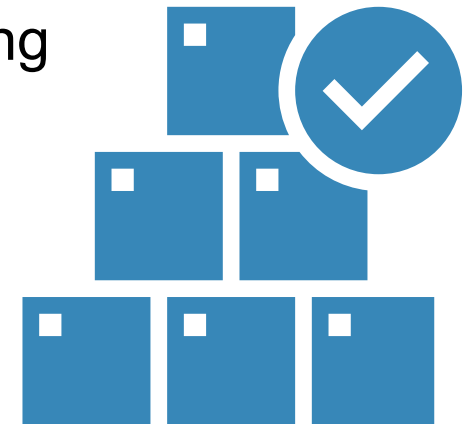
- DBH requires **all DBH Certified Providers** to contract with each Managed Care Organization (MCO)
 - Fosters beneficiary choice of provider regardless of health plan
 - Facilitates smooth transition process; can retain current provider
 - Ensures providers are preparing as required
- The health plans are no longer allowed to sub-contract Care Coordination and Case Management services

FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENTS OF MANAGED CARE FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENTS OF MANAGED CARE

Key foundational elements include:

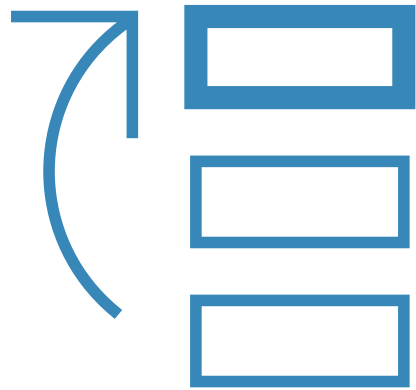
- >> Managed Care Terminology
- >> Utilization Review & Utilization Management
- >> Authorization Process
- >> MCO Priorities (incl. direct input from MCOs)
- >> Enrollment
- >> Payment Constructs and Value-Based Payments
 - Capitation (full and partial)
 - Diagnosis-Related Groups
- >> Contracting
- >> Quality Improvement vs. Quality Assurance (QI vs. QA)
- >> Analytics
- >> National Provider Identifier (NPI)
- >> Credentialing



MCO PRIORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

- » As DHCF continues to move towards a fully managed Medicaid program, it seeks to transform the managed care program into a more organized, accountable, and person-centered system that best supports the District's Medicaid beneficiaries in managing and improving their health.
- » The provisions of the solicitation for the three MCO contracts that went into effect in the District on April 1, 2023 reflect DHCF's vision, mission, and strategic priorities.
- » Behavioral health providers who want to do business with the DC Medicaid MCOs will benefit from increasing their understanding of the priorities of both the DC Medicaid managed care program and the individual MCOs operating under contract to DHCF.

MCO PRIORITIES



>> Quality monitoring and reporting

>> Manage Care

- Improved health outcomes for members
- Timely access to high quality services for members

>> Manage Costs

- PMPM
- Administrative

>> Adequate Network

>> Authorization

>> Utilization Management

>> Customer Service

- Members
- Funders/regulators (DHCF, CMS)
- Providers

- » Preventive care for chronic conditions
 - Primary prevention: prevent
 - Secondary prevention: detect and treat early
 - Tertiary prevention: disease management
- » Lifestyle changes
- » Care management to ensure efficient use of healthcare resources
- » Care coordination to enable team-based care across providers
- » Data analysis to identify inappropriate utilization

>> Each MCO is required to provide an enrollee handbook

- Benefits provided (amount, duration and scope)
- How and where to access benefits, including transportation
- Procedures for obtaining benefits
 - Requirements for service authorizations and/or referrals for specialty care and for other benefits not furnished by the PCP
- After-hours and emergency coverage
- Beneficiary rights and responsibilities

- How to select or change PCP
 - Grievance, appeal, and State fair hearing procedures and timeframes;
 - Toll-free telephone contact information
 - How to access auxiliary aids and services, including alternative formats or languages
- >> Information on how to report suspected fraud or abuse.

>> Provider network directory in a format specified by DHCF

THE MCO CONTRACT IS THE MECHANISM FOR ACCOUNTABILITY FOR BOTH MCO AND PROVIDER



- » Parties and definitions
- » Scope of services
- » Payment adjustments
- » Administrative requirements
- » Indemnification
- » Compliance
- » Term and termination
- » Representations and warranties
- » Assignment
- » Amendment
- » Notices
- » Dispute resolution or litigation
- » Audits, monitoring and oversight

DC ACCESS: 4 STANDARDS



- » Time and Distance Standards
- » Timely Access Standards (i.e., appointment wait times)
- » Provider to Enrollee Ratio:
 - 1 PCP for every 500 Enrollees (Adults)
 - 1 PCP for every 500 Enrollees (Children and Adolescent) thru age 20
 - 1 Dentist for every 750 (Children and Adolescent)
- » Language and Cultural Competency Accessibility

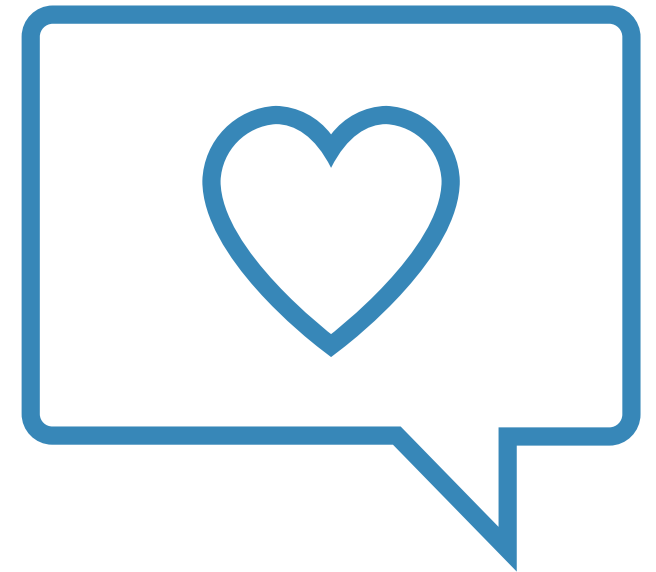
Appointment Wait Time Standards		
Provider Type	Appointment Type	Wait Time
Primary Care	New Enrollee Appointment	45 days of enrollment
	Routine Appointment	30 days of Enrollee Request
	Well – Health for Adults 21+	30 days
	Non-Urgent Referrals	30 days
	Diagnosis and Treatment of Health Condition (<i>not urgent</i>)	30 days
Specialists	Non-Urgent Referral	30 days
Pediatrics (EPSDT)	New Enrollee Appointment	60 days
	EPSDT Examination	30 days
	IDEA	30 days
	IDEA Treatment	25 days with IFSP

Source: DHCF. MCO Provider Network Management. MCAC Access Subcommittee Meeting (January 13, 2021).

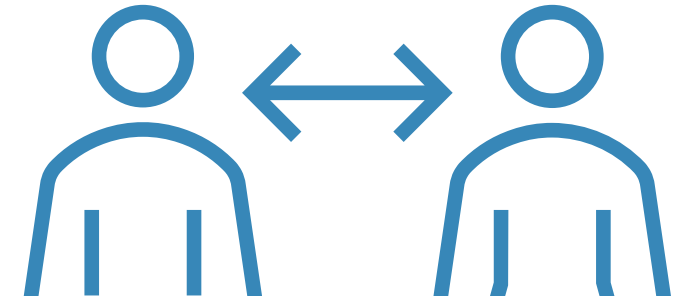
https://dhcf.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dhcf/page_content/attachments/2021%20Provider%20Relations%20Network%20Requirements%20ppt3-%20MCAC%20Subcommittee%20Mtg%20Jan%202012.pdf.

PARTNERING WITH MANAGED CARE

- » Plans are part of the patient-centered planning team
- » Knowing **who** to contact and **when** is key to smooth collaboration and getting issues resolved
- » Some of the plan communication processes and protocols are set by the District; others vary by plan
- » Designate a **liaison** responsible for developing relationships with plan contacts



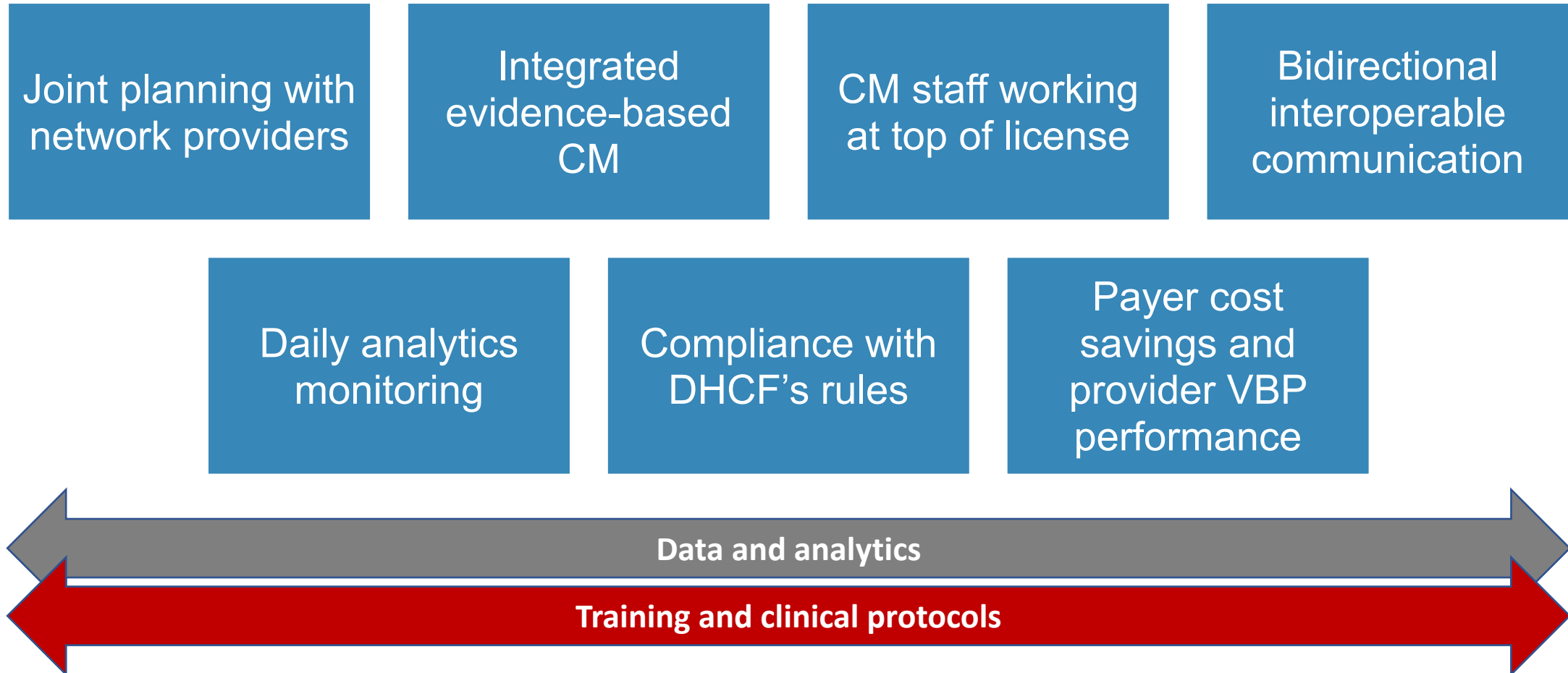
- » Know the policies for communicating with and reporting to plans regarding member verification, service authorization, etc.
- » Become familiar with plan resources and materials:
 - **Provider manual:** Includes all relevant information on BH services, BH-specific provider requirements
 - **Plan websites:** Contain resources and information
- » Keep a record of important plan phone numbers & contacts
 - A telephone tracking log is a good idea
- » Track plan reporting and information submission requirements (e.g., for performance reporting) and ensure they are being met



