



Connecticut Health & Human Services Market Profile: 2024



Health & Human Services Market Profile Overview

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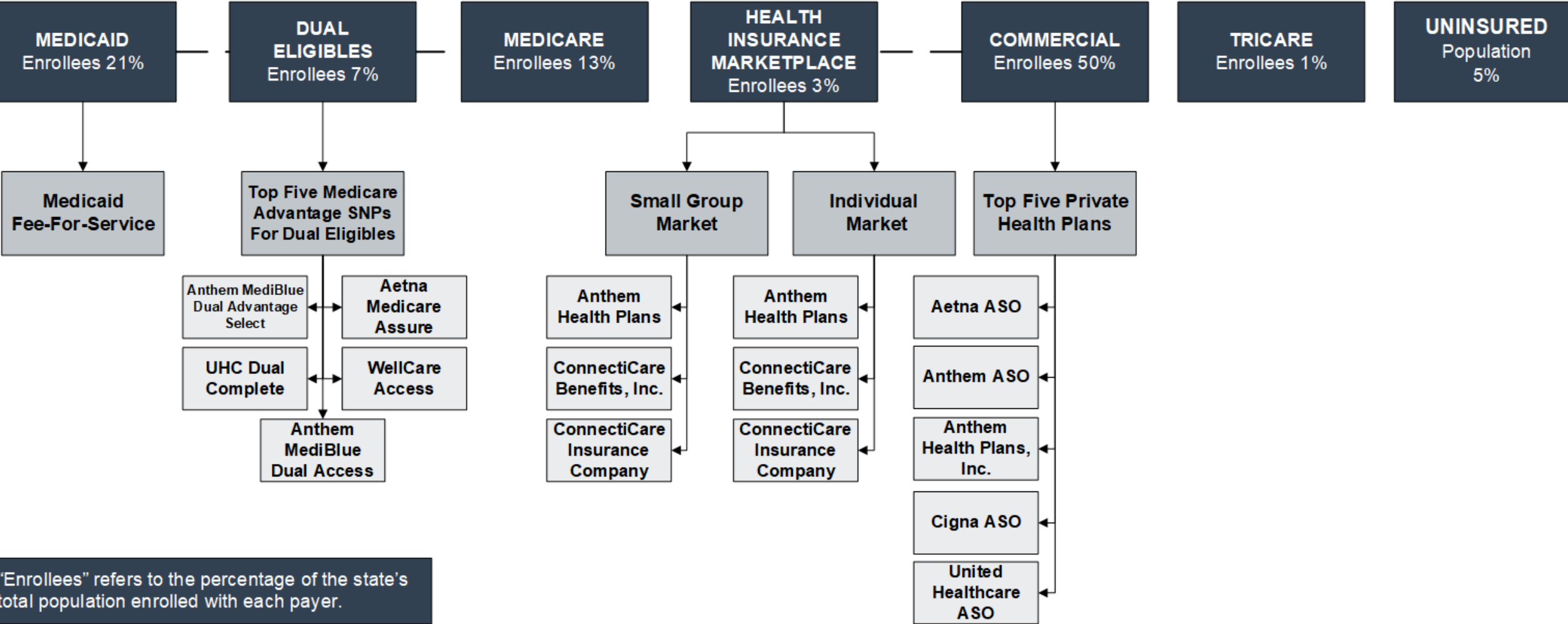
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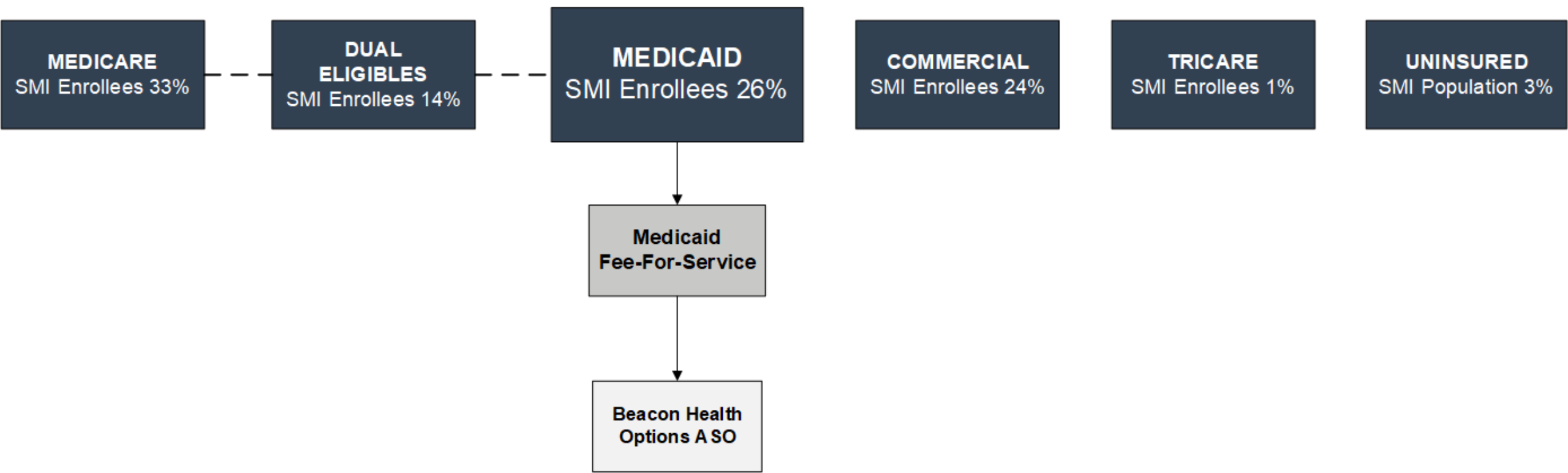
A. Executive Summary

A.1. Connecticut Physical Health Care Coverage by Payer

Total Connecticut Population- 3,626,205
Estimated SMI Population- 290,096



A.1. Connecticut Behavioral Health Care Coverage by Payer



"Enrollees" refers to the percentage of the state's total SMI population enrolled with each payer

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding

A.2. Health & Human Services Care Coordination Initiatives

| Medicaid Care Coordination Entities For Chronic Care Populations (Including SMI) | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| Care Coordination Entity | Active Program | Description |
| Managed Care Health Plan | | The state does not operate a managed care program, but there are Medicare D-SNP plans. |
| Primary Care Case Management (PCCM) | ✓ | HUSKY Primary Care is Connecticut's PCCM Program. |
| Accountable Care Organization (ACO) Program | ✓ | The state's PCMH+ program contains a shared savings component. |
| Affordable Care Act (ACA) Model Health Home | ✓ | The state has a health home program for individuals with behavioral health conditions. |
| Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) | ✓ | The state operates two PCMH programs, one with an enhanced payment model, and the other with a shared savings model. |
| Dual Eligible Demonstration | | None |
| Managed Long-Term Services and Supports (MLTSS) | | None |
| Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC) Grant | ✓ | The state currently operates nine CCBHCs. |
| Other Care Coordination Initiatives | | None |

A.3. Health Care Safety-Net Delivery System

State Agencies Responsible For Uninsured Citizens & Delivery System Model

Physical Health Services

- The Connecticut Department of Public Health is responsible for providing physical health services to the uninsured population.

Mental Health Services

- The Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) provides mental health services to the uninsured population by funding and/or operating regional Local Mental Health Authorities.

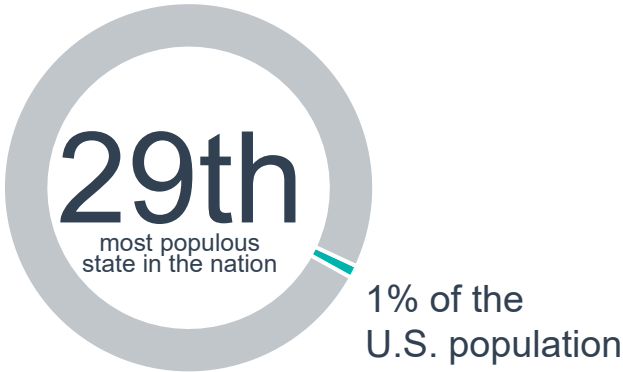
Addiction Treatment Services

- DMHAS provides addiction treatment to the uninsured population by operating its own treatment center, and by contracting with a network of provider organizations.

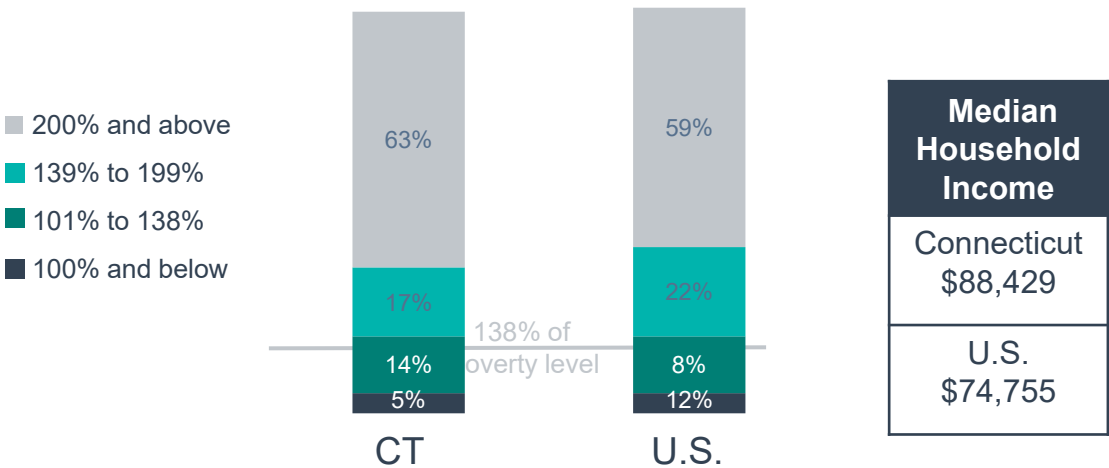
B. Connecticut Health Financing System Overview

B.1. Population Demographics

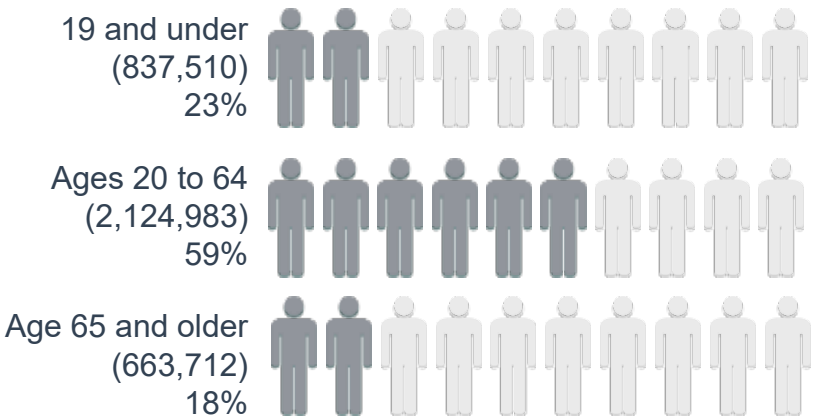
Total Connecticut Population- 3,626,205
Estimated SMI Population- 290,096



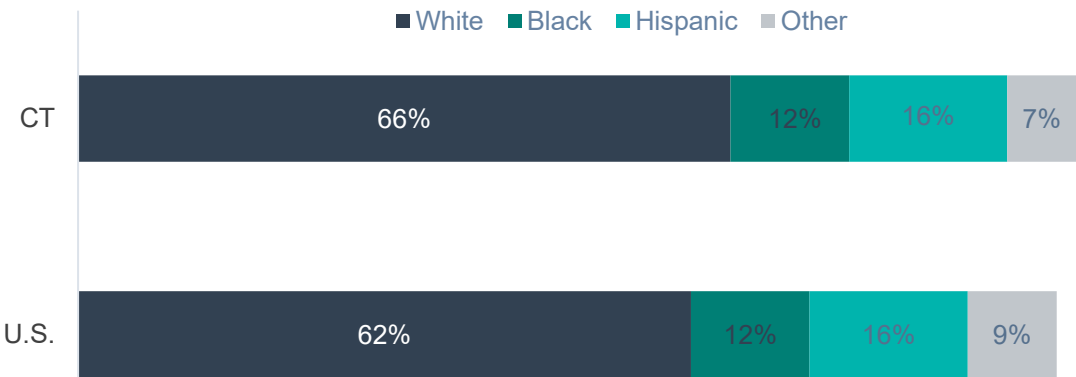
Population Distribution By Income To Poverty Threshold Ratio



