Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1					
#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
1	Implement HB 4018: Require CCOs to spend portion of savings on SDOH, population health policy and systems change, and health equity/health disparities, consistent with the CCO community health improvement plan (CHP)  a) Require CCOs to hold contracts with and direct portion of required SDOH&HE spending to SDOH partners through transparent process  b) Require CCOs to designate role for CAC in directing and tracking/reviewing spending.  Years 1 and 2 infrastructure grants: State provide two years of "seed money" to help CCOs meet spending requirement on SDOH&HE in partnership with community SDOH and CHP providers  Require one statewide priority – housing-related supports and services – in addition to community priority(ies)	How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?	Health Equity  Health Equity  TBD — OEI/HEC  d (see note)  on  oct children  TA support  le timeline	Increased strategic spending by CCOs on social determinants of health and health equity/disparities. Decision-making is inclusive and consumerinformed.	<ul> <li>Mandated by HB 4018; seed money is not required but strongly recommended by OHA staff.</li> <li>HPA and actuarial staff to develop investing guidelines and reporting and monitoring strategy</li> <li>Compliance needed</li> <li>NOTE: POP is for a SDOH Transformation Analyst that would support a variety of SDOH work; could be applied to this policy option.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Seed money proposed to be 0.5-1% of total global budget (prioritize seed money along with quality pool funds; amounts dependent on 2020 budget and operating under 3.4% growth cap)</li> <li>Spending must align with CCO CHP priorities, TQS, waiver</li> <li>Pros: May encourage spending on health related services as key mechanism to track investments in SDOH; May encourage additional spending on SDOH within the global budget</li> <li>Cons: Could reduce funds flowing to clinical providers</li> <li>Feedback:         <ul> <li>OHPB 7/10/18: Support for statewide priority of housing-related supports and services</li> <li>CCO 2.0 Survey and MAC survey ranked housing as a top priority for SDOH work</li> </ul> </li> <li>Agency partnerships: OHA is partnering with Oregon Housing and Community Services to expand supportive housing in the state, and there are particular opportunities to leverage this partnership to increase housing infrastructure in communities while expanding the housing-related services and supports that CCOs provide to complement this infrastructure.</li> </ul>
2	Increase strategic spending by CCOs on health-related services by:  a) Encouraging HRS community benefit initiatives to align with community priorities, such as those from the Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plans; and  b) Requiring CCOs' HRS policies to include a role for the CAC in making decisions about how community benefit HRS investments are made.	How large is impact?	Health Equity  Health Equity  TBD — OEI/HEC  TBD — OEI/HEC  TA support  TA support	SDOH spending is aligned in communities and across various SDOH spending strategies. Community resources are used more efficiently. Decision-making is inclusive and consumerinformed.	<ul> <li>No contract changes ("encourage")</li> <li>Contract language change</li> <li>OHA to develop guidance, FAQs to ensure clarity on HRS requirements</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Pros</u>: Leverages existing work and other SDOH spending requirements</li> <li><u>Cons</u>: Competing priorities for investment</li> </ul>

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1					
#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
3	Encourage CCOs to share financial resources with non-clinical and public health providers for their contributions to incentive measures, through clarifying the intent that CCOs offer aligned incentives to both clinical AND non-clinical providers with quality pool measure areas  Encourage adoption of SDOH, health equity, and population health incentive measures to the Health Plan Quality Metrics Committee and Metrics & Scoring Committee for inclusion in the CCO quality pool	Fulfills state or fell Priority area: SDOH How heavy is lift? How large is impact? Equity  2019 POP plann Requires legislat Potential to imp May require OF Could have flex Increases transp	/ Health Equity	Community partners are engaged and receive financial resources for their contributions to achieving incentive measures.  Metrics: CCO quality pool dollars are used to incentivize improvements in SDoH and health equity.	Policy could go into effect in Year 1 or Year 2 of CCO contract. Year 1 could be used for planning.  Additional OHA resources needed: Staff FTE needed to assess current practices, develop tools and resources for CCO, non-clinical and public health providers to quantify contributions to achieving incentive metrics, and provide technical assistance.  • Staff FTE for planning, tool development and ongoing technical assistance are needed in HPA and PHD; monitoring/compliance also needed.  Metrics: This can be implemented in Year 1 with no additional resources.	<ul> <li>Recommended by the Public Health Advisory Board (PHAB)</li> <li>Support provided at road show forums.</li> <li>Pros:         <ul> <li>Sets expectation that CCOs assess contributions of non-clinical and public health providers to achieving incentive measures, in addition to clinical providers, and pay for these contributions accordingly.</li> <ul> <li>Maintains local flexibility for CCOs to work with specific providers in their communities that meaningfully contribute to meeting incentive measures.</li> <li>May allow for better standardization for how non-clinical and public health providers are included in quality pool payment structures.</li> </ul> </ul></li> <li>Cons: As written, this policy option "encourages" rather than "requires", which may lead to inconsistent approaches. However, there are concerns about requiring quality pool payments to a single provider type, which may have unintended consequences and set a precedent for similar requirements from other provider groups. Also, OHA staff believe there may be federal waiver or rule concerns related to requiring incentive payments to specific providers.</li> </ul> <li>Metrics: Current statute doesn't allow OHA to require that either HPQMC or M&amp;S take up specific measures or categories of measures. However, both committees are committed to this work.</li>
4	Strengthen community advisory council (CAC)/CCO partnerships and ensure meaningful engagement of diverse consumers through the following:  a) Require CCOs to align CAC member composition with demographics of Medicaid members in their communities, report to OHA, and explain barriers to and efforts to increase alignment;  b) Require CCOs to report CAC member representation alignment with CHP priorities (e.g. public health, housing, education, etc.) and percentage of CAC comprised of OHP consumers; and	Fulfills state or fee  Priority area: SDOH  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity  2019 POP plann  ✓ Requires legisla  ✓ Potential to imp	/ Health Equity	CCOs have a representative CAC. This builds trust and relationship with members. Systems are designed with the member in mind.	<ul> <li>Strongly recommended for Year 1, pending legislation.</li> <li>OEI/TC further develop standards w/HEC's guidance</li> <li>HSD work needed to ensure better demographic data of CCO enrollment</li> <li>TC capacity for TA and receiving and reviewing reports</li> <li>Complexity of figuring out standards for representation and supporting CCOs/CACs to meet standards</li> <li>Need to define OHP consumer</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pros: Supports better representration and meaningful engagement of consumers; Reporting requirements can be added to the TQS; Potential benefit to recruitment/retention (Elevate CAC due to role on board – part C)</li> <li>Cons: Potential recruitment and retention challenges (including possible resistance to CAC members reporting on their own demographic information to their CAC/CCO); Enrollment data issues/complexity (can use demographic data from American Community Survey or other sources as needed); Possible concern with information privacy and how much of that info is shared with the federal gov't</li> <li>Requiring alignment with communities came about from interest in supporting more diversity and better representation, but this specific policy option as worded did not come directly from CACs.</li> </ul>

