



*Special Needs Plans:
Meeting the Unique Needs of
Special Populations & Implications of
MIPPA*

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History of Special Needs Plans

Under the MMA of 2003, Congress created a specialized Medicare Advantage plan for individuals with special needs

Special Needs Plans (SNPs)

- Expected to provide “specialized” health care services through a coordinated care delivery system designed to serve certain high-risk populations

History of Special Needs Plans (cont'd)

- Allowed to target marketing and restrict enrollment to one or more types of special needs individuals, until January 1, 2009
- Paid on the same basis as other Medicare Advantage plans
- Must offer Part D benefits

History -- Special Needs Population

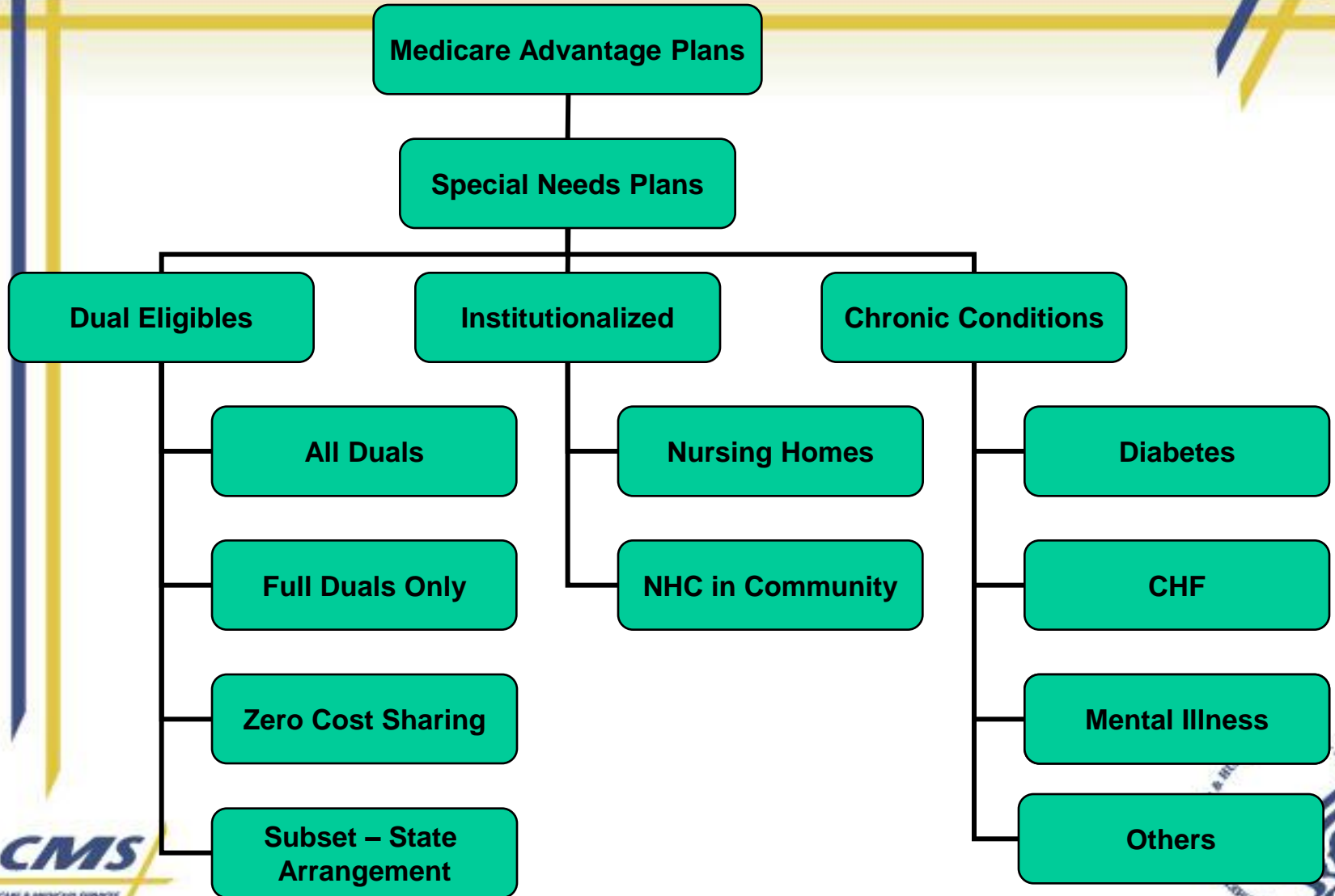
Special Needs individuals are categorized into 3 groups