Population Distribution By Age



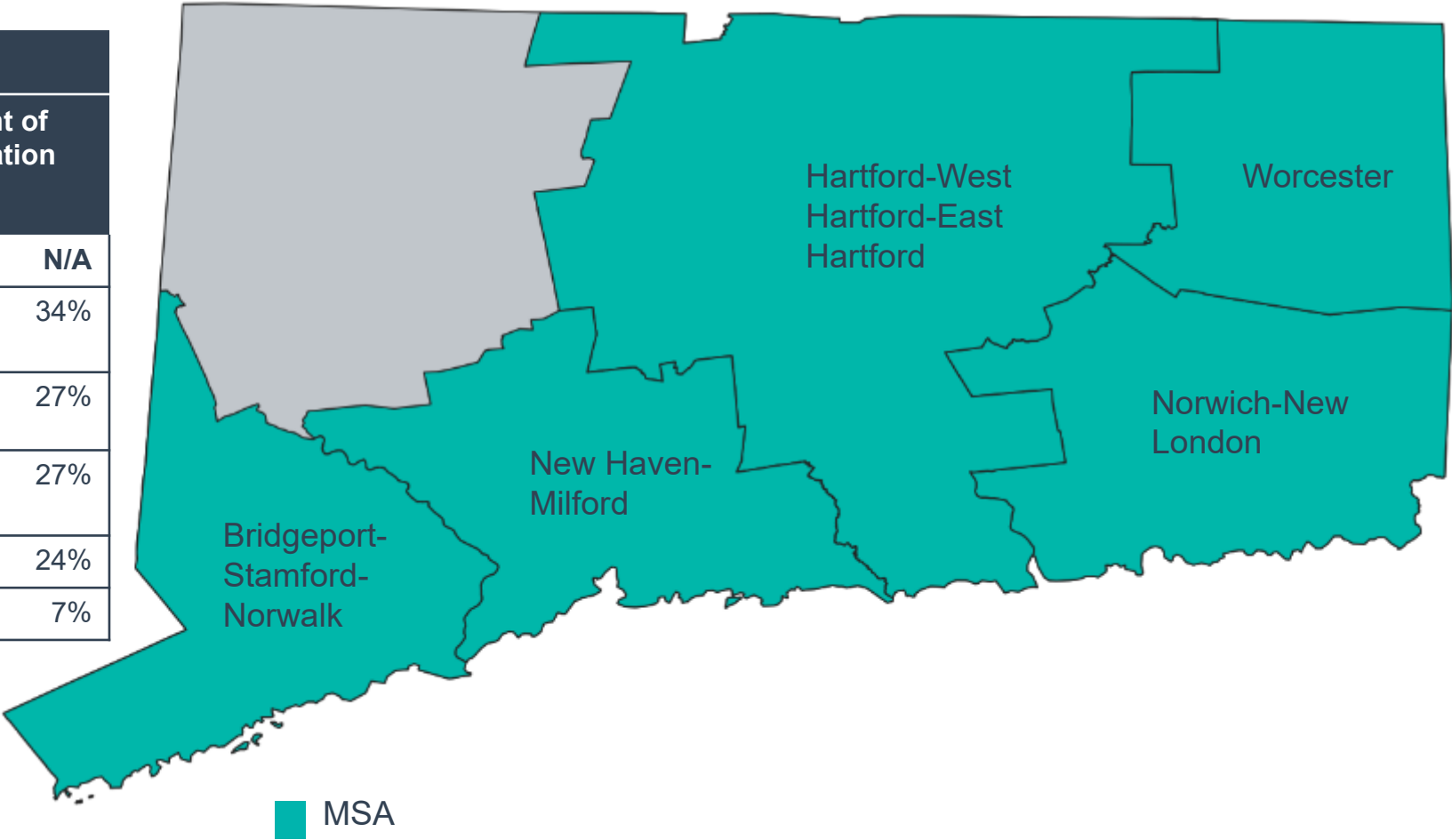
Connecticut & U.S. Racial Composition



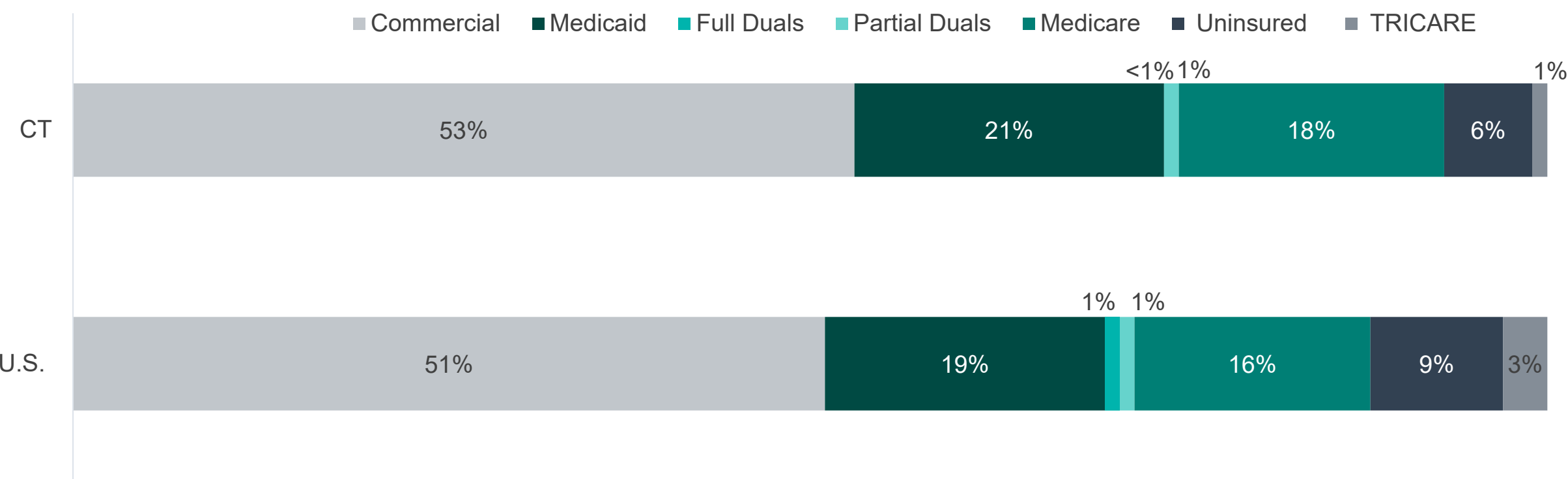
Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

B.2. Population Centers

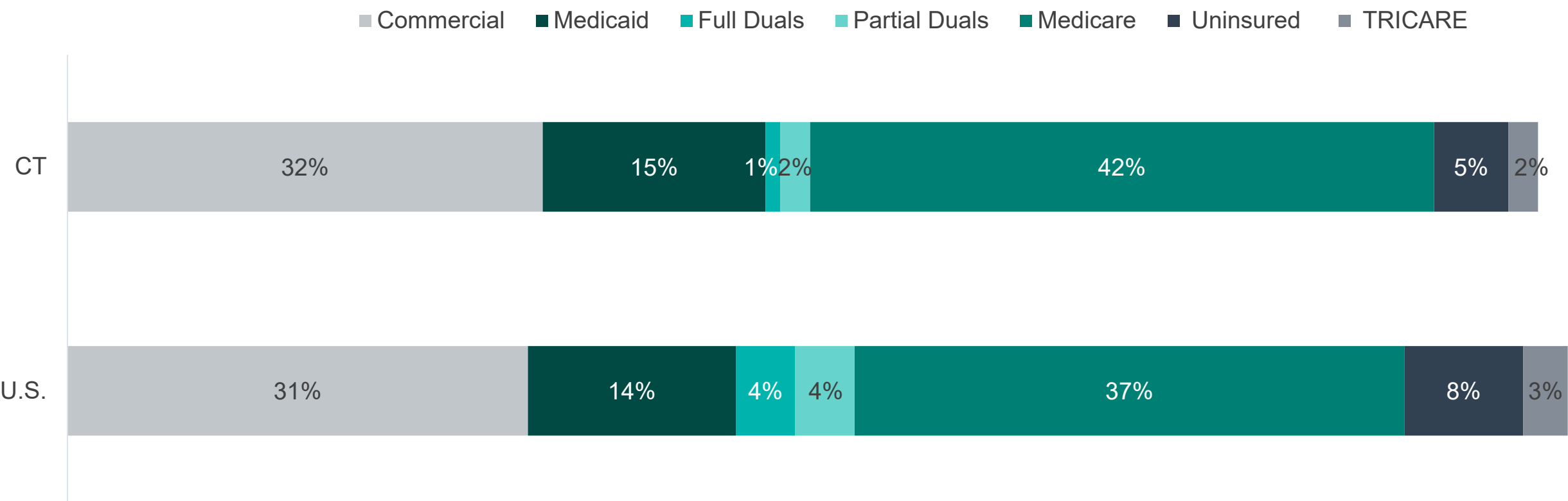
| Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| MSA | MSA Residents | Percent of Population |
| Total MSA Population | 4,303,016 | N/A |
| Hartford-Hartford-Middletown, CT | 1,221,725 | 34% |
| Worcester, MA-CT | 980,137 | 27% |
| Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT | 962,946 | 27% |
| New Haven-Milford, CT | 869,527 | 24% |
| Norwich-New London, CT | 268,681 | 7% |



B.3. Population Distribution By Payer: National vs. State



B.3. SMI Population Distribution By Payer: National vs. State



Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding

B.4. Largest Connecticut Health Plans By Enrollment

| Plan Name | Plan Type | Enrollment* |
|---|---|-------------|
| Anthem Health Plans | Commercial | 825,410 |
| HUSKY A | Medicaid | 539,427 |
| UnitedHealthcare ASO | Commercial administrative services organization (ASO) | 353,305 |
| Medicare Fee-for-service (FFS) | Medicare | 311,067 |
| Cigna ASO | Commercial ASO | 302,638 |
| Aetna ASO | Commercial ASO | 226,276 |
| Care Improvement Plus South Central Insurance Company | Medicare Advantage | 138,725 |
| Aetna Medicare | Medicare Advantage | 104,298 |
| ConnectiCare Benefits | Commercial | 80,861 |
| Husky C | Medicaid | 80,356 |

*Medicaid enrollment as of March 2023; TRICARE as of December 2023; Commercial as of March 2023; Medicare enrollment as of March 2023

B.4. Largest Connecticut Health Plans By Estimated SMI Enrollment

| Plan Name | Plan Type | Enrollment* | Estimated SMI Enrollment |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Medicare FFS | Medicare | 311,067 | 70,612 |
| HUSKY A | Medicaid | 539,427 | 62,574 |
| Anthem Health Plans | Commercial | 825,410 | 34,667 |
| Care Improvement Plus South Central Insurance Company | Medicare Advantage | 138,725 | 31,491 |
| Aetna Medicare | Medicare Advantage | 104,298 | 23,676 |
| UnitedHealthcare Dual Complete | Medicare Advantage | 70,255 | 15,948 |
| UnitedHealthcare ASO | Commercial ASO | 353,305 | 14,839 |
| Cigna ASO | Commercial ASO | 302,638 | 12,711 |
| AARP MedicareComplete | Medicare Advantage | 44,470 | 10,095 |
| Aetna ASO | Commercial ASO | 226,276 | 9,504 |

*Medicaid enrollment as of March 2023; TRICARE as of December 2023; Commercial as of March 2023; Medicare enrollment as of March 2023

B.5. Health Insurance Marketplace

| Health Insurance Marketplace | |
|---|---|
| Healthcare Market Enrollment Percentage | <1% |
| Type of Marketplace | State-based |
| Individual Enrollment Contact | https://www.healthcare.gov/ |
| | 1-800-318-2596 |
| Small Business Enrollment Contact | https://accesshealthctsmallbiz.com/ |
| | 1-855-805-4325 |

| 2024 Individual Market Health Plans |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Anthem |
| 2. ConnectiCare Benefits Company |
| 3. ConnectiCare Insurance Company |

| 2024 Small Group Market Health Plans |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Anthem |
| 2. ConnectiCare Benefits Company |
| 3. ConnectiCare Insurance Company |

B.6. Accountable Care Organizations

Medicare Shared Savings ACOs

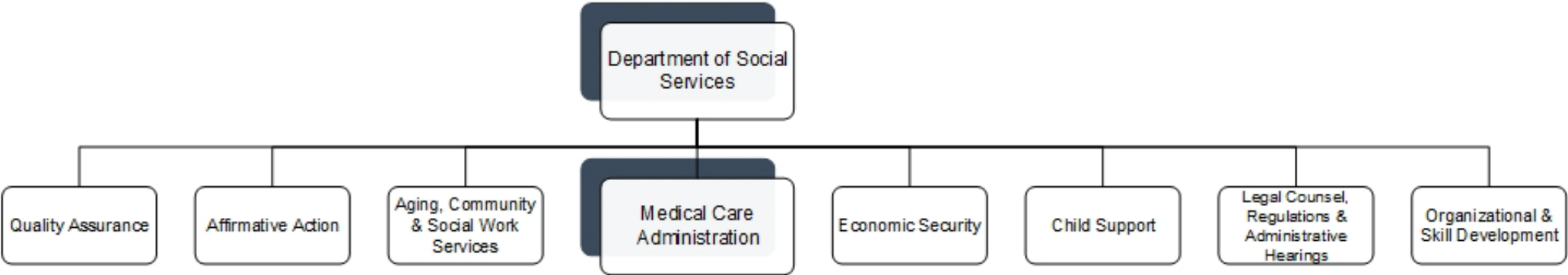
1. CMG ACO
2. Hartford HealthCare Accountable Care Organization, Inc. (HHC ACO)
3. Hudson Accountable Care, LLC
4. Integra Community Care Network, LLC
5. Life Health Services, LLC
6. LTC ACO, LLC
7. North Shore-LIJ MSSP ACO, LLC
8. Northeast Medical Group ACO
9. Physicians Accountable Care Solutions
10. ProHealth Physicians ACO
11. Prospect ACO NE, LLC
12. QHI ACO, LLC
13. Taconic ACO
14. Trinity Health of New England ACO
15. Western Connecticut Health Network Physician Hospital Organization ACO, Inc.
16. Westchester Medical Group, PC