#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
	c) Require CCOs have two CAC representatives, at least one being an OHP consumer, on CCO board.	✓ Could have flexible timeline ✓ Increases transparency			Part C - Requiring CCOs to have more than one CAC representative on the board was included after interviews with key informants
5	<ul> <li>Develop CCO internal infrastructure and investment to coordinate and support CCO equity activities by implementing the following:</li> <li>a) Require CCOs to adopt a Health Equity plan, including culturally and linguistically responsive practice, to institutionalize organizational commitment to health equity,</li> <li>b) Require a single point of accountability with budgetary decision-making authority and health equity expertise, and</li> <li>c) Require an organization-wide cultural responsiveness and implicit bias fundamentals training plan and timeline for implementation.</li> </ul>	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: SDOH / Health Equity  How heavy is lift? ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Standarization of health equity infrastructure in CCOs. Equitable expertise and infrastructure to facilitate adoption of measures to reduce health disparities	<ul> <li>Work led by OEI, and the Health Equity Committee will provide a framework for the health equity plan. OHA to staff/lead a work group that will develop health equity plan guidelines for CCOs.</li> <li>OEI to develop training fundamentals plan guidance document.</li> <li>Compliance needed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The lack of detailed tracking mechanisms and data related to health equity contributes to the challenge of understanding how CCOs have impacted these areas over the last five years. The infrastructure proposed will facilitate standarization and will ease the provision of TA by OHA.</li> <li>Some CCOs have developed a strong organizational infrastructure for health equity, others have not; this represents an inequity.</li> <li>The development of CCO internal infrastructure and investment to coordinate and support CCO equity is neccesary to ensure a) CCOs around the state are moving in the same direction; b) OHA and OHPB have a conduit to connect with CCOs on health equity activities, build learning collaboratives, and provide guidance and technical assistance c) Health Equity infrastructure will facilitate the deployment of health equity metrics once they are developed.</li> <li>Health equity infrastructure refers to culturally and linguistically responsive models, policies and practice including and not limited to language access, workforce diversity, ADA compliance and accessibility ACA 1557 compliance, training and development, implementation of the CLAS Standards, non-discrimination etc.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Implement recommendations of the THW Commission:</li> <li>a) Require CCOs to create a plan for integration and utilization of THWs.</li> <li>b) Require CCOs to integrate best practices for THW services in consultation with THW commission</li> <li>c) Require CCOs to designate a CCO liaison as a central contact for THWs</li> <li>d) Identify and include THW affiliated with organizations listed under ORS 414.629 (Note that d. is also included under Policy Option 8 for CHAs/CHPs)</li> <li>e) Require CCOs to incorporate alternative payment methods to establish sustainable payment rates for traditional health workers (THW) services.</li> </ul>	★ Fulfills state or federal mandate   Priority area: SDOH / Health Equity   How heavy is lift? ● ● ●   How large is impact? ● ● ●   Equity TBD – OEI/HEC    2019 POP planned  Requires legislation  ✓ Potential to impact children  ✓ May require OHA TA support  ✓ Could have flexible timeline  ✓ Increases transparency	Increases THW workforce by setting up a livable and equitable payment system;  Increases access to peventive, high-quality care beyond clinical setting and improves outcomes  Increases access to culturally and linguistically diverse providers	Implementation of a), b) and c) will start in Year 1 of the contract. Implementation of d) will coincide with CHA & CHP timeline. (see Policy 8)  CCOs will work with THW Commission, OEI and HSD to:  Designate CCO liaison  Develop integration/ utilization plan with metrics to track integration milestones w/score for progress  Determine centralized/ standard reimbursement rates for reimbursement utilizing the Payment Models Grid created by the THW	<ul> <li>Recommendation of the THW Commission: Builds upon THW service requirements already in contract.</li> <li>Strong support came from health systems, health insurance carriers such as Providence, Care Oregon, Kaiser, OPCA and other CBOs, FQHCs</li> <li>Need to dedicate necessary resources to ensure policies are adequately and appropriately staffed, monitored, and enforced.</li> <li>The integration and utilization plan fulfills the mandates established by the following legislation: HB 3650 (2011), HB 3311 (2011), SB 1580 (2012), HB 3407 (2013)) &amp; HB 2304 (2017).</li> <li>Literature shows improved health outcome for consumers, which in return, saves money for OHA through Medicaid programs. Positive return on investment with increased number and utilization of THWs</li> <li>Payment Model Grid contains a variety of pathways for THW paymen Including APM, bundling, value-based payment, and per-member-per month payment for THW services, Fee for Service, Grants/Contracts,</li> </ul>

#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
				beyond clinical setting.	Commission Payment Model Committee	Pathways, Medicaid administrative, targeted case and direct employement.
		Fulfills state or federal mandate				
		Priority area:	SDOH / Health Equity			
	Decrino CCO advance title OUA (to be about	How heavy is li	t?			
	Require CCOs share with OHA (to be shared publicly) a clear organizational structure that	How large is im	pact?	Transparency on fulfillment of		
7	shows how the Community Advisory Council connects to the CCO board	Equity	TBD – OEI/HEC	statutory	TC staff: Monitoring in TQS	Reporting can be added to the Transformation and Quality Strategy (TQS)
		2019 POP planned				
		Requires legislation				
		Potential	to impact children			
			ire OHA TA support	_		
			e flexible timeline	_		
		<b>✓</b> Increases	transparency	Improved		
				population health	Contract changes and rules     changes peoded	• Shared CHAs and shared CHP priorities and strategies: Recommended by the Public Health Advisory Board. Supported by OHPB at June
		Fulfills sta	Fulfills state or federal mandate		<ul><li>changes needed.</li><li>Needs to be in contract for year</li></ul>	meeting. Supported during road show forums.
	Require CCOs to partner with local public health			through CHA and CHP collaboration and investment.		Likely to reduce burden on community members who are asked to participate in multiple health assessments. Will reflect the needs
	authorities, non-profit hospitals, and any CCO that shares a portion of its service area to	Priority area:	SDOH / Health Equity			
	develop shared CHAs and shared CHP priorities	,				of entire community, beyond Medicaid. Challenges with shared CHP development can be addressed through implementation and
	and strategies.	How heavy is life	t?	CHAs and CHPs that reflect the	during the 2020-25 contract	contractual requirements.
	a) Require that CHPs address at least two State	How large is im		needs and	period (i.e. next CHA/CHP	SHIP priority alignment: Recommended by OHA staff. Support voiced
8	Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) priorities, based on local need.			priorities of the	cycle).	by OHPB at 7/10 meeting.
	bused off local freed.	Equity	TBD – OEI/HEC	entire community.	OHA could convene a     workgroup in Year 1 of the	<ul> <li>High level of alignment currently between CHPs and 2015-19 SHI</li> <li>All CCOs could meet requirement with 2015-19 SHIP priorites (ne</li> </ul>
	Ensure CCOs include organizations that address	2019 POP	nlanned	1	contract to develop	SHIP for 2020-24). Ohio and New York have implemented similar
	the social determinants of health and health	Requires		Reduced burden	recommendations for	requirements. May result in statewide gains on health conditions
	equity in the development of the CHA/CHP, including THWs affiliated with organizations		to impact children	for community members due to	addressing barriers to shared CHAs and shared CHP priorities	Including orgs that address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Address SDoH and health equity: Recommended by the Taylor of the Tay
	listed under ORS 414.629.	✓ May requ	ire OHA TA support	streamlined	and strategies. This would build	the Traditional Health Worker Commission (see policy option 2-2d)  O Will ensure the voice of consumers experiencing health
		✓ Could have	re flexible timeline	community	upon the work of the 2014 OHA	disparities into the community health assessment and planning
		Increases	transparency	assessment and planning	CHA/CHP alignment work group.	process. May create a small limitation on local flexibility by prescribing the organizations to be involved.

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1					
#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
					<ul> <li>Staff FTE for TA would sit in HPA and PHD.</li> <li>Staff FTE for monitoring and compliance in HSD.</li> </ul>	
		Fulfills state or fe	ederal mandate			
		Priority area: SDOH	/ Health Equity			
		How heavy is lift?	••0	Transparency and	Should be included in contract from Year 1. Would go into	<ul> <li>Origin of recommendation: OHA Transformation Center</li> <li>Pros: Promotes transparency and can allow for improved technical</li> </ul>
9	Require CCOs to submit their community health assessment (CHA) to OHA	How large is impact?  Equity	TBD – OEI/HEC	support of community	<ul> <li>effect at first CHA cycle in 2020- 2025 contract period.</li> <li>Monitoring is very straightforward (existing Transformation Center capacity)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>assistance to CCOs</li> <li>Cons: Would add a deliverable to CCO contract, but by rule CHAs are already required so it should be very easy for a CCO to submit their desumentation to CHA.</li> </ul>
		2019 POP planne Requires legislat Potential to impa May require OHA Could have flexi Increases transp	ed ion act children A TA support ble timeline	partner efforts.		
		★ Fulfills state or federal mandate		Each CCO will be	NOTE: All CCOs will need to demonstrate a minimum of 20% VBP in primary care in RFA.	<ul> <li>Statewide goal of CCO VBPs to providers; aligned with the 1115 waiver requirement.</li> </ul>
		Priority area: VBP  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?		responsible for meeting annual VBP growth target calculated with their own	<ul> <li>Year 1 (2020): Each CCO will be expected to achieve a 1-year VBP growth target tied to the statewide VBP goal and the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Preliminary data collection of CCO VBP data indicates approximately 50% of CCOs' payments to providers were at least in category 2C/payfor-performance (which is similar to the CCO incentive metric program)</li> <li>Statewide goal: sufficiently high to serve as a statewide goal, but not so</li> </ul>
10	Require CCO-specific VBP targets in support of achieving a statewide VBP goal	Equity	TBD – OEI/HEC	baseline VBP data. This will	CCO's baseline data for category 2C ("performance-based	<ul> <li>CCOs' progress will apply to 70% statewide VBP goal progress.</li> </ul>
		✓ 2019 POP planned		ensure that all CCOs increase their use of VBPs.	incentive payments") and category 3B ("shared risk") as reported in their RFA response.	• CCOs already at high VBP % can advance in model sophistication or care delivery focus areas (e.g., increase their % in 3B/shared risk, or adopt a VBP to focus on behavioral health integration).
		Requires legislat  ✓ Potential to imp  ✓ May require OH  Could have flexib  Increases transpo	A TA support ole timeline	their use of VBPs.  Waiver requirement	At end of the 1-year period,     OHA will assess CCOs' progress     toward meeting growth targets     and establish CCO-specific	<ul> <li>Potentially, develop CCO VBP collaborative to align efforts and share tools to lead this work in their communities. The CCO VBP collaborative could evlove into a multi-payer collaborative in later years.</li> </ul>