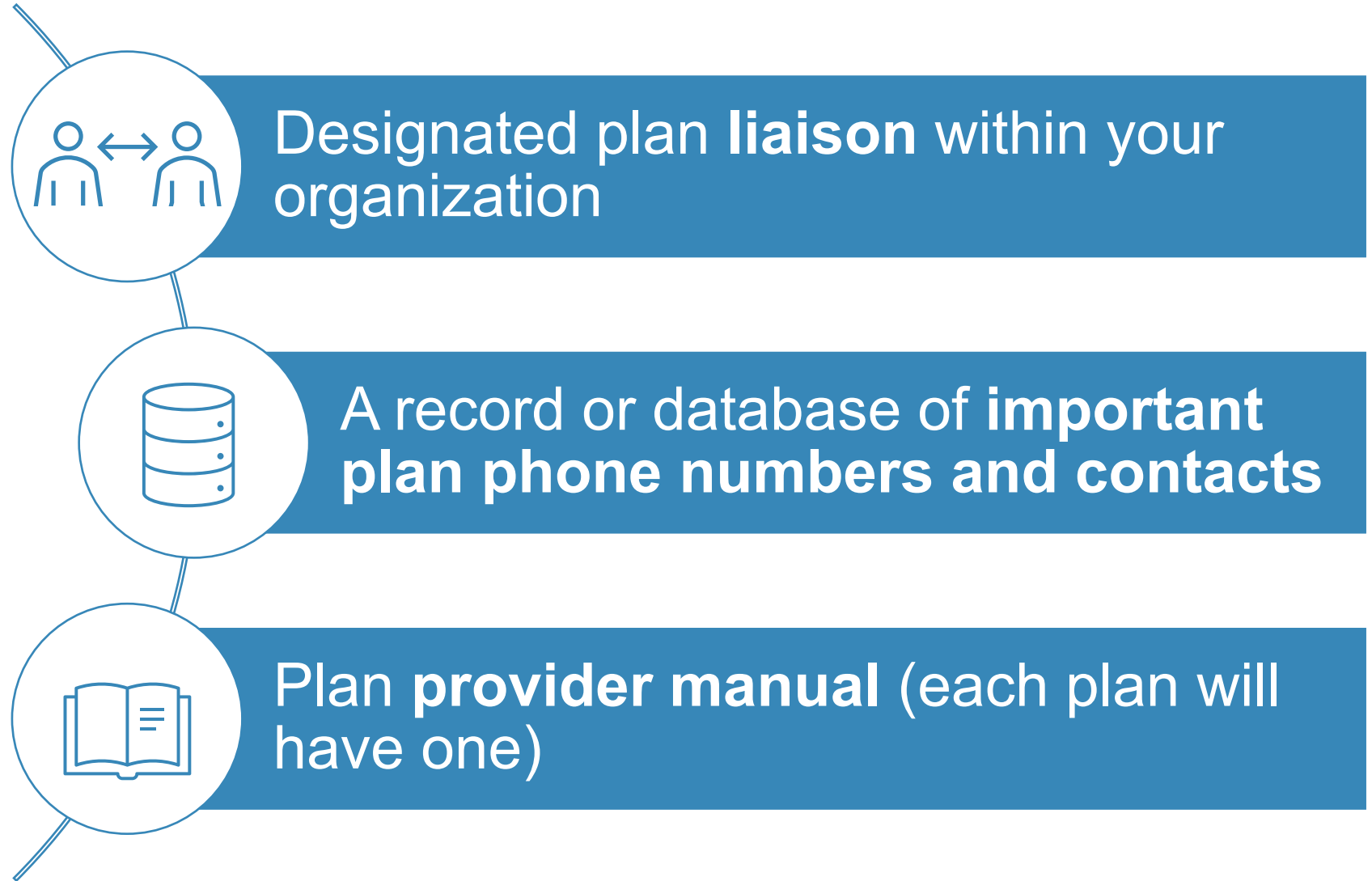
COMMUNICATING WITH THE PLAN

**COORDINATING THE PRACTICE-BASED
CARE MANAGEMENT AND MCO
OUTREACH**

Seven building blocks to care management

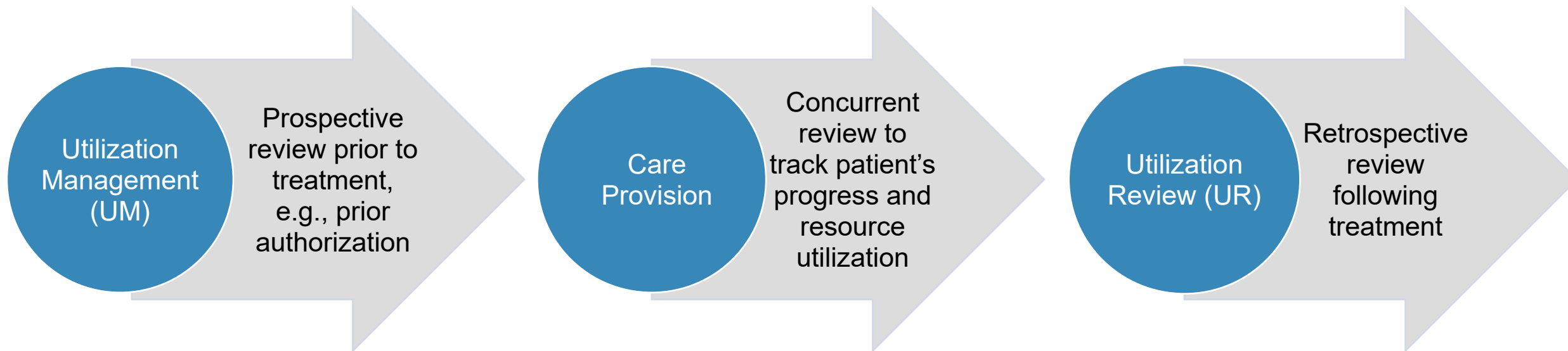


YOUR PLAN COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT



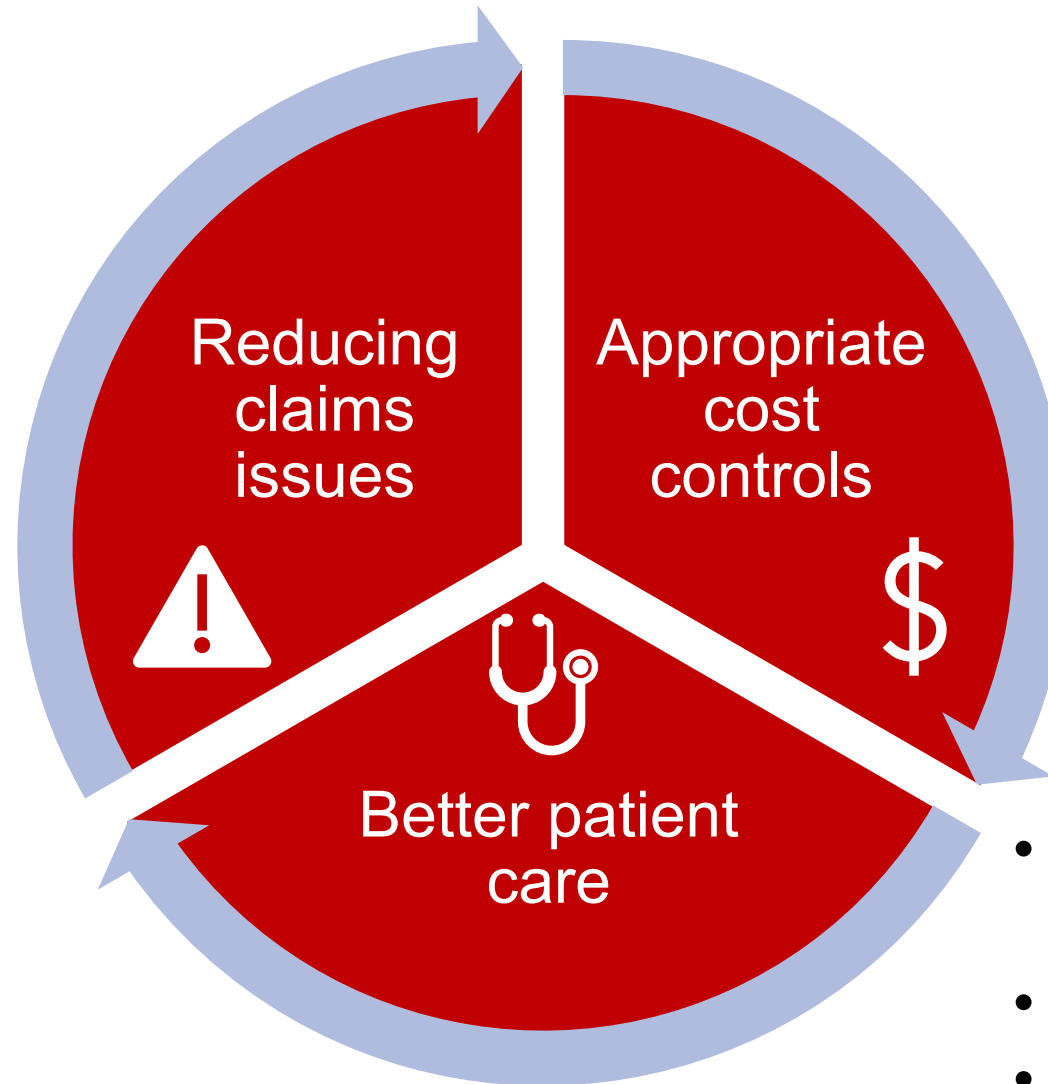
UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT (BEFORE) VS. UTILIZATION REVIEW (AFTER)

UM and UR are both used to determine whether health care resources are being used efficiently.



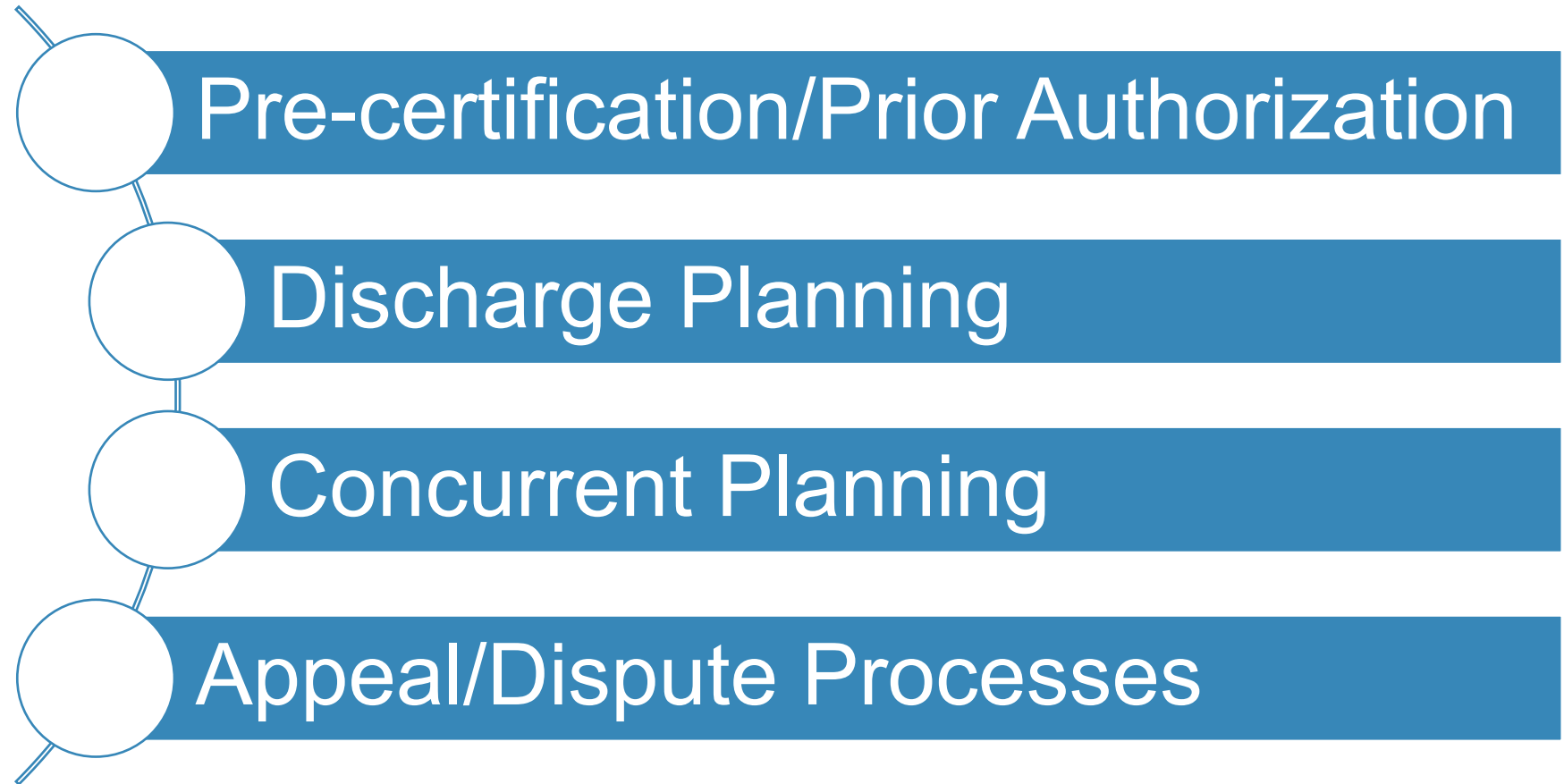
THE BIG THREE UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT GOALS

- **Reduction in issues at the claims level**



- **Right care**
- **Right place**
- **Right time**

- **Reduction in inappropriate under and over utilization**
- **Evidence-based**
- **Outcomes measured**



- >> The individual is eligible
- >> Service is part of the approved service plan
- >> Service is within the established service caps
- >> It is the most appropriate (most integrated/least intensive) level of care
- >> Authorization must be provided within timeliness standards
- >> Meets medical necessity criteria
- >> In line with best practice guidelines



Six evaluation dimensions:

1. Functional status
2. Co-morbidity
3. Recovery environment (environmental stress and environmental support)
4. Treatment history
5. Degree of engagement
6. Risk of harm to self or others, including potential for victimization or accidental harm



But how do you determine which level of care is right for your patient?

Look at functioning in each of the six dimensions:

1. Acute Intoxication and/or Withdrawal Potential
2. Biomedical Conditions and Complications
3. Emotional, Behavioral, or Cognitive Conditions and Complications
4. Readiness to Change
5. Relapse, Continued Use, or Continued Problem Potential
6. Recovery Environment

DC Integration Update

The *ASAM Criteria* is now the chosen clinical framework for SUD treatment



Mee-Lee D, Shulman GD, Fishman MJ, Gastfriend DR, Miller MM, eds. *The ASAM Criteria: Treatment Criteria for Addictive, Substance-Related, and Co-Occurring Conditions*. 3rd ed. Carson City, NV: The Change Companies®; 2013.

ASAM LEVEL OF CARE (LOC) IN SUD TREATMENT



- Level 0.5 Early Intervention
- Level 1 Outpatient Services
- Level 2.1 Intensive Outpatient Services
- Level 2.5 Partial Hospitalization Services
- Level 3.1 Clinically Managed Low Intensity Residential Services
- Level 3.3 Clinically Managed Population Specific High-Intensity Residential Services (Adults Only)
- Level 3.5 Clinically Managed High-Intensity Residential Services (Adult Criteria)
- Level 3.5 Clinically Managed Medium-Intensity Residential Services (Adolescent Criteria)
- Level 3.7 Medically Monitored Intensive Inpatient Services (Adult Criteria)
- Level 3.7 Medically Monitored High Intensity Inpatient Services (Adolescent Criteria)
- Level 4 Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient Services

DC Integration Update

DLA-20 and CAFAS/
PECFAS selected as
standardized tools

DLA-20: The Daily Living Activities-20 (DLA-20) is an adult functional assessment tool designed to assess what daily living areas are impacted by mental illness or disability. The tool identifies interventions for functional needs to inform individualized service plans.

CAFAS/PECFAS: The Child & Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (“CAFAS”) and the Pre-school & Early Childhood Functional Assessment Scale (“PECFAS”) are rating scales for youth ages 6-20 that assess functional impairment attributed to behavioral, emotional, psychological, or substance use disorders.