- **Institutional**
 - Those expected to reside for 90 days or longer in a LTC facility
 - Those living in the community but requiring an equivalent level of care to those in a LTC facility based on a State approved assessment
- **Severe or disabling chronic conditions**
 - Proposals for plans are evaluated on a case-by-case basis

History -- Special Needs Population (cont'd)

- Dual Eligible
 - Entitled to medical assistance under a State plan (Medicaid)
 - SNPs may choose to enroll from 4 sub-groups of duals:
 - all dual types (those with full as well as limited Medicaid benefits)
 - full duals (only those with full Medicaid benefits, QMB+, and/or SLMB+),
 - zero cost share (QMB only, QMB plus, as well as state discretion for additional categories of duals)
 - Medicaid subsets (coincides with subsets in Medicaid managed care contracts)

History -- Types of SNPs



History -- Specialized Value Added

SNPs are expected to provide health care benefits geared towards the unique needs of their membership

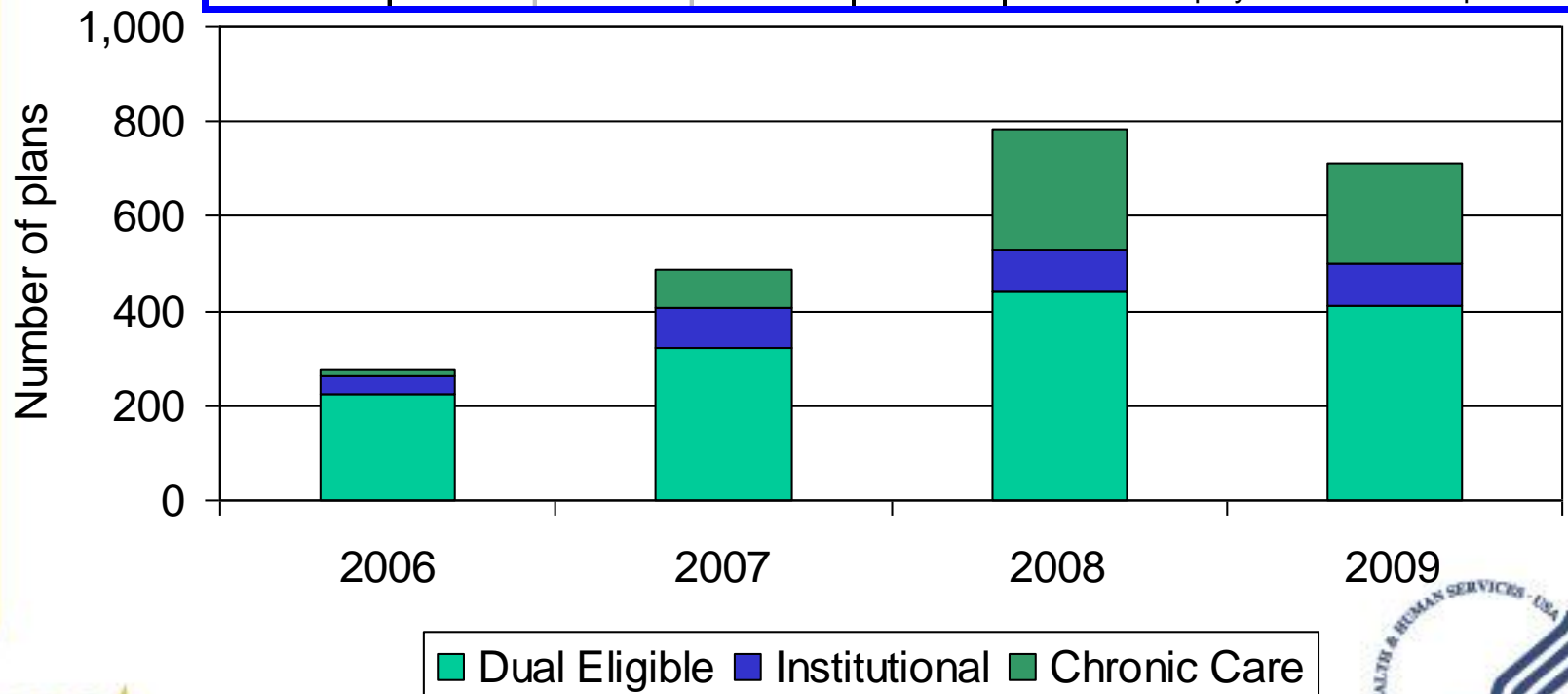
- **Coordinate integration of Medicare and Medicaid services for dual eligibles**
- **Provide preventive care to reduce emergency room visits and inpatient hospitalizations for institutionalized beneficiaries**
- **Address chronic care needs to avoid acute care episodes and retard the progression of chronic illness**