Nev	w Policy Ideas: Year 1				
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation growth targets for years two-	Considerations
			CCOs reporting to	five.  • Statewide VBP goal of 70% of the weighted average of all CCOs' payments to all providers will be achieved by the end of the CCO 2.0 period.	
11	<ul> <li>VBP data reporting:</li> <li>Report VBP data via All Payer All Claims (APAC) database</li> <li>Supplemental VBP data and /or interviews</li> <li>Require complete encounter data with contract amounts and additional detail for VBP arrangements</li> </ul>	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: VBP  How heavy is lift? How large is impact? Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC  2019 POP planned Requires legislation  Potential to impact children  May require OHA TA support  Could have flexible timeline  Increases transparency	APAC will allow for comparing CCO VBP progress over time, across CCOs and across the health system.  Collecting supplemental data and/or interviews will provide important info not captured in APAC, such as how CCOs address racial/ethnic health disparities, what informed the development of their models, longer term VBP goals, etc.	NOTE: CCOs are required to report to APAC beginning in 2019 (and have been notified).  Modification of APAC Appendix G will occur in 2019 and APAC Appendix G VBP reporting will begin in 2020.	<ul> <li>1115 waiver requires reporting of CCO VBP data.</li> <li>VBP data is not adequately captured in existing CCO reporting.</li> <li>APAC already collects non-claims payments from commercial carriers. Modifying APAC to better align with VBP efforts and having CCOs report to APAC will allow for comparing VBP progress across the health system, including CCOs.</li> </ul>
12	Require CCOs to develop Patient-centered Primary Care Home VBPs (i.e., payments based on PCPCH tier level)	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: VBP  How heavy is lift?	Provides financial support for PCPCHs to implement and sustain a robust PCPCH model of care.	Would require CCOs to pay PCPCHs a PMPM payment by PCPCH tier level, beginning year 1.	<ul> <li>Requires the use of a VBP to invest in a PCPCHs, which a 2016 evaluation showed have achieved better health outcomes and cost savings</li> <li>Allows for advancement and sustainability of the PCPCH model</li> <li>Aligned with CPC+ payment methodology, a national CMS, multi-payer primary care payment reform program</li> </ul>

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1					
#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
		Liquity 155 CLI/TIEC	Supports staff and activities not			
		2019 POP planr Requires legisla  Potential to im	ntion	reimbursed through FFS.		
		✓ May require Ol ✓ Could have flex Increases trans	HA TA support			
	Evaluate CCO performance with tools to evaluate CCO efficiency, effective use of	★       Fulfills state or federal mandate         Priority area:       COST		Improved delivery of benefits to	f benefits to determined based on	<ul> <li>Policy is required as part of our current 1115 waiver</li> <li>CCO-specific profit margins required by 2017 waiver renewal</li> <li>Waiver language specifically calls out goal of variable profit to motivate effective HRS use by CCOs, but additional evaluation tools likely needed</li> </ul>
		How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?		cco members including more efficient use of medical services, increased delivery of high-value	<ul> <li>Methodology to establish performance-based profit needs to be finalized, and could benefit from cross-agency workgroup. Methodology will consider efficiency, effective HRS investment, and clinical value of services delivered.</li> <li>Methodology to inform CCO-specific profit levels w watched by stakeholders</li> <li>Evaluation and analysis may require additional staf capacity (similar structure to HPA metrics team)</li> <li>OHA could strategically choose to include this prog the upcoming session</li> <li>Can be seen as more rigorous &amp; formalized process achieve efficiency in managed care</li> <li>Could result in base data exclusions of inefficiencie</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evaluation and analysis may require additional staff beyond current capacity (similar structure to HPA metrics team)</li> <li>OHA could strategically choose to include this program in legislation for the upcoming session</li> <li>Can be seen as more rigorous &amp; formalized process to evaluate and achieve efficiency in managed care</li> </ul>
13	health-related services (HRS), and the relative clinical value of services delivered through the CCO. Use evaluation to set a performance-	Equity	TBD – OEI/HEC			
	based profit at individual CCO level.	✓ 2019 POP plant Requires legisla	ntion	services and increased use of HRS that		
		✓ Potential to im ✓ May require Of Could have flex ✓ Increases trans	HA TA support	improves member health		NOTE: Policy option now incorporates policy option to provide rewards for

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1				
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
14	Incorporate measures of quality & value in any OHA-directed payments to providers (e.g. hospital payments) and align measures with CCO metrics  Example: qualified directed payments made directly to hospitals are based in part on quality and value	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: COST  How heavy is lift? ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Providers are rewarded for improving value and quiality of care, and metrics for CCOs and other providers are aligned and coordinated to achieve maximum impact	<ul> <li>Implementation goal in 2020</li> <li>Additional policy development needed to establish the quality &amp; value metrics to be used and their impact on specific payment streams</li> <li>Alignment across CCOs and hospital quality metrics is key to CCO 2.0</li> <li>Implementation of quality / value metrics should build on HTPP experience</li> <li>Requires policy development coordination between HPA, Finance, and HSD</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Designed to meet CMS requirements related to pass-through funds that require OHA to move to a Qualified Directed Payment (QDP) process that includes quality/value</li> <li>Policy involves hospital provider tax funds which adds to complexity &amp; visibility</li> <li>OHA could strategically choose to include this program in legislation for the upcoming session, or as part of the budge process</li> <li>Connects and builds on other policy options to expand CCO use of VBPs</li> </ul>
15	<ul> <li>Adjust the operation of the CCO Quality Pool to allow consideration of expenditures in CCO rate development to:</li> <li>Align incentives for CCOs, providers, and communities to achieve quality metrics</li> <li>Create consistent reporting of all CCO expenses related to medical costs, incentive arrangements, and other payments regardless of funding source (quality pool or global budget)</li> </ul>	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: COST  How heavy is lift?	CCOs invest their quality pool earnings in a timely manner on the providers and partners who help achieve targeted metrics, and focus additional efforts on achieving targets to ensure maximim quality pool earnings	<ul> <li>2020 capitation rates would reflect the quality pool as being funded by a withhold of capitation payments instead of as a bonus</li> <li>Adjusting the operation to a withhold allows OHA the flexiblity to increase the percentage of revenue tied to quality and value</li> <li>Requires policy development coordination between HPA, Finance, and HSD</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Some CCOs have expressed concern that their failure to achieve quality pool earnings in one year effectively limits their rates for the following year – additional methodology development should seek to alleviate concerns</li> <li>Moving quality pool inside rates allows for creation of bonus funding methodology for social determinants of health funding</li> <li>Creates consistent reporting of all CCO expenses related to medical costs, incentive arrangements and other payments regardless of funding source (global budget or quality pool)</li> </ul>

Nev	w Policy Ideas: Year 1				
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
16	Establish a statewide reinsurance pool for CCOs administered by OHA to spread the impact of low frequency, high cost conditions and treatments across entire program	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: COST  How heavy is lift? How large is impact? Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC   ✓ 2019 POP planned ✓ Requires legislation Potential to impact children ✓ May require OHA TA support ✓ Could have flexible timeline Increases transparency	OHA has the flexibility and tools necessary to better manage patients with high-cost conditions, which will better enable OHA and CCOs to control programwide costs associated with these patients	financial viability & costs associated with a state-backed reinsurance pool that would feed into the legislation	<ul> <li>Initial phase of implementation would be OHA responsibility.</li> <li>Legislation likely needed to fully launch program</li> <li>Helps fulfil goals of keeping OHP clients in CCOs and not open card</li> <li>Short term benefits include spreading risk across CCOs and mitigating CCO risk associated with low-frequency, high-cost patients</li> <li>Long term benefits could include reduced costs from using programwide purchasing power and could build on efforts to better align PDLs</li> <li>Connects to rate setting – potential budget risks in short term, ability to remove catestrophic claims from rate-setting reduces rate volatility, especially for small CCOs</li> <li>DCBS received 1332 waiver to establish a reinsurance program for private carriers could be a resource</li> </ul>