DLA-20

Requirement: DBH-Certified providers are expected to complete the DLA-20:

1. At admission during the assessment process
2. Every ninety (90) days thereafter
3. When a change in Level of Care occurs
4. At discharge

CAFAS/PECFAS

Requirement: DBH-Certified children/youth providers to complete the CAFAS/PECFAS:

1. Within 30 days or by the 4th visit whichever comes first following intake.
2. Every ninety (90) days thereafter
3. During significant events affecting functioning that would impact service intensity and necessitate a treatment plan update
4. At discharge

Source: Government of the District of Columbia. (2023, February 13). *Level of Care Determinizations for Adults in MHRS*. Department of Behavioral Health.
https://dbh.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dmh/publication/attachments/COVID-19%20Guidance%20to%20Operators%20of%20Community-based%20Residences_0.pdf



>> Follow-up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (FUH)*

- 7 day
- 30 day

>> Follow-up After ED Visit for Mental Illness (FUM)*

- 7 day
- 30 day

>> Screening for Depression and Follow-Up Plan

>> Concurrent Use of Opioids and Benzodiazepines

>> Use of Opioids at High Dosage in Persons Without Cancer

>> Use of Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder

*Performance Improvement Projects are required for MCOs/CASSIP/DSNP

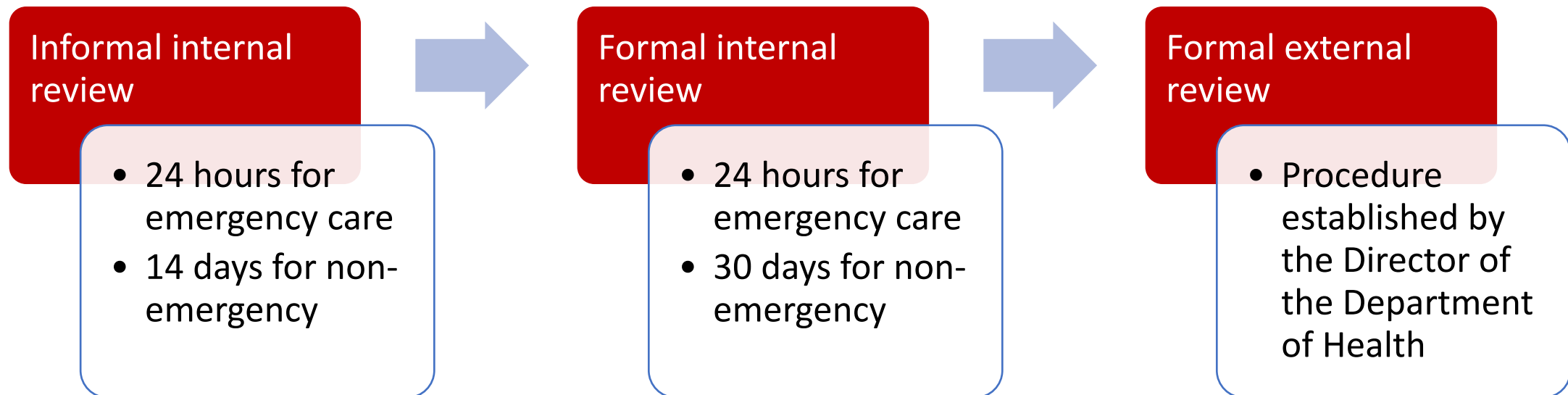
- >> Health care services or products that a prudent physician would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms in a manner that is:
- In accordance with generally accepted standards of medical practice
 - Clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site, and duration
 - Not primarily for the economic benefit of the health plans and purchasers or for the convenience of the patient, treating physician, or other health care provider

Source: American Medical Association

JUSTIFYING MEDICAL NECESSITY

- Consistent with symptoms or diagnosis
- Consistent with generally accepted professional medical standards
- Not for the convenience of the patient, any provider
- Neither more nor less than the patient requires at that time
- Not related to monetary status or benefit
- Documented

» The Health Benefits Plan Members Bill of Rights Act of 1998 guarantees DC health plan members a progressive appeal/grievance process



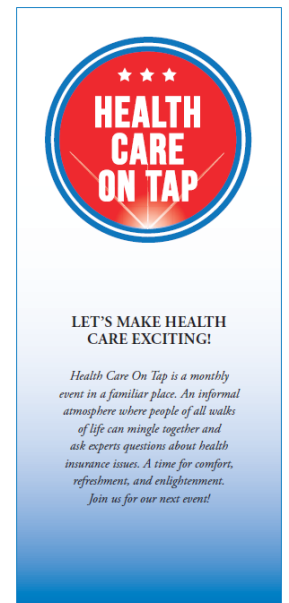
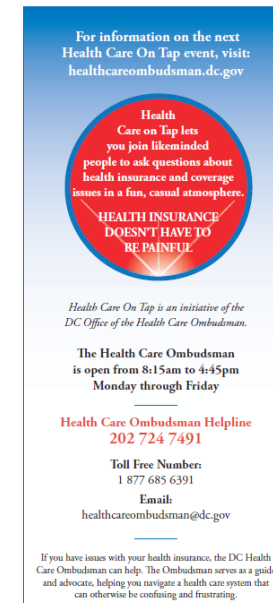
D.C. Law 12-274. Health Benefits Plan Members Bill of Rights Act of 1998.
<https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/laws/12-274>.



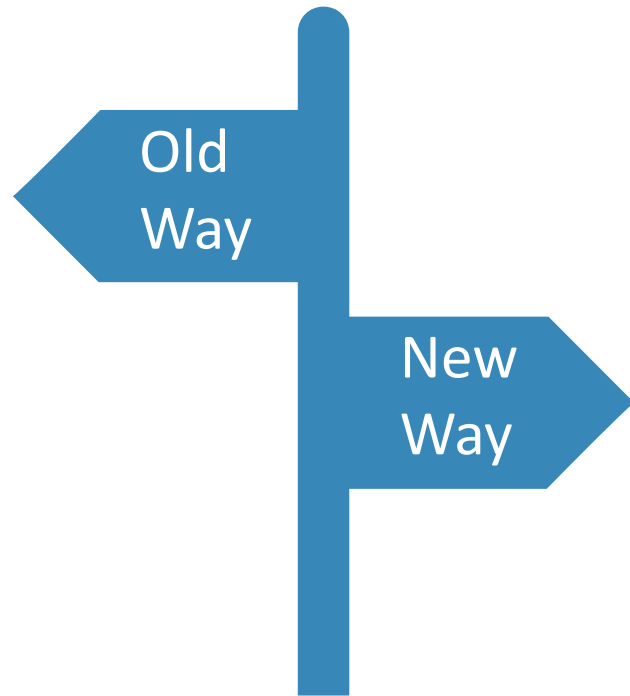
» Established by the Council of the District of Columbia, the Health Care Ombudsman Program assists individuals insured by health plans in the District and uninsured consumers in the District to:

- Understand their health care rights and responsibilities;
- Resolve problems with health care coverage, access to health care, or health care bills;
- Appeal a health plan's decision; and
- Find other health care resources.

» Website: <https://healthcareombudsman.dc.gov>



CHANGE MANAGEMENT FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP



“It is not the strongest of species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives.

It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.”

-Charles Darwin

THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN EVOLVING AND CHANGING SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED



**Dorothea Dix: 19th century
Moral Treatment**



**Adolph Meyer: Early 20th century
Biopsychosocial Treatment**



**Anti-psychotics: 1950s
Pharmacologic Treatment**

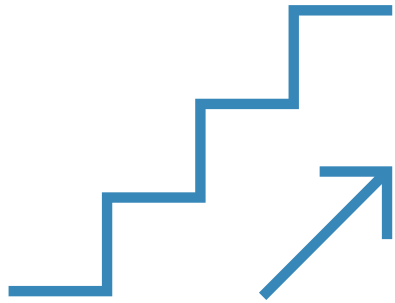


**Deinstitutionalization: 1960s
Community-Based Treatment**



**Recovery Movement: 1970s
Person-Centered Treatment**

THE EVOLUTION HAS BEEN DIRECTIONALLY CONSISTENT



- » Government investment and regulation
- » Integration
 - Community
 - Other service systems
- » Whole-person approach
 - Social Drivers of Health
- » Level of complexity
- » Respect for the humanity of people with mental illness
- » Centrality of people with mental illness and their wants/needs

SUCCESS FACTORS FOR CHANGE MANAGEMENT



1

Provide direct and visible leadership



2

Deploy teams to make changes



3

Test changes



4

Coach to support change



5

Make the way unavoidable



6

Allocate actual resources



7

Monitor what you want to sustain and spread



8

Create a culture of improvement

Source: Judge, K. H., Zahn, D., Lustbader, N. J., Thomas, S., Ramjohn, D., & Chin, M. (2007). Factors contributing to sustaining and spreading learning collaborative improvements: Qualitative research study findings by the Primary Care Development Corporation. *New York: Primary Care Development Corporation.*

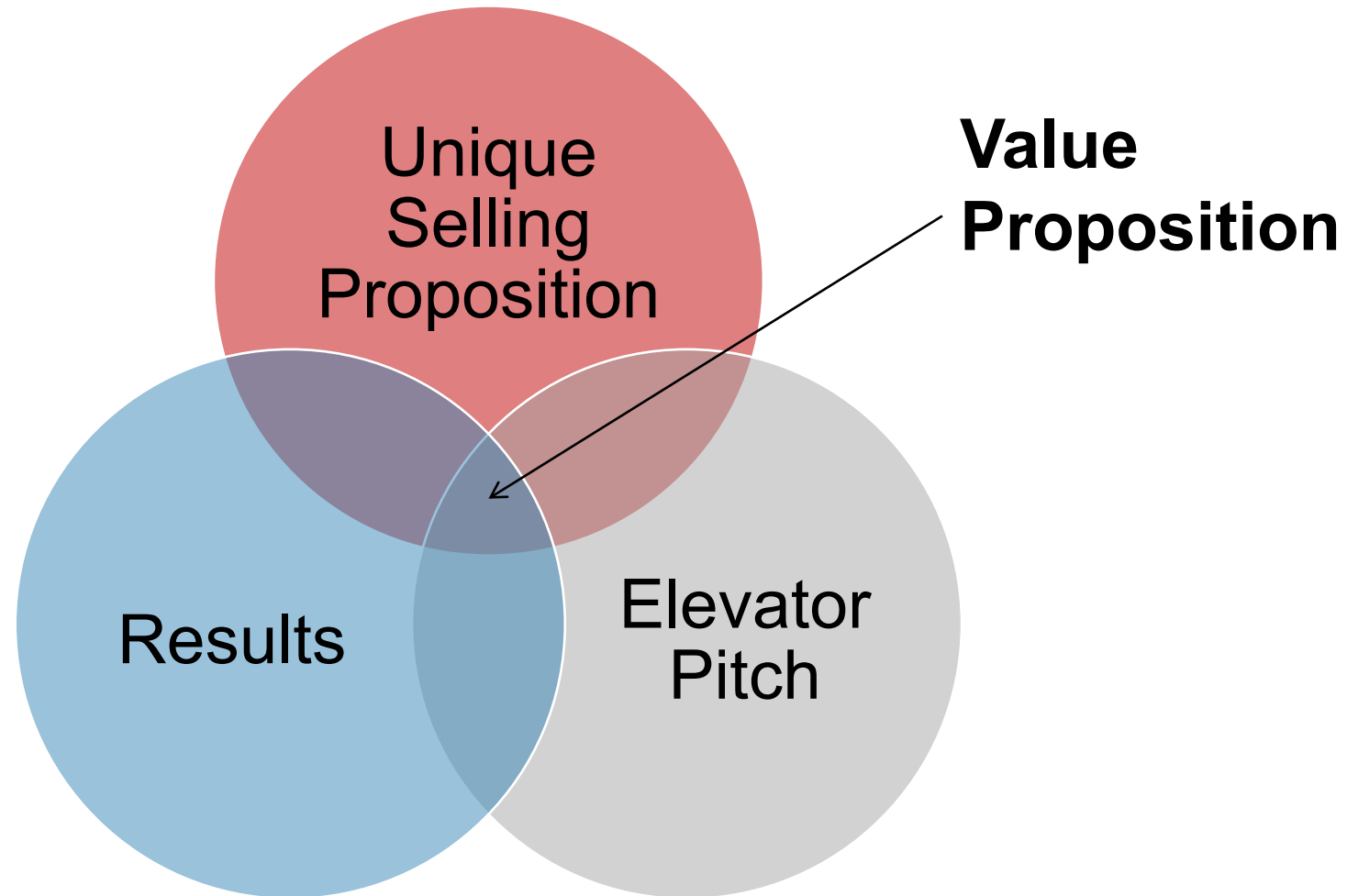
QUESTIONS



GROUP EXERCISE

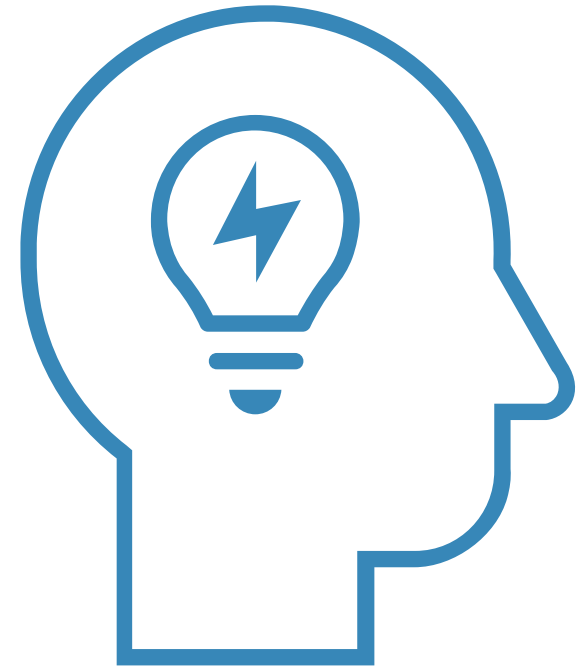
CREATE A VALUE PROPOSITION FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

10:30 – 10:45



***“A problem well stated is a problem half solved.”
– Charles Kettering, Inventor***

- >> Is the problem unworkable?
- >> Is fixing the problem unavoidable?
- >> Is the problem urgent?
- >> Is the problem under-addressed?



DEMONSTRATING YOUR VALUE PROPOSITION IN FOUR BASIC STEPS:



- 1 Define the problem/need
- 2 Evaluate
 - a) Unique?
 - b) Compelling?
 - c) Innovative?
- 3 Measure
 - a) Cost/benefit of services to customers
- 4 Build

BREAK
10:45 – 11:00

BUILDING BLOCKS OF MANAGED CARE, PART 2:

PLANNING FOR CHANGE TO SUPPORT MANAGED CARE FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

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Department of Health Care Finance, Health Care Reform, and Innovation Administration.



