Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program

Value-Based Payment for Home and Community-Based Services: Strategies, Progress, and Accomplishments of Participating IAP States

National Dissemination Webinar
September 4, 2019
3:00pm-4:30pm ET
Logistics for the Webinar

- All participant lines will be muted during today’s webinar.
- To participate in a polling question, exit out of full-screen mode.
- Use the chat box on your screen to ask a question or leave a comment.
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Welcome and Background

Melanie Brown
Technical Director
Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program (IAP)
Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services (CMCS)
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
Polling Question #1

Who is joining us on the webinar today (organizational affiliation)?

1. State Medicaid agency
2. Other state agency
3. Managed care organization
4. Advocacy organization
5. Contractor/vendor
6. Other
Purpose and Learning Objectives

• States will—
  – improve understanding of value-based payment (VBP) for home and community-based services (HCBS).
  – Identify steps to design a VBP for HCBS initiative.
  – learn about states’ strategies, progress, and accomplishments regarding designing a VBP for HCBS initiative.
Agenda

- Overview of the IAP VBP for HCBS track
- Louisiana’s VBP initiative
- Minnesota’s proposed Star Ratings for assisted living facilities
- Missouri’s VBP initiative
- Questions & answers
- Key takeaways
Overview: IAP VBP for HCBS Activities

Melanie Brown, Technical Director, IAP CMCS

Pat Rivard, Research Leader, IBM Watson Health
• Commitment by CMS to build state Medicaid capacity and accelerate ongoing innovation in Medicaid through targeted program support.

• The end goal for IAP is to increase the number of states moving toward delivery system reform across program priorities.
IAP Program Areas and Functional Areas

Medicaid Delivery System Reform

Program Areas:
- Improving Care for Medicaid Beneficiaries with Complex Care Needs and High Costs
- Promoting Community Integration Through Long-Term Services and Supports
- Supporting Physical and Mental Health Integration
- Reducing Substance Use Disorders

Functional Areas:
- Data Analytics
- Quality Measurement
- Performance Improvement
- Value-Based Payment and Financial Simulations
How Do We Define Success for IAP?

- Has participation in IAP led to increased delivery system reform in the IAP program priority areas/populations?

- Has IAP increased states’ capacity to make substantial improvements in data analytics, quality measurement, performance improvement, and VBP and financial simulations?
IAP’s Goals for Community Integration Through Long-Term Services and Supports

- The Promoting Community Integration through Long-Term Services and Supports Program Area includes the Value-Based Payment for Home and Community-Based Services (VBP for HCBS) track.

  - Goal: To increase state adoption of strategies that tie together quality, cost, and outcomes in support of community-based long-term services and supports programs.
Overview of VBP for HCBS
Technical Support

• The VBP for HCBS track emphasized planning, designing, and developing a VBP strategy for HCBS with two main objectives:

1. Build state knowledge and capacity to design a VBP strategy for HCBS.

2. Move states toward implementation of a VBP strategy for HCBS.

• States in the track represented a continuum of VBP experience, from building knowledge, to planning, to implementing a strategy.
Types of Program Support

• Program support included—
  – aligning financial incentives in a VBP for HCBS strategy with overall state policy objectives for HCBS.
  – identifying a quality measurement strategy, including support with measure review and selection.
  – engaging with stakeholders to ensure that a VBP strategy for HCBS is widely understood and supported.
  – designing VBP for HCBS strategies (financial and nonfinancial incentives).
VBP for HCBS States

Legend
- Planning a VBP for HCBS Strategy
- Implementing a VBP for HCBS Strategy
- Designing a VBP for HCBS Strategy
- States in both Planning and Implementing
- States in both Implementing and Designing
- States in both Planning and Designing
VBP for HCBS Roadmap Summary

Policy Objectives & Aim Statements
- A successful VBP strategy starts with a shared vision and strong foundation

Stakeholders
- Communicate, communicate, communicate and communicate some more

Measurement System
- Select measures that are important and realistic

Baseline Data
- Data availability often drives the selection of measures

Financial Model
- Money can motivate change

Performance
- Measurement and reporting can be a burden to organizational resources
- Keep it simple

Monitoring & Adjusting
- Ongoing monitoring and refinement is fundamental to the long term success of a VBP strategy
• Data are important. They should—
  – show where the problems to be addressed by VBP exist.
  – be able to provide a benchmark of current performance.
  – show clearly what entities improved, and by how much, for VBP incentives to be rewarded.
• Stakeholders affected by VBP may include funders (state legislators), providers, provider associations, licensing bodies, and participants or their family members.
  – Stakeholder engagement should be expansive to include as many involved parties as possible.
• Interim steps, such as pay-for-reporting, may help states collect needed data to develop a benchmark and help providers get used to doing the extra step of collecting and reporting these data.

• Nonfinancial incentives should also be considered along with financial incentives.
Polling Question #2

How prominent is community-based long-term services and supports payment reform on the Medicaid policy agenda in your state?

1. One of the very top priorities
2. Near the top, but not at the top
3. A priority, but one of many
4. Not a priority
Polling Question #3

What is the status of your state’s VBP for HCBS initiative?

1. Learning about it.
2. Planning a strategy.
3. Implementing a strategy.
Louisiana

Julie Foster Hagan, Assistant Secretary, Office for Citizens With Developmental Disabilities Louisiana Department of Health

Charles Ayles, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office for Citizens With Developmental Disabilities Louisiana Department of Health

Bernard Brown, Chief of Staff, Office for Citizens With Developmental Disabilities, Louisiana Department of Health
IAP Participation

• Before participating in the IAP, Louisiana was actively developing incentive-based outcome measures:
  – to improve the health, safety, and overall quality of life for existing waiver recipients; and
  – create additional units of services for citizens currently in need of care.