Growth & Distribution in Special Needs Plans

Special Need Plans by Year

(includes employer and demo plans)

| Year | Dual Eligible | Institutional | Chronic Care | Total | Notes |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------|--|
| 2006 | 226 | 37 | 13 | 276 | includes 20 demo plans |
| 2007 | 321 | 84 | 84 | 489 | includes 12 employer and 40 demo plans |
| 2008 | 441 | 89 | 252 | 782 | includes 12 employer and 19 demo plans |
| 2009 | 411 | 87 | 215 | 713 | includes 4 employer and 19 demo plans |

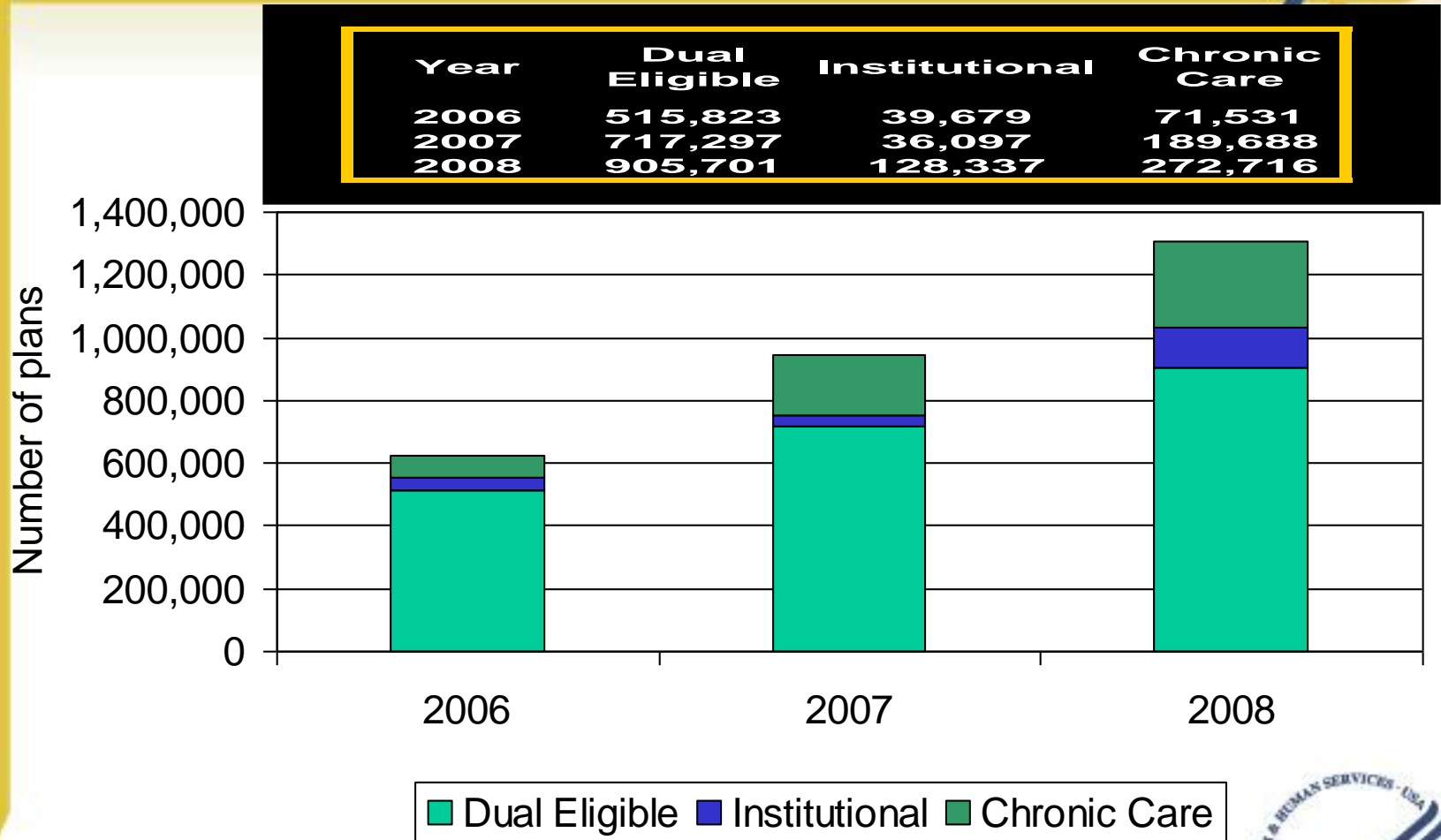


SNP Plan Growth

(percent increase in plans)

| Years | Dual Eligible | Institutional | Chronic Care | Total |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| 2006-07 | 42.0% | 127.0% | 546.2% | 77.2% |
| 2007-08 | 37.4% | 6.0% | 200.0% | 59.9% |
| 2008-09 | -6.8% | -2.2% | -14.7% | -8.8% |