INTEGRATED CARE DC
A learning community for District of Columbia Medicaid providers

PRESENTED BY:
Dr. Art Jones, HMA

Tuesday,
May 9, 2023
11:00 am – 12:00 pm ET

Integrated Care DC is managed by the DC Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) in partnership with the DC Department of Behavioral Health (DBH). This project is supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). A total of \$3,500,365, or 81 percent, of the project is financed with federal funds, and \$810,022, or 19 percent, is funded by non-federal sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, or an endorsement by, HHS or the U.S. Government.



- >> Managing the Health of a Population
- >> Measuring Behavioral Health Quality
- >> The Move to Value-Based Payments
- >> Clinically Integrated Networks and the Role of Behavioral Health
- >> Questions and Answers

MANAGING THE HEALTH OF A POPULATION

Population (Health)care

Dealing with symptoms and disease treatment. Focus on prevention **proactively**.

Population (Sick)care

Dealing with symptoms and disease treatment **reactively**.

“The health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group; It has been described as consisting of three components. These are **health outcomes**, **patterns of health determinants**, and **policies and interventions**.”

Population Health Science

Identification and measurement of outcomes

Population Health Action

Programs developed and implemented to effectively and efficiently provide care for members of a population in a way that is consistent with the community’s cultural, and health resource values (adapted from IHI and AMA).

3 ELEMENTS OF POPULATION HEALTH

Physical Health

- **State of preventive care**
- **Risk for a disease**
- **Presence of a disease/condition**
- **Multiple conditions**

Behavioral and Emotional Health

- **Base emotional health**
- **Behavioral risk factors**
- **Behavioral conditions**

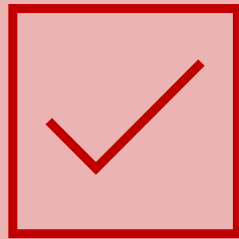
Social Health

- **Food**
- **Housing**
- **Economic stability**
- **Transportation**
- **Education**
- **Employment**
- **Safety/Violence**
- **Caregiver access**
- **Etc.**

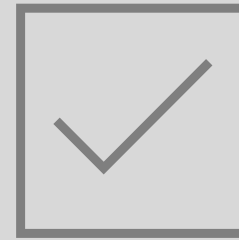
POPULATION HEALTH FOCUS AREAS



**Keeping
Members
Healthy**



**Managing
Members with
Emerging Risk**



**Safety and
Outcomes
across Settings**



**Managing
Multiple
Conditions**

STEPS TOWARDS ACHIEVING POPULATION HEALTH



**Collect and
analyze the data**



**Understand your
population**



**Segment the
population**



**Plan the
approach(es)**



**Manage the
population**



**Begin again
(continuous
improvement)**

POPULATION HEALTH ATTRIBUTES



Member-centric:
Population-based

Data-Driven:
always

Evidence-Based:
including innovative approaches

Comprehensive

Addressing Health Equity

Working with Providers/Plans:
enabling involving the populations that they serve

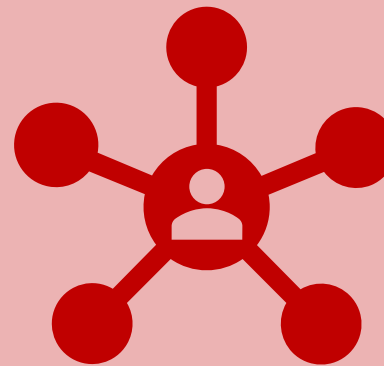
Incenting Providers:
using true Value-Based Contracting; this aligns interests

Measuring Outcomes and the Tasks that Drive Those Outcomes

POPULATION HEALTH DATA COMPONENTS



General Population



**Attribution: Your
Population of Focus**



**Individual Members of
the Population of Focus**

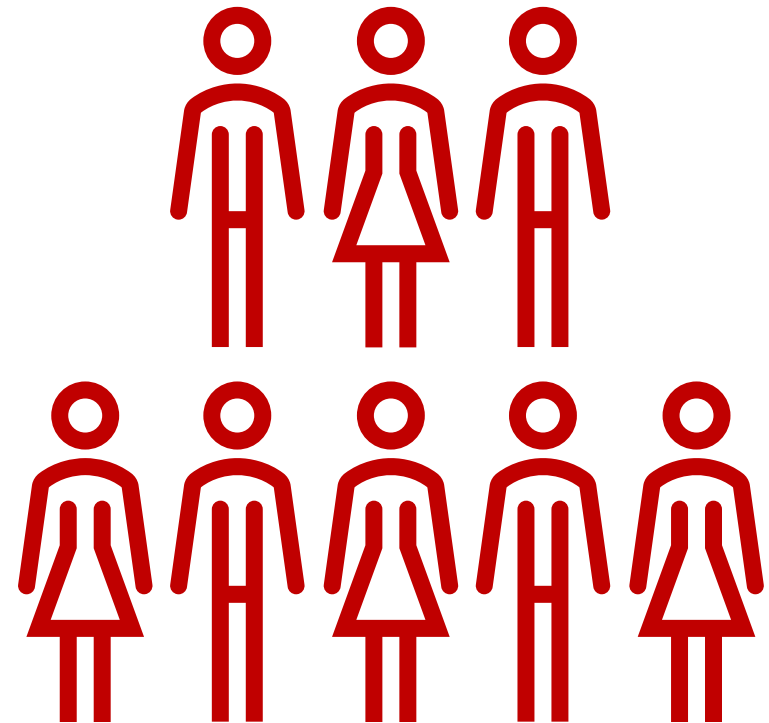
DATA FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION

1. Census Data

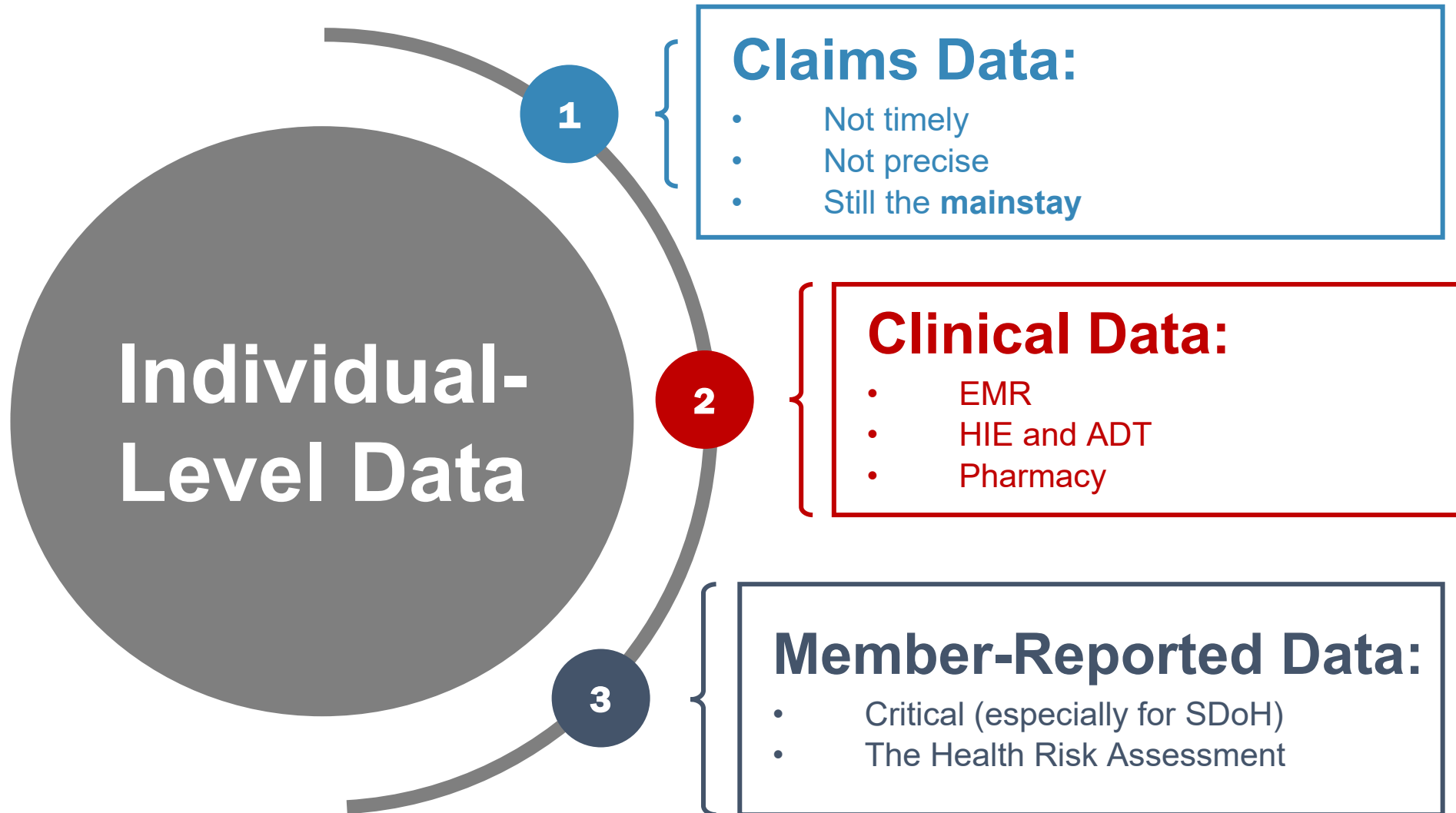
2. Public Health Data

3. Personal Social Data

4. Accumulated Claims Data



DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION OF FOCUS



KEEPING MEMBERS HEALTHY

1. **Prevention**

2. **Acute Episodic Care**

3. **Health Risks**

4. **Stable Physical Condition
Management Programs**

5. **Stable Behavioral Health**

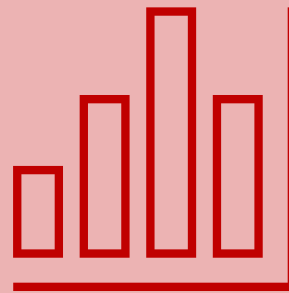
6. **Stable Social Health**



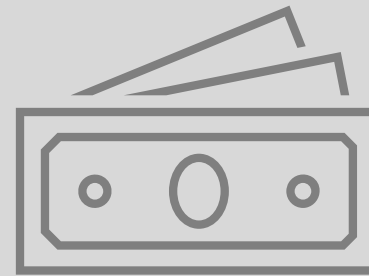
BARRIERS TO A SUCCESSFUL POPULATION HEALTH PROGRAM



Lack of Data



**Lack of Data
tools/decision
support**



**Lack of incentive
alignment**



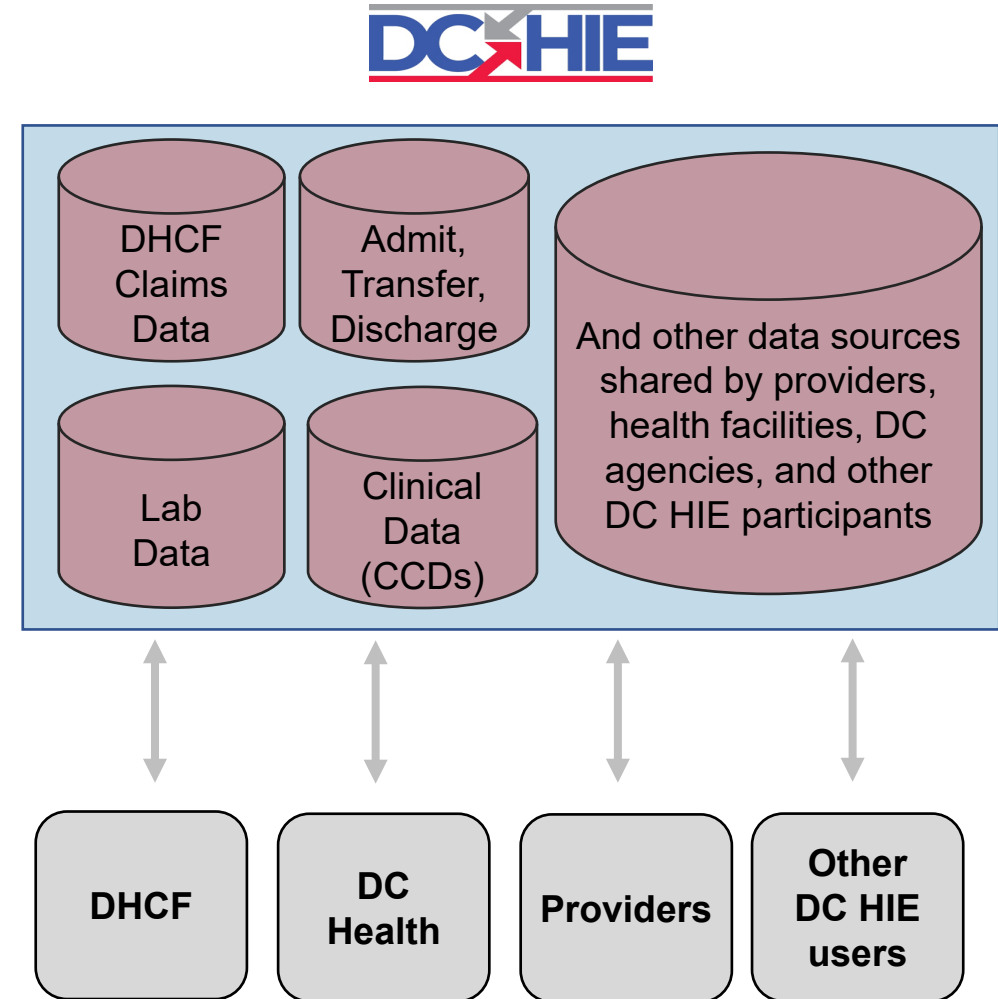
Provider Culture

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DC HIE

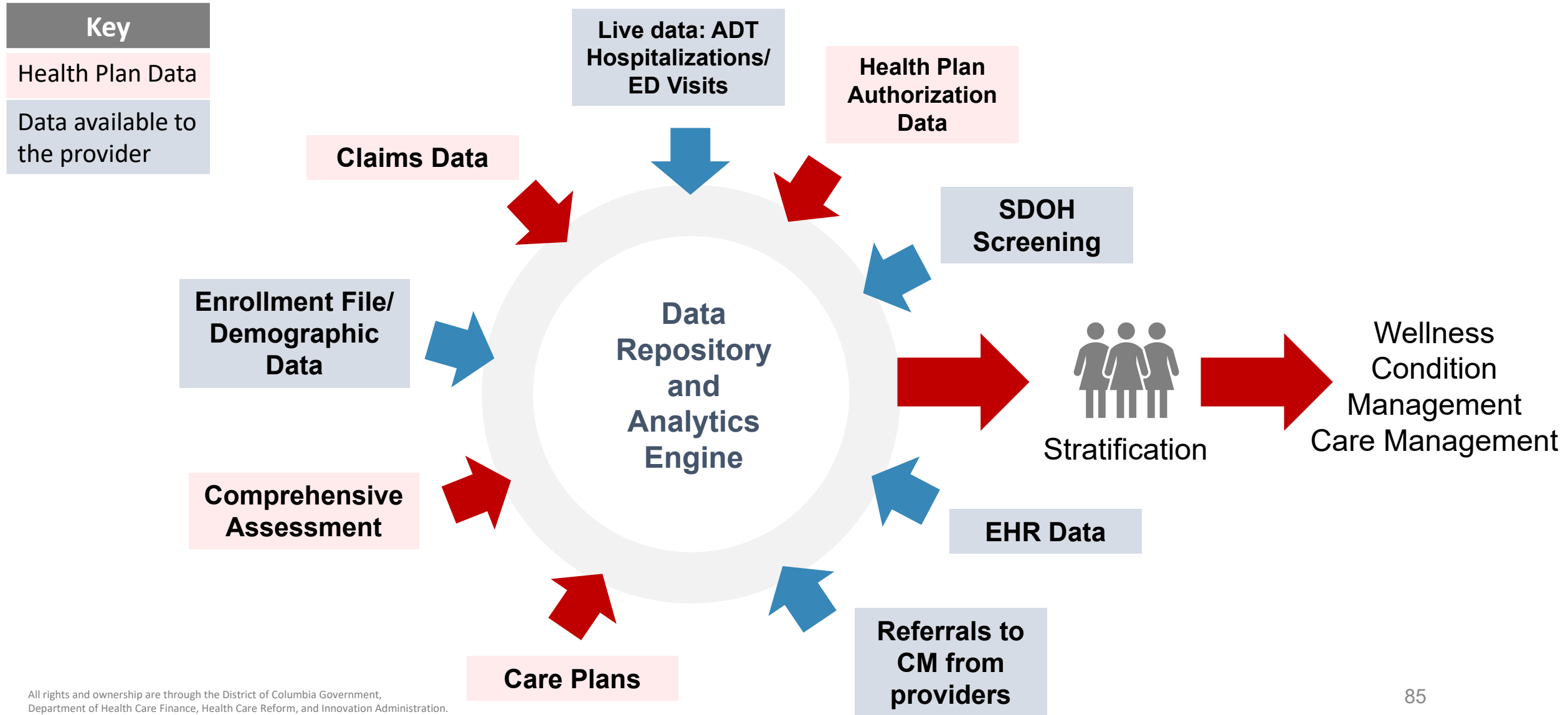
» The **DC Health Information Exchange (DC HIE)** is a health data utility that enables the secure, electronic exchange of health information among participating organizations. DHCF designated CRISP DC to serve as the District's HIE.

» DC HIE users can:

- View the same content via the same interface, but for different panels – depending on which population they serve
- View data at the individual-level, panel-level, and in the aggregate from disparate sources
- Have greater transparency across entities involved in an individual's care delivery



MEMBER DATA SOURCES- IDEAL STATE



Physical

- One or two conditions that are not stable
- Condition management programs
- ER and hospital utilization

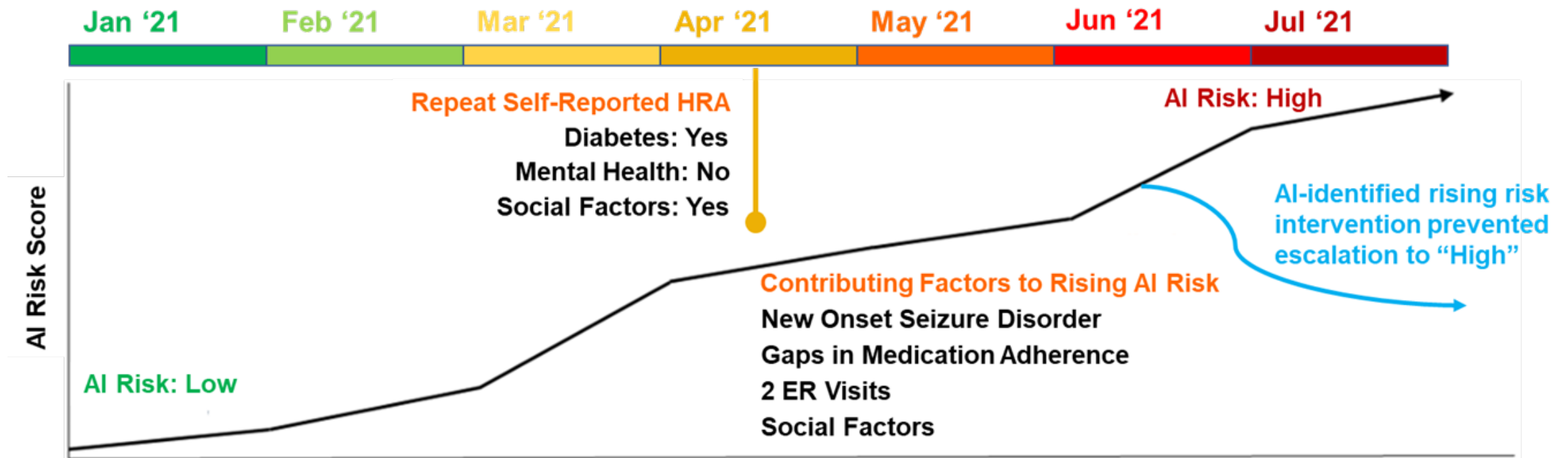
Behavioral

- Unstable condition
- ER and hospital utilization
- Low adherence to prescribed medications

Social

- Unstable life situation coupled with PH or BH issues

DYNAMIC RISK STRATIFICATION



Source: Medical Home Network, 2021.

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MEASURING BEHAVIORAL HEALTH QUALITY

STATES' COLLECTION AND USE OF MEDICAID BH PERFORMANCE MEASURES: 2022

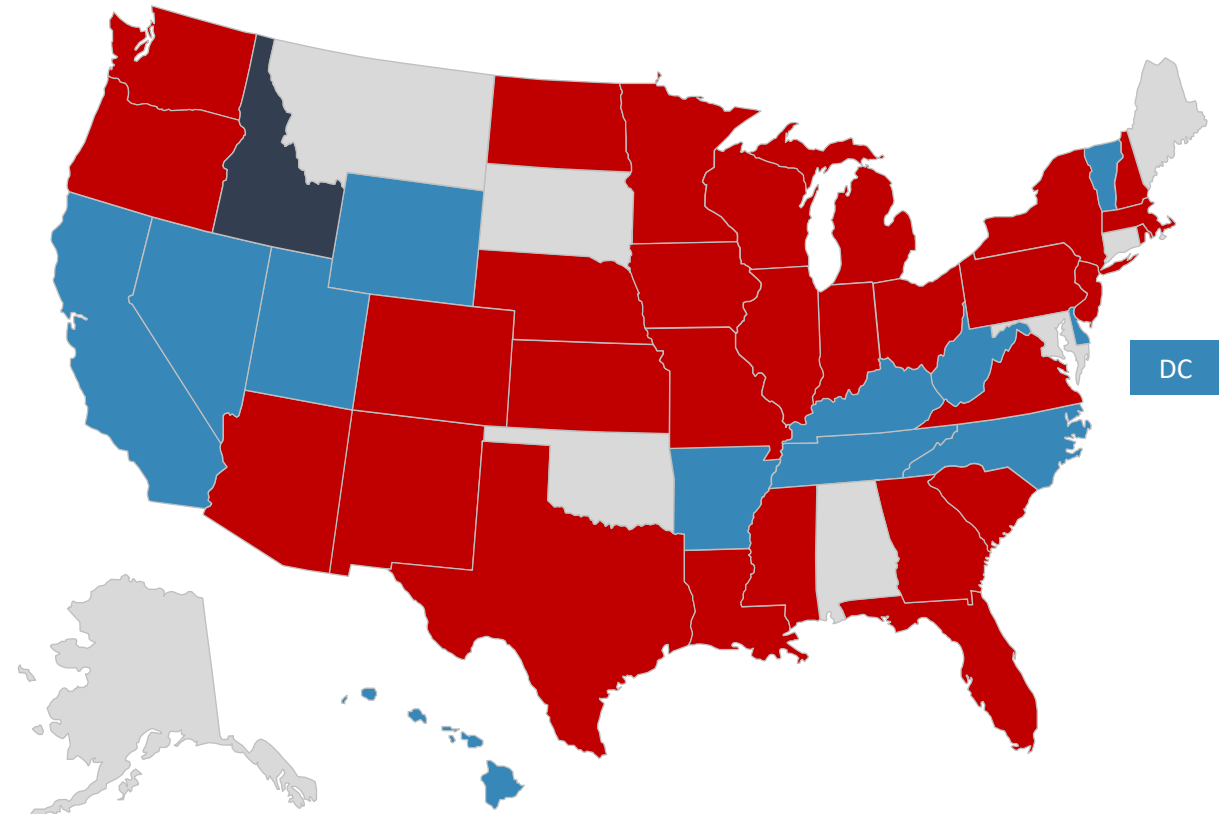


Collects Metrics

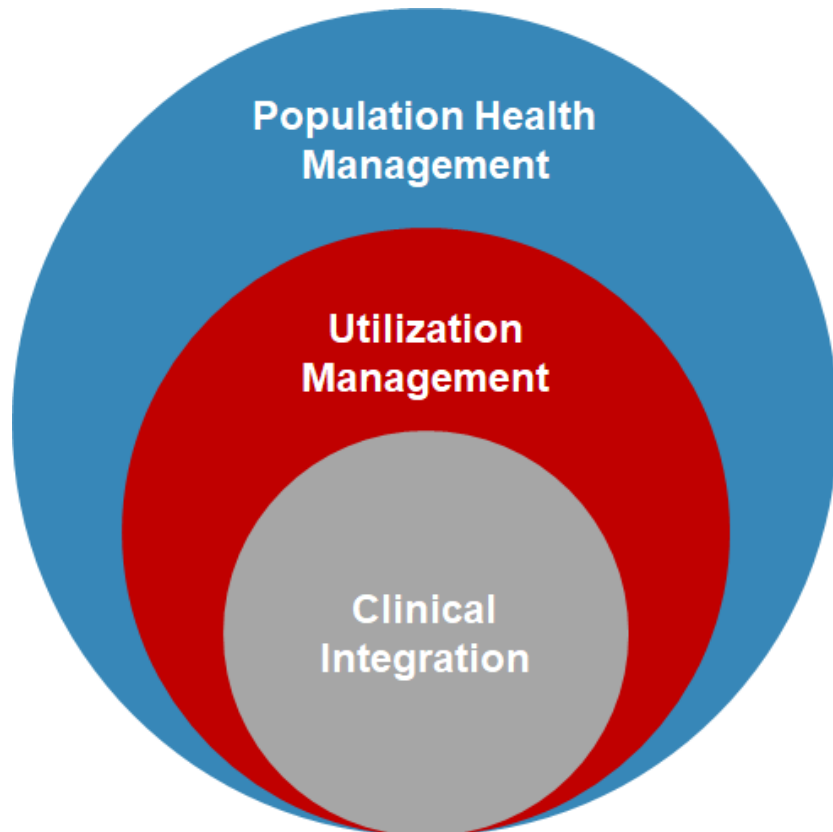
Uses Metrics in Payment

Does Not Collect Metrics

Does Not Manage BH



Source: National Academy for State Health Policy: State Use of Behavioral Health Performance Measures in Medicaid Managed Care Contracting. April 2023



Population Health Management: Provider and plan activities

- » Data aggregator and analytics
- » Stratify population by health risk
- » Individualize care plans
- » Care management
- » Promote patient engagement

**Data-driven
quality of care**

Utilization Management: Provider and plan activities

- » Standardize utilization of resources
- » Cost containment
- » Managing risk and outcomes

Accountable care

Clinical Integration: Primarily provider-driven activities

- » Provider integration
- » Patient-centered medical home
- » Referral management
- » Patient access
- » Team-based care

Coordinated care



Screening for Depression and Follow-Up Plan



Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness



Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness



Screening for Depression and Follow-Up Plan

- » The percentage of members 12 years of age and older who were screened for clinical depression using a standardized instrument and,
- if screened positive, received follow-up care within 30 days of a positive depression screen finding.



Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness

- >> The percentage of discharges for members ages 6 and older who were hospitalized for treatment of selected mental illness or intentional self-harm diagnoses and who had a follow-up visit with a mental health provider. Follow-up visits that occur on the same day as the IP discharge do *not* count. Follow-up is reported:
- within 30 days after discharge
 - within 7 days after discharge.

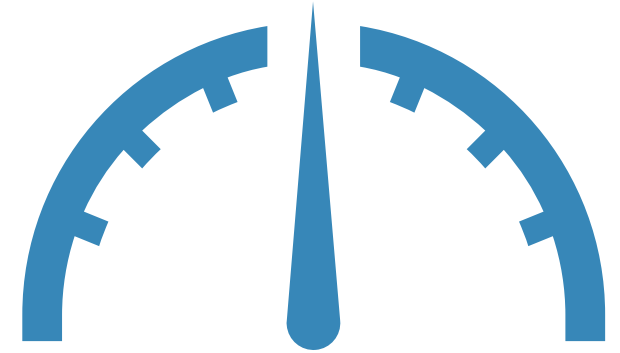


Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness

- >> The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for members ages 6 and older with a principal diagnosis of mental illness or intentional self-harm who had a follow-up visit for mental illness. Follow-up visits *can* occur the same day as the ED discharge. Follow-up is reported:
- within 30 days of the ED visit (31 total days)
 - within 7 days of the ED visit (8 total days)

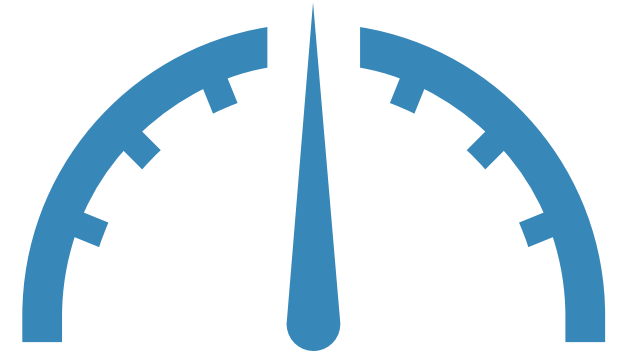
OTHER NCQA HEDIS BEHAVIORAL HEALTH METRICS

- » Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication
- » Antidepressant Medication Management
- » Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics
- » Use of First-Line Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics
- » Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia



OTHER NCQA HEDIS BEHAVIORAL HEALTH METRICS (CONTINUED)

- » Diabetes Screening for People with Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder who are Using Antipsychotic Medications
- » Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Substance Use
- » Follow-Up After High-Intensity Care for Substance Use Disorder
- » Initiation and Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment



VALUE-BASED CARE

- » Under VBC arrangements, providers are reimbursed based on their ability to improve quality of care in a cost-effective manner, or to lower costs while maintaining standards of care, rather than the volume of care they provide.¹
- » Alternative payment methodologies (APMs) refer to payment approaches that incentivize providers for delivering high-quality, cost-efficient care, such as bonuses for achieving specified quality and cost benchmarks, or shared savings for delivering services at a lower cost.^{1,2}
 - APMs can apply to a provider type, clinical condition, care episode, or population
 - APMs vary by complexity and risk^{1,2}

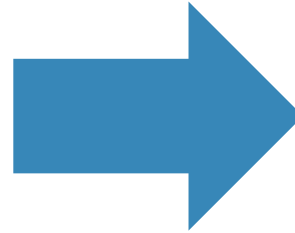
¹ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Fact Sheet. Value-based Care State Medicaid Directors Letter (September 15, 2020).