Commercial

| ACO | Commercial Insurer |
|--|---|
| CMG ACO | Aetna, Anthem, Cigna |
| Connecticut State Medical Society-IPA | Anthem, Cigna, ConnectiCare, UnitedHealthcare, WellCare |
| Day Kimball Healthcare | Cigna |
| Eastern Connecticut Physician Hospital Organization, Inc | Cigna |
| Greenwich Physicians Association | Cigna |
| Hartford HealthCare Accountable Care Organization, Inc (HHC ACO) | Aetna |
| Integrated Health Partners | Cigna |
| Northeast Medical Group ACO, LLC | Aetna, Cigna |
| ProHealth Physicians ACO, LLC | Aetna, Cigna, UnitedHealthcare |
| ValueCare Alliance ACO | Aetna |

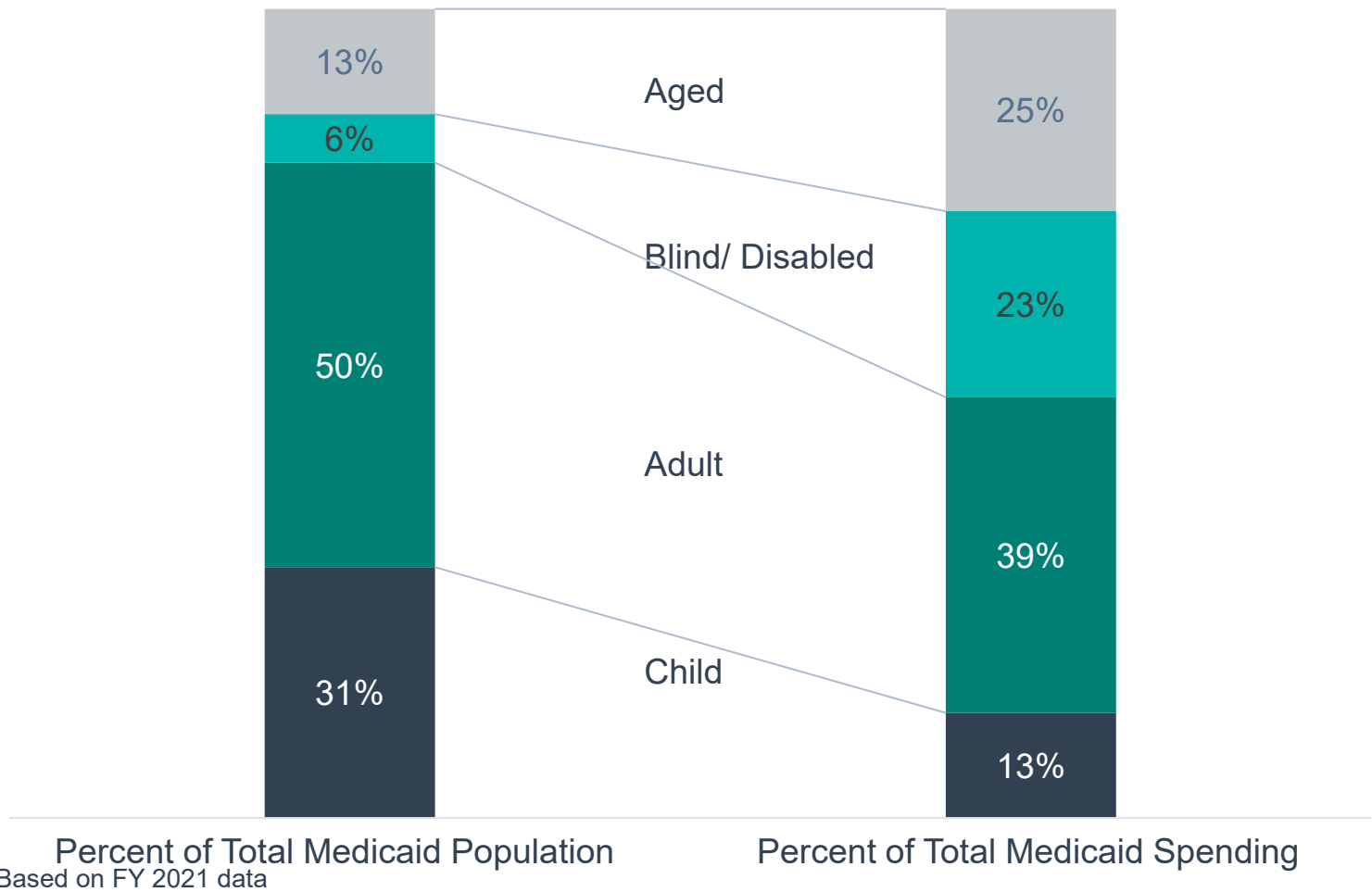
C. Medicaid Administration, Governance & Operations

C.1. Medicaid Governance: Organization Chart & Key Leadership



| Name | Position | Department | Email |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Andrea Barton Reeves | Commissioner | Department of Social Services | commis.dss@ct.gov |
| William Gui Woolston | Director of Medicaid and Division of Health Services | Department of Social Services | william.woolston@ct.gov |
| Kathy Bruni | Health Services Community Operations Director | Department of Social Services | kathy.bruni@ct.gov |
| Brad Richards | Chief Medical Officer | Department of Social Services | brad.richards@ct.gov |

C.2. Medicaid Program Spending By Eligibility Group



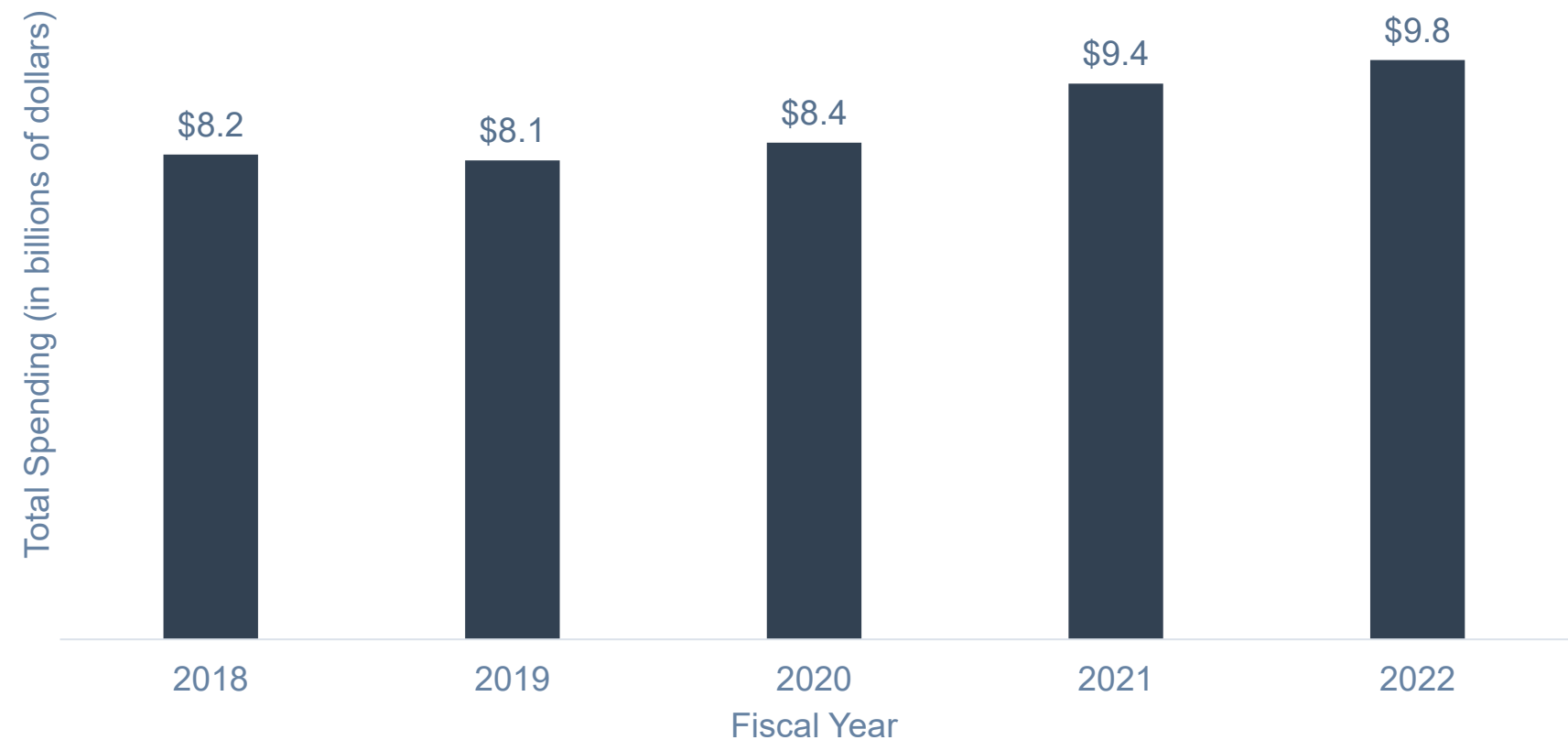
| Medicaid Spending Per Enrollee, FY 2021 | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| | U.S. | CT |
| All populations | \$8,651 | \$8,444 |
| Children | \$3,584 | \$3,565 |
| Adults | \$5,462 | \$5,431 |
| Expansion adults | \$7,486 | \$7,421 |
| Blind and disabled | \$23,935 | \$33,499 |
| Aged | \$18,514 | \$15,772 |

C.2. Medicaid Program Spending: Budget

| Budget Item | SFY 2022 Spending | Percent Of Budget |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Hospital | \$2,860,000,000 | 29% |
| Home- and community-based LTSS | \$2,085,000,000 | 21% |
| Institutional LTSS | \$1,615,000,000 | 17% |
| Medicare premiums and coinsurance | \$629,000,000 | 6% |
| Other acute services | \$604,000,000 | 6% |
| Physician | \$541,000,000 | 6% |
| Drugs | \$462,000,000 | 5% |
| Clinic and health center | \$391,000,000 | 4% |
| Other practitioner | \$298,000,000 | 3% |
| Dental | \$149,000,000 | 2% |
| Managed care and premium assistance | \$136,000,000 | 1% |
| Budget Total: \$9,770,000,000 | | |

| Federal & County Financial Participation | |
|--|-----|
| FY 2024 Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) | 50% |
| CY 2024 Newly Eligible FMAP (expansion population) | 88% |
| Counties contribute to state Medicaid share | No |

C.2. Medicaid Program Spending: Change Over Time



C.3. Medicaid Expansion Status

| Medicaid Expansion | |
|--|---|
| Participating In Expansion | Yes |
| Date Of Expansion | January 2014 |
| Medicaid Eligibility Income Limit For Able-Bodied Adults | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 133% of Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for childless adults and parents and caretaker relatives• Note: The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) requires that 5% of income be disregarded when determining eligibility. |
| Legislation Used To Expand Medicaid | None, Connecticut expanded its Medicaid program using a state plan amendment. |
| Number Of Individuals Enrolled In The Expansion Group (October 2023) | 380,130 |
| Number Of Enrollees Newly Eligible Due To Expansion | 348,193 |
| Benefits Plan For Expansion Population | The alternative benefit plan is identical to the state plan. |

C.4. Medicaid Program Benefits

Federally Mandated Services

1. Inpatient hospital services other than services in an institution for mental disease (IMD)
2. Outpatient hospital services
3. Rural Health Clinic services
4. Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) services
5. Laboratory and x-ray services
6. Nursing facilities for individuals 21 and over
7. Early and Periodic Screening and Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)
8. Family planning services and supplies
9. Free standing birth centers
10. Pregnancy-related and postpartum services
11. Nurse midwife services
12. Tobacco cessation programs for pregnant women
13. Physician services
14. Medical and surgical services of a dentist
15. Home health services
16. Nurse practitioner services
17. Non-emergency transportation to medical care
18. Substate Use Disorder services

Connecticut's Optional Services

1. Ambulatory surgery
2. Audiology and hearing aids
3. Behavioral health services
4. Chiropractor services
5. Dental services
6. Dialysis
7. Durable medical equipment
8. Eyeglasses and vision care
9. Hospice services
10. Intermediate care facility services for I/DD
11. Medical surgical supplies
12. Naturopathic medicine
13. Nursing facilities
14. Orthotic and prosthetic devices
15. Oxygen and respiratory therapy
16. Pharmacy services
17. Physical, occupational, and speech therapy
18. Podiatry