SNP Enrollment Growth by Year



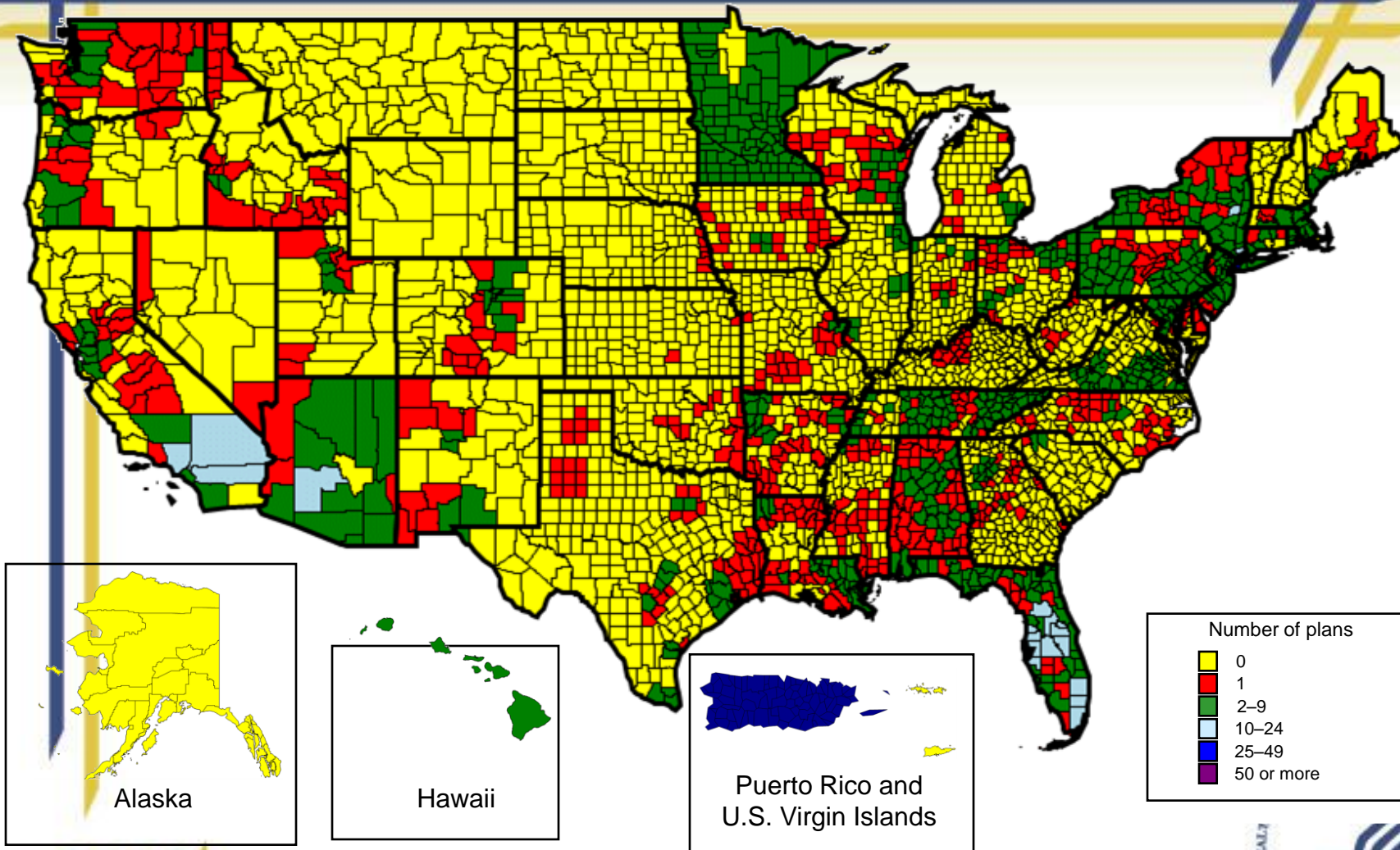
Note: 2009 enrollment not available

SNP Enrollment Growth

(percent increase in enrollment)

| Years | Dual Eligible | Institutional | Chronic Care | Total |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| 2006-2007 | 28% | -2% | 62% | 34% |
| 2007-2008 | 21% | 72% | 30% | 28% |