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1			
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact Implementation	Considerations
17	Address increasing pharmacy costs and the impact of high-cost and new medications by: increasing transparency of CCOs and their Pharmacy Benefit Managers and increasing alignment of FFS and CCO PDLs (based on recommendations from outside analysis and additional OHA/OHPB guidance)	Fulfills state or federal mandat  Priority area: COST  How heavy is lift? How large is impact?  Equity  TBD − OEI/H  2019 POP planned Requires legislation Potential to impact children  ✓ May require OHA TA support	transparency of pharmacy costs and spending and increased alignment of PDLs provides new tools to OHA and requirements for how CCOs structure their PBM agreements, could be include in initial RFA and in CCO contracts  • Recommendation is to take an incremental approach to	<ul> <li>Varied opinion within CCO community on value/impact of proposed PDL policy</li> <li>PDL recommendation is informed by outside analysis being presented to OHPB in August 2018</li> <li>Ongoing pharmacy policy recommendations may be informed by task force created by HB 4005 (in 2018 session)</li> <li>Implementing a flexible reinsurance program in CCO 2.0 may help support this policy</li> </ul>
18	Enhance current financial reporting and solvency evaluation tools by moving to the financial reporting standards used by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and the associated Risk Based Capital (RBS) tool to evaluate carrier solvency	✓ Could have flexible timeline ✓ Increases transparency  Fulfills state or federal mandat  Priority area: COST  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/I  ✓ 2019 POP planned ✓ Requires legislation  Potential to impact children ✓ May require OHA TA support ✓ Could have flexible timeline ✓ Increases transparency	Use NAIC financial reporting templates and modify insurar regulations to fit unique CCO program including supplement CCO-specific schedules;      Use RBC tool in evaluation of CCO solvency and consider increases to CCO reserves over the five year contract      Work with DCRS to build in a	<ul> <li>Phase-in implementation is prefered since NAIC requires new standards that will require CCOs to adjust financial reporting.</li> <li>RBC thresholds need to be set for Medicaid if this tool is used to assess financial risk and reserves levels.</li> <li>NAIC reports cover a two-year period and requires a five-year historical data period – OHA will need to decide the reporting timing for both the RFA and for the five-year contract based on this guidance.</li> <li>OHA will need to become a NAIC member.</li> <li>Potential impact to OHA and DCBS oversight capacity helps increase the "lift" score.</li> <li>Approach is consistent with larger trends in Medicaid managed care including a patient and contractor makeup that more closely resembles the commercial insurance world.</li> <li>Alternative is to enhance current exhibit L reporting tools.</li> </ul>

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1					
#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
19	Create a statewide reserve pool in addition to CCO-specific reserve requirements in the event of an insolvency (if move to NAIC or other changes increase required reserves from CCOs)	Priority area: COST  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity  2019 POP planne  ✓ Requires legislat  Potential to impa  ✓ May require OHA  ✓ Could have flexib  Increases transpa	TBD – OEI/HEC  ed  ion  act children  A TA support  ble timeline	Adequate financial resources are available to ensure potential CCO insolvency would not harm patient access to health care services or provider reimbursement for services delivered	<ul> <li>Option is connected to proposed move to NAIC reporting standards</li> <li>Option is a potential funding source for increased reserve requirements</li> <li>Additional policy development needed from finance and HPA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Policy option connected to potential for NAIC/RBS requirements to increase required reserves for CCOs         <ul> <li>Social funding of reserves could mitigate CCO costs related to increased reserve requirements in CCO 2.0</li> </ul> </li> <li>Potential sharing of the reserves pool with the reinsurance program</li> <li>Policy option requires CCO input and to-date OHA has received minimal input on this option</li> <li>Pros: Provides resource to fund greater reserves for CCOs</li> <li>Cons: Requires funding. Some risks in using state funds for reserves tied to private CCOs</li> </ul>
20	Require CCOs be fully accountable for the behavioral health benefit of their members as described in their contracts and not fully transfer the benefit to another entity. This includes ensuring an adequate provider network, timely access to services, and effective treatment. The CCO needs to be fully accountable for these responsibilities.	Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity   2019 POP plant  Requires legislat  Potential to imp  May require OF  Could have flexi  Increases trans	TBD – OEI/HEC  ned  ation pact children HA TA support ible timeline	CCOs fully accountable for members' BH care.  Increase access to BH services, decreased wait times, allow members provider choice, improve behavioral health outcomes for all Oregonians	<ul> <li>OHA will need to develop monitoring and compliance protocol for CCOs</li> <li>Monitoring and compliance should be in HSD</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Integration of the behavioral health benefit should promote delivery of the behavioral health benefit. This means that the CCO is responsible for ensuring there is an adequate provider network, that members have access to behavioral health care, and that the CCO is responsible for outcomes.</li> <li>Pros: Clear owner of the behavioral health benefit for OHA and member</li> <li>Cons: Current CCOs may not have the expertise or infrastructure</li> <li>This policy was developed from feedback regarding what is not currently working. Many stakeholders have called for the elimination of carve-outs; however, that may have unintended consequences.</li> <li>Oregon Academy of Family Physicians states that carve outs "if allowed to exist at all in the future - should not be allowed for primary care behavioral health services;" NAMI, Children's Health Alliance and the Oregon Center for Children and Youth with Special Health Needs support elimination of carve-outs.</li> </ul>

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1				
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
21	Identify metrics to track milestones of behavioral health (BH) and oral health (OH) integration with physical health care by completing an active review of each CCOs plan to integrate services that incorporates a score for progress  • OHA to refine definitions of BH and OH integration and add to the CCO contract  • Increase technical assistance resources for CCOs to assist them in integrating care and meeting metrics	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift? ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Increase integration, increase access, increase provider network, decrease wait time	<ul> <li>Transformation Center (TC) has contracted with a consultant to identify the metrics and a review proposal</li> <li>HSD and HPA will collaborate: HPA will monitor and pull data; the review will sit in HSD for compliance; TC will provide TA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Behavioral health has not consistently been integrated by the CCOs. This will be a lever to ensure CCOs integrate services, for OHA to measure progress and to target technical assistance.</li> <li>Children's Health Alliance supports and recommends that measurement recognizes appropriate measures for pediatric population; Oregon Medical Association supports quality incentive metrics for integration; Trillium supports.</li> </ul>
22	Identify, promote and expand programs that integrate primary care in behavioral health settings ( <b>Behavioral Health Homes</b> )	★ Fulfills state or federal mandate   Priority area: BH   How heavy is lift? ●   How large is impact? ●   Equity TBD – OEI/HEC    ✓ 2019 POP planned ✓ Requires legislation ✓ Potential to impact children ✓ May require OHA TA support Could have flexible timeline Increases transparency	Improve health outcomes; increase access to BH and PH	<ul> <li>Standards and ORS were completed under SB 832</li> <li>Would require hiring 3 FTE</li> <li>Work would be within PCPCH program in HPA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>SB 832 created the BHH, but there was no funding to implement</li> <li>This would enable OHA to identify, promote and expand programs that integrate primary care in behavioral health settings. This will improve whole health outcomes for individuals</li> <li>AOCMHP supports</li> </ul>

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1				
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
		Fulfills state or federal mandate			
		Priority area: <b>BH</b>			This was first suggested in the HCWF by the Medical Director of a CCO
	Require CCOs report on capacity and diversity	How heavy is lift?	Increase		while the committee was looking at challenges of collecting data on workforce capacity
23	of the medical, behavioral and oral health workforce within their geographical area and provider network. CCOs must monitor their	How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC	workforce to ensure network adequacy; increase access and outcomes for Oregonians	<ul> <li>HPA to develop report</li> <li>HPA and HSD to monitor</li> </ul>	This policy can contribute to the development of a shared accountability model for the adequacy of the health care workforce in
	provider network to ensure parity with their membership.	2019 POP planned  Requires legislation  ✓ Potential to impact children		compliance	<ul> <li>the state between the CCOs and OHA (and potentially others)</li> <li>Best practices in this area can be reviewed to help with developing the forms and review process</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>✓ May require OHA TA support</li> <li>✓ Could have flexible timeline</li> <li>✓ Increases transparency</li> </ul>			
		Fulfills state or federal mandate			
		Priority area: <b>BH</b>			
	Require CCOs utilize best practices to outreach to culturally specific populations, including	How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?	Improve health	Guidelines and best practices being developed by OEI	Guidelines and best practices need to be developed by OHA (OEI and
24	development of a diverse behavioral and oral health workforce who can provide culturally	Equity TBD – OEI/HEC	outcomes for culturally specific populations	<ul> <li>Technical assistance recommended for</li> </ul>	Will require ongoing monitoring and TA
	and linguistically appropriate care (including utilization of THWs)	2019 POP planned Requires legislation  ✓ Potential to impact children  ✓ May require OHA TA support	populations	implementation	
		✓ Could have flexible timeline ✓ Increases transparency			