D. Medicaid Financing & Service Delivery System

D.1. Medicaid Financing & Service Delivery System

| Medicaid System Characteristics | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Characteristics | Medicaid Fee-For-Service (FFS) |
| Enrollment (November 2023) | 975,684 |
| SMI Enrollment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Connecticut does not operate a managed care program; therefore, all individuals—including those with SMI—are served through the FFS system.Estimated 100% of the SMI population is in FFS |
| Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical Health: Community Health Network of CT (ASO)Behavioral Health: Beacon Health Options (ASO) |
| Payment Model | All: FFS, plus administrative fees for the ASOs |
| Geographic Service Area | Statewide |

Total Medicaid: 975,684 | Total Medicaid With SMI: 113,179

D.1. Medicaid System Overview

| Medicaid Financial Delivery System Enrollment | |
|--|---|
| Total Medicaid population distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Connecticut does not operate a managed care or primary care case management (PCCM) program. As a result, all populations—including dual eligibles and the SMI population—are served through the FFS system.As of November 2023, 100% of the Medicaid population is in FFS. |
| SMI population inclusion in managed care | |
| Dual eligible population inclusion in managed care | |
| Long-term services and supports (LTSS) inclusion in managed care | |

| Medicaid Financing & Risk Arrangements: Behavioral Health | |
|---|--|
| Service Type | FFS Population |
| Traditional behavioral health | Connecticut contracts with Beacon Health Options to act as the administrative services organization (ASO) for Medicaid behavioral health services. All services are covered FFS by the state, there is no managed care option. |
| Specialty behavioral health | |
| Pharmaceuticals | |
| Long-term services and supports (LTSS) | Covered FFS by the state |

D.1. Medicaid Care Coordination Initiatives

| Medicaid Care Coordination Entities For Chronic Care Populations (Including SMI) | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| Care Coordination Entity | Active Program | Description |
| Managed Care Health Plan | | The state does not operate a managed care program, but there are Medicare D-SNP plans. |
| Primary Care Case Management (PCCM) | ✓ | HUSKY Primary Care is Connecticut's PCCM program. |
| Accountable Care Organization (ACO) Program | ✓ | The state's PCMH+ program contains a shared savings component. |
| Affordable Care Act (ACA) Model Health Home | ✓ | The state has a health home program for individuals with behavioral health conditions. |
| Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) | ✓ | The state operates two PCMH programs, one with an enhanced payment model, and the other with a shared savings model. |
| Dual Eligible Demonstration | | None |
| Managed Long-Term Services and Supports (MLTSS) | | None |
| Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC) Grant | ✓ | The state currently operates nine CCBHCs. |
| Other Care Coordination Initiatives | | None |

D.1. Medicaid Service Delivery System Enrollment By Eligibility Group

- Connecticut does not operate a managed care or primary care case management (PCCM) program. As a result, all populations are enrolled in FFS.

| Population | Mandatory FFS Enrollment | Option To Enroll In FFS Or Managed Care | Mandatory Managed Care Enrollment |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Parents and caretakers | X | | |
| Children | X | | |
| Blind and disabled individuals | X | | |
| Aged individuals | X | | |
| Dual eligibles | X | | |
| Medicaid expansion | X | | |
| Individuals residing in nursing homes | X | | |
| Individuals residing in ICF/IDD | X | | |
| Individuals in foster care | X | | |
| Other populations | X | | |

D.2. Medicaid FFS Program: Overview

- FFS enrollment as of November 2023 was 975,684
- Connecticut's Medicaid program is called Husky Health. There are four major groups that receive services through Husky Health:
 - Husky A: Provides services to children, parents, caretaker relatives, and pregnant women. Enrollment as of November 2023 was 539,427.
 - Husky B: Provides services to uninsured children under the age of 19 with household incomes between 201% and 323% of FPL. Enrollment as of November 2023 was 14,711.
 - Husky C: Provides services to aged, blind, and disabled individuals. Enrollment as of November was 80,356.
 - Husky D: Provides services to the Medicaid expansion population ages 19 to 64 years old with income below 138% of the FPL. Enrollment as of November 2023 was 341,190.
- Connecticut utilizes administrative services organizations (ASOs) to manage benefits for its Medicaid populations.
 - The state contracts with four ASOs to administer four categories of benefits: Medical (Community Health Network of CT ASO), behavioral health (Beacon Health Options), dental (Connecticut Dental Health Partnership), and non-emergency transportation (Veyo).
 - ASOs are responsible for care coordination, utilization management, disease management, customer service, network management, provider organization credentialing, and review of grievances.

D.2. Medicaid FFS Program: Intensive Care Management

- Connecticut, in partnership with its medical ASO, Community Health Network of Connecticut (CHNCT), operates an Intensive Care Management (ICM) program for high-risk Medicaid enrollees.
- The organization partners with Beacon Health Options to provide ICM to individuals with behavioral health and SMI diagnoses.
- Individuals are identified using predictive modeling or referral. Other factors for eligibility include number of emergency room visits, health risk assessment score, and pharmacy adherence.
 - Participation is voluntary.
- The ICM program provides a comprehensive assessment, care planning, member direction in setting goals, education, coaching, coordination, and integration of services.
- Members complete the ICM program when they have met pre-determined health care goals and can successfully manage their condition independently.

D.2. Medicaid FFS Program: Behavioral Health Benefits

- Beacon Health Options serves as the ASO for behavioral health services, psychotropic medications, and medications for addiction disorders.

FFS Mental Health Benefits

1. Inpatient and emergency hospitalization
2. Crisis stabilization and observation
3. Partial hospitalization
4. Extended day treatment
5. Outpatient services, including psychotherapy
6. Intensive outpatient services
7. Electro-convulsive therapy
8. Psychological testing
9. Evaluation
10. Adult mental health group homes
11. Home health care
12. Case management
13. Medication management

FFS Addiction Treatment Benefits

1. Inpatient and residential detoxification
2. Ambulatory detoxification
3. Methadone maintenance
4. Medication assisted treatment
5. Evaluation
6. Outpatient services
7. Intensive outpatient services

D.2. Medicaid FFS Program: SMI Population

- Connecticut does not operate a managed care program; therefore, all members with SMI are enrolled in FFS.
- As of November 2023, *OPEN MINDS* estimates that 100% of the SMI population was enrolled in FFS.

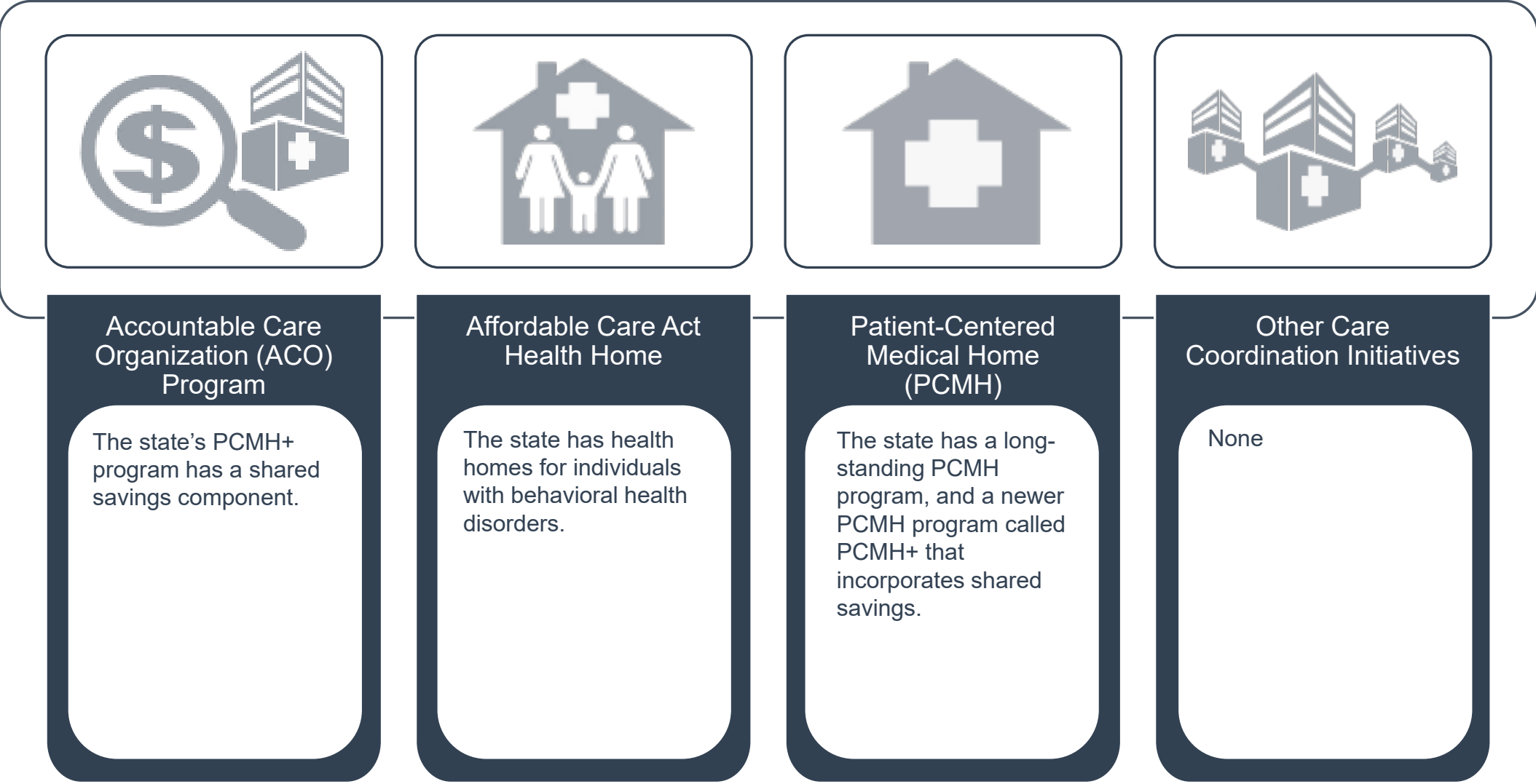
D.3. Medicaid Managed Care Program: Overview

- Connecticut does not have a managed care program.

D.2. Medicaid FFS Program: Pharmacy Benefit

| Connecticut FFS Program Pharmacy Benefit & Utilization Restrictions | |
|---|---|
| State Uses Pharmacy Benefit Manager | No |
| Responsible For Financing General Pharmacy Benefit | Medicaid FFS |
| Responsible For Financing Mental Health Pharmacy Benefit | Medicaid FFS |
| State Uses A Preferred Drug List (PDL) For General Pharmacy | Yes |
| State Uses A PDL For Mental Health Drugs | Yes, anticonvulsants, antidepressants, antipsychotic, and anxiolytics are included on the pharmacy's PDL. |
| State Uses A PDL For Addiction Treatment Drugs | Yes, opioid dependence medications are included on the pharmacy's PDL. |
| Coverage Of Antipsychotic Injectable Medications | Antipsychotic injectable medications are covered as a pharmacy benefit. |
| Utilization Restrictions For Mental Health Or Addiction Treatment Drugs | Mental health and addiction treatment medications may be subject to prior authorization or step therapy requirements; generic brand medication is preferred. |
| State Has A Pharmacy Lock-In Program Or Other Restriction Program | Connecticut operates a Drug Utilization Review to develop a pharmacy restriction program. If members are suspected of pharmaceutical misuse, they will be restricted to one pharmacy for one year as per Connecticut state law. |

D.4. Medicaid Program: Care Coordination Initiatives



D.4. State Medicaid Health Home Characteristics

| Integrated Health Homes Concept | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Target Population | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Adults and children with psychotic, mood, anxiety, obsessive compulsive, post-traumatic stress, or borderline personality disorder (adults only) whose Medicaid claims exceed \$10,000 per year |
| Enrollment Model | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Automatic assignment for those already receiving services at a designated BHH provider organization, with the ability to opt-outState notification of opt-in eligibility for individuals not receiving services at a designated BHH provider organization |
| Geographic Service Area | Statewide |
| Care Delivery Model | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs) or their designated affiliates (see section G.4.) serve as BHHs.Six core health home services: Comprehensive care management, care coordination, health promotion, comprehensive transitional care, individual and family support, referral to community services, and health information technology.Comprehensive needs assessment and care plan for each individual |
| Payment Model | <ul style="list-style-type: none">\$317 per member per month (PMPM) rate for providing at least one health home service |
| Practice Performance & Improvement | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hospital, ER, and SNF admission rateCenters for Medicare & Medicaid Services and state measures for chronic disease managementState measures for decreasing homelessness and increasing employment and educational opportunitiesState will track encounters and discharge follow-up to assess care coordinationPre- and post-enrollment cost comparisons |

D.4. Medicaid Care Coordination: PCMHs

- There are currently over 100 unique NCQA approved practices participating in the state's PCMH initiative.
- PCMH practices with NCQA level 2 or 3 recognition receive increased Medicaid rates for certain primary care services. These practices are also eligible for additional retrospective lump sum PMPM payments based on improved quality measure performance over the prior year.
 - Qualifying HUSKY health PCMH programs can earn performance-based payments (performance payments and improvement payments) for select measures. For more information, see the next slide.
 - As of 2020, the state updated and removed the number of performance measures to increase clinical value. The state will continue to use the 2018-2019 payment methodology for the new performance measures.
- Practices have 18 months to achieve recognition and may receive enhanced payments through the glide path option during this time.
 - As of 2021, there were 19 glide path practices, zero glide path renewal practices, and 16 PCMH accredited practices.
- The state's physical health ASO, the Community Health Network of Connecticut, Inc., provides ongoing technical support to practices pursuing PCMH initial recognition or renewal.