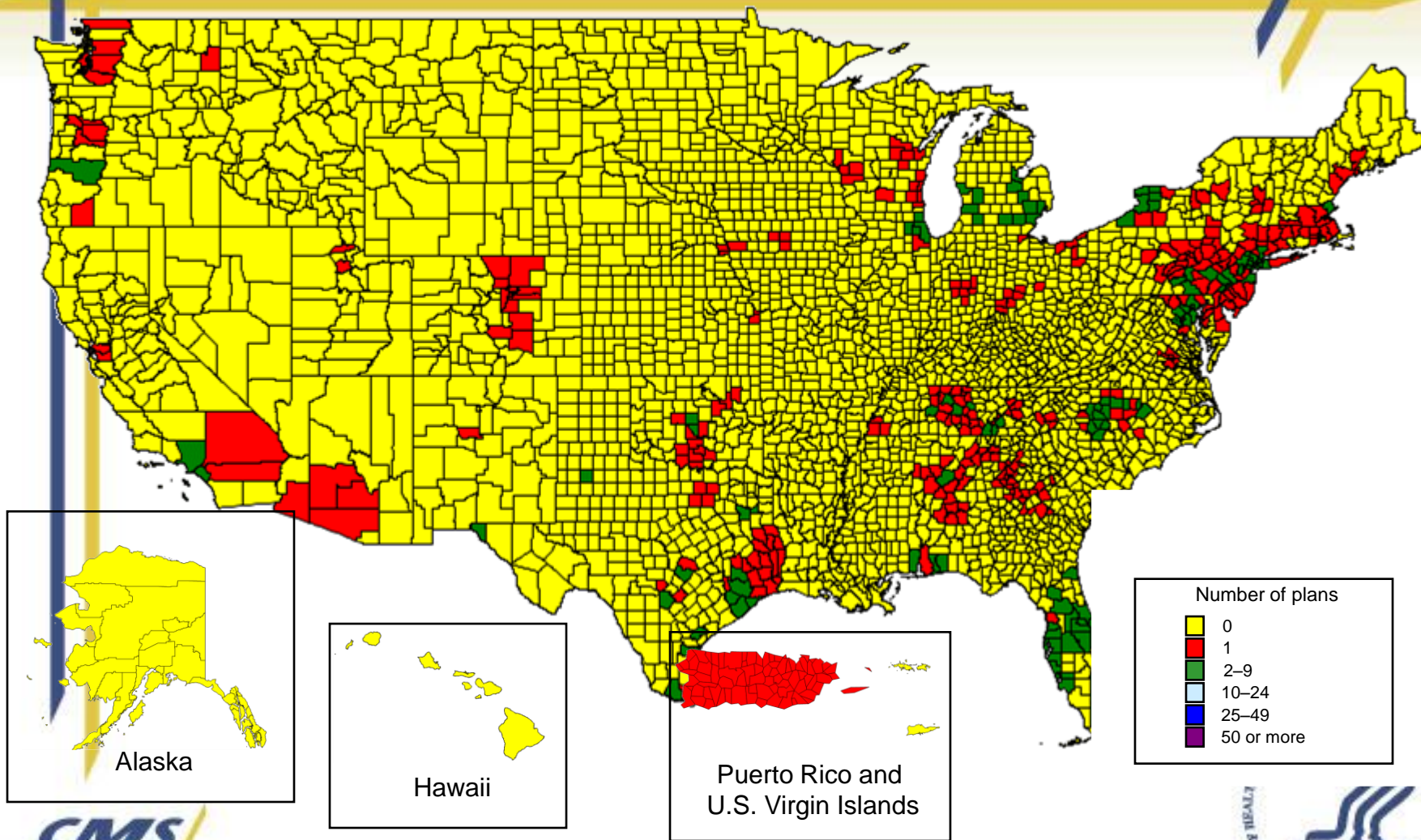
Dual Eligible SNPs (A/B non-employer / 2009)



Top Ten Dual Eligible SNPs by Enrollment

| Chain Organization | Enrollment |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| UnitedHealth Group, Inc. | 146,026 |
| Aveta, LLC. | 98,840 |
| Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. | 57,821 |
| HealthFirst, Inc | 39,012 |
| WellCare Health Plans, Inc. | 37,705 |
| Medical Card System, Inc. | 34,794 |
| Triple-S Management Corporation | 33,793 |
| HealthSpring, Inc. | 31,734 |
| Humana Inc. | 30,978 |
| Independence Blue Cross | 26,930 |
| Top Ten Total | 537,633 |
| Dual Eligible Grand Total | 905,701 |