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1				
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
25	Prioritize access to Social-Emotional developmental services, health services, Early Intervention and targeted supportive services, and Behavioral health/mental health treatment for children ages birth through five years.	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift? How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC  2019 POP planned Requires legislation  Potential to impact children  May require OHA TA support  Could have flexible timeline Increases transparency	Improve health outcomes for children	<ul> <li>CCOs to require and implement social-emotional screening for all children birth through five years in PCP setting</li> <li>CCO's would pay for Mental Health Consultation in early learning settings for their network of providers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fulfills a mandate: early learning hubs. Connects with recommendations of Governor's Children's Cabinet.</li> <li>Two or more ACEs is associated with poor kindergarten and behavioral outcomes</li> <li>Intervening early prevents poor long-term outcomes and reduces costs</li> <li>Currently social-emotional screening is needed to identify children with problems interfering with kindergarten readiness and issues related to early behavioral health intervention needs</li> </ul>
26	Implement risk-sharing with the Oregon State Hospital (Behavioral Health Collaborative recommendation)	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift? How large is impact? Equity  TBD − OEI/HEC  2019 POP planned Requires legislation ✓ Potential to impact children ✓ May require OHA TA support Could have flexible timeline ✓ Increases transparency	As CCOs assume risk we anticipate increase in community care and decrease in hospitilizations	<ul> <li>OHA has convened a risk sharing work group of external stakeholders to develop this BHC recommendation</li> <li>Work will ultimately sit in HSD</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Behavioral Health Collaborative recommendation</li> <li>This will advance the Oregon Performance Plan by facilitating community placement for individuals transitioning from Oregon State Hospital</li> <li>May pose challenges in Multnomah County for hospitals regarding utilization review</li> <li>CCO and CMHP support; AOCMHP supports; Care Oregon supports</li> </ul>

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1			Intended		
#	Policy	Dashboard	Dashboard		Implementation	Considerations
		Fulfills stat	e or federal mandate		Timing – this would be an	
		Priority area:	НІТ		attestation in the RFA and contractual obligation starting with 2020 contracts. The only change	<u>Pro</u> : HIT Commons continues to support CCO and Medicaid objectives and is informed about the needs of Oregonians across the state.
		How heavy is lift	? • • •	CCOs are directly connected to	needed is for CCOs to take over paying the HIT Commons dues that	Ensuring CCO participation will demonstrate value to other stakeholders and help ensure the HIT Commons maintains sufficient
	Shift financial role for statewide HIT	How large is imp	act?	cross-stakeholder efforts (such as	OHA is currently paying on their	participation for effective governance of statewide HIT initiatives.
<b>27</b>	public/private partnership from OHA to CCOs to cover their fair share	Equity	TBD – OEI/HEC	EDIE and PDMP Integration) to	behalf. A dues schedule has already been established, current CCOs	• <u>Con</u> : Some CCOs may prefer to focus on local HIT initiatives in the future.
	cover their ran share	2019 POP planned  Requires legislation  Potential to impact children		prioritize and improve HIT	have signed MOUs to participate that includes transparency about	<ul> <li><u>Consideration</u>: 2018 dues range from \$1,300 for the smallest CCO to \$70,100 for the largest. Dues are paid using FMAP-eligible funds.</li> <li><u>Feedback</u>: Stakeholders have had little feedback other than requesting</li> </ul>
				statewide	taking on dues in 2020, and CCOs are participating in HIT Commons	
			e OHA TA support	_	efforts and have 3 seats on the HIT	information about the dues – this has been non-controversial.
			flexible timeline		Commons Governance Board. OHIT manages this work.	
		Increases t	ransparency		manages this work.	
		Fulfills stat	e or federal mandate			
	Standardize CCO coverage for telehealth	Priority area:	вн/ніт	Reduced barriers to telehealth	The rule allowing for coverage for telemedicine services by	<ul> <li><u>Pros</u>: Better access to care, reduced barriers for telehealth options, more consistency across CCOs</li> <li><u>Cons</u>: Some providers and patients lack the systems to engage in</li> </ul>
	services: CCOs must cover telehealth services offered by contracted providers if those same	How heavy is lift	?	services, better access to	CCOs is already in place and would just need to be updated.	telemedicine consults through video. Some remote areas of Oregon lack high-speed broadband capabilities that would enable telehealth.
	services are covered when delivered in-person, regardless of a patient's geographic setting	How large is imp	act?	specialty and behavioral health	HSD would lead this, OHIT could play a consultative role.	Feedback: Multiple stakeholders expressed support for telehealth.
28	(rural, urban). Coverage would include asynchronous communications if there is	Equity	TBD – OEI/HEC	care in	Timing – this would be a	Some input that the policy should be flexible to allow exceptions for services not clinically indicated for telehealth, and that quality of
	limited ability to use videoconferencing. This proposal does not address the availability of	2019 POP p	lanned	frontier/rural areas, and	contractual obligation starting with 2020 contracts, could	telehealth services should be monitored. Telehealth services are frequently needed when there are transportation barriers, or other SDOH related issues (e.g. poverty) creating a hardship for members to access services in person. BH services are especially suited for telehealth approach and used in Oregon in some rural areas. Concerns about patients needing a private setting when engaging with
	telehealth services (i.e., does not require CCOs	Requires le		reduced health disparities based	decide to phase in (e.g., expectations that CCOs have	
	to add new providers to ensure telehealth is broadly available), but focuses on coverage.		impact children	on geographic	coverage in their networks no	
			e OHA TA support	location	later than end of year 1).	
			ransparency	_		telehealth.
		l lilicieases t	ansparency	_		

Ne	w Policy Ideas: Year 1				
#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
29	CCOs, with the support of OHA, to require providers to implement trauma-informed care practices	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift?	Improve health outcomes for all Oregonians	<ul> <li>Create OHA-wide trauma-informed approach policy</li> <li>Internal OHA work group to direct trauma-informed approach within OHA to better support CCOs/providers</li> <li>Work to sit in HSD and HPA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>HCR 33</li> <li>Pros: Oregon is a national leader in trauma awareness and trauma-informed approach</li> <li>Trauma Informed Oregon in full support of this policy</li> <li>Legislation may be needed</li> <li>Many CCOs are already implementing</li> <li>Requires planful, thoughtful, coordinated response</li> </ul>
30	<ul> <li>CCOs identify plans for the development of the medical, behavioral and oral health workforce including their efforts to:</li> <li>Develop the health care workforce pipeline in their area;</li> <li>Develop and support a diverse workforce who can provide culturally and linguistically appropriate care, with attention to marginalized populations</li> <li>Ensure current workforce completes a cultural competency training in accordance with HB 2611</li> <li>Participate in and facilitate the current and future training for the health professional workforce in their area</li> <li>Support health professionals following their initial training; and</li> <li>Encourage local talent to return to their home areas to practice</li> </ul>	★ Fulfills state or federal mandate   Priority area: BH   How heavy is lift? ●   How large is impact? ●   Equity TBD – OEI/HEC    2019 POP planned  Requires legislation  ✓ Potential to impact children  ✓ May require OHA TA support  ✓ Could have flexible timeline  ✓ Increases transparency	Increase workforce to ensure network adequacy; increase access and outcomes for Oregonians	<ul> <li>Health Care Workforce         Committee will continue to         contribute to the development         of these efforts</li> <li>HPA and HSD to monitor         compliance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>HCWF, HEC and THW support; recommendation directly offered by HCWF; Dr. McKelvey contributed to the list to include in the plan.</li> <li>Some CCOs have this in place now but not reviewed/supported by OHA; for others, asking for this will help them better think through questions of access.</li> <li>Every state is required to develop a needs analysis as part of the PCO cooperative agreement.</li> <li>Federally, HRSA requires states to maintain updated provider data.</li> <li>HB 3261 requires a biennial needs assessment.</li> <li>Need to consider whether "area" is only a CCO's provider network or a geographic area served in part by the CCO.</li> </ul>