D.4. Medicaid Care Coordination: PCMH Quality Measures

| PCMH Quality Measures | |
|---|---|
| 1. Avoidable Emergency Department Visits | 16. Follow-up after ED visits for mental illness |
| 2. Avoidable Hospitalizations | 17. Annual fluoride treatment ages 0-4 |
| 3. Adolescent well-care visits | 18. Annual monitoring for persistent medications |
| 4. Avoidance of antibiotic treatment in adults with acute bronchitis | 19. Appropriate treatment for children with upper respiratory infection |
| 5. Developmental screening in the first three years of life | 20. Asthma Medication Ratio |
| 6. Diabetes HbA1c screening | 21. Breast cancer screening |
| 7. Emergency Department Usage | 22. Cervical cancer screening |
| 8. Medication Management for Asthmatics | 23. Chlamydia screening in women |
| 9. PCMH CAPHS | 24. Diabetes eye exam |
| 10. Behavioral Health Screening | 25. Diabetes: medical attention for nephropathy |
| 11. Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics | 26. Follow-up care for children prescribed ADHD medication |
| 12. Readmissions within 30 days | 27. HPV Vaccine |
| 13. Antidepressant medication management | 28. Oral Evaluation in Dental Services |
| 14. Prenatal and Postpartum Care | 29. Use of imaging studies for low back pain |
| 15. Follow-up after hospitalization for mental illness | 30. Well-child visits in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth year. |

D.4. Medicaid Care Coordination: PCMH+

- PCMH+ is a care coordination initiative with shared savings.
 - The program was previously called the Medicaid Quality Improvement and Shared Savings Program.
- FQHCs or state-defined advanced networks are eligible to participate.
 - Advanced networks can be ACOs, individual practices, or networks of practices.
- PCMH+ organizations must hold Joint Commission or NCQA PCMH recognition. They provide enhanced care coordination activities to members who are prospectively attributed but can opt-out.
- Participating FQHCs and advanced networks are eligible for a share of savings if they reduce the cost of providing care by at least 2%. Shared savings are distributed through the:
 - Individual pool: Payments funded by the specific participating organization's savings for meeting nine performance measures.
 - Challenge pool: Savings remaining in the individual pool from organizations that fail to meet performance measures are awarded to organizations that meet four additional performance measures.
- FQHCs also receive \$4.50 PMPM payment for FQHC add-on care coordination activities.

D.4. Medicaid Care Coordination: PCMH+ Participants

| PCMH+ Organization | Type |
|---|-----------------------|
| Hartford Healthcare Medical Group, Inc. | Advanced Network (AN) |
| First Choice Health Centers Inc. | FQHC |
| Generations Family Health | FQHC |
| Charter Oak Family Health | FQHC |
| Southwest Community Health | FQHC |
| Optimus Health Care | FQHC |
| United Community and Family Services | FQHC |
| Cornell Scott-Hill Health | FQHC |
| Community Health Center | FQHC |
| Wheeler Clinic inc. | FQHC |
| Fair Haven Community Health | FQHC |
| Connecticut Children's Medical Center | AN |

D.5. Medicaid Program: Demonstration & Care Management Waivers

| Waiver Title | Waiver Description | Waiver Type | Enrollment Cap | Effective Date | Expiration Date |
|--|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| EPSDT EIS Qualified Program Waiver (CT-07) | Authorizes the state to limit choice of provider organizations for the early intervention services program. | 1915 (b) | None | 10/01/2023 | 09/30/2025 |
| CT Home Care Program for Elders Case Management Freedom of Choice Waiver (CT-06) | Authorizes the state to limit the choice of provider organizations for case management services for individuals enrolled in the state's 1915 (c) waiver for elders and its 1915 (i) state plan amendment. | 1915 (b) | 1,000 | 04/01/2021 | 06/20/2025 |
| Connecticut Substance Use Disorder Demonstration | The goal of this demonstration is for the state to maintain and enhance access to SUD services, and continue delivery system improvements to provide more coordinated and comprehensive treatment for beneficiaries with SUD. | 1115 | None | 04/14/2022 | 03/31/2027 |

D.5. Medicaid Program: Demonstration & Care Management Waivers (cont.)

| Waiver Title | Waiver Description | Waiver Type | Enrollment Cap | Effective Date | Expiration Date |
|--|--|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Covered Connecticut | The goal is too close the health insurance affordability gap for low-income individuals who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but not enough to afford coverage through the state’s health insurance marketplace, Access Health CT | 1115 | 18,721 | 12/15/2022 | 12/31/2027 |
| Connecticut Housing Engagement and Support Services (CHESS) Initiative (CT-08) | Aims to identify Medicaid Participants who are experiencing homelessness and a higher rate of hospitalizations than would otherwise be expected based on their diagnoses and other risk factors. Once a participant is identified, services are designed to support the participant with a range of housing stabilization services, health care coordination services, services to support community participation, ongoing engagement, and housing maintenance. | 1915 (b) | None | 08/16/2021 | 08/15/2026 |

D.5. Medicaid Program: Section 1915 (c) HCBS Waivers

| Waiver Title | Target Population | 2024 Enrollment Cap | Operating Unit | Concurrent Management Authority |
|--|---|---------------------|--|--|
| CT HCBS for Elders (0140.R07.00) | Individuals ages 65 and older | 19,324 | Home- and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Unit | Yes, the state has a concurrent 1915 (b) wavier. |
| CT Comprehensive Supports (0437.R04.00) | Individuals with a developmental disability ages 18 and older, and individuals with an intellectual disability ages 3 and older | 5,700 | Department of Developmental Services | No |
| CT Individual and Family Support (0426.R04.00) | Individuals with a developmental disability ages 18 and older, and individuals with an intellectual disability ages 3 and older | 4,500 | Department of Developmental Services | No |
| CT Employment and Day Supports (0881.R02.00) | Individuals with a developmental disability ages 18 and older, and individuals with an intellectual disability ages 3 and older | 2,915 | Department of Developmental Services | No |
| CT Personal Care Assistance (0301.R05.01) | Individuals who are physically disabled ages 18 to 64 | 1,795 | Alternate Care Unit/ HCBS Unit | Yes, the state has a concurrent 1915 (b) wavier. |
| CT Mental Health Waiver (0653.R03.00) | Individuals with mental illness ages 22 and older | 1,002 | Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services | No |
| CT Acquired Brain Injury (0302.R05.00) | Individuals with brain injury ages 18 and older | 325 | Community Options Unit | No |
| CT Katie Beckett (4110.R08.00) | Individuals with a physical disability ages 0 to 22 | 342 | Community Options Unit | No |

D.5. Medicaid Program: Section 1915 (c) HCBS Waivers

| Waiver Title | Target Population | 2024 Enrollment Cap | Operating Unit | Concurrent Management Authority |
|---|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| CT ABI Waiver II (1085.R01.00) | Individuals with brain injury ages 18 and older | 327 | HCBS Unit | No |
| CT Home and Community Supports Waiver for Persons with Autism (0993.R02.00) | Individuals with autism ages 3 and older | 417 | Community Options Unit | No |

D.6. Medicaid Program New Initiatives: Timeline

- There are no new or pending Medicaid initiatives at this time.

E. Medicare Financing & Service Delivery System

E.1. Medicare Financing & Service Delivery System

| Medicare System Characteristics | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Characteristics | Traditional Medicare (FFS) | Medicare Advantage |
| Enrollment (March 2023) | 311,067 | 631,091 |
| SMI Enrollment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">OPEN MINDS estimates 67% of the population in Medicare Advantage, 33% in traditional Medicare. | |
| Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Part A: Inpatient hospital, skilled nursing facility care, nursing home care, hospice and home health carePart B: Clinical research, ambulance services, durable medical equipment, mental health and limited outpatient prescription drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Medicare Advantage Plans provide all Part A and Part B benefits, plus additional benefits based on plan chosen |
| Payment Model | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Part A & B cover up to 80%, remaining costs can be paid out of pocket | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fixed amounts paid based on health plan chosen |
| Geographic Service Area | Statewide | Statewide |

Total Medicare: 942,158 | Total Medicare With SMI: 231,869

E.2. Medicare System Overview

| Medicare Financial Delivery System Enrollment | |
|--|---|
| Total Medicare population distribution | As of March 2023: 67% Medicare Advantage, 33% in traditional Medicare. |
| SMI population inclusion in managed care | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated 67% of population in Medicare Advantage, 33% in traditional Medicare. |
| Medicare population inclusion in Chronic special needs plan or (C-SNP). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated that less than 1% of population in C-SNP plans |
| Medicare population inclusion in Institutional Special Needs Plan (I-SNP). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated that less than 1% of population in I-SNP plans |

E.2. Medicare System: Overview

- Medicare enrollment as of March 2023 was 942,158
- Medicare enrollment in Connecticut is comprised mostly of people who are eligible due to their age (i.e., being at least 65).
 - Younger Americans gain Medicare eligibility after they have been receiving disability benefits for 24 months, or have ALS or end-stage renal disease.
 - In Connecticut, 10% of beneficiaries are eligible due to disability rather than age. Nationally, the rate is slightly under 12%.
- All counties in Connecticut have at least 44 Medicare Advantage plans available for 2023; some areas have as many as 58.
- There are 13 insurers that offer Medigap plans in Connecticut—12 offer individual plans, while one offers group plans.
- There are 24 stand-alone Medicare Part D prescription plans available in Connecticut for 2023, with premiums that range from about \$7 to \$127 per month. Less than one-third of Connecticut Medicare beneficiaries have stand-alone Medicare Part D plans.

E.3. Medicare ACOs

Medicare Shared Savings ACOs

1. CMG ACO
2. Hartford HealthCare Accountable Care Organization, Inc. (HHC ACO)
3. Hudson Accountable Care, LLC
4. Integra Community Care Network, LLC
5. Life Health Services, LLC
6. LTC ACO, LLC
7. North Shore-LIJ MSSP ACO, LLC
8. Northeast Medical Group ACO
9. Physicians Accountable Care Solutions
10. ProHealth Physicians ACO
11. Prospect ACO NE, LLC
12. QHI ACO, LLC
13. Taconic ACO
14. Trinity Health of New England ACO
15. Western Connecticut Health Network Physician Hospital Organization ACO, Inc.
16. Westchester Medical Group, PC

E.4. Medicare System: New Initiatives - BPCI Advanced

- In October 2022, CMS announced a two-year extension of the Bundled Payments for Care Improvement Advanced (BPCI Advanced) Model. The model launched in October 2018 and was originally set to end in December 2023.
- With the extension, BPCI Advanced is set to end in December 2025.
- New applicants (Model Year 7), must be Medicare-enrolled providers, suppliers, or Medicare Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs).
- BPCI Advanced is part of the continuing efforts by the CMS and the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation in implementing voluntary episode payment models.
- The model aims to support health care providers that invest in practice innovation and care redesign to better coordinate care and reduce expenditures, while improving the quality of care for Medicare beneficiaries.
- BPCI Advanced qualifies as an Advanced Alternative Payment Model (APM) under the Quality Payment Program.
- The BPCI Advanced Model aims to address these issues by having the BPCI Advanced participants take responsibility for ensuring the patient's entire health care team – including the providers from all health care settings – communicate and collaborate on quality and total cost of a patient's care.
- The participant facilitates coordination among the health care team, working to meet the patient's full needs throughout the duration of the episode of care.
- The goal is to provide patients high-quality care, support a successful recovery and reduce the frequency and length of preventable hospital stays and emergency department use.

E.4. Medicare System: New Initiatives - Value-Based Insurance Design Model

- Through the Medicare Advantage (MA) Value-Based Insurance Design (VBID) Model, CMS is testing a broad array of complementary MA health plan innovations designed to reduce Medicare program expenditures, enhance the quality of care for Medicare beneficiaries, including those with low incomes such as dual-eligibles, and improve the coordination and efficiency of health care service delivery.
 - Overall, the VBID Model contributes to the modernization of MA and tests whether these model components improve health outcomes and lower costs for MA enrollees.
- For plan year 2024, the VBID Model has 69 participating Medicare Advantage Organizations (MAOs) with a total of 12.4 million enrollees projected to be enrolled in participating plan benefit packages (PBPs).
 - Over 8.7 million of these enrollees are projected to be offered additional Model benefits and/or rewards and incentives as part of the Model test in 2024.
- The MA Value-Based Insurance Design (VBID) Model helps to remove obstacles to health and health care.
- For instance, under this Model, participating MA plans may provide patients with tailored supplemental benefits like lower costs for prescription drugs; grocery assistance to help ensure their unmet medical needs and nutrition needs are met; transportation services to make sure they can attend medical appointments; and support managing chronic health conditions.
- The VBID Model tests a broad array of MA service delivery and/or payment approaches and contributes to the modernization of MA through increasing choice, lowering cost, and improving the quality of care for Medicare beneficiaries.