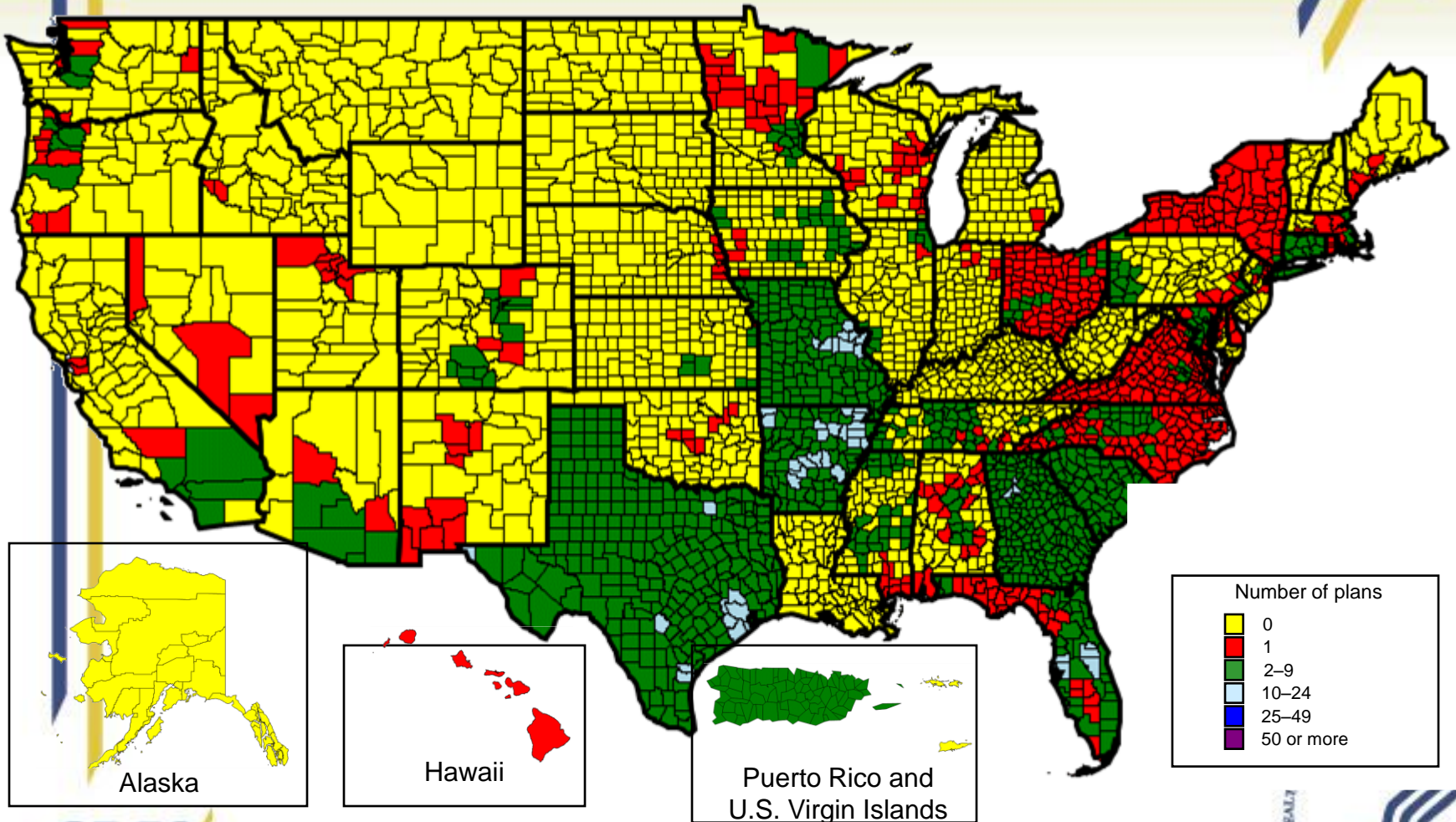
Institutional SNPs (A/B non-employer / 2009)



Top Ten Institutional SNPs by Enrollment

| Chain Organization | Enrollment |
|---|------------------|
| UnitedHealth Group, Inc. | 286,068 |
| Aveta, LLC. | 128,581 |
| SCAN Health Plan, Inc. | 79,741 |
| XLHealth Corporation | 69,049 |
| Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. | 57,821 |
| HealthFirst, Inc | 39,012 |
| WellCare Health Plans, Inc. | 37,705 |
| Humana Inc. | 37,357 |
| HealthSpring, Inc. | 37,195 |
| Medical Card System, Inc. | 34,794 |
| Top Ten Institutional Enrollment | 807,323 |
| Grand Total Institutional Enrollment | 1,306,754 |