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/value-based-care-state-medicaid-directors-letter>.

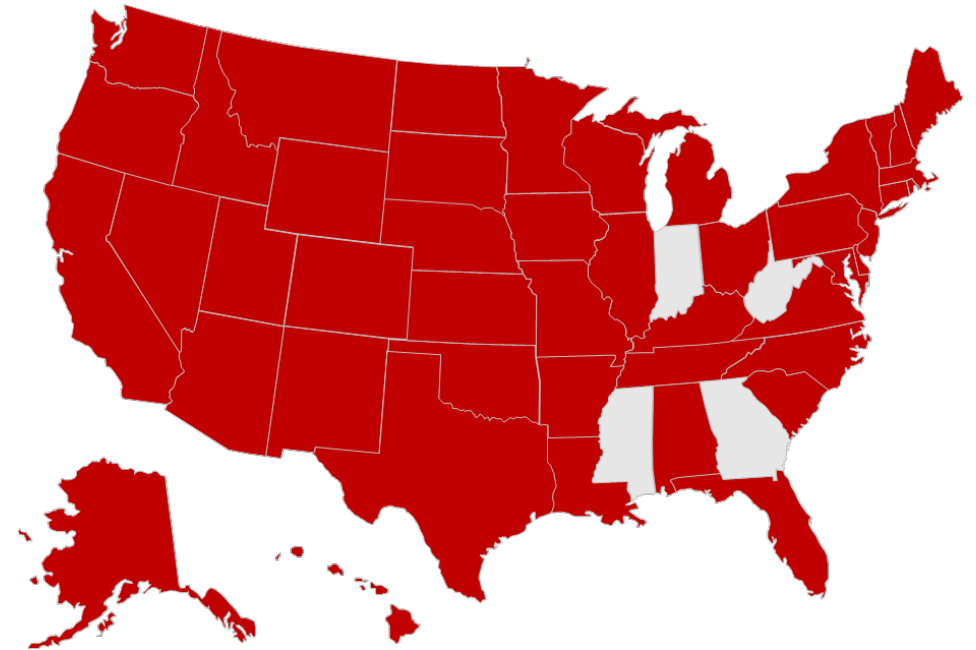
² Health Care Payment Learning & Action Network (HCPLAN or LAN). Updated APM Framework. <https://hcp-lan.org/apm-framework>.

VBP SPREAD IN MEDICAID

2008



2019



THE GLIDEPATH TO MORE ADVANCED ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT MODELS (APMS)



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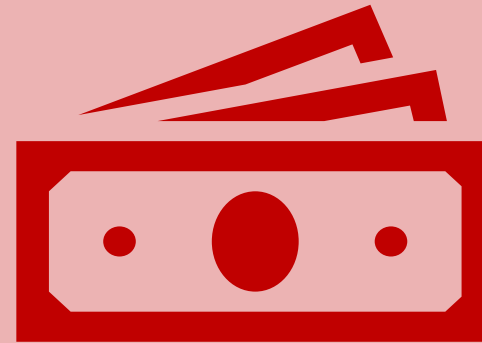
Pay for Performance	Upside	Upside and Downside	Bundled Care	Capitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">» Usually, quality-gap based» Was around for decades» Does not really align finances in a meaningful way» No risk for provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none">» No risk for provider» Can be with or without “quality gates”» Begins alignment of finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">» Begins risk for providers» Real financial alignment» Requires two-way data connections for success	<ul style="list-style-type: none">» Provider risk is specific but high in cases» Alignment of finances» Almost always procedure based» Some interesting disease-based arrangements exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">» Typically, as a percent of premium for full capitation» Partial arrangements also exist» High financial alignment» “<i>Bill Aboves</i>” may exist

Less
Complex

More
Complex

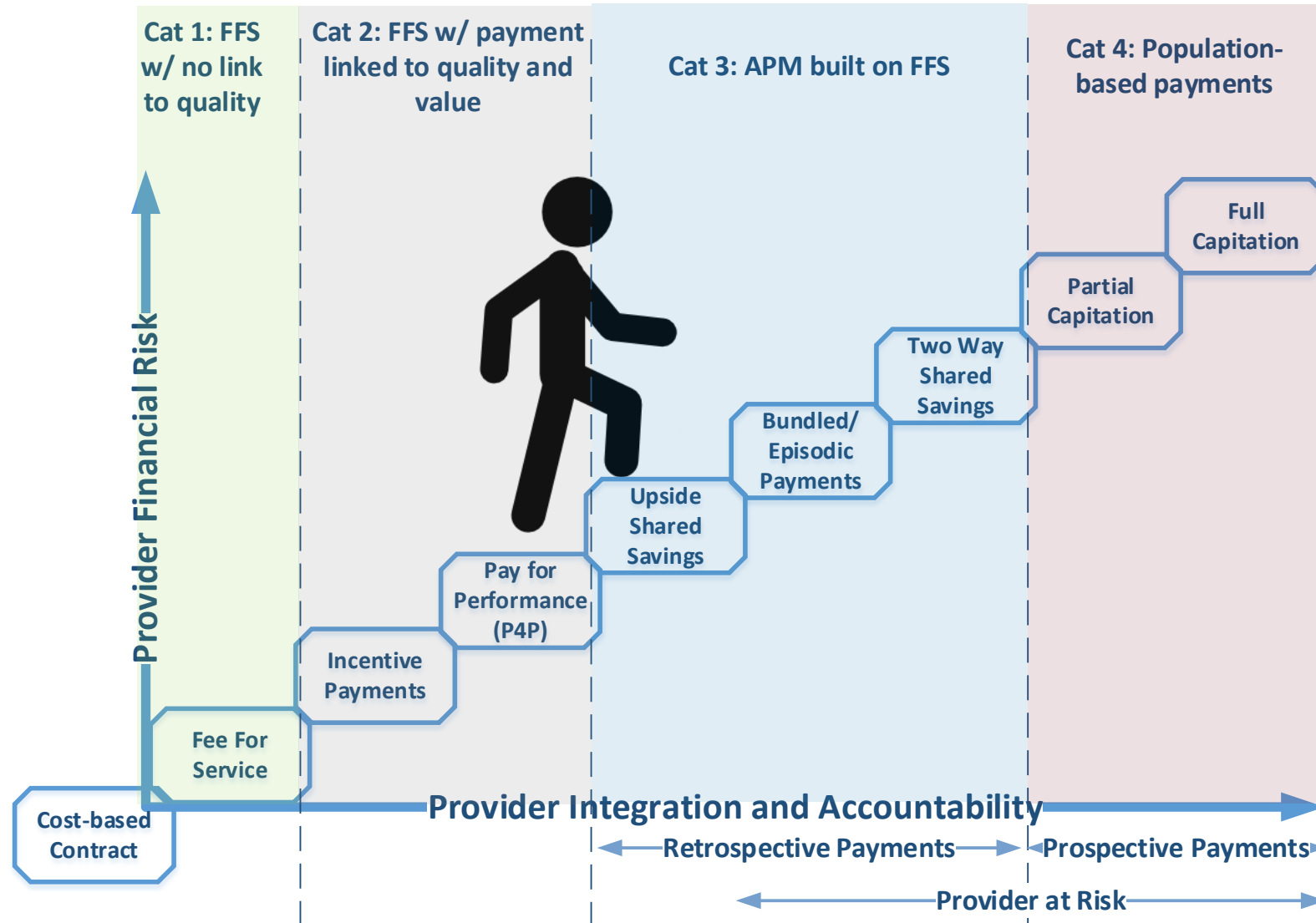


The best population health management is provider-driven, or at least *heavily* provider involved.



Value-based contracting is critical to success.

HCP LAN FRAMEWORK: ACCOUNTABILITY, INTEGRATION, AND RISK GO TOGETHER

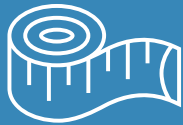


Source: The MITRE Corporation. (2017). *Alternative payment model (APM) framework - HCPLAN*. Health Care Payment Learning & Action Network. Retrieved May 5, 2023, from <https://hcp-lan.org/workproducts/apm-whitepaper.pdf>

CLINICALLY INTEGRATED NETWORKS AND THE ROLE OF BH

VBP ADVANTAGES PROVIDERS WITH CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Size



Sophistication



Data Capture and
Analysis Capacity



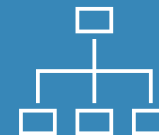
Risk-Readiness



Strong, Strategic
Leadership



Administrative
Depth

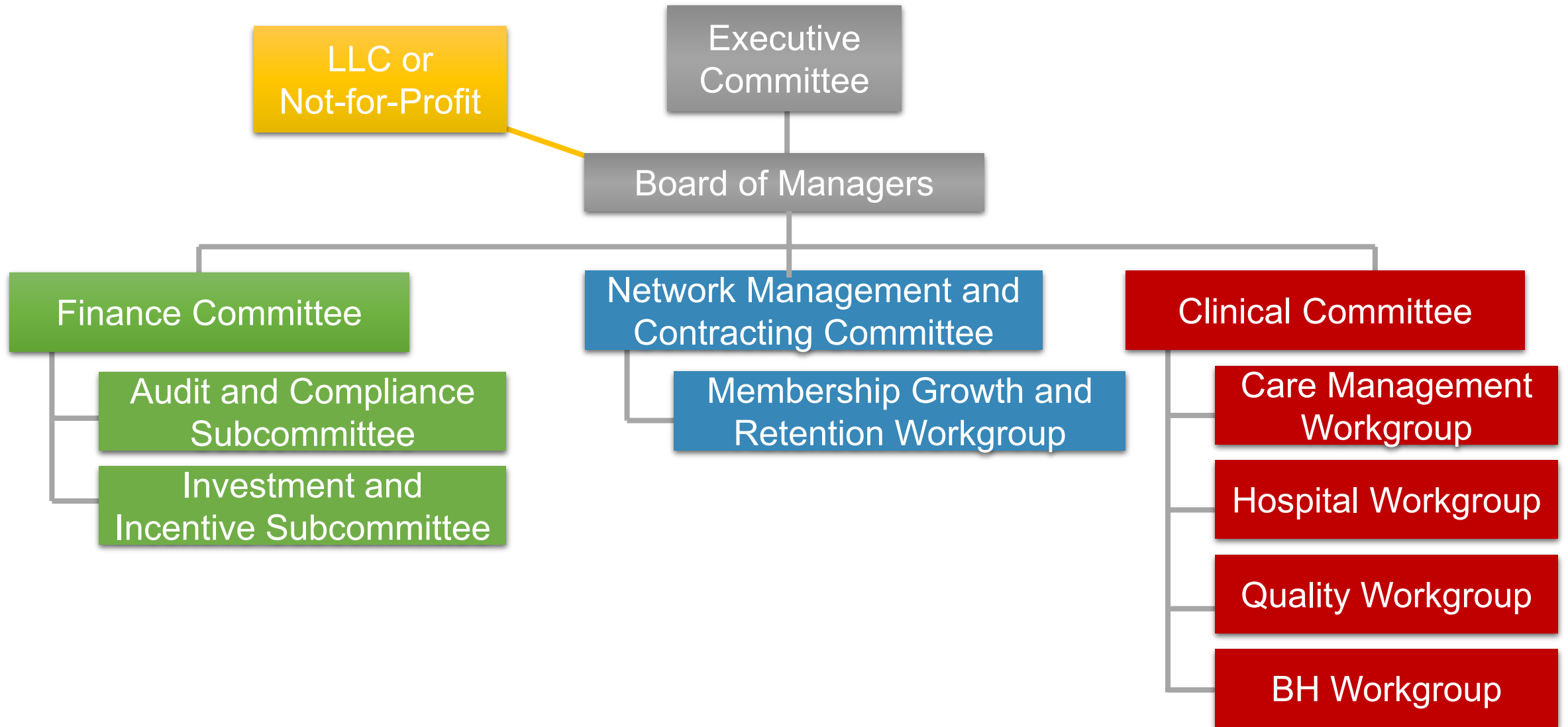


THE ROLE OF CLINICALLY INTEGRATED NETWORKS (CINS)