F. Dual Eligible Financing & Service Delivery System

F.1. Dual Eligible Medicaid Financing & Service Delivery System

| Dual Eligible* Medicaid System Characteristics | |
|--|---|
| Characteristics | Medicaid Fee-For-Service (FFS) |
| Enrollment (December 2022) | 77,945 |
| Estimated SMI Enrollment | 26,368 |
| Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical Health: Community Health Network of CT (ASO)Behavioral Health: Beacon Health Options (ASO)Dental: Benecare (ASO)Pharmacy: DSS, Division of Health Services, Pharmacy Unit |
| Payment Model | FFS, plus administrative fees for the ASOs |
| Geographic Service Area | Statewide |

Total Dual Eligible Enrollment: 77,945 | Total Dual Eligible Enrollment With SMI: 26,368

*Unless otherwise noted, the term *dual eligibles* in this section refers to Medicare enrollees with full Medicaid benefits.

F.2. Largest Dual Eligible Health Plans By Estimated SMI Enrollment

| Health Plans | Parent Company | Plan Type | November 2023 Enrollment | Estimated SMI Enrollment |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| UnitedHealthcare Dual Complete | UnitedHealthcare | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 43,777 | 9,937 |
| Anthem MediBlue Dual Advantage Select | Anthem, Inc | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 14,349 | 3,257 |
| Aetna Medicare Assure | CVS Health | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 6,952 | 1,578 |
| WellCare Access | Centene | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 4,251 | 965 |
| Anthem MediBlue Dual Access | Anthem, Inc | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 3,979 | 903 |
| Anthem MediBlue Dual Advantage | Anthem, Inc | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 2,638 | 599 |
| ConnectiCare Choice Dual Basic | ConnectiCare Insurance Company, Inc | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 1,701 | 386 |
| ConnectiCare Choice Dual | ConnectiCare Insurance Company, Inc | Medicare Advantage D-SNP | 1,656 | 376 |

F.3. Dual Eligible Medicaid Financing & Delivery System: Overview

- As of December 2022, dual eligible enrollment was 77,945.
- Medicare covers most acute services (which may include psychiatric care), while Medicaid, the payer of last resort, covers LTSS and non-physician behavioral health services.
- Connecticut does not operate a managed care or primary care case management (PCCM) program; therefore, dual eligibles are automatically enrolled in FFS.

F.4. Dual Eligible Medicaid Financing & Delivery System: New Initiatives

- Connecticut does not have a financial alignment initiative with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

G. Long-Term Services & Supports Financing & Service Delivery System

G.1. LTSS Financing & Service Delivery System

- Connecticut does not operate a MLTSS program. All LTSS beneficiaries are enrolled in FFS.

| LTSS* Medicaid System Characteristics | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Characteristics | Medicaid Managed Care |
| Enrollment (December 2023) | N/A |
| Estimated SMI Enrollment | N/A |
| Management | Medicaid FFS |
| Payment Model | Medicaid FFS |
| Geographic Service Area | Statewide |

*Long-Term Services & Supports

G.1. Medicaid LTSS Service Delivery System Enrollment By Eligibility Group

| Population | Mandatory FFS Enrollment | Option To Enroll In FFS Or Managed Care | Mandatory Managed Care Enrollment |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Disabled adults | X | | |
| Disabled children | X | | |
| Blind individuals | X | | |
| Aged individuals | X | | |
| Dual eligibles | X | | |
| Individuals with I/DD | X | | |
| Individuals residing in nursing homes | X | | |
| Individuals residing in ICF/IDD | X | | |
| Other HCBS Recipients | X | | |
| Other populations | X | | |

G.2. LTSS Medicaid Financing & Delivery System: Overview

- Connecticut does not offer MLTSS services and instead, all individuals receive care through the FFS system.

G.3. Medicaid LTSS Program: Health Benefits

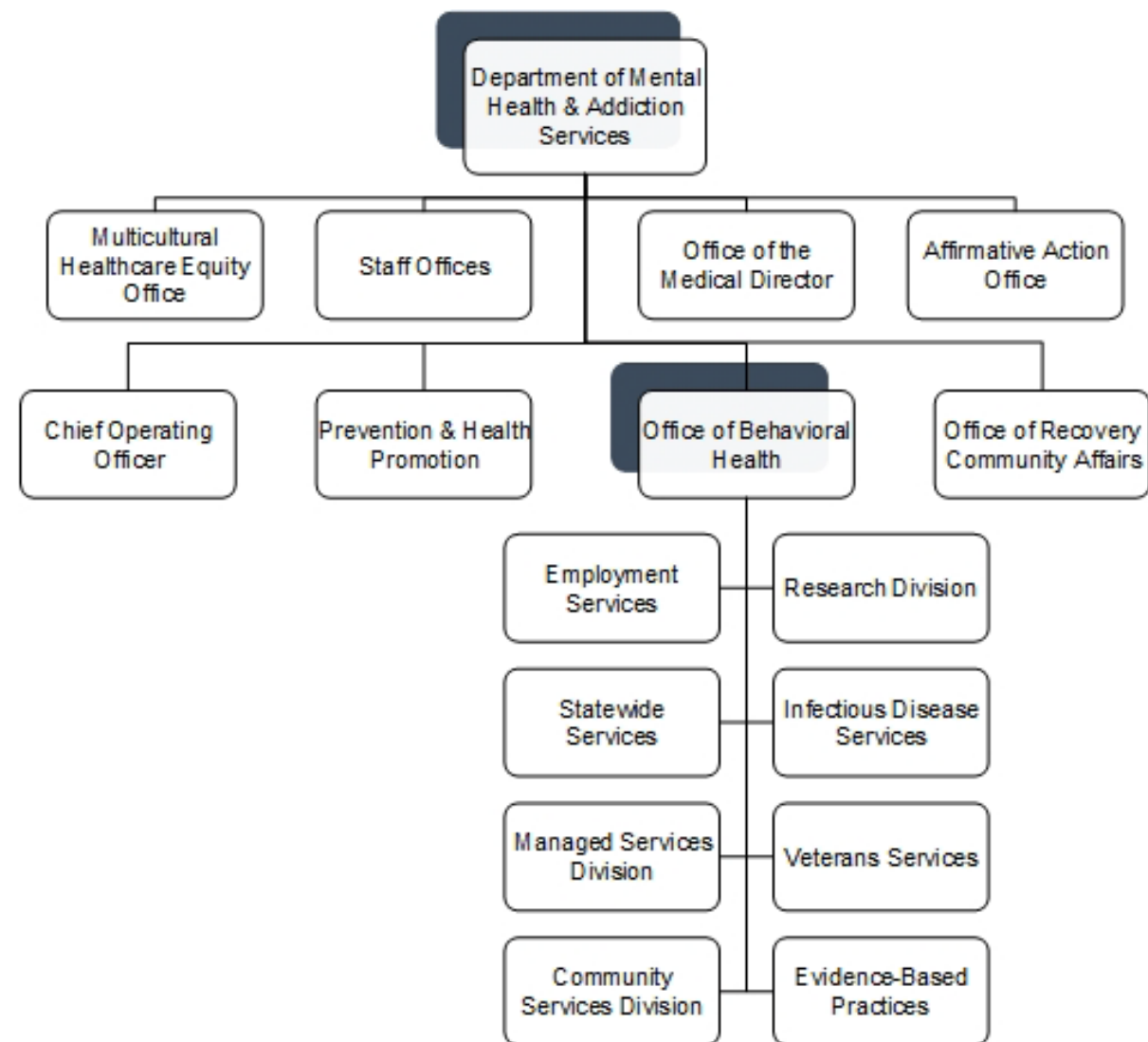
- Connecticut does not offer MLTSS services and instead, all services are the same as the FFS program.

G.4. LTSS Medicaid Financing & Delivery System: New Initiatives

- Connecticut has no pending initiatives that will influence the finance or delivery systems of the LTSS population.

H. State Behavioral Health Administration & Finance System

H.1. Department Of Mental Health & Addiction Services: Organization Chart



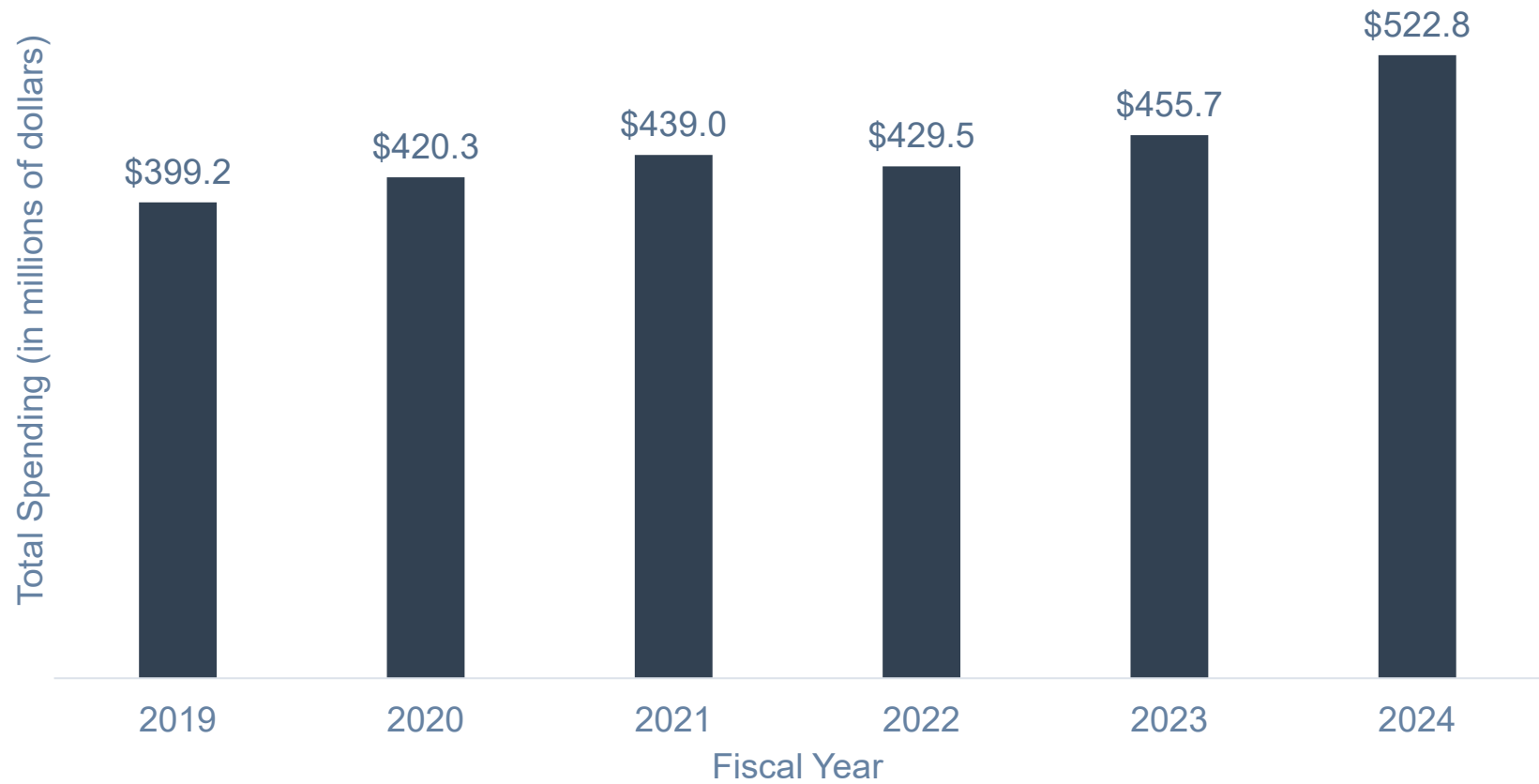
H.1. Department Of Mental Health & Addiction Services: Key Leadership

| Name | Position | Department | Email |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Nancy Navarretta, MA, LPC, NCC | Commissioner | Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services (DMHAS) | nancy.navarretta@ct.gov |
| Colleen Harrington, LCSW, MBA | Deputy Commissioner | DMHAS | colleen.harrington@ct.gov |
| Celeste Cremin-Endes | Chief of State-Operated Services | DMHAS | celeste.cremin-endes@ct.gov |
| Julienne Giard, LCSW | Section Chief, Community Services Division | DMHAS, Office of Behavioral Health | julienne.giard@ct.gov |
| Robert Haswell | Section Chief, Managed Services Division | DMHAS, Office of Behavioral Health | colleen.harrington@ct.gov |
| Kimberley Karanda, Ph.D., LCSW | Section Chief, Statewide Services Division | DMHAS, Office of Behavioral Health | kimberly.karanda@ct.gov |
| Charles Dike, M.D. | Medical Director | DMHAS | charles.dike@ct.gov |