Chronic Care SNPs (A/B non-employer / 2009)



Top Ten Chronic Care SNPs by Enrollment

| Chain Organization | Enrollment |
|--|----------------|
| United Health Group, Inc. | 110,817 |
| XLHealth Corporation | 69,049 |
| Aveta, LLC. | 28,992 |
| Coventry Health Care Inc. | 8,001 |
| CareMore Medical Enterprises | 7,558 |
| Freedom Health, Inc | 7,306 |
| Humana Inc. | 6,379 |
| Health Net, Inc. | 5,910 |
| HealthSpring, Inc. | 5,296 |
| South Dakota Medical Association | 4,419 |
| Top Ten Chronic Care Total | 253,727 |
| Chronic Care Grand Total Enrollment | 272,716 |

Key Challenges & Opportunities

- Demonstrating Value
- Medicare/Medicaid Coordination
- Assuring Beneficiaries Understand the Product

Key Challenges & Opportunities --

Demonstrating Value

Model of Care

- Effective 1/1/10, SNPs are required to have care management in Models of Care including:
 - An evidence-based Model of Care
 - A specialized provider network
 - A comprehensive health risk assessment and reassessment for each beneficiary
 - A care plan specific to each beneficiary
 - An interdisciplinary care team for each beneficiary
- Automated mechanism for documenting care management/MOC in development

Quality Improvement Program

- All existing SNPs and new 2010 SNP applicants are required to collect, analyze, and report data that measures health outcomes and quality, effective 1/1/10
- Reporting requirements include:
 - Public reporting data (HEDIS, structure & process measures)
 - Internal analysis of care management effectiveness through Chronic Care Improvement Program and Quality Improvement Projects
 - Monitoring data elements (under development)

Special Needs Plans Performance Measurement

- In 2008, SNPs Were Evaluated:
- Plan Benefit Package Level
 - 13 HEDIS Measures and
 - 3 Structure and Process Measures
 - >95% of SNPs submitted data for both measures

13 HEDIS Measures

- Colorectal Cancer Screening
- Glaucoma Screening in Older Adults
- Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD
- Pharmacotherapy of COPD Exacerbation
- Controlling High Blood Pressure
- Persistence of Beta Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack
- Osteoporosis Management in Older Women
- Antidepressant Medication Management
- Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness
- Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications
- Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions
- Use of High Risk Medication in the Elderly
- Board Certification

Three Structure and Process Measures

- SNP 1: Complex Case Management-The organization coordinates services for members with complex conditions and helps them access the needed resources.
- SNP 2: Improving Customer Satisfaction-The organization assesses and improves member satisfaction.
- SNP 3: Clinical Quality Improvements-The organization demonstrates improvements in the clinical care of members.

Toward Public Reporting

- Nov. 2008, CMS will report a Subset of the 13 HEDIS on Medicare Options Compare:
 - Colorectal Screening
 - Controlling High Blood Pressure
 - Appropriate Monitoring of Patients Taking Long-Term Medications
 - Board Certified Physicians
- Plan Specific

Early Findings

- Overall SNP performance was better than Medicare Advantage (MA) program mean on only 6 of 22 HEDIS measures
- Overall SNP performance on HEDIS measures varied considerably
- Overall performance of SNPs with relatively low enrollment was higher on HEDIS measures than SNPs with the largest enrollment
- Overall performance on HEDIS measures was highest most often for Institutional SNPs

SNPs: The Existential Challenge

- Value Proposition of SNPs:
 - MA plan, if allowed to segregate enrollment to a specific population
 - will deliver strongly-managed product that improves health outcomes for members
- To date, that value proposition is not demonstrated
 - Congress is skeptical
 - General concern over MA reimbursement
 - MIPPA re-opens program, but
 - Only temporarily
 - With new restrictions and reporting requirements

Demonstrating the Value of SNPs

- More Data
 - Part C Reporting Reqs
 - SNP Measures
 - Model of Care
- With these data...
 - SNP differentiation becomes possible
 - SNP vs. MA
 - SNP vs. SNP
 - CMS can help determine if SNPs are delivering on the SNP value proposition

Key Challenges & Opportunities --

Medicare/Medicaid Coordination

Technical Assistance to States

MIPPA requires the provision of technical assistance to “address State inquiries with respect to the coordination of State and Federal policies” for Dual SNPs

- CMS is taking the following steps
 - National teleconference for State Medicaid Offices in November
 - Plans underway to:
 - Establish a CMS-contracted resource center
 - Create best-practice documents and template to assist States

State Contracts for Dual SNPs

MIPPA requires that effective 1/1/10, Dual SNPs must have “a contract with State Medicaid Agency to provide benefits or arrange for benefits to be provided”

- CMS issued guidance to further define what must be in these contracts:
 - The MA’s responsibilities, including financial obligations, to provide or arrange for Medicaid benefits.
 - The category(ies) of eligibility for dual eligible beneficiaries to be enrolled under the SNP, including the targeting of specific subsets.