#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
31	Shift mental health residential benefit to CCOs	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift? How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC  2019 POP planned Requires legislation		Improve health care for adults with SPMI	<ul> <li>Supporting efforts (need for a workgroup, additional development, standing up of new reports, etc.)</li> <li>Rate standardization is in process. Review of rates must be completed in one year and must precede transition of the benefit.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Required in 1115 waiver</li> <li>Needs significant development</li> <li>Kids residential and SUD have already transitioned to CCOs. MH res was scheduled in 2014 and a work group planned for transition, but was postponed due to complexity and CCO and provider concerns.</li> </ul>
		✓ May require C ✓ Could have fle ✓ Increases tran	HA TA support		HSD resources (PM and analysts)	CareOregon supports
		Fulfills state or federal mandate				Flexibility of VBP models, design and size (i.e., no spend of population size requirement).
	By year 2, CCOs required to implement three VBPs focused on key care delivery focus areas listed below. CCOs should select key care delivery areas that are most critical for their	How large is impact.	•••		<ul> <li>CCOs will be required to add a key care delivery focus area each year so that they gain experience in each by the end of the 5-year contract.</li> <li>OHA should encourage coordination and alignment by CCOs of VBP models in areas of overlapping CCO service areas.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>VBP models may combine care delivery focus areas.</li> <li>Information gleaned may lead to more robust VBP requirements in one/more focus areas in future.</li> <li>In the spirit of the global budget, not prescriptive in terms</li> </ul>
32	members in their service delivery areas.  Required key care delivery focus areas are:  1) Behavioral health 2) Oral health 3) Hospitals 4) Children's health care 5) Maternity care	How large is impact  Equity  2019 POP plan  Requires legisl  ✓ Potential to in  ✓ May require C  ✓ Could have flet  Increases tran	ned ation npact children HA TA support xible timeline	Uses VBP as a lever to advance OHA key care delivery goals		<ul> <li>of dollars or % of members, but CCOs gain experience in key areas.</li> <li>1) CCO 2.0 priority area; VBP can promote integration</li> <li>2) Foundational to CCO model; VBP can promote integration</li> <li>3) High-cost area could be addressed by VBP; minimal CCO VBP experience</li> <li>4) Governor's priority; widespread public support</li> <li>5) Governor's priority; major area of spending</li> </ul>

#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
		Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: SDOH/Health Equity			Timing – this would adjust current CCO contract requirements to align with the	
				Patients better		<ul> <li><u>Pro</u>: Better patient engagement and health outcomes</li> <li><u>Con</u>: Some providers lack the systems to engage with their patient</li> </ul>
				plans. Health disparities are addressed through targeted HIT-based programs that take into	<ul> <li>health equity plan process.</li> <li>Accountability mechanism will relate to the health equity plan.</li> </ul>	electronically. Some systems may lack the ability to support needed language and accessibility modifications.
33	Continue CCO role in using HIT for patient engagement and link to health equity		TBD – OEI/HEC		This has been a component of the TQS in the past.	<ul> <li><u>Feedback</u>: Need support and guidance from OHA to help CCOs understand and leverage efforts in place (e.g., PCPCH requires patient portals), not sure how to incentivize members to use HIT. Some patients have multiple patient portals – which can be onerous and confusing. Patient control of their own health information is important – including the ability to correct information.</li> </ul>
		2019 POP planned Requires legislatio Potential to impac  May require OHA Could have flexibl Increases transpar	ct children TA support			
	Increase CCO accountability to sustainable growth target by adding	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: COST			<ul> <li>Include a contract requirement with enforcement options requiring CCOs to achieve</li> </ul>	OHA has achieved program-wide spending targets in the first five
	accountability and enforcement provisions to CCO contracts	How heavy is lift?		rate of grov	current and future sustainable rate of growth targets	years
34	Connect contractual requirements to ongoing evaluation of Oregon's	How large is impact?	TBD – OEI/HEC	CCOs are held accountable for achieving spending growth targets and targets	spending targets set by waiver	<ul> <li>Connects OHA's waiver commitment to CCO contracts</li> <li>OHA may choose to allow CCOs to meet the target over a rolling period (i.e., 2 years, etc.)</li> </ul>
34	sustainable spending target based on national trends and emerging data to inform more aggressive targets in future while providing CCOs with additional financial incentives to achieve spending targets in the form of shared savings arrangements	2019 POP planned Requires legislatio Potential to impac  May require OHA Could have flexible Increases transpar	on et children TA support e timeline	reflect aggressive path to ensure costs grow at a sustainable rate	<ul> <li>and legislature are a CCO deliverable</li> <li>OHA process developed to evaluate current spending targets and inform spending target(s) in future waiver renewals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>period (i.e., 3 years, etc.)</li> <li>Shared savings arrangement provides clarity to CCOs that program wide savings will be reinvested into program</li> <li>Similar to initial funding build-up of quality pool</li> </ul>

#	Policy	Dash	board	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
		*	Fulfills federal regulatory req.			
		Priority area: COST				
			heavy is lift?		<ul> <li>Implementation planned for 2020 contracts utilizing new</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Intended to fulfil CMS requirements to ensure that encounter data is "complete and accurate" and to ensure it reflects services</li> </ul>
35	Institute a validation study that samples CCO encounter data and reviews against provider charts for accuracy (AZ Model)	How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC		reflects health care services provided to OHP	resources added to the Program Integrity Provider Audit Unit from 17-19 POP	<ul> <li>provided to patients</li> <li>Capacity being added to provider audit unit related to prior POP</li> </ul>
	with financial implications		2019 POP planned Requires legislation	enrollees	Five of seven auditors funded in POP have already been added	Alternative ways to meet federal requirements necessary without this option
		<b>√</b>	Potential to impact children  May require OHA TA support  Could have flexible timeline			
		<b>✓</b>	Increases transparency			
	Require CCOs to ensure a care coordinator is identified for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness	Prior	Fulfills state or federal mandate rity area:			Feedback we received indicated there are multiple care
	(SPMI) and for children with serious emotional disturbances (SED), and incorporate the following:	How	heavy is lift?	Increase access to behavioral health services,	OHA to develop standards and	<ul> <li>coordinators assigned and that there needs to be coordination or role clarification.</li> <li>Oregon Center for Children and Youth with Special Health Needs supports with a call out for those transitioning from pediatric to adult systems; Trillium supports with call out for families; Children's</li> </ul>
36	Develop standards for care	How	ty TBD – OEI/HEC	allow members provider choice. Improve health outcomes. Ensure care	<ul> <li>work would live within HSD.</li> <li>HPA Analytics would be involved</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Enforce contract requirement for care coordination for all children in Child Welfare, state custody and other prioritized populations (I/DD)</li> <li>Establish outcome measure tool for care coordination</li> </ul>	Enforce contract requirement for care coordination for all children in Child Welfare, state custody and other prioritized populations (I/DD)  Establish outcome measure tool for  Z019 POP planned Requires legislation  ✓ Potential to impact children  ✓ May require OHA TA support		coordination is efficient and impactful for the highest risk members.	for outcome measure.	Health Alliance and Oregon Center for Children and Youth with Special Health Needs supports developing standards; Children's Health Alliance supports for care coordination for child welfare and other prioritized populations.