• IAP was in step with the direction that Louisiana was heading.
Increase independence at home and in the community for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities by increasing and expanding the number and types of services used.
The state’s original objective was a VBP model to:

- increase service utilization mix.
- address complex behavioral needs.
- improve critical incident reporting.
- increase the use of supported/competitive employment.
VBP Implementation Challenges

- The original objective for the Louisiana HCBS VBP model was a rubric of measures across three provider classifications.

- After conducting various stakeholder sessions, we decided that we needed to make changes in how to determine the effectiveness of service provision.
Importance of Data

Data to Support VBP HCBS Initiative

Louisiana’s basis for its VBP design was derived from utilization trends and analysis from the past 5 years, focusing on the utilization spread among the various services offered through the waiver.
Hindsight

State wishes it had—

• Actual budget dollars for VBP incentive model.
• Framework for quality outcome measures.
• Data infrastructure with emphasis on quality outcome data points.
• Adequate provider rate.
### Lessons Learned

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<th>Start simple—be open to a phase-in strategy</th>
<th>Start dialogue early with all stakeholders, internal and external</th>
<th>Consider distribution of funding</th>
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Looking Ahead

• Louisiana is moving forward with a funding strategy for a pilot of its VBP HCBS model, as well as developing a performance analysis and incentivizing structure.

• In addition, the state intends to hold more statewide information sessions, focused on engaging stakeholders.
Questions
Minnesota

Peter Spuit, Rate Setting Policy Consultant, Minnesota Department of Human Services
IAP Participation

- Reinvest and recommit to measuring quality in the delivery of assisted living services and other HCBS.
- Receive technical support on the nuts and bolts of developing VBP payment models.
- Learn from CMS staff, IAP technical support coaches, and other states in our IAP cohort.
Improve the quality of assisted living services delivered to older adults.

Improve the quality of life for older adults receiving assisted living services.
VBP Objectives

Minnesota’s VBP for HCBS objectives are to develop and implement—

- measures of resident quality of life and other domains of quality.
- a report card for assisted living sites, for all payers.
- a public website with quality rating results.
- a VBP model for public-pay assisted living.
| Relative lack of data at the provider/site level, especially data about individual satisfaction, experience, and outcomes. | Need for a measurement framework that can track measures over time to support payment adjustments. | Legislative support for funding that might help implement VBP. |
Importance of Data

• Minnesota currently has very little data to support VBP for assisted living. However, this is changing.

• In 2019, the legislature—
  – established a new license and new license survey standards for assisted living, which will provide valuable compliance data at the setting level.
  – appropriated funds to support resident surveys, family surveys, quality measure development, and a public website to report results.
Hindsight

MN would have liked:

• current data to support quality measurement.
• used the IAP year to focus more on measure development and VBP payment models.
Lessons Learned

Through the VBP for HCBS initiative, Minnesota-

• affirmed that one of the cornerstones of VBP is data.
• learned that an outside research partner can accelerate measure development.
• explored assisted living quality measurement activities underway across the country, especially in Ohio and Oregon.
• considered potential financial and nonfinancial incentives for assisted living providers.
Looking Ahead

In State Fiscal Year 2020, we will—

• engage with stakeholders about University of Minnesota’s research findings.
• continue measure development work.
• prepare resident and family surveys for pilot testing.

In State Fiscal Year 2021, we will—

• implement the first resident and family surveys.
• develop a report card website.
• prepare VBP payment models based on baseline provider data.
Questions
Missouri

Angela Brenner, Director of Federal Programs, Missouri Division of Developmental Disabilities
IAP Participation

• Missouri participated in IAP to—
  – build state knowledge and capacity to design a VBP for HCBS strategy.
  – move toward implementation of a VBP strategy.
  – understand the value of VBP for participants, providers, and the state.
  – understand the resources needed and barriers likely to be encountered.
Target population: Participants receiving personal care services through state plan and section 1915(c) waivers.

Aim: By 2021, reduce by 20 percent the emergency department (ED) utilization rate of those receiving personal care through waivers and the state plan.
VBP Objectives

The HCBS system affects the overall health of participants by—

- promoting healthier lives.
- increasing preventative care.
- improving overall knowledge of individual health history.
- enhancing training and equipping direct support professionals with knowledge of health care resources and health management techniques.
Importance of Data

- Missouri used paid claims history data to support its VBP for HCBS initiative. State reviewed data for ED visits.
- Missouri then defined what constituted an avoidable ED visit.
- Using its definition, Missouri reviewed paid claims data a second time looking for avoidable ED visits.
  - State discovered that avoidable ED visits currently are at a level below the aim and have dropped over the past three years.
VBP Implementation Challenges

- Knowing what data were needed and how the data should be analyzed.
- Resources for pulling data.
Hindsight

Missouri would have liked—

• to have known that avoidable ED visits were already declining.
• to have started small with something basic and simple to identify and measure.
• to have met with stakeholders before determining our objective.
Lessons Learned

• Be leery of assumptions based on anecdotal information.
• Clearly identify the strategic goals that need to be addressed, the impact on stakeholders, and the barriers that will be encountered.
• Data availability greatly affects what one can implement.
• To inform decision-making, use data from the beginning to understand the environment and the goal.
• Ensure that the individuals with the data are involved from the beginning.
Looking Ahead

• Missouri plans to—
  – continue to explore the possibility of revising the current aim or developing a new aim.
  – continue to involve stakeholders in the process.
  – use IAP coaching to assist with next steps after technical support ends.
Questions
Key Takeaways

Participation in the IAP VBP for HCBS track helped states—

• use data to determine the focus and aim of their VBP for HCBS initiative.

• identify key stakeholders that need to be engaged to move the initiative forward.

• consider financial and nonfinancial incentives.
Thank you for joining us!

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