H.2. Department Of Mental Health & Addiction Services: Spending

| Budget Item | SFY 2024 Budget Request | Percent Of Budget |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Personal services | \$242,775,161 | 46% |
| Young adult services | \$92,022,701 | 18% |
| Managed service system | \$68,857,468 | 13% |
| Housing supports and services | \$27,763,723 | 5% |
| Behavioral health recovery services | \$25,979,688 | 5% |
| Home- and community-based services | \$24,495,278 | 5% |
| Forensic services | \$11,157,536 | 2% |
| Connecticut mental health center | \$9,229,406 | 2% |
| TBI community services | \$9,190,172 | 2% |
| Behavioral health medications | \$6,949,232 | 1% |
| Medicaid adult rehabilitation services | \$4,419,683 | 1% |
| Total Budget: \$522,840,048 | | |

H.2. Department Of Mental Health & Addiction Services: Spending Over Time



H.3. State Psychiatric Institutions

| Institution | Location | Beds |
|--|------------|------|
| Connecticut Mental Health Center | New Haven | 32 |
| Connecticut Valley Hospital (Civil) | Middletown | 230 |
| Connecticut Valley Hospital (Forensic) | Middletown | 232 |
| Greater Bridgeport Community Mental Health Center (GBCMHC) | Bridgeport | 62 |
| Total | | 556 |

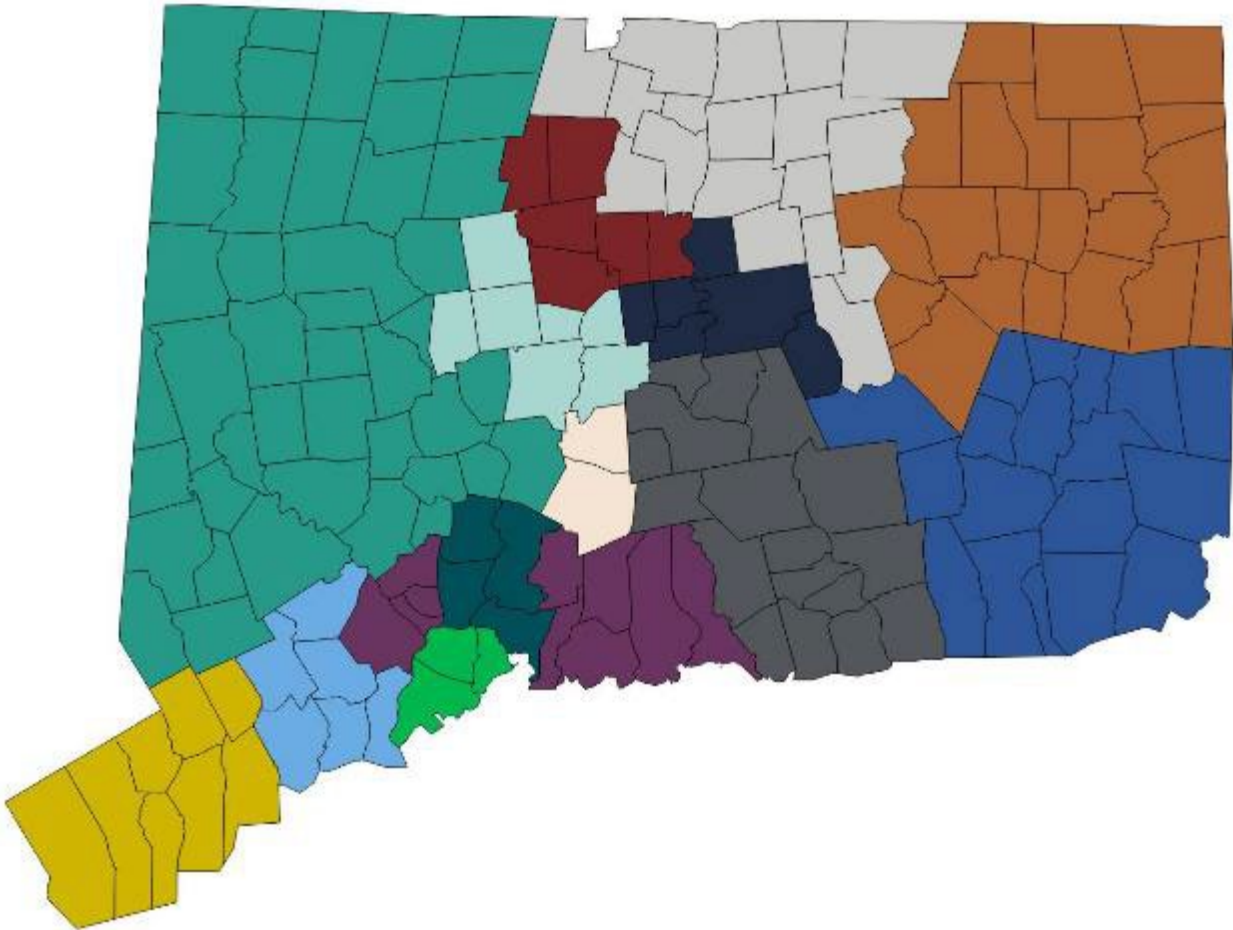
H.4. Behavioral Health Safety-Net Delivery System

- The Connecticut DMHAS provides mental health services to the uninsured population by funding 17 Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs)—nine of which are state-operated, and eight of which are private, non-profit organizations (see next slide).
 - LMHAs provide a variety of mental health treatment services that include: Inpatient hospitalization, outpatient clinical services, 24-hour emergency care services, day treatment, psychosocial and vocational rehabilitation, forensic services, outreach programs for homeless individuals with SMI, support services, and community-based mental health services.
 - Each LMHA serves one or more catchment areas, which are composed of towns. The LMHAs are grouped into five administrative regions overseen by the state.
 - The LMHAs provide services and may also contract with their own provider networks. They accept Medicaid and other health care insurance as payment, as well as sliding-scale fees.
- The state also operates five Regional Behavioral Health Action Organizations (RBHAOs) to provide comprehensive mental health and addiction treatment services. Services originally provided by the Regional Mental Health Boards (RMHBs) and the Regional Action Councils (RACs) are now provided by RBHAOs. The RBHAOs will continue to operate until June 2024.
 - Each RBHAO is responsible for the full range of planning, education, and advocacy for behavioral health and addiction treatment needs of children and adults within the designated region.
- The state delivers addiction treatment services through its own treatment center, and by contracting with a network of provider organizations.

H.4. Behavioral Health Safety-Net Delivery System: LMHA Catchment Areas

LMHA Catchment Areas

- BHCare
- Bridges...A Community Support System
- Capitol Region Mental Health Center
- Community Health Resources
- Community Mental Health Affiliates
- Connecticut Mental Health Center
- F.S. Dubois Center
- Greater Bridgeport Community Mental Health Center
- InterCommunity
- River Valley Services
- Rushford Center
- Southeastern Mental Health Authority
- United Services
- Western CT Mental Health Network



H.4. Behavioral Health Safety-Net Delivery System: LMHA Catchment Areas

| Region | Catchment Area | LMHA | Administration | Towns Served |
|--------|----------------|---|---------------------|---|
| 1 | 1 and 2 | F.S. Dubois Center | State | Byram, Cos Cob, Darien, East Norwalk, East Portchester, Georgetown, Glenbrook, Glenville, Green Farms, Greenwich, New Canaan, Noroton, Noroton Heights, Norwalk, Old Greenwich, Riverside, Rowayton, Saugatuck, South Norwalk, Springdale, Stamford, Weston, Westport, Wilton |
| | 3 and 4 | Greater Bridgeport Community Mental Health Center | State | Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Stratford, Southport, Stepney, Stevenson, Trumbull |
| 2 | 5 | BHCare (Valley Offices) | Private, non-profit | Ansonia, Derby, Oxford, Seymour, Shelton |
| | 6 | Bridges...A Community Support System, Inc. | Private, non-profit | Milford, Orange, West Haven |
| | 7 | Connecticut Mental Health Center | State | Bethany, Hamden, New Haven, Woodbridge |
| | 8 | BH Care (Shoreline Offices) | Private, non-profit | Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Madison, North Branford, North Haven |
| | 9 | Rushford Center | Private, non-profit | Meriden, Wallingford |
| | 10 | River Valley Services | State | Chester, Clinton, Cromwell, Deep River, Durham, East Haddam, East Hampton, Essex, Haddam, Killingworth, Lyme, Middlefield, Middletown, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Portland, Westbrook |

H.4. Behavioral Health Safety-Net Delivery System: LMHA Catchment Areas

| Region | Catchment Area | LMHA | Administration | Towns Served |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 3 | 11 and 12 | Southeastern Mental Health Authority | State | Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, New London, North Stonington, Norwich, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown, Waterford |
| | 13 and 14 | United Services | Private, non-profit | Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Columbia, Coventry, Eastford, Hampton, Killingly, Lebanon, Mansfield, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, Union, Willington, Windham, Woodstock |
| 4 | 15 | Community Health Resources (CHR) | Private, non-profit | Amston, Andover, Bolton, Buckland, Ellington, Hebron, Manchester, Rockville, South Windsor, Talcottville, Tolland, Vernon, Wapping |
| | 16 | InterCommunity | Private, non-profit | East Hartford, Glastonbury, Maple Hill, Marlborough, Newington, Rocky Hill, South Glastonbury, Wethersfield |
| | 17 | Community Health Resources (CHR) | Private, non-profit | Bloomfield, Broad Brook, East Granby, East Hartland, East Windsor, Enfield, Granby, Hazardville, Melrose, North Granby, Poquonock, Scitico, Somers, Somersville, Stafford, Stafford Springs, Staffordville, Suffield, Thompsonville, Warehouse Point, West Granby, West Suffield, Wilson, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Windsorville |
| | 18 and 23 | Capitol Region Mental Health Center | State | Avon, Canton, Canton Center, Collinsville, Elmwood, Farmington, Hartford, Simsbury, Tariffville, Unionville, Weatogue, West Hartford, West Simsbury |
| | 19 | Community Mental Health Affiliates | Private, non-profit | Berlin, Bristol, Burlington, East Berlin, Kensington, Marion, Milldale, New Britain, Pequabuck, Plainville, Plantsville, Plymouth, Southington, Terryville |

H.4. Behavioral Health Safety-Net Delivery System: LMHA Catchment Areas

| Region | Catchment Area | LMHA | Administration | Towns Served |
|--------|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| 5 | 20 | Western CT Mental Health Network-Waterbury Area | State-operated | Beacon Falls, Bethlehem, Cheshire, Lakeside, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Oakville, Oxford, Prospect, South Britain, Southbury, Thomaston, Union City, Waterbury, Watertown, Waterville, Wolcott, Woodbury |
| | 21 | Western CT Mental Health Network-Danbury Area | | Bethel, Botsford, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Brookfield Center, Danbury, Gaylordsville, Hawleyville, New Fairfield, New Milford, Newtown, Redding, Redding Center, Redding Ridge, Ridgefield, Roxbury, Sandy Hook, Sherman, West Redding |
| | 22 | Western CT Mental Health Network-Torrington Area | | Bantam, Barkhamsted, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Cornwall Bridge, Falls Village, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent, Lakeville, Limerock, Litchfield, Marble Dale, Morris, New Hartford, New Preston, Norfolk, North Canaan, North Kent, Northfield, Pine Meadow, Pleasant Valley, Riverton, Salisbury, Sharon, South Kent, Taconic, Torrington, Warren, Washington, Washington Depot, West Cornwall, West Goshen, West Hartland, Winchester, Winchester Center, Winsted |

H.5. Behavioral Health System: New Initiatives

- The Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) announced in June 2023, that it was awarded a 5-year, \$3,675,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and SAMHSA to enhance statewide and community-level mental health promotion and suicide prevention, intervention and response capacity.
- The CT Partnerships for Hope and Healing (PH2) youth suicide prevention grant will be co-directed by DMHAS and the Departments of Children and Families (DCF) and Public Health (DPH), the lead state agencies for suicide prevention. The PH2 grant will utilize comprehensive, equitable, public health approaches and evidence-based practices, frameworks and strategies to address gaps and reduce suicide attempts and deaths among youth ages 24 and under.
- Planned enhancements include a Training Collaborative, Data to Action Dashboard, 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline co-promotion with the state's 1 WORD, 1 VOICE, 1 LIFE suicide prevention campaign, and the release of Connecticut's Suicide Prevention Plan 2030.
- The grant will also fund the development of informed, coordinated, and sustainable partnerships within five prioritized areas across schools, campuses, community organizations and clinical services to ensure at-risk youth are identified, connected to care/treatment, provided with lethal means counseling, safety planning, and follow-up services.
- The PH2 grant will promote suicide prevention as a core priority in Connecticut, with interventions that are data and quality-driven, sustainable, culturally competent and equitable.