State Contracts for Dual SNPs (cont'd)

- The Medicaid benefits covered under the SNP.
- The cost-sharing protections covered under the SNP.
- The identification and sharing of information on Medicaid provider participation.
- The verification process of an enrollee's eligibility for Medicaid.
- The service area covered under the SNP.
- The contracting period.

State Contracts for Dual SNPs (cont'd)

- States have discretion to contract or not contract with MA Organizations wishing to operate a Dual SNP in the State
 - Without a contract from State,
 - Incumbent SNPs cannot expand service area
 - New organizations cannot be approved to offer a Dual SNP in the State
 - Goal is to promote meaningful coordination and integration of Medicaid and Medicare benefits for duals
 - If State is not prepared to integrate Medicaid benefits into a SNP, contract must (at minimum) demonstrate meaningful coordination
 - Beneficiary cost-sharing protections
 - Participating provider coordination

Comprehensive Written Statement for Prospective Enrollees

- New guidance – effective January 1, 2010
- Dual SNPs must provide each *prospective* enrollee with a comprehensive written statement
 - *Prior* to enrollment
 - At least annually, 15 days prior to the annual election period
 - As stated in the August 15, 2008 memo on “CY 2009 Summary of Benefits Global Hard Copy Changes...Due to MIPPA”, plans may include a Section 4 to the SB to list additional Medicaid benefits not covered by Medicare.
 - For 2010, Plans must include the required comprehensive written statement in Section 4 of the SB.

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Dual SNP Cost-Sharing

- New guidance, effective January 1, 2010
- For individuals enrolled in a SNP who are:
 - Full-benefit dual eligibles (as defined in Section 1935(c)(6) of the Act) or
 - Qualified Medicare beneficiaries, QMBs (as defined in Section 1905(p)(1) of the Act)
- The plan may not impose cost-sharing that exceeds the amount of cost-sharing that would be permitted with respect to the individual under Title XIX (Medicaid) if the individual were not enrolled in the SNP.

Key Challenges & Opportunities --

Assuring Beneficiaries Understand the SNP Product

MIPPA Provisions Defining the SNP Product

Chronic Condition SNPs (effective 1/1/10)

- 100% of enrollees must have a CMS-defined disabling or chronic condition

Institutional SNPs (effective 1/1/10)

- Institutional SNP enrollees in the community must meet institutional level of care definition based upon State assessment tool

Coordination of benefits information

Educating about cost sharing

Marketing in Health Care Settings

- New Guidance
- No marketing activities in healthcare setting
 - No sales activities or distribution/acceptance of enrollment forms
 - Examples: waiting rooms, exam rooms, hospital patient rooms, pharmacy counters
- Marketing allowed
 - In common areas, such as: hospital or nursing home cafeterias, community or recreational rooms, conference rooms
 - By providers, per current CMS Marketing Guidelines

Marketing at Educational Events

- New guidance
- No plan marketing activities at educational events
 - Event advertising materials must include disclaimer
 - No sales activities, or distribution/acceptance of enrollment forms and/or business reply cards
 - Examples: health information fairs, conference expositions, state- or community-sponsored events
- Plans may distribute
 - Medicare and/or health educational materials
 - Educational materials are defined in Marketing Guidelines, and are not submitted for CMS review
 - Agent/broker business cards, upon beneficiary request
 - Containing no marketing information

Prohibition of Meals

- New guidance
- Prospective enrollees may not
 - Be provided meals
 - Have meals subsidized
- Applies at any event or meeting where
 - Plan benefits are being discussed, or
 - Plan materials are being distributed
- Agents and/or Brokers may provide
 - Beverages
 - Light snacks
 - Cannot be “bundled” and provided like a meal

Marketing Compliance

- MA plans are expected to be monitoring their broker/agents
 - Training/Certification program
 - Comprehensive internal monitoring activities
 - Appropriate follow up on non-compliant agents
 - Self-report problems
- CMS will issue additional guidance as we become aware of issues that require further clarification
- Dedicated mailbox for MIPPA Questions: regulationquestions@cms.hhs.gov

Questions?

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