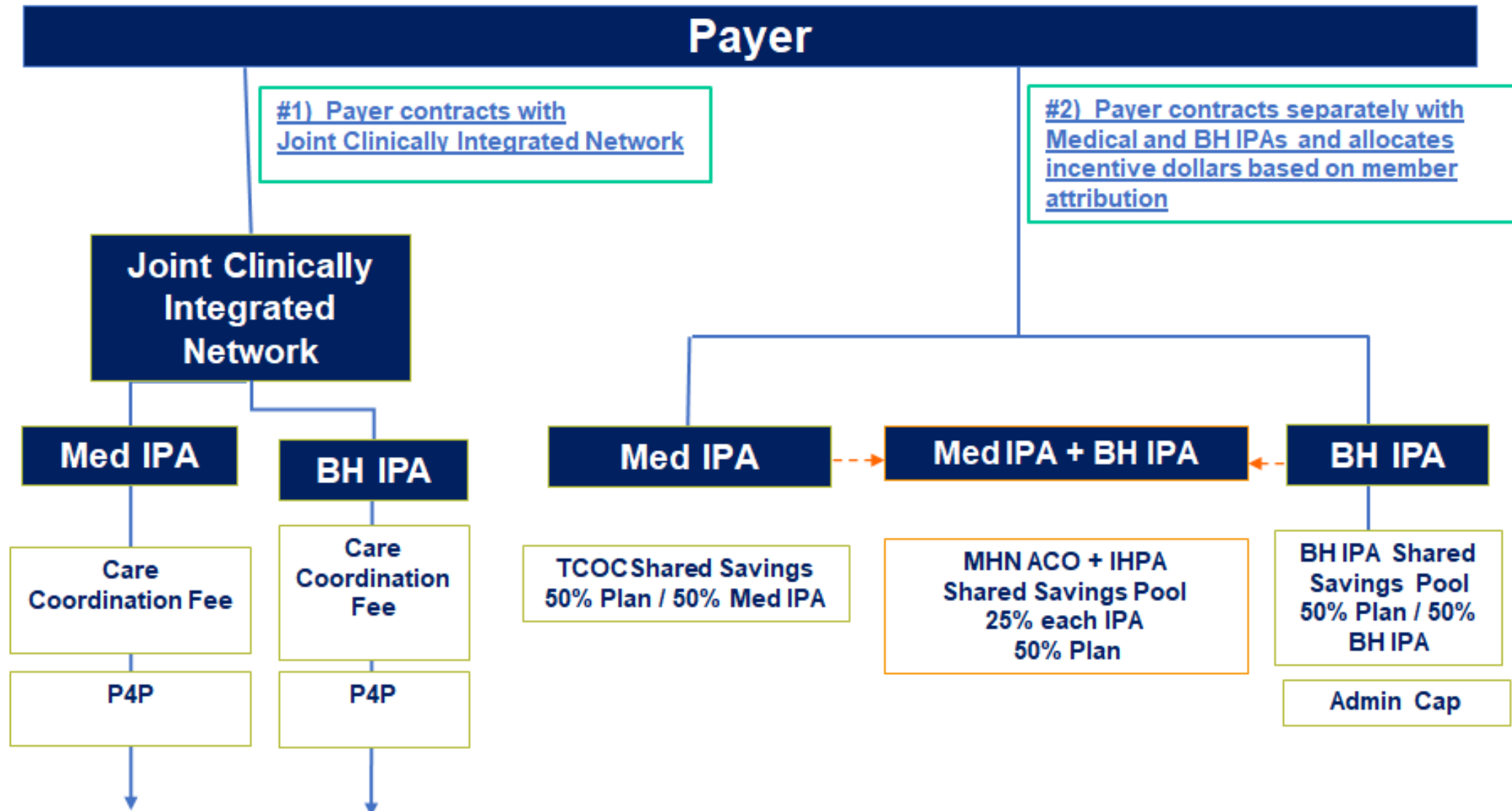


- Enable providers to participate in sophisticated value-based payment arrangements beyond what they might be able to do on their own
- Leverage both size and geographic coverage that the network brings to the payer
- Secure data and the means of analysis to support it
- Facilitate improvement in provider operations, patient satisfaction, and clinical performance for all participants
- Insulate providers from financial risk under VBP arrangements by contracting with MCOs at the network level
- Enable providers to expand their current offerings to their patients and expand their capacity to treat patients in their community

CIN GOVERNANCE AND COMMITTEE STRUCTURE



CONTRACTING AS PART OF CINS UNDER VALUE-BASED PAYMENT



QUESTIONS



GROUP EXERCISE

SHARING SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES FROM ATTENDING PROVIDERS

11:45-12:00

LUNCH

12:00 – 12:30

12:30 – 1:30	Panel Discussion: How Can MCOs Support the Integration of Behavioral Health and Primary Care?
1:30 – 1:45	Break and Transition
1:45 – 2:45	Breakout Sessions <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Collaborative Business Opportunities for BH Providers (e.g., Consolidations/Independent Practice Associations)2. Prior Authorizations: Documentation for Level of Care Determination3. Plans as Partners: Sharing Actionable Data
2:45 – 3:00	Break and Transition
3:00 -3:30	What Comes Next? Recap of Key Concepts and Provider Training and Technical Assistance Resources

PANEL: HOW CAN MCOS SUPPORT THE INTEGRATION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND PRIMARY CARE?

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Department of Health Care Finance, Health Care Reform, and Innovation Administration.



FACILITATED BY:

Dr. Art Jones, HMA

Dr. Jean Glossa, HMA

**Tuesday,
May 9, 2023**

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm ET

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TRANSITION TO BREAKOUT SESSIONS

1:30 – 1:45

Breakout 1 Collaborative Opportunities for BH providers	Breakout 2: Prior Authorizations: Documentation for Level of Care Determination	Breakout 3: Plans as Partners: Sharing Actionable Data
Old Council Chambers	Room 1107	Room 1114

COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BH PROVIDERS

(E.G., CONSOLIDATIONS/
INDEPENDENT PRACTICE
ASSOCIATIONS)

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PRESENTED BY:
Josh Rubin, HMA

Tuesday,
May 9, 2023
1:45 pm – 2:45 pm ET

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If we take as a given the integration of behavioral healthcare with the medical system, what can we identify as our priorities for the transition?

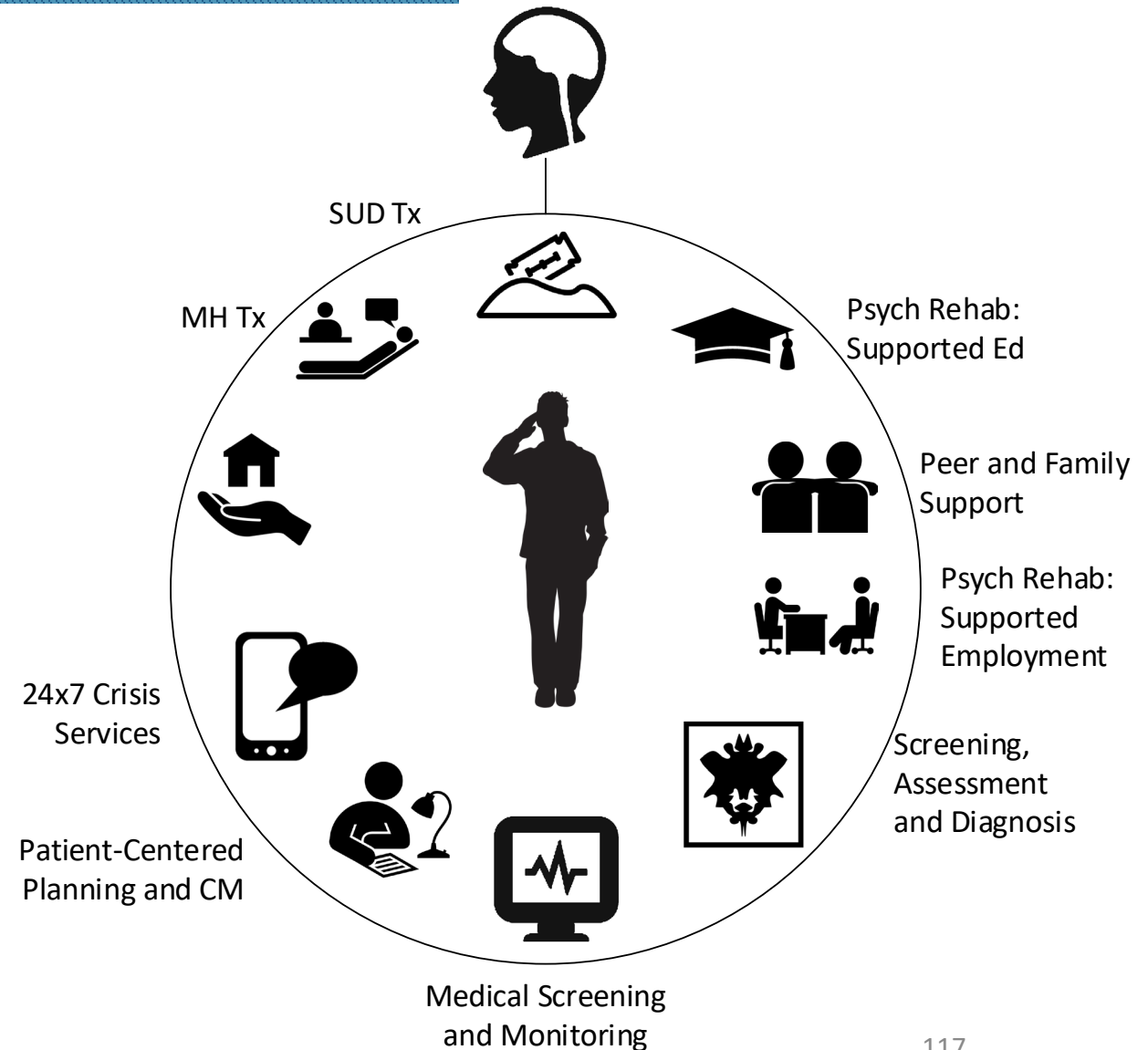
SIZE/SCALE/SCOPE

WHAT SERVICES NEED TO BE IN THE SPECIALTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PORTFOLIO?



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**Basically, CCBHC
plus housing**



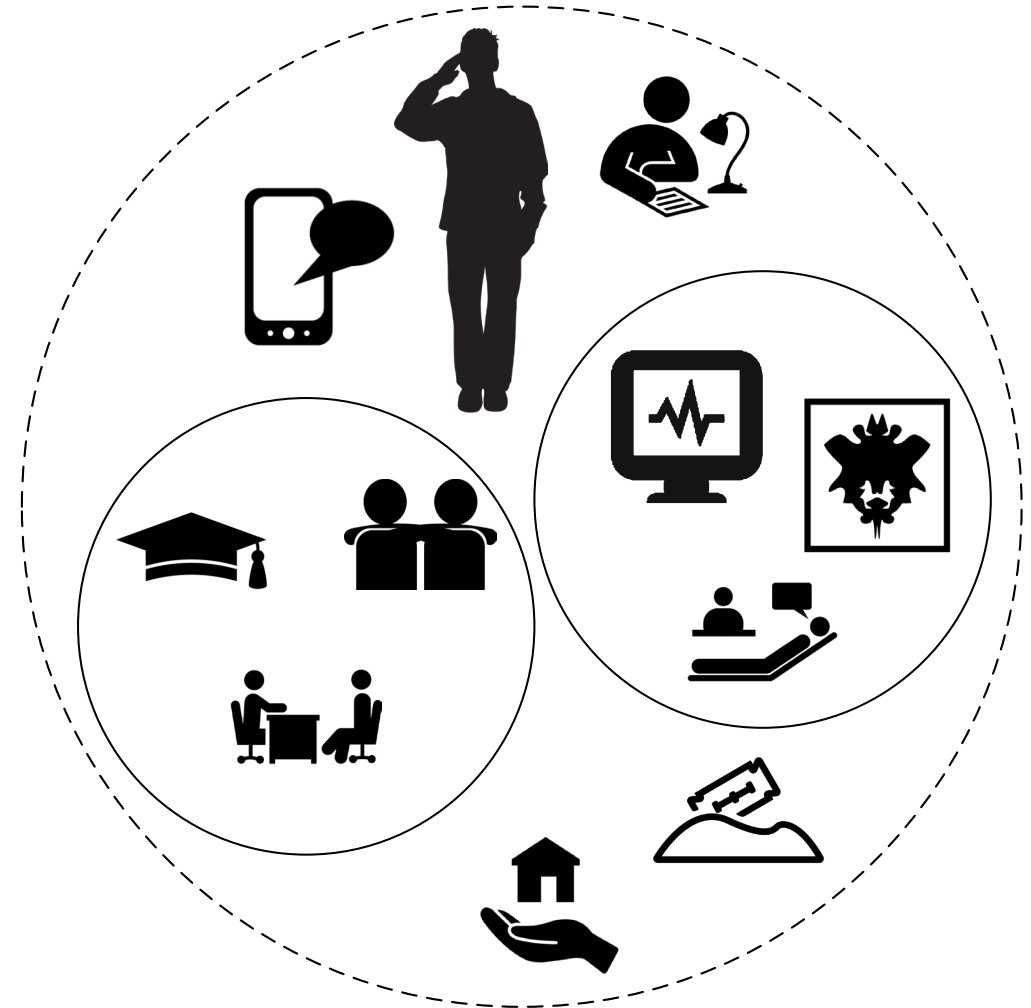
>> Get big

- Vertical integration and expansion can be effectuated either directly through growth or acquisition or partnership



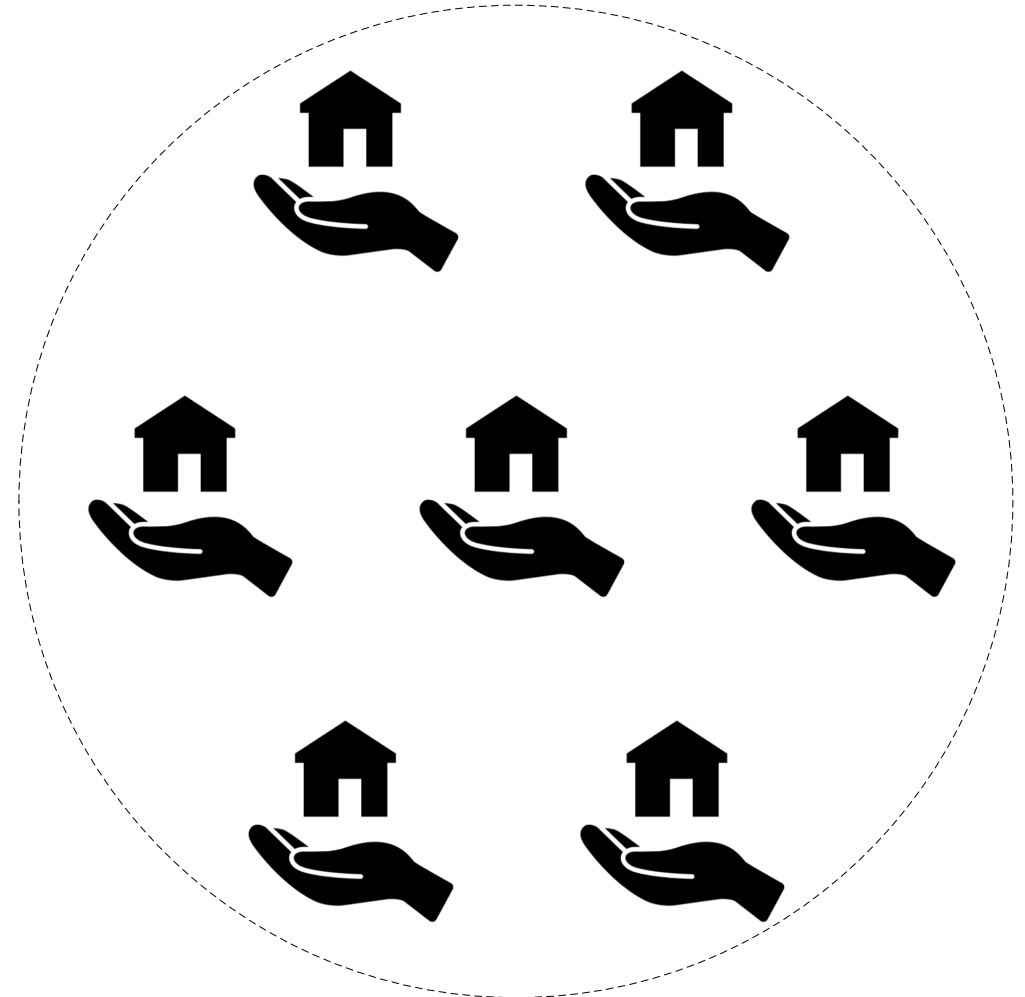
>> Seem big

- Independent Practice Associations (IPA) are a way to partner with other agencies in order to offer comprehensive, integrated services