I. Appendices

I.1. OPEN MINDS Estimates For Share Of SMI Consumers Per Payer/Plan

| Enrollment Category | Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Prevalence Estimate | Source |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Commercial | 4.2% of the commercially insured population over age 18 | Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). Results from the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health detailed Tables. Retrieved March 2023 from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt39441/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetTabsSect6pe2021.htm#tab6.8a |
| Medicaid | 11.6% of persons enrolled in traditional Medicaid | Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). Results from the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health detailed Tables. Retrieved March 2023 from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt39441/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetTabsSect6pe2021.htm#tab6.8a |
| Medicare | 22.7% of persons in the Medicare population, not dually eligible for Medicaid | Figuroa, J. F., Phelan, J., Orav, E. J., Patel, V., & Jha, A. K. (2020). Association of mental health disorders with health care spending in the Medicare population. Retrieved July 2023 from https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2762948#:~:text=Results%20Of%204%20358%20975,had%20no%20known%20mental%20illness |

I.1. *OPEN MINDS* Estimates For Share Of SMI Consumers Per Payer/Plan

| Enrollment Category | Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Prevalence Estimate | Source |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Medicare-Medicaid Dual Eligibility | 21% of persons in the Medicare population dually eligible for partial Medicaid benefits | ATI Advisory. (2022). A Profile of Medicare-Medicaid Dual Beneficiaries. Retrieved March 2023 from https://atiadvisory.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/A-Profile-of-Medicare-Medicaid-Dual-Beneficiaries.pdf |
| | 16% of persons in the Medicare population dually eligible for full Medicaid benefits | |
| Other Public | 4.5% of persons served by the Veterans Administration health care system or the TRICARE military health system | U.S. Census Bureau (2022). Table HHI-01. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage--All Persons by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 2017 to 2021. Retrieved March 2023 from https://www2.census.gov/programssurveys/demo/tables/health-insurance/time-series/hic/hhi01.xlsx |
| No Health Care Insurance | 6.2% of uninsured persons over age 18 | Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). Results from the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health detailed Tables. Retrieved March 2023 from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt39441/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabsSect6pe2021.htm#tab6.8a |

I.2. Glossary Of Terms

| Word | Abbreviation | Definition |
|---|--------------|--|
| Alternative Benefit Plan | ABP | State designed benefit package for the Medicaid expansion population (childless adults with income below 138% of the FPL). The benefit package must include the ten essential benefits as laid out in the PPACA. The Medicaid expansion population deemed medically frail (including those with SMI) are exempt from receiving benefits through the ABP. |
| Accountable Care Organizations | ACO | ACOs are groups of provider organizations—such as physicians and hospital systems—that form an agreement to coordinate care for a set group of individuals. If the ACO delivers high quality care—measured through performance metrics—and lowers the cost of providing care against a baseline, then the organization receives a portion of the savings generated. ACOs can exist alongside all payment structures (fee-for-service and managed care delivery systems) and payers (Medicare, Medicaid, commercial). |
| Administrative Services Organization | ASO | An arrangement in which an organization hires a third party to deliver administrative services to the organization, such as claims processing and billing. The ASO is not at-risk. |
| Capitation | | A set amount of money paid per enrollee per month to a health care entity to cover the cost of health care services. Capitation can cover the cost of all health care services or subset of services, such as care coordination or home- and community-based services. |
| Carve-out | | A carve-out is a Medicaid managed care financing model where some portion of Medicaid benefits—dental services, pharmacy services, behavioral health services, etc.—are separately managed and/or financed. Carve-out services can be financed on an at-risk basis by another organization or retained by the state Medicaid agency on a fee-for-service basis. |
| Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic | CCBHC | Behavioral health clinics specially certified in a demonstration established by section 223 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014. The clinics are designed to provide community-based mental health and addiction treatment services, to advance the integration of behavioral health with physical health care, and to provide care coordination across the full spectrum of health services. |

I.2. Glossary Of Terms

| Word | Abbreviation | Definition |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Community Mental Health Center | CMHC | An organization that can demonstrate that it is actively providing all services in section 1913(c)(I) of the Public Health Services Act, including a.) Outpatient services, including specialized outpatient services for children, the elderly, individuals who are chronically mentally ill, and residents of the CMHC's mental health service area who have been discharged from inpatient treatment at a mental health facility; b.) 24 hour-a-day emergency care services; c.) Day treatment, or other partial hospitalization services, or psychosocial rehabilitation services; and d.) Screening for patients being considered for admission to state mental health facilities to determine the appropriateness of such admission. Additionally, the organization must meet the specifications for the state where it provides services. |
| Dual Eligible | | An individual who is eligible for Medicare (Part A and B) and Medicaid. Medicare serves as the individual's primary insurance, and Medicaid acts as a supplement. Dual eligibles are sometimes referred to as Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (MMEs). |
| Federal Poverty Level | FPL | The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services sets a standard level of income that is used to determine eligibility for services and benefits, including Medicaid. In 2024, the FPL is \$14,580 for an individual and \$30,000 for a family of four. |
| Fee-For-Service | FFS | A system where the payer, in this case Medicaid, contracts directly with provider organizations and pays for providing care on a unit by unit basis. Health plans may also reimburse provider organizations on a FFS basis meaning they pay for each unit of care or test. |
| Health Home | | A "whole person" care coordination model that specifically targets populations with chronic conditions including those with SMI. Health homes provide six essential functions: 1.) Comprehensive care management; 2.) Care coordination and health promotion; 3.) Comprehensive transitional care from inpatient to other settings, including appropriate follow-up; 4.) Individual and family support; 5.) Referral to community and social support services; 6.) Use of health information technology to link services. Health homes were originally developed as a Medicaid program, but have been adopted by other payers. For a state to have an official health home program they must have an approved state plan amendment. |

I.2. Glossary Of Terms

| Word | Abbreviation | Definition |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Health Insurance Marketplace | HIM | Created by the PPACA, the health insurance marketplace is an online platform where individuals and small businesses can purchase health insurance. The federal government subsidizes coverage purchased on the marketplace through premium tax credits for individuals with income up to 400% of the FPL. |
| Home- & Community-Based Services | HCBS | Long-term services and supports provided in the home or community in order to avoid institutionalization. Traditionally provided through 1915(c) waivers, HCBS services are usually limited to specific populations and a specific number of people. HCBS services include skilled nursing care, personnel care services, assistance with activities of daily living, and custodial care. |
| Institutions For Mental Disease | IMD | A hospital, nursing facility, or other institution of more than 16 beds that is primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment, or care of persons with mental diseases, including addiction. Federal financial participation is available for Medicaid IMD services for individuals under the age of 21 and age 65 and over. In recent years, CMS has relaxed the rules prohibiting payments in IMDs for individuals age 21-64. Medicaid health plans may provide up to 15 days of IMD services per month in lieu of state plan services if medically appropriate, cost effective, and consented to by the individual. Additionally, states may be granted a 1115 waiver authority to allow individuals to receive addiction and mental health treatment in IMDs. |
| Long-Term Services & Supports | LTSS | Services provided in the home, community, or institutional setting to those who experience difficulty living independently and completing activities of daily living as a result of cognitive disabilities, physical impairments, disabling chronic conditions, and/or age. |
| Managed Care | | A health care delivery and financing system designed to manage cost, utilization, and quality. In Medicaid, states generally implement managed care through contracts with health plans, which provide a limited set of benefits to enrollees through a capitated or per person per month (PMPM) rate. The health plans generally assumes full-risk for the cost of treatment, and therefore contracts with a network of provider organizations to provide care at the most efficient rate possible while still maintaining member health. |

I.2. Glossary Of Terms

| Word | Abbreviation | Definition |
|--|----------------|--|
| Medicaid | | Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that provides health coverage to economically disadvantaged populations, such as low-income adults, children, and aged, blind, and disabled (ABD) individuals. States establish their own eligibility standards, benefit packages, provider payment policies, and administrative structures under broad federal guidelines. Financing is a shared responsibility of the federal government and the states. |
| Medicaid Waiver | | Granted by CMS, waivers allow states to make temporary changes to their Medicaid program in order to test out new ways to deliver health coverage. |
| Medicaid Waiver Section 1115 | 1115 waiver | Known as research and demonstration waivers, states can apply for program flexibility to test new or existing approaches to financing and delivering Medicaid and CHIP. |
| Medicaid Waiver Section 1915(b) | 1915(b) waiver | States can apply for waivers to provide services through managed care delivery systems, or otherwise limit an individual's choice of health plan or provider organization. |
| Medicaid Waiver Section 1915(c) | 1915(c) waiver | States can apply for waivers to provide long-term care services in home- and community-based settings, rather than institutional settings. |
| Medical Home | | A medical home is not a physical place, but a model for care coordination. Medical homes provide primary care services, care coordination, enhanced access to care, and care that is culturally and linguistically appropriate. Medical homes exist across multiple payers. |
| Medicare | | Federal health insurance for individuals over the age of 65, individuals with certain disabilities, and individuals with end stage renal disease. Medicare covers most acute care services (which may include psychiatric care), but does not cover LTSS or non-physician behavioral health services. |
| Medicare Advantage | MA | Medicare Part C - also known as Medicare Advantage - is a program which allows individuals who are eligible for Medicare Parts A and B to elect a private health plan to provide their Medicare coverage. The federal government pays the plan's premiums up to a set level, and individuals are responsible for the difference. |

I.2. Glossary Of Terms

| Word | Abbreviation | Definition |
|--|--------------|---|
| Medicare Advantage Special Needs Plan | SNP | A special type of Medicare Advantage plan that is designed to provide targeted coordinated care to individuals who are a) institutionalized; b) dual eligible; and/or c) meet the severe chronic disabled conditions set forth by CMS. Plans emphasize improved care primarily through continuity of care and care coordination. |
| Medicare Part A | | Hospital Insurance: Covers hospital, skilled nursing care, hospice, and home health care for most eligible individuals at no cost. Financed through payroll tax and deductibles, copayments are only charged if a stay becomes long-term. |
| Medicare Part B | | Supplementary Medical Insurance: Covers most outpatient services, and consumers pay a premium based on income level. |
| Medicare Part C | | Medicare Part C - also known as Medicare Advantage - is a program which allows individuals who are eligible for Medicare Parts A and B to elect a private health plan to provide their Medicare coverage. The federal government pays the plan's premiums up to a set level, and individuals are responsible for the difference. |
| Medicare Part D | | Outpatient Prescription Drug Benefit: Private plans contract with Medicare to provide coverage for prescription drugs. Most consumers pay premiums based on their income. |
| Metropolitan Statistical Area | MSA | An urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000 plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration as measured by commuting ties. |
| Patient-Centered Medical Home | PCMH | See Medical Home. |
| Patient Protection & Affordable Care Act | PPACA or ACA | U.S. health care reform signed into law in 2010. The legislation regulates certain aspects of private and public health insurance programs and authorizes an individual mandate to secure essential health coverage, premium tax credits for the purchase of private health insurance, and increased insurance coverage of preexisting conditions. In 2012 the Supreme Court ruled that state participation is optional for provisions of the law expanding Medicaid coverage to adults ages 18 to 64 with incomes under 138% of the FPL. In 2017, Congress repealed the tax penalties associated with the individual mandate essentially ending the mandate. |

I.2. Glossary Of Terms

| Word | Abbreviation | Definition |
|--|--------------|--|
| Primary Care Case Management | PCCM | A health care delivery system model with limited utilization and cost control. Under the PCCM model, Medicaid enrollees choose a primary care physician who acts as a gatekeeper for more intensive services. The primary care physician generally receives a per person per month (PMPM) fee for care coordination, and is reimbursed fee-for-service for all medical services provided. |
| Program Of All Inclusive Care For The Elderly | PACE | PACE serves populations over the age of 55 who are eligible for skilled nursing home care by utilizing a comprehensive delivery system of social, medical, and long-term care services to keep enrollees in the community for as long as possible. PACE is an optional state Medicaid program, and may only be available in certain states, or regions within states. |
| Serious Mental Illness | SMI | A mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that lasts for a sufficient duration of time and causes impairment of major life activities. Serious mental illnesses include major depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and borderline personality disorder. |
| Supported Employment | | Provides services and supports to help individuals with disabilities become employed in an integrated or competitive work environment, and retain that employment. |
| Supported Housing | | Housing provided for as long as needed at little or no cost to individuals with mental illness, or other vulnerable populations who are homeless or at-risk for homelessness. Mental health and social services are offered to participants, but are not a condition for participation in the program. The goal is to allow individuals to live as self-sufficient, independent lives as possible. |
| Value-Based Reimbursement | VBR | Reimbursement model in which payers financially reward or penalize health care provider organizations for performance on quality and cost of care. VBR payment mechanisms include P4P; capitation; shared savings models; shared risk models; and payments based on clinically-defined episodes, called episodes of care or bundled payments. |

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