#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
37	Develop mechanism to assess adequate capacity of services across the continuum of care.  Ensure members have access to services across the continuum of care.	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift? How large is impact? Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC  2019 POP planned Requires legislation  Potential to impact children  May require OHA TA support Could have flexible timeline  Increases transparency	Provide a full continuum of behavioral health, medical and oral health services throughout the state. Ensure members have access to a provider network. Will improve health outcomes.	<ul> <li>Need to develop or adopt mechanism. OHA to define continuum of care and network adequacy.</li> <li>Would sit in HSD.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>This is in current contract but has not been enforced.</li> <li>Likely our understanding of "adequate capacity" will expand and evolve from what it was understood to be in CCO 1.0. Fulfills a federal requirement to identify mental health shortages.</li> <li>Further development needed, especially around compliance.</li> </ul>
38	System of Care to be fully implemented for the children's system	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift?	Improve health outcomes for children through a system of care	<ul> <li>Hold CCOs accountable to full implementation of existing model to ensure cross system collaboration.</li> <li>Statewide Systems of Care (SOC) Steering Committee empowerment: State agencies (OYA/OHA/DHS/ODE) to fund the State System of Care steering committee with existing general fund from each child serving state agency for multi-agency needs and development of shared services and supports.</li> <li>Clarify with CCOs and communities the advisory council roles and responsibilities as they relate to the broader System of Care governance structure.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The already-existing System of Care (SOC) governance infrastructure was launched in 2014 and continues to mature and develop. OHA contractually requires CCOs to have local SOC structures in place and these have been developed and maintained with consultation from PSU System of Care Institute. The institute is funded jointly, through an interagency agreement between DHS – Child Welfare, OHA and PSU.</li> <li>Pros: SOC is already established, needs fine tuning for some CCOs/areas.</li> <li>Cons: Difficulty getting system partners to the table, lack of blended funding hampers efforts.</li> <li>Much national research exists documenting cost savings.</li> <li>HB2144 Youth Wraparound Initiative names system partners.</li> <li>This will reflect values and principles to the local governance structure.</li> </ul>

	sting in contract; needs			iig or iiiipi			
#	Policy	Dasl	nboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
		★ Fulfills state or federal mandate					
	Require Wraparound is available to all children and young adults who meet criteria	Prio	rity area: BH			Require CCOs to meet national	
			heavy is lift?	••0		average for fidelity implementation per WFI-EZ scores (fidelity tool/consumer	This was in the CCO contract but not enforced. Enforcement will be critical to success.
39			/ large is impact?		Improve health outcomes	survey)	Pros: Wraparound is documented to improve outcomes for      Abildoon and familian languages and improve and improvement in
00		Equity TBD – OEI/HEC		for children	Enforcement of existing contractual expectations will be	children and families; long-term cost savings, and improvement in health outcomes for families.	
			2019 POP planne			critical to success	• HB2144
			Requires legislat  Potential to imp			Work would sit in HSD	
			May require OH				
			Could have flexil	ole timeline			
			Increases transp	arency			
		Fulfills state or federal mandate					
		Priority area: <b>BH</b>					
			heavy is lift?	•00	Improved health outcomes and increased		The CCOs have the MOUs but not all have been fully implemented
40	MOU between CMHP and CCOs enforced and honored	How	large is impact?		access to services through	Enforcement would sit in HSD	<ul> <li>Would result in coordination of safety net services in each region</li> </ul>
40	and nonored	Equi	ty	TBD – OEI/HEC	coordination of safety net services and CCO	Lillorcement would sit in risb	Supported by AOCMHP
			2019 POP planne		Medicaid services		• Supported by AOCIVIPP
		1	Requires legislat  Potential to imp				
			May require OH				
			Could have flexib	ole timeline			
		✓	Increases transp	parency			

#	Policy	Dashboard	Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
41	Require CCOs support EHR adoption across behavioral, oral and physical health contracted providers	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH/HIT  How heavy is lift?	Behavioral and oral health providers adopt and use EHRs more effectively and at higher rates, allowing them to better participate in care coordination, contribute clinical data for population health efforts, and engage in value-based payment arrangements.	<ul> <li>Timing – This would be a contractual obligation starting with 2020 contracts, that adjusts current CCO contracts to specify BH, oral and physical providers.</li> <li>We would expect CCOs to evaluate current EHR adoption rates and opportunities, set targets and report on progress – phased over 5 years.</li> <li>OHA TA could be useful.</li> <li>Accountability mechanisms TBD – this has been a component of the TQS. OHIT would play a consulting role, and would seek to support CCO needs for data on EHR adoption where possible.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Consideration: CCOs' primary care providers successfully increased EHR adoption, with federal incentive payments. This policy option would build on that success. This will be most helpful if BH EHR Incentives (POP requested) are available as well.</li> <li>Pro: Encouraging and supporting the adoption of EHRs capable of information exchange and connecting to health information exchange tools and services would support increased care coordination and improve patient care.</li> <li>Con: Providers may lack resources to invest in EHRs or lack staff capacity to implement workflow changes needed for effective use of EHRs.</li> <li>Feedback: CCOs may face significant challenges to this if resources/incentives are not available.</li> </ul>
42	Require CCOs ensure behavioral, oral and physical health contracted providers have access to health information exchange technology that enables sharing patient information for care coordination, including timely hospital event notifications, and require CCOs use hospital event notifications	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH/HIT  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity  TBD − OEI/HEC   2019 POP planned  Requires legislation  Potential to impact children  ✓ May require OHA TA support  ✓ Could have flexible timeline  ✓ Increases transparency	Behavioral, oral and physical health providers have the information needed to deliver better care, patients get the right care at the right time, and costly hospital use is reduced  Increasing the adoption of HIE among priority providers in support of priority populations will support care coordination and improve patient care, particularly around integration/coordination across physical, behavioral, and oral health care.	<ul> <li>Timing – This would be a contractual obligation starting with 2020 contracts, that adjusts current CCO contracts to specify BH, oral and physical providers.</li> <li>We would expect CCOs to evaluate current HIE use and opportunities, set targets and report on progress – phased over 5 years.</li> <li>OHA TA could be useful. OHA is currently supporting TA for hospital event notifications related to the CCO Disparity metric.</li> <li>Accountability mechanisms TBD – this has been a component of the TQS. OHIT would play a consulting role, and would seek to support CCO efforts around HIE where possible.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Consideration: OHA currently financially supports PreManage directly for CCOs on a voluntary basis (all CCOs are now using PreManage either directly or through regional HIE), and nearly all CCOs are paying to extend PreManage to their key clinics, including BH, oral, physical. When PreManage subscription ends through the state for CCOs (end of 2019), CCOs have the option to continue with the PreManage tool at their own cost.</li> <li>OHA is launching the HIE Onboarding program that will support initial costs to connect key clinics (including BH, oral, physical) to approved HIEs (only one is approved at this time).</li> <li>Pro: Reduction in ED utilization. Increased health outcomes for members with complex care needs and mental illness. Increased care coordination between CCO and contracted clinics</li> <li>Con: Providers may lack resources to participate in HIE or lack staff capacity to implement workflow changes needed</li> <li>Feedback: Interest in sharing costs or leveraging OHA financial support to help CCOs in this area, OHA can support education/TA for HIE and for SUD info sharing policies, concerns about this requirement going beyond adoption of PreManage and requiring CCOs to support multiple HIE platforms, which would have less utility for providers.</li> </ul>

Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
					Consideration of all partners that need to be in HIE including families, caregivers, SDOH entities, jails, etc.
Require CCOs to demonstrate necessary information technology (IT) infrastructure for VBP reporting, including to risk stratify populations and manage population health efforts, manage VBP arrangements with contracted providers, and manage VBP	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: VBP/HIT  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC		CCOs are better able to achieve population health outcomes at lower costs. Providers engaging in VBP contracts have the information and support	CCOs would be encouraged to take advantage of collaborative efforts related to data aggregation, eCQMs, and other VBP data needs. In their RFA response, CCOs would show they meet an initial minimum and explain how, during the first year of the contract, they will ensure they have sufficient HIT capabilities for VBP and population health management.	<ul> <li>Pro: Without data and HIT systems, CCOs cannot deliver on VBP. It we expect CCOs to become more sophisticated around VBP in 2.0, they must have the skills and systems to do so. Ability to use clinical data/metrics is critical to moving toward triple aim.</li> <li>Con: CCOs face challenges in getting and using clinical data – may need HIE strategy to help with this. Some providers may lack the capability to use CCO data effectively. Possible proliferation of</li> </ul>
data. This would include a demonstration	2019 POP p	lanned	needed from the CCO to manage financial risk and	<ul> <li>Accountability mechanisms TBD         <ul> <li>this has been a component of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Feedback</u>: Multiple stakeholders expressed support for this – very</li> </ul>
that the CCO can work with electronic clinical quality measure data.	Requires leg		improve care.	the TQS. OHIT would play a consulting role, and would seek	important for moving into the future. This will be a heavy lift for
chinear quanty measure data.		impact children e OHA TA support		to support CCO efforts around	some of our current CCOs, including obtaining clinical data. Some CCOs will likely need TA and support.
		flexible timeline		HIT where possible.	coos will interf freed 177 dried support.
	•			OHA should consider TA/ support for CCOs in this area –	