>> Become unavoidable

- BH providers can establish partnerships that corner the market and increase leverage for negotiations



Like a Matryoshka doll, IPAs are sometimes made of other IPAs



TWO PRIMARY OPTIONS

There are a lot of variations on two main themes:



Mergers

**Platform-driven
partnerships**

BUILD NEW SERVICES TO FILL GAPS

Pros	Cons
Complete control over the entirety of the service continuum	High percentage of the program portfolio may be prototypes
No need to spend the time, money, and energy with mergers and/or IPA affiliations	Reliant on the development of new services, and funding for them. Made more challenging by the need to win procurements for services with which you don't have a history
Able to offer a purchaser a comprehensive, integrated service	Development time could be substantial
	No administrative efficiencies
	No opportunity for collective bargaining with purchasers

Pros	Cons
Requires less time, expense and burden than merging	Requires significant time, expense and effort
Enables each agency to maintain its own identity, Board, fundraising base, etc.	Does not generate the same kind of economies of scale and efficiencies as a merger
Clinical integration leads to better outcomes for consumers	Governance can be challenging and time consuming
Enables collective bargaining with purchasers	In order to provide comprehensive and integrated services, other providers would need to be brought in, especially primary care
If coupled with an MSO, there can be administrative efficiencies generated	IPA members are liable for the quality of care provided by other members of the IPA, which can be problematic

MERGE INTO A LARGER BH AGENCY

Pros	Cons
Consistency of mission	Mergers are costly, time consuming, emotionally challenging and difficult
Enhancement of the service continuum for your clients	Loss of control
Access to a much larger and mature infrastructure	Loss of organizational identity
Straightforward decision-making and governance process	May generate acrimony among your staff because of a feeling of having been 'acquired'
Programmatic economies of scale	Likely no access to attribution
May obviate the need for potential additional mergers	
Creates negotiating leverage	

MERGE WITH A SIMILAR BH AGENCY

Pros	Cons
Consistency of mission and culture	Mergers are costly, time consuming, emotionally challenging and difficult
Programmatic economies of scale	No significant enhancement to the existing continuum of care for your clients
Less likely to generate acrimony among the staff because no agency has been 'acquired'	One merger may be insufficient to generate critical mass
Straightforward decision-making and governance process	Likely no access to attribution
Doubles the resources available for infrastructure	

MERGE WITH A HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATION

Pros	Cons
Substantial enhancement of the service continuum for your clients	Mergers are costly, time consuming, emotionally challenging and difficult
Access to a much larger and likely more mature infrastructure	Loss of control
Straightforward decision-making and governance process	Loss of organizational identity
Obviates any need for potential additional mergers	May generate acrimony among your staff because of a feeling of having been 'acquired'
Creates negotiating leverage	Inconsistency of mission
Potential access to attribution in a VBP environment	No significant programmatic economies of scale

...there are some basic guardrails

>> Attribution matters a lot

>> FQHCs have some big advantages

- PPS
- 340b
- HRSA grant opportunities

>> And some disadvantages

- Board requirement
- New Access Point (NAP) requirements
- Grant restrictions

>> They need you

What types of movement toward size/scale/scope most benefit the people we serve?

What types of movement toward
size/scale/scope most benefit
our agencies?

What, if anything, is lost by the move toward size? What can we do to minimize the loss?

LEVERAGE

LEVERAGE COMES IN MANY FORMS

- >> Size/scale/scope
- >> Service value (ability to impact outcomes)
- >> Cash
- >> Essentiality for network adequacy
- >> Attribution
- >> Population (relationships, community credibility)
- >> Data



What types of leverage are most accessible to you?

What are the most effective ways
for BH providers to gain the
leverage we will need?

In some ways, the question of when to integrate with the medical system is a question of when we have sufficient leverage to achieve our priorities.

How will we know when that is?

There is a tension between the value of getting in early and the value of waiting for better leverage.

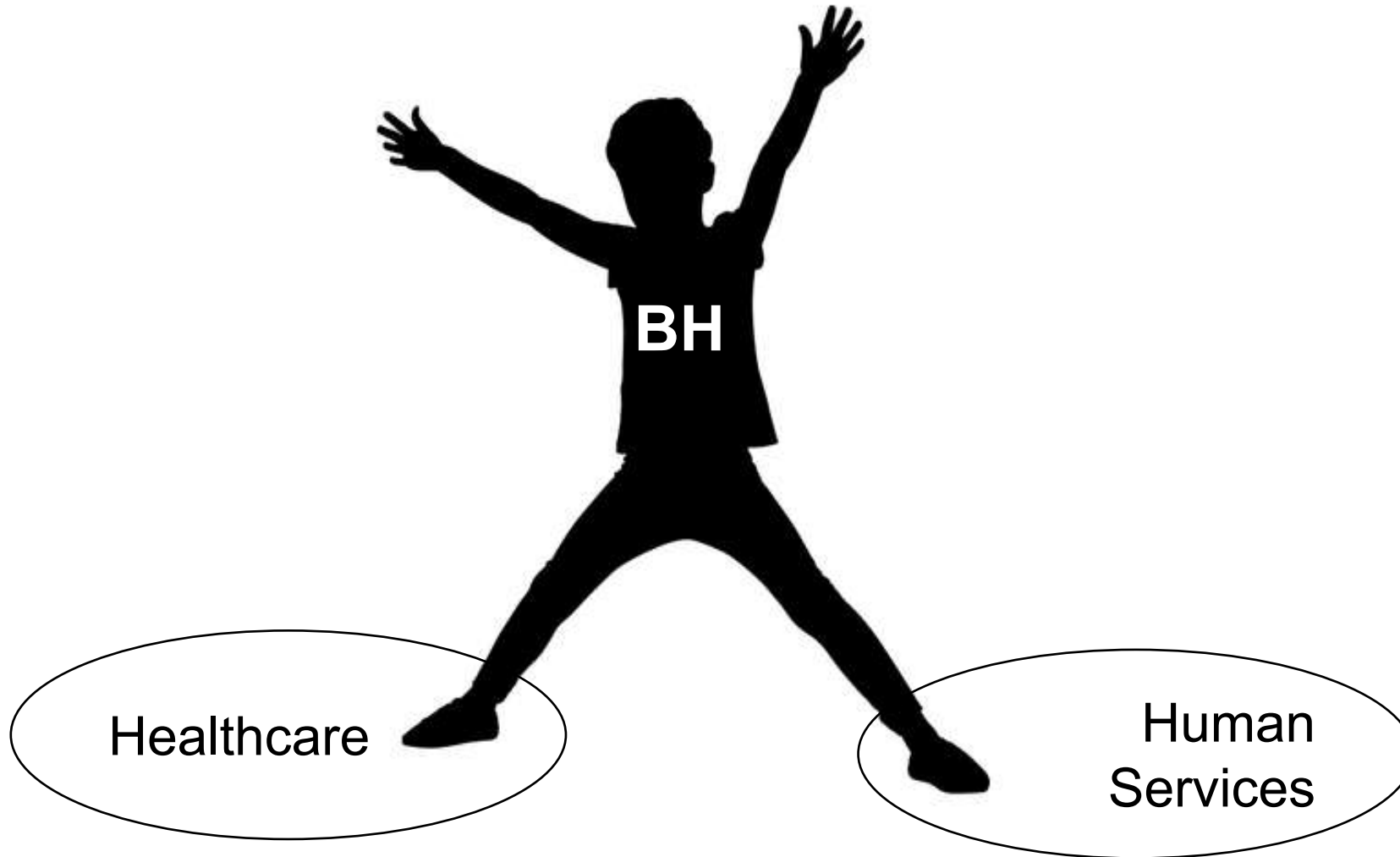
How do we know we are not waiting too long?

ATtribution

How can you be part of an organization that has attribution, infrastructure, and scale in a way that enables you to access integrated medical care and human services for your clients, and provide behavioral health care to a broader population, while maintaining your focus on the population about which you are most concerned?

SOCIAL DRIVERS OF HEALTH

BH PROVIDERS HAVE A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO HELP INTEGRATE HUMAN SERVICES & HEALTHCARE



If the BH system spans the boundary between the medical and human services systems, how can we leverage that capability to benefit both consumers and providers of behavioral health services?

What is standing in your way?

What are the impediments preventing you from addressing your priorities?

BREAKOUT SESSION 2: PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS: DOCUMENTATION FOR LEVEL OF CARE DETERMINATION

All rights and ownership are through the District of Columbia Government,
Department of Health Care Finance, Health Care Reform, and Innovation Administration.



PRESENTED BY:

Caitlin Thomas Henkel, HMA

Debbi Whitham, HMA

**Tuesday,
May 9, 2023**

1:45 pm – 2:45 pm ET

Integrated Care DC is managed by the DC Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) in partnership with the DC Department of Behavioral Health (DBH). This project is supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). A total of \$3,500,365, or 81 percent, of the project is financed with federal funds, and \$810,022, or 19 percent, is funded by non-federal sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, or an endorsement by, HHS or the U.S. Government.



PRESENTED BY:

Dr. Art Jones, HMA

Dr. Jean Glossa, HMA

**Tuesday,
May 9, 2023
1:45 pm – 2:45 pm ET**

BREAKOUT SESSION 3: PLANS AS PARTNERS: SHARING ACTIONABLE DATA

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BREAK
TRANSITION TO MAIN ROOM
2:45 – 3:00

WHAT COMES NEXT?

RECAP OF KEY CONCEPTS

PROVIDER TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

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PRESENTED BY:
Dr. Jean Glossa, HMA

Tuesday,
May 9, 2023
3:00 pm – 3:30 pm ET

Integrated Care DC is managed by the DC Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) in partnership with the DC Department of Behavioral Health (DBH). This project is supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). A total of \$3,500,365, or 81 percent, of the project is financed with federal funds, and \$810,022, or 19 percent, is funded by non-federal sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, or an endorsement by, HHS or the U.S. Government.



Key Take-aways

**BH Business
Collaborations**

Josh Rubin

**LOC
Determination**

Debbi Witham

**Plans as
Partners:
Sharing Data**

Dr. Art Jones

WHAT'S NEXT: TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



To improve Medicaid providers' readiness to deliver whole-person, integrated physical and behavioral health care.



To support advancement of digital health capabilities of HCBS providers to promote use of EHRs, health information exchange and telehealth.



To expand the business, financial, legal and clinical capabilities of Medicaid providers to deliver patient-centered value based care.

- >> [Register for live webinars](#) to learn and share best practices and earn continuing education credits.
- >> [Request practice coaching](#) for site-specific support to achieve your goals.
- >> [Visit the Learning Library](#) to access on-demand videos, podcasts, and tools.
- >> [Public Forum on Integrated Care](#): Get updates on integrating behavioral health into managed care.
Next meeting: tomorrow, May 10, 2023, 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm.

>> Continuing education through the DBH Training Institute

DBH TRAINING INSTITUTE
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EDUCATION & E-LEARNING

- The DBH Training Institute offers behavioral health courses online live and on-demand, including continuing education courses approved by the District of Columbia Board of Social Work and National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors.
- Eligibility: Free to all providers, consumers, community members, and DBH employees
- Questions? Email dbh.training@dc.gov or call [\(202\) 671-0343](tel:(202)671-0343).

HMA

>> HMA is a registered CME Provider through the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP). The AAFP has reviewed the Integrated Care DC learning series and deemed it acceptable for AAFP credit.

- Integrated Care DC offers free learning sessions approved for live AAFP Prescribed credits. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.
- Questions? Email support@integratedcaredc.com

THANK YOU FOR JOINING! BEFORE YOU GO...

>> **Sign up for the
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Newsletter**

1st and 3rd Tuesday for the Monthly
Newsletter and the Mid-Month Update.



>> **Provide feedback
on today's session
and inform future
sessions**

Complete the evaluation in your folder.
Required for CME/CE.



Demonstrated Results of Integrated Care:

- » Heath, B., P., Wise, Romero., and Reynolds, K. (2013, March). *A Review and Proposed Standard Framework for Levels of Integrated Healthcare*. SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions. <https://www.integration.samhsa.gov>
- » Palmer, A. and Rossier Markus, A. (2020). Supporting Physical-Behavioral Health Integration Using Medicaid Managed Care Organizations. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health* 47(2):316–322. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-019-00986-3>
- » Soper, M. H.(2016). *Integrating Behavioral Health into Medicaid Managed Care: Design and Implementation Lessons from State Innovators*. Center for Healthcare Strategies. www.chcs.org/media/BH-Integration-Brief_041316.pdf.
- » Unützer, J. (May 2013). “*The Collaborative Care Model: An Approach for Integrating Physical and Mental Health Care in Medicaid Health Homes*.” Health Home Information Resource Center Brief. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. www.chcs.org/media/HH_IRC_Collaborative_Care_Model_052113_2.pdf.