

Gateway to Better Health Demonstration

Demonstration Extension Application

September 1, 2016

Number: 11-W-00250/7

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Gateway to Better Health Demonstration: Extension Request

The State of Missouri, Department of Social Services is requesting an extension of the Section 1115 Demonstration project “Gateway to Better Health” which is currently scheduled to expire December 31, 2017. The beginning date of the most recent Demonstration extension period is January 1, 2017. The State requests an extension of this waiver until such time as Missouri’s Medicaid eligibility is expanded to include the waiver population, or up to one year, whichever is first.

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Section I: Summary and Objectives

On July 28, 2010, CMS approved the State of Missouri's "Gateway to Better Health" Demonstration, which preserves access to ambulatory care for low-income, uninsured individuals in St. Louis City and County. The Demonstration was amended in June 2012 to enable the Safety Net Pilot Program to be implemented by July 1, 2012. The July 1, 2012, implementation of the Pilot Program ensured patients of the St. Louis safety net maintained access to primary care and specialty care. CMS approved a one-year extension of the Demonstration on September 27, 2013, July 16, 2014, December 11, 2015, and again on June 16, 2016. The State has been authorized to spend up to \$30 million (total computable) annually to preserve and improve primary and specialty care in St. Louis in lieu of spending that amount of statutorily authorized funding on payments to disproportionate share hospitals (DSHs). The Demonstration includes the following main objectives:

- I. Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA);
- II. Connect the uninsured to a primary care home which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement;
- III. Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities.

For the first two years of the Demonstration, through June 30, 2012, certain providers referred to as Affiliation Partners were paid directly for uncompensated care. These providers included St. Louis ConnectCare, Affinia Healthcare (formerly known as Grace Hill Health Centers) and Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers.

The program transitioned to a coverage model pilot on July 1, 2012. The goal of the Gateway to Better Health Pilot Program is to provide a bridge to sustainable health care for safety net providers and their uninsured patients in St. Louis City and St. Louis County until coverage options are available through federal health care reform.

From July 1, 2012, to December 31, 2013, the Pilot Program provided primary, urgent and specialty care coverage to uninsured¹ adults in St. Louis City and St. Louis County, aged 19-64, who were below 133% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The Demonstration was scheduled to expire December 31, 2013.

The Missouri legislature did not expand Medicaid eligibility during its 2013-2016 legislative sessions. Therefore, on September 27, 2013, July 16, 2014, December 11, 2015, and again on June 16, 2016, CMS approved an extension of the Demonstration for patients up to 100% FPL, for up to one-year or until Missouri's Medicaid eligibility is expanded to include the waiver population.

Extension of the Gateway Demonstration

At this time, it is not known if the Missouri legislature will expand Medicaid eligibility during its 2017 legislative session. If not, beginning January 1, 2018, Gateway patients will no longer have access to coverage, since all Gateway patients are under 100% of the FPL. The providers serving the Gateway

¹ To be considered to be "uninsured" applicants must not be eligible for coverage through the Medicaid State Plan. Screening for Medicaid eligibility is the first step of the Gateway to Better Health eligibility determination.

population will also experience a significant reduction in revenue, preventing them from maintaining their current staffing or service levels.

Without Medicaid expansion and without the Gateway Demonstration, the Gateway population will have limited options for accessing outpatient health care services. As of June 30, 2016, the Gateway program provides outpatient coverage for nearly 19,000 individuals, which is nearly 45 percent of all uninsured residents under 100 percent of the federal poverty level in St. Louis City and County (*source: 2014 American Community Survey*). Previous studies have indicated that the care provided through this Demonstration prevents more than 50,000 emergency department visits per year.

The State of Missouri proposes that the Gateway Demonstration be extended until Missouri's Medicaid eligibility is expanded to include the waiver population, or for a period up to one year, whichever is first. This extension will enable the uninsured population to continue to access preventive and other ambulatory health care services.

During this extension of the Demonstration, the State, SLRHC and providers will continue to demonstrate how coverage and access to preventive care cost-effectively improves the health of a low-income population.

The proposed objectives for the extension period are:

- I. Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA);
- II. Connect the uninsured to a primary care home which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement;
- III. Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities.

With these objectives, the St. Louis community can continue to improve the health of those individuals who are not eligible for Medicaid or Medicare.

This application requests the extension of two current expenditure authorities with a total annual computable budget of \$30,000,000 in lieu of spending that amount of statutorily authorized funding on payments to disproportionate share hospitals (DSHs) for one additional year, or when Medicaid eligibility expands in Missouri, whichever is first:

- **Demonstration Population:** Effective January 1, 2014, expenditures for uninsured individuals, not eligible for Medicaid, who are living in St. Louis City or St. Louis County, and are between the ages of 19-64 years of age with income up to 100 percent of the FPL to pay for primary care provided by a designated primary care provider or specialty care provider when referred by a designated primary care provider.
- **Expenditure for Managing the Coverage Model:** Effective January 1, 2014, expenditures pursuant to a memorandum of understanding and not to exceed \$4,500,000 for costs incurred by the SLRHC to activities related to the continued administration of the coverage model during the extension period.

Historical Background

The current funding provided by this Demonstration Project (Number: 11-W-00250/7) builds on and maintains the success of the “St. Louis Model,” which was first implemented through the “Health Care for the Indigent of St. Louis” amendment to the Medicaid Section 1115 Demonstration Project (Number: 11-W00122/7). This amendment authorized the diversion of 6.27 percent of the Statewide DSH cash distributions, previously allocated to St. Louis Regional Hospital, to a “St. Louis Safety Net Funding Pool,” which funded primary and specialty care for the uninsured. The downsizing and ultimate closure of St. Louis Regional Hospital in 1997 led to the “St. Louis Model.” Under this model, the DSH funds were distributed directly to the legacy clinics of St. Louis Regional Hospital, which were operated by St. Louis ConnectCare², Affinia Healthcare (formerly known as Grace Hill Health Centers) and Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers. The funds were distributed directly to these organizations through June 30, 2012. As of July 1, 2012, this funding was converted to a “coverage model” per the conditions of the Demonstration.

The SLRHC was established under the “Health Care for the Indigent of St. Louis” waiver to coordinate, monitor, and report on the safety net network’s activities and to make recommendations as to the allocation of these funds. Today, the SLRHC is charged with improving health care access and delivery to the uninsured and underinsured in the St. Louis region, and is the fiscal agent for this Demonstration.

The Commission works within a large network that includes St. Louis County and its public health department, area Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), the St. Louis City health department, as well as area hospitals and medical schools.

St. Louis ConnectCare was not able to demonstrate financial sustainability under a coverage model during the Demonstration period and closed its operations in late 2013. After its closure, other contracted health care providers in the Gateway to Better Health network continued to provide services to Gateway patients. Access levels and continuity of care for these patients have been maintained through a managed transition process. Because of the approval of the Gateway extension, a seamless transition of care was possible despite ConnectCare’s closure.

Demonstration Summary

Beneficiaries and Eligibility Criteria

Gateway to Better Health will continue to provide access to primary care, specialty care and urgent care services for individuals who meet the following requirements:

- A citizen of the United States; legal immigrant who has met the requirements for the five-year waiting period for Medicaid benefits; refugee or asylee under same immigrant eligibility requirements that apply to the Medicaid program
- A resident of St. Louis City or St. Louis County
- Ages 19 through 64
- Uninsured

² St. Louis ConnectCare was not able to demonstrate financial sustainability under a coverage model during the Demonstration period, and closed its operations in late 2013.

- At or below the federal poverty level of 100 percent
- Not eligible for coverage under the federal Medicare program or Missouri Medicaid
- Patients with a primary care home at one of the network primary care sites

Delivery System

Gateway to Better Health services will continue to be delivered through a limited provider network. Beneficiaries choose a primary care home in which to enroll. Primary care homes in the network include:

- BJK People's Health Centers
- Family Care Health Centers
- Affinia Healthcare (*formerly known as Grace Hill Health Centers*)
- Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers
- St. Louis County Department of Public Health

Primary care provider organizations will continue to be paid under an alternative payment methodology.

Beneficiaries may be referred by their primary care physician for specialty care at participating hospitals, medical schools and community specialist practices contracted with the State and Gateway to Better Health.

Benefits

Beneficiaries will continue to receive the following benefits:

Preventive; well care; dental (diagnostic and preventive); internal and family practice medicine (including five urgent care visits); gynecology; podiatry, generic prescriptions dispensed at primary care clinics as well as brand name insulin and inhalers; cardiology; DME (crutches, walkers, wound vac, and wound vac supplies); endocrinology; ENT; gastroenterology; neurology; oncology, radiation therapy, rheumatology, laboratory/pathology services; ophthalmology; orthopedics; outpatient surgery; physical, occupational or speech therapy (on a limited basis); pulmonology; radiology (x-ray, MRI, PET/CT scans); renal; urology; and non-emergency medical transportation.

This application proposes that all the benefits approved for the Gateway to Better Health Demonstration continue during the proposed extension period. The final actuarial rates for the extension period will be established in 2017.

Cost Sharing

There will be no premium for Gateway to Better Health. Beneficiary co-pays are the same as those for patients of the Missouri Medicaid program, MO HealthNet.

Section II: Progress to Date

Through the Gateway to Better Health Demonstration, the State of Missouri and the St. Louis region have transitioned patients and providers to an environment where otherwise uninsured individuals access outpatient health care services via coverage. Eligible individuals are enrolled in the Demonstration and are eligible for primary care available at a limited network of safety net providers, including Affinia Healthcare (formerly known as Grace Hill Health Centers), Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers, BJK People's Health Centers, Family Care Health Centers, and the health centers of the St. Louis County Department of Public Health. Beneficiaries may be referred by their primary care physician for specialty care at participating hospitals, medical schools and community specialist practices.

Throughout the Demonstration, access to primary care has been maintained in the areas of highest need, and access to specialty care has been maintained for an otherwise uninsured population. Summarized below are the key results to date:

- 1. Gateway has maintained access to primary and specialty care for uninsured individuals living in poverty in St. Louis City and St. Louis County.***
- 2. Providers are consistently earning their incentive payments by meeting quality metrics, including ensuring access for those with chronic conditions and helping them to manage their disease better.***
- 3. Gateway has enabled care coordination for low-income populations among community health centers, specialists and hospitals.***
- 4. Gateway continues to engage and assist members with care navigation, and members are highly satisfied with services.***

- 1. Gateway has maintained access to primary and specialty care for uninsured individuals living in poverty in St. Louis City and St. Louis County.***

- Nearly 19,000 individuals are enrolled in Gateway to Better Health, which is approximately 45 percent of those uninsured and living below the federal poverty level in St. Louis City and County. Over the life of the program, more than 49,000 unique individuals have received services from the program.
- Nearly 100,000 medical visits (primary care/urgent care, dental, specialty care, diagnostic services and outpatient hospital services) and more than 225,000 prescriptions are funded each year through Gateway to Better Health. Previous studies have indicated that the care provided through this Demonstration prevents more than 50,000 emergency department visits per year.

2. *Providers are consistently earning their incentive payments by meeting quality metrics, including ensuring access for those with chronic conditions and helping them to manage their disease better.*

- As of January 1, 2016, Gateway provides coverage for brand name insulins and inhalers, where a generic alternative is otherwise unavailable. From January – June 2016, Gateway providers filled 7,486 of these prescriptions to help patients managed their chronic diseases.
- Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled or newly diagnosed diabetic patients had their HgbA1c tested within six months during the most recent incentive period, compared to 66% at the beginning of the Demonstration.
- Sixty-six percent of patients with diabetes had an HgbA1c of less than 9% within six months of diagnosis or enrollment during the most recent incentive period, compared to 54% at the beginning of the program.
- Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled individuals with chronic diseases or newly diagnosed patients received two office visits within six months, compared to 74% at the beginning of the Demonstration.
- Preventative health and screening services (such as tobacco use assessment and cessation intervention, adult weight screening and follow up, flu shots, breast cancer screening, chlamydia screening, and office visits for patients with chronic diseases) improved on average by 6% from year one (7/1/12-6/30/13) to year three (7/1/14-6/30/15), with more patients utilizing these services.
- Management of chronic conditions, such as hypertension and diabetes, has been maintained throughout the life of the program.
- All community health centers have joined the Alive and Well STL Health Learning Collaborative, which guides organizations on how they can implement trauma informed practices in their work and how they interact with the patients they serve. Through this training, health centers will be able to provide better care management to patients.

3. *Gateway has enabled care coordination for low-income populations among community health centers, specialists and hospitals.*

- As part of their pay-for-performance measures, health centers are required to follow up with hospital patients within seven days of discharge, when they are notified of the admission via the Gateway call center. During the last incentive period, this follow up occurred 91% of the time.
- Of the members who attended member orientations, 85% felt very confident or somewhat confident that they can navigate receiving health care service at their health center.
- A survey conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI) in 2014 found that, of those who have visited a specialist, more than 70% report that they received help from someone at their health center coordinating their care, and of those, 80% report being “very satisfied” with the help they received. Respondents who reported that they received help coordinating care are more likely to report that their health has improved throughout the demonstration, are more likely to report ease in obtaining a visit with a specialist and consistently rate specialist staff more positively.
- As part of Gateway’s commitment to remove barriers to care and ensure access to health care services for the safety net population, the program covers transportation for members

to and from medical appointments through a contracted transportation provider, Logisticare. From January – June 2016, the program provided more than 3,600 rides to members for their primary and specialty care appointments.

4. Gateway continues to engage and assist members with care navigation, and members are highly satisfied with services.

- On a quarterly basis, Gateway hosts voluntary member orientations to educate new members about the Gateway program. As of June 2016, more than 700 members have attended member orientations.
- As a result of attending member orientations, 86% of attendees felt very confident or somewhat confident that they understood how to use their benefits and 85% felt very confident or somewhat confident that they can navigate receiving health care services at their health center.
- On a recent satisfaction survey, 98% of respondents indicate they would recommend their health center to others. On a 5-point scale, respondents rated the quality of service received as a 4.61 on average and how well the doctor listened and explained things as a 4.63 on average (5.0 represents “very good”).

The State, SLRHC and safety net providers have been working to achieve the following objectives over the life of the Demonstration:

- I. Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA);
- II. Connect the uninsured to a primary care home which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement;
- III. Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities;

To date, all Demonstration objectives have been met or significant progress can be demonstrated.

Section VII: Interim Evaluation Findings provides further evidence to support the progress toward the Demonstration Objectives. Outlined below are the critical success factors for each objective.

Objective I: Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

To date, the Demonstration has shown that the St. Louis region can continue to provide access to ambulatory health care for the uninsured in the St. Louis region under a coverage model. The Safety Net Pilot Program has provided access to outpatient health services for more than 49,000 unique individuals over the life of the program.

Objective II: Connect the uninsured to a primary care home which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement.

In 2014, more than 75,000 uninsured³ patients received care at Gateway primary care providers. More than 49,000 unique individuals have been enrolled into Gateway since the implementation of the pilot program in July 2012. Gateway primary care sites have also successfully enrolled more than 32,500 individuals into MO HealthNet programs including:

- More than 16,500 children (18 years or under) approved for MO HealthNet for Families or MO HealthNet for Kids;
- More than 9,200 adults approved for Uninsured Women’s Health Services;
- 3,444 adults approved for MO HealthNet for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled; and
- 3,505 adults approved for MO HealthNet for Families.

Objective III: Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities.

The continuation of the funding for the St. Louis safety net of health care providers through this Demonstration helps ensure access to health care for those living in traditionally underserved communities. 73% of all members of the pilot coverage model are African-American, 19% are Caucasian, less than 1% are members of other races, and 8% did not report their race. (Other races and ethnicities – reporting as one race -- make up 4.5% of individuals in St. Louis City and County.)

Recent patient surveys conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI) in 2014 indicate that patients are receiving quality care across racial and ethnic groups. When looking at the survey results by race, African-Americans (76% of survey respondents) tend to be more satisfied than other enrollees with the care they have received from medical staff at health centers and specialty providers.

As measured through pay-for-performance metrics, outcomes for African Americans enrolled in the Pilot Program are comparable to those of Whites enrolled in the program:

- 90% of African Americans with chronic conditions had at least two office visits within 1 year, as compared to 93% of Whites.
- 89% of African Americans with diabetes had at least one HgbA1c test within 6 months, which is the same as that of Whites.

Quality of care, as measured by the program’s pay-for-performance measures, continues to improve. Providers are consistently earning their incentive payments by meeting quality metrics, including ensuring access for those with chronic conditions and helping them to manage their disease better.

- Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled or newly diagnosed diabetic patients had their HgbA1c tested within six months during the most recent incentive period, compared to 66% at the beginning of the Demonstration.

³ Individuals with coverage through Gateway to Better Health are considered uninsured, as this is a limited coverage program. All reported data for uninsured populations are inclusive of Gateway patients, as applicable.

- Sixty-six percent of patients with diabetes had an HgbA1c of less than 9% within six months of diagnosis or enrollment during the most recent incentive period, compared to 54% at the beginning of the program.
- Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled individuals with chronic diseases or newly diagnosed patients received two office visits within six months, compared to 74% at the beginning of the Demonstration.

Research demonstrates that adverse events and stress- especially persistent, toxic stress or traumatic incidents- lead to disease. In order to truly impact health disparities, a public health perspective is warranted to address health issues and focus on an individual's mental, emotional and physical well-being. The SLRHC, through its other programming, has engaged in an initiative called Alive & Well STL in response to this research. Alive and Well STL is a community-wide effort focused on reducing the impact of toxic stress and trauma on our health and wellbeing. More information on the initiative can be found at <http://aliveandwellstl.com/>.

During the evaluation period, the Gateway to Better Health program has intersected with Alive and Well STL through a Health Learning Collaborative where Gateway providers and organizations become trained on how to provide trauma informed care to their patients, including Gateway to Better Health patients. The impact of this training will be measured through ongoing assessments of each organization's adoption of trauma informed practices. Providers will determine which quality or process measures they seek to improve within their organizations through this work. Results from these evaluations will be provided in future reports for the Demonstration project.

Section III: Compliance with Each of the STCs

The State of Missouri has been compliant with each of the STCs throughout the duration of this Demonstration. The deadline for each deliverable has been met. The State does not anticipate any difficulty maintaining compliance with each STC throughout the remainder of the existing Demonstration or the extension of the Demonstration.

Through ongoing dialogue, program monitoring and regular and extensive reporting, the State is able to maintain compliance. Throughout the negotiations for the STCs, the State and CMS developed several monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure compliance. These include but are not limited to the STCs listed below:

Table I: STC's Related to Monitoring and Reporting

| | |
|--------------|---|
| IX. | General Reporting Requirements |
| 29. | General Financial Requirements |
| 30. | Reporting Requirements Related to Budget Neutrality |
| 31. | Quarterly Calls |
| 32. | Quarterly Progress Reports |
| 33. | Annual Report |
| 34. | Final Report |
| X. | General Financial Requirements |
| 35. | Quarterly Expenditure Reports |
| 36. | Expenditures Subject to Title XIX Budget Neutrality Expenditure Limit |
| 37. | Reporting Expenditures Subject to Title XIX Budget Neutrality Expenditure Limit |
| 38. | Standard Medicaid Funding Process |
| 39. | Extent of Federal Financial Participation for the Demonstration |
| 40. | Sources of Non-Federal Share |
| 41. | Monitoring the Demonstration |
| 42. | Program Integrity |
| XI. | Monitoring Budget Neutrality for the Demonstration |
| 43. | Limit on Title XIX Funding |
| 44. | Risk |
| 45. | Budget Neutrality Expenditure Limit |
| 46. | Future Adjustments to the Budget Neutrality Expenditure Limit |
| 47. | Enforcement of Budget Neutrality |
| XII. | Evaluation |
| 48. | Submission of Draft Evaluation Design |
| 49. | Interim Evaluation Reports |
| 50. | Final Evaluation Design and Implementation |
| 51. | Cooperation with Federal Evaluators |
| XIII. | Schedule of State Deliverables During the Demonstration |

Furthermore, the State reviews the status of the program monthly as part of its own administrative functions and also as participants in the board meetings of the SLRHC and its planning committees. Through these efforts, the State maintains a close working relationship with the SLRHC, its vendors and the providers. The State reviews and approves any information distributed by the SLRHC or its

enrollment broker to patients, issues all payments to providers via the SLRHC based on the State's enrollment and claims data, reviews monthly financial data from the SLRHC related to the Demonstration and reviews the monthly call center report from the SLRHC's enrollment broker.

CMS assesses State compliance with the STCs in numerous ways. Conference calls are conducted as needed to discuss any outstanding items as well as any significant actual or anticipated developments related to the Demonstration. The State submits to CMS both quarterly and annual reports as well as the quarterly CMS 64 reports.

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Section IV: Waiver and Expenditure Authorities

The waiver and expenditure authorities would remain the same for the extension period. No additional waivers or expenditure authorities are requested.

It is anticipated the Waiver and Expenditure Authorities would include:

- **Demonstration Population 1:** Expenditures for uninsured individuals, not eligible for Medicaid, who are living in St. Louis City or St. Louis County, and are between the ages of 19-64 years of age with income at or below 100 percent of the FPL to pay for primary care provided by a designated primary care providers or specialty care providers when referred by a designated primary care provider.
- **Expenditure for Managing the Coverage Model:** Expenditures pursuant to a memorandum of understanding and not to exceed \$4,500,000 annually for costs incurred by the SLRHC to activities related to the continued administration of the coverage model during the extension period.

Statewideness

Section 1902(a)(1)

To the extent necessary, to allow the State to limit enrollment in the Demonstration to persons residing in St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

Reasonable Promptness

Section 1902(a)(8)

To the extent necessary, to enable the State to establish an enrollment target and maintain waiting lists for the Demonstration population.

Amount, Duration and Scope

Section 1902(a)(10)(B)

To the extent necessary, to permit the State to offer benefits that differ among the Demonstration population and that differ from the benefits offered under the Medicaid state plan.

Freedom of Choice

Section 1902(a)(23)(A)

To the extent necessary, to enable the State to mandatorily enroll the Demonstration population into a delivery system that restricts free choice of provider.

Retroactive Eligibility

Section 1902(a)(34)

To the extent necessary, to enable the State to not provide medical assistance to the Demonstration population prior to the date of application for the Demonstration benefits.

**Payment for Services by Federally Qualified
Health Centers (FQHCs)**

Section 1902(a)(15)

To the extent necessary, to enable the State to make payments to participating FQHCs for services provided to Demonstration Population using reimbursement methodologies other than those required by section 1902(bb) of the Act to the limited nature of the benefits.

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Section V: Quality

Clinical Quality

The Demonstration was designed to measure and improve health outcomes for the patients of the safety net providers in the St. Louis region. During the extension period, the primary care providers will continue to be subject to a 7 percent withhold from their payments to incent them to achieve certain clinical measures. These measures were developed by the community’s clinicians and determined to be the community’s priorities. They include:

Primary Care Pay-for-Performance Incentive Measures

| Pay-for-Performance Incentive Criteria | Threshold | Weighting | Source |
|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| All Newly Enrolled Patients - Minimum of at least 1 office visit within 1 year (6 months before/after enrollment date) | 80% | 20% | EHR Data |
| Patients with Diabetes, Hypertension, CHF or COPD – Minimum of at least 2 office visits within 1 year (6 months before/after reporting period start date) | 80% | 20% | EHR Data |
| Patients with Diabetes - Have one HgbA1c test 6 months after reporting period start date | 85% | 20% | EHR Data |
| Patients with Diabetes – Have a HgbA1c less than or equal to 9% on most recent HgbA1c test within the reporting period | 60% | 20% | EHR Data |
| Hospitalized Patients - Among enrollees whose primary care home was notified of their hospitalization by the Gateway Call Center, the percentage of patients who have been contacted (i.e. visit or phone call for status/triage, medical reconciliation, prescription follow up, etc.) by a clinical staff member from the primary care home within 7 days after hospital discharge. | 50% | 20% | Self-reported by health centers and AHS Call Center Data |
| TOTAL POSSIBLE SCORE | | 100% | |

Progress on pay-for-performance metrics are measured at six month intervals. Objective measures may be changed for the subsequent reporting period. Any changes or additions will be approved by the Pilot Program Planning Team managed by the SLRHC at least 60 days in advance of going into effect. At no time will changes to the measures go into effect for a reporting period that has already commenced. (Note: the health centers and State are represented on the Pilot Program Planning Team.) Any changes to the measures will be included in an updated protocol and subject to CMS review.

Any remaining funds will be disbursed based on the criteria summarized below and will be paid within the first quarter following the end of the reporting period:

Pay-for-Performance Measures for Distribution of Remaining Funds

| Pay-for-Performance Incentive Criteria | Threshold | Weighting | Source |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Rate of Referral to Specialist among Tier 1/Tier 2 Enrollees | 680/1000 | 100% | Claims data |

**Based on actuarial analysis: the thresholds for rate of referral to specialists is 680 referrals per 1,000 members enrolled at each health center. Thresholds may change for the subsequent reporting periods, pending additional actuarial analysis. Please refer to Appendix III for a complete review of pay-for-performance outcomes to date.*

Primary care providers will be eligible for the remaining funds based on the percentage of patients enrolled at their health centers. Payments will not be redirected for administrative or infrastructure payments.

Within the first quarter following the end of the reporting period, the State will issue incentive payments to the health centers. Incentive payments will be calculated based on the data received and the approved methodology.

Program Quality

In addition to these clinical measures, the State and SLRHC will continue to monitor the performance of the Safety Net Pilot Program to ensure it is providing access to quality health care for the population it serves.

Representatives from the provider organizations meet bi-monthly to evaluate clinical, consumer and financial issues related to the program. SLRHC is monitoring appointment wait times and conducting surveys with referring physicians on an annual basis. SLRHC is also conducting surveys with program participants annually.

The most recent results from these surveys are reviewed in other sections of this application.

SECTION VI: Compliance with the Budget Neutrality Cap

To date, there have been no issues maintaining budget neutrality during the Gateway Demonstration. The State works closely with CMS to complete the budget neutrality reports and to monitor the program's budget compliance.

See Appendix IV for a completed budget neutrality worksheet.

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SECTION VII: Interim Evaluation Findings

This section provides a narrative summary of the evaluation design, status (including evaluation activities and findings to date), and plans for evaluation activities during the extension period. The section reports on hypotheses being tested and preliminary evaluation results.

Evaluation Design Summary

The Gateway to Better Health Demonstration Project includes the following main objectives:

- I. Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA);
- II. Connect the uninsured and Medicaid populations to a primary care home which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement;
- III. Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities.

Through these objectives, the Gateway to Better Health Pilot Program expects to evaluate the following hypotheses:

- I. By preserving health care services at safety net providers, services will be maintained in the urban core where the greatest health disparities exist, enabling low-income patients to receive preventive, specialty and primary care under the coverage model.
- II. Patients who have access to affordable coverage will demonstrate quality outcomes comparable to other insured populations within community health centers.
- III. For those patients aging out of Medicaid who need a coverage option, the pilot project provides a transition to coverage available under the Affordable Care Act, providing an effective bridge for these patients.

From July 1, 2012, when the pilot coverage model went into effect, through December 31, 2013, the Demonstration: (1) provided primary, urgent and specialty care coverage to uninsured⁴ adults in St. Louis City and St. Louis County, aged 19-64, who are below 133% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) through a coverage model known as Gateway to Better Health Blue; and (2) provided individuals otherwise meeting the same requirements but with income up to 200% of the FPL with urgent and specialty care services, excluding the primary care benefit, through a coverage model known as Gateway to Better Health Silver.

On September 27, 2013, CMS approved a one-year extension of the Gateway Demonstration program until December 31, 2014, or until Missouri's Medicaid eligibility is expanded to include the waiver population. As of January 1, 2014, the coverage model provides primary, urgent and specialty care coverage to one population: uninsured adults, aged 19-64, in St. Louis City and St. Louis County with incomes up to 100% FPL.

⁴ To be considered to be "uninsured" applicants must not be eligible for coverage through the Medicaid State Plan. Screening for Medicaid eligibility is the first step of the Gateway to Better Health eligibility determination.

The Gateway to Better Health Demonstration Project will be evaluated to determine if the project meets the established objectives as well as to gain knowledge about the challenges, opportunities and benefits of a coverage model designed for low-income uninsured adult patients who do not qualify for Medicaid or Medicare.

Determination of Evaluator

In 2010, with cooperation from MO HealthNet staff, the St. Louis Regional Health Commission selected Mercer Government Human Services Consulting to perform the final evaluation of the Gateway to Better Health Demonstration Project. As the program continues, additional evaluation efforts for interim evaluation results may utilize other resources, as needed.

Populations Evaluated

The demonstration project is designed to maintain and increase access to primary and specialty care for the uninsured in St. Louis City and County. As a result, the evaluation will focus on uninsured patients who are served by the health care safety net in St. Louis. For the extension period, the evaluation will examine clinical activities for uninsured adults, aged 19-64, in St. Louis City and St. Louis County, as defined by the Special Terms and Conditions (STCs) issued in June 2016

The St. Louis health care safety net is comprised of the five St. Louis area community health centers, including Betty Jean Kerr People's Health Centers, Family Care Health Centers, Affinia Healthcare (formerly known as Grace Hill), Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers and St. Louis County Department of Public Health. The St. Louis safety net also includes area academic medical institutions (Washington University School of Medicine and St. Louis University School of Medicine). These organizations are members of the St. Louis Integrated Health Network (IHN). The IHN is a 501(c)(3) comprised of primary and specialty medical care providers in the St. Louis region. The goal of the IHN is to ensure access to health care for the uninsured and underinsured through increased integration and coordination of a safety net of health care providers.

Over the last decade, the work of the safety net providers in the St. Louis region has focused on helping patients establish a medical home in one of the community health centers in an effort to reduce health disparities and increase the effective utilization of the community's health care resources. The Demonstration Project is intended to continue these efforts while preparing patients and safety net provider organizations for an effective transition to coverage that will be available under health care reform, upon expansion of Medicaid eligibility in Missouri.

Isolation of Outcomes

Because the program serves uninsured patients of a select provider network within St. Louis City and St. Louis County, the program will be able to track outcomes for safety net delivery systems, provider organizations and patients. The patients targeted by this program have very little access to health care services beyond those available from the provider organizations who are members of the St. Louis Integrated Health Network. This fact makes it easier to isolate the outcomes of this program. Furthermore, the "coverage model" provides utilization data and quality metrics for the population enrolled in the Pilot Program, enabling the project team to isolate outcomes to the targeted population. Performance and health indicator outcomes will be compared with averages of other community health centers in the State.

Overview of Demonstration Project Evaluation

The following table summarizes the key questions and areas of analysis by Demonstration objective. Interim evaluation findings are provided later in this report section.

Demonstration Questions and Areas of Analysis by Objective

| | Key Questions | Key Measures/Data Sources | Analysis | |
|-----|--|---|---|--|
| I. | <p>Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).</p> | <p>Were primary health care services maintained in the neighborhoods where they existed at the beginning of the demonstration project (July 2010)?</p> <p>Did St. Louis City and St. Louis County uninsured individuals maintain access to specialty care services at a level provided at the beginning of the demonstration project?</p> <p>Did the types of services available (i.e. nutrition education, lab tests, radiology) in July 2010 remain available throughout the Demonstration project?</p> | <p>Health center locations and hours of operation.</p> <p>Primary care encounters by payor and by service line at safety net primary care organizations on an annual basis.</p> <p>Urgent care encounters at Gateway urgent care sites on an annual basis.</p> <p>Specialty care encounters and diagnostic services provided by safety net specialty care providers on an annual basis.</p> <p>Services available at Gateway primary care provider organizations on an annual basis.</p> <p>Provider revenue data by federal fiscal year.</p> | <p>Description of changes in service and impact of changes on the patient community.</p> |
| II. | <p>Connect the uninsured to a primary care home which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement.</p> | <p>How many uninsured patients had a medical home at Gateway primary care organizations each year of the Demonstration project?</p> <p>How did Gateway patients and providers rate overall coordination, quality and delivery of healthcare services?</p> | <p>Number of primary care patients seen by Gateway providers who are uninsured on an annual basis.</p> <p>Pay-for-performance quality results by reporting period.</p> <p>Number of new enrollees in the program on an annual basis.</p> | <p>Description of trends in connecting the uninsured to a primary care home and the impact of having a primary care home on the uninsured.</p> |

| | Key Questions | Key Measures/Data Sources | Analysis |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | <p>Number of enrollees in the program by primary care home, zip code, age, gender, race/ethnicity.</p> <p>Results from patient and provider satisfaction surveys.</p> | |
| <p>III. Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities.</p> | <p>By race and ethnicity, what percentage of patients met health disparities metrics (tobacco use and cessation, cervical cancer screening, adult weight screening and follow up, blood pressure and diabetes control)?</p> <p>Did providers implement new programs with the aim to maintain and enhance quality as well as reduce health disparities?</p> | <p>UDS quality measures for each year of the demonstration project from participating organizations.</p> <p>Number of participating primary and specialty care provider organizations that are actively implementing trauma informed practices and/or other quality initiatives.</p> <p>Wait times at safety net primary and specialty care providers.</p> | <p>Description of trends presented in UDS data, including how that data compares to state and national averages for other community health centers.</p> <p>Description of how trauma informed care has improved quality of care and/or reduced disparities.</p> |

In addition to the stated objectives of the demonstration project, CMS' special terms and conditions specify that the draft evaluation design shall address the following evaluation questions and topics:

I. How has access to care improved for low-income individuals?

As addressed in the description of Objective I, the following information will be tracked throughout the demonstration:

- Health center locations and hours of operation;
- Primary care encounters by payor and by service line at safety net primary care organizations on an annual basis;
- Urgent care encounters provided by Gateway urgent care sites;
- Specialty care encounters and diagnostic services by payor and by service line at medical schools, hospitals and community specialist providers on an annual basis.

In addition to the information mentioned above, the Demonstration will also track the following:

- Number of transportation rides to medical appointments funded through Gateway

This information will provide insights about where and what services have been maintained or enhanced throughout the Demonstration Project.

- II. How successful is the Demonstration in expanding coverage to the region's uninsured by 2% each year?

The following information will be tracked throughout the Demonstration:

- Primary care (including urgent care) encounters among the uninsured and the Medicaid population at community health centers;
- Number of uninsured individuals in St. Louis and County on an annual basis; and
- Number of individuals covered by Medicaid in St. Louis and County on an annual basis.

The annual number of uninsured encounters and patients will be tracked for each of the primary care provider organizations that receive funding throughout the Demonstration.

Coinciding with the time period of the Demonstration, community health centers led organization-wide outreach efforts to enroll eligible patients into available coverage, including Gateway to Better Health, Medicaid programs and private insurance available through the federal exchange. Trends in enrollment into coverage will be monitored and reported in the evaluation of the demonstration program.

With enrollment efforts among safety net providers in the St. Louis region, the number of encounters and unique patients served among these populations will also be an important factor in determining the success of expanding coverage to the region's uninsured. As a result, utilization trends within safety net providers among those covered through Gateway, Medicaid and private insurance will be monitored and reported in evaluation efforts for the demonstration project.

- III. To what extent has the Demonstration improved the health status of the population served in the Demonstration?

Health status of the population will be tracked through the annual analysis of certain measures, which are reported on annual UDS reports or are HITECH Meaningful Use measures. In addition, the Incentive Payment Protocol (originally submitted to CMS on August 16, 2012, and subsequently amended on April 24, 2014, and August 11, 2014, and discussed in item IV below) aligns health status measures with the provider payment methodologies to provide further incentives for the delivery of quality healthcare services for the duration of the pilot program. For a complete list of proposed quality measures, see Appendix I.

- IV. Describe provider incentives and activities.

Beginning July 1, 2012, with the implementation of the pilot program, the project team instituted new provider incentives and activities. The Incentive Payment Protocol (provided as Appendix II) was originally submitted to CMS on August 16, 2012, and subsequently amended on April 24, 2014, and August 11, 2014.

The Incentive Payment Protocol requires 7% of provider funding to be withheld from the Gateway providers. The 7% withheld is tracked on a monthly basis. The St. Louis Regional Health Commission is responsible for monitoring the participating organizations' performance against the pay-for-performance metrics in the Incentive Payment Protocol. Effective January 1, 2014, the Incentive Payment Protocol was only applicable to primary care organizations.

The evaluation will provide an analysis of provider performance against the performance incentive criteria and discuss provider payment. The evaluation will also compare outcomes with data from health centers statewide as described in Item V below.

- V. Include comparable FQHC population/providers to compare effectiveness of provider payment incentives.

As described in item IV above, the St. Louis Regional Health Commission is responsible for monitoring the health centers' performance against the pay-for-performance metrics in the Incentive Payment Protocol. The Incentive Payment Protocol is provided in Appendix II.

The evaluation will also provide an analysis of provider performance outcomes as compared to statewide health center performance data for the following UDS measures:

- Percentage of adults age 18 and older assessed for tobacco use and, if identified as a tobacco user, received cessation counseling and/or pharmacotherapy at least once within 24 months;
- Proportion of patients 18 to 85 years of age with diagnosed hypertension (HTN) whose blood pressure (BP) was less than 140/90 (adequate control) at the time of the last reading;
- Percentage of women 24 to 64 years of age who received one or more Pap tests to screen for cervical cancer during the measurement year or during the 2 calendar years prior to the measurement year or for women who were 30 years of age or older at the time of the test who choose to also have an HPV test performed simultaneously, during the measurement year or during the 4 calendar years prior to the measurement year;
- Proportion of adult patients 18 to 75 years of age with a diagnosis of Type I or Type II diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) was less than 9% at the time of the last reading in the measurement year;
- Percentage of patients aged 18 and over who had documentation of a calculated BMI during the most recent visit or within the 6 months prior to that visit and if the most recent BMI is outside parameters, a follow-up plan is documented.

VI. What effect does providing access to brand name insulin and inhalers when there is no generic alternative have on beneficiaries?

Beginning January 1, 2016, the pilot program began providing coverage for brand name insulin and inhalers, as there are no generic alternatives to these medications at this time. To measure the success of this new benefit on beneficiaries, the SLRHC will track the number of these prescriptions provided to patients.

To measure the impact of providing coverage for brand name insulin and inhalers, the pilot program already tracks a number of quality indicators relevant to patients who may utilize this new benefit through incentives payments and UDS reporting. Changes in the quality measures specific to patients utilizing this benefit are listed below and will be reported in the evaluation:

- Number of patients with chronic diseases with at least two office visits within one year as measured through the Incentive Payment Protocol in six month reporting periods;
- Number of patients with diabetes with one HgbA1c test within six months as measured through the Incentive Payment Protocol in six month reporting periods;
- Number of patients with diabetes with a HgbA1c less than or equal to 9% as measured through both the Incentive Payment Protocol in six month reporting periods as well as through annual UDS health status reporting.

Evaluation Activities

Evaluation activities to date include the following:

- Collection and reporting of baseline data for all Demonstration objectives for 2009-2015 as applicable
- Collection and reporting of proposed health indicator data baselines (see Appendix I)
- Analysis of interim progress in meeting Demonstration objectives comparing 2009-2015 data as provided in this report section
- Analysis and reporting of enrollment data for the eighteen months of the Pilot Program (7/01/12-12/31/13) and the extension periods (1/1/14-6/30/16), as provided in this report section.
- Analysis and reporting of financial data for the Demonstration (07/01/2012 – 6/30/2016) as provided in this report section.
- Analysis and reporting of claims-based utilization data for the Demonstration (07/01/2012–6/30/2016) as provided in this report section.
- Analysis and reporting of preliminary quality data for the Demonstration (07/01/2012–9/30/2015) as provided in this report section.

Data collection and analysis will continue throughout the Demonstration project. Additional interim evaluation findings will be provided in future reports as detailed in the STCs.

Interim Evaluation Findings for Demonstration Objectives

Based on data gathered to date, all Demonstration objectives have been met or significant progress can be demonstrated. Provided below are interim evaluation findings for each Demonstration objective. Unless otherwise noted, findings are based on reported data through calendar year 2015 as available.

The Demonstration objectives are as follows:

- I. Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
- II. Connect the uninsured to primary care homes which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement.
- III. Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities.

Objective I: Preserve the St. Louis City and St. Louis County safety net of health care services available to the uninsured until a transition to health care coverage is available under the Affordable Care Act (ACA)

Key questions for this demonstration objective include:

- Were primary health care services maintained in the neighborhoods where they existed at the beginning of the Demonstration project (July 2010)?
- Did St. Louis City and St. Louis County uninsured individuals