Re	commendations to/for OH	A				
#	Policy	Dashboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations
44	Establish a more robust team in OHA responsible for monitoring, compliance and enforcement of CCO contracts, building on existing resources.	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: ALL  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC  2019 POP planned  Requires legislation  Potential to impact children  May require OHA TA support		Streamline and enhance OHA's capacity for contract management and compliance  TBD – OEI/HEC  POP planned ires legislation ntial to impact children  Streamline and enhance OHA's capacity for contract management and compliance  CCO effectiveness and provide improved support to CCOs over contract issues		<ul> <li>In addition to monitoring, tracking, and ensuring compliance with CCO 2.0 policies, this team would be tasked with oversight of policy options 34–45 above, which have already existed in contract but have not been achieved as intended.</li> <li>Enhancing compliance around CCO contracts is a natural next step from CCO 1.0 – during the first contract, CCOs were building new businesses and the priority was around ensuring the model was successful. CCO 2.0 provides an opportunity to increase accountability around actual contractual obligations</li> </ul>
45	Support providers in utilizing ACEs score, and/or trauma screening tools to develop individual service and support plans. Additional tools used shall be outcome based and reflective of best/emerging practices.	Fulfills state or  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift?  How large is impact?  Equity  2019 POP plant Requires legisla Potential to im May require OF Could have flex Increases trans	federal mandate  TBD – OEI/HEC  TBD – OEI/HEC  TBD – OEI/HEC  TBD – OEI/HEC	Creation of a trauma- informed health care system	Formation of OHA-wide work group to advise on trauma-informed approaches and tools; separate linked work group to examine best/emerging practices	<ul> <li>HCR 33 from 2018 session</li> <li>Trauma Informed Oregon supports use of trauma-informed approach across OHA and by CCOs</li> <li>Legislation needed: Other states are passing this type of legislation (to address trauma-informed services)</li> <li>Trauma-informed approaches must be a foundation on which other services are conducted</li> <li>Recommendation in the OHA-DHS Continuum of Care proposal that state agencies pursue trauma-informed approaches</li> </ul>

Recommendations to/for OHA								
#	Policy	Dasł	nboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations	
46	Identify and address billing system and policy barriers that prevent behavioral health providers from billing from a physical health setting	How	Fulfills state or ferrity area:  Heavy is lift?  I large is impact?  Ty  2019 POP planne Requires legislati  Potential to impact  May require OHA  Could have flexib  Increases transpar	TBD – OEI/HEC  ed  ion  act children  A TA support ble timeline	Increase integration, increase access, expand provider network	<ul> <li>Will require HSD Medicaid staff to complete this work.         The position is currently vacant.     </li> <li>Work to be completed in HSD.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Work groups have submitted recommendations to OHA.</li> <li>This will allow providers to bill from integrated settings.</li> <li>Will increase access and expand the provider network.</li> </ul>	
47	Develop payment methodologies to reimburse for warm handoffs, impromptu consultations and integrated care management services	How	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: BH  How heavy is lift? How large is impact? Equity  TBD − OEI/HEC  2019 POP planned Requires legislation ✓ Potential to impact children May require OHA TA support ✓ Could have flexible timeline Increases transparency		Increase integration, access and provider choice by eliminating billing barriers	<ul> <li>Work groups have submitted recommendations, which will be operationalized by HSD.</li> <li>Work to be completed in HSD with technical assistance through the Transformation Center.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Will take HSD Medicaid staff to complete. The position is currently vacant.</li> <li>Payment methodologies will allow for provision on full continuum of behavioral health services.</li> <li>Oregon Academy of Family Physicians supports all BH in integrated PC be reimbursed; Children's Health Alliance supports BH to be billable in PC for all services provided and should be seamless to provider and patient; Oregon Medical Association supports reimbursement rates to support integration.</li> </ul>	

Recommendations to/for OHA									
#	Policy	Dashb	ooard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations		
		F	Fulfills state or f	ederal mandate	Increase integration by equalizing the reimbursement gap between BH and PH	<ul> <li>Requires additional development – what exactly would CCOs be required to do as part of this examination.</li> <li>Work would sit in HSD Medicaid.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Position that would complete this work in HSD is vacant.</li> <li>Oregon Academy of Family Physicians supports all BH in integrated PC be reimbursed; Children's Health Alliance supports BH to be billable in PC for all services provided and should be seamless to provider and patient; Oregon Medical Association supports reimbursement rates to support integration.</li> </ul>		
		Priorit	y area: BH						
		How h	neavy is lift?						
	Encoder to the test of the distribution of	How la	arge is impact?						
48	Examine equality in behavioral health and physical health reimbursement	Equity	1	TBD – OEI/HEC					
			2019 PC	P planned					
				legislation					
		<b>/</b>		mpact children  OHA TA support					
		<b>✓</b>		lexible timeline					
			Increases	transparency					
	Develop an incentive program to support behavioral health providers' investments in electronic health records and other, related HIT. (Feasibility depends on 2019 legislative session)	Fulfills state or federal mandate				Timing: Following 2019			
		Priority area: HIT			If OHA is able to implement an incentive program, the	legislative session – if OHA is successful in getting POP/funding approved.  • Likely process would include leveraging CCO input through an existing work group (CCO HIT Advisory Group – [HITAG]) on development and oversight	<ul> <li><u>Pro</u>: BH Providers are incentivized to improve their HIT to support integration and care coordination. CCO</li> </ul>		
		How heavy is lift?		or	result would be BH providers have better EHRs allowing them to better participate in care coordination, contribute clinical data for population health efforts, and engage in value-based payment arrangements. CCO participation in prioritizing BH providers for these incentives helps ensure the funding is targeted well and achieves the desired impact for our Medicaid population.		involvement is needed to ensure OHA understands local community needs when making decisions about priority providers; incentive dollars make a bigger impact. Con:  Providers may lack staff capacity to implement workflow		
19		How large is impact?					changes needed for effective use of EHRs. Technical assistance may be needed and support from CCOs or OHA to be effective.  • <u>Feedback</u> : Strong support among BH providers for incentive program, which would help close the "digital divide" that behavioral health providers face. These providers have been largely left out of federally funded		
49		Equity		TBD – OEI/HEC		of the incentive program, as well as a CCO engagement			
		✓ 2019 POP planned  Requires legislation  Potential to impact children  May require OHA TA support  Could have flexible timeline  ✓ Increases transparency		tion pact children HA TA support ible timeline		process to identify high priority BH providers. Ideally we would make incentives available in early-mid 2020.  OHIT would staff this program and the CCO HITAG/CCO engagement.			

Not recommended at this time										
#	Policy	Dash	board			Intended impact	Implementation		Considerations	
	Expand/revise existing risk corridor programs  This option is not being recommended as a result of recommendation to examine in greater detail the idea of establishing a program-wide reinsurance program	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: COST				Additional use of risk corridors not a formal	No new proposals for risk corridors	Risk corridors remain a tool at OHA's discretion in the next 5-year contract period.		
50		Equity TBD – OEI/HEC								
		1	2019 POP Requires le Potential t May requir Could have Increases t	egislation to impact ire OHA T re flexible	t children  TA support  e timeline	component of recommendations				
51	Incentivize health care services with highest clinical value by rewarding their use in rate setting  This option has been incorporated as aspect of variable profit implementation strategy	Fulfills state or federal mandate  Priority area: COST  How heavy is lift?		CCOs focus additional energy on moving providers to deliver health care services with higher clinical value and reduce provision of low-value care	<ul> <li>Phased-in approach prefe</li> <li>Formal work group (possi HERC subcommittee?) net to evaluate services for placement on a high or lovalue list.</li> <li>Clinical-value could be use part of methodology informing CCO-specific variable profit levels</li> </ul>	sibly a eeded ow-	<ul> <li>evidence based, high-value services to patients (Benefits 2.0).</li> <li>Phasing in the development of a high and low value list could ease concerns from CCOs about pushing too hard too</li> </ul>			
52	Development of a Train the Trainer investment in BH models of care		Fulfills stat	te or fed	eral mandate	Increase in BH providers trained in evidence-based	<ul> <li>Formation of a Statewide Train the Trainer Model and/or Training Initiative</li> </ul>		Would require funding and position authority. May be considered for a future POP.	

Not recommended at this time										
#	Policy	Das	hboard		Intended impact	Implementation	Considerations			
			ority area: BH		practices; improved outcomes	expensive) for 5–10 evidence- based practices (that address two generation clinical models) for the Oregon				
	How hea		w heavy is lift?			Mental Health Community targeting clinical needs				
		Hov	How large is impact?  Equity  TBD – OEI/HEC			throughout the state.				
		Equ				OHA to provide initial financial				
		√ √ √	2019 POP planne Requires legislat  Potential to imp May require OH  Could have flexil Increases transpo	act children A TA support ble timeline		and "lift" investment (1-2 FTE, Transformation Center?) to coordinate and roll out trainings for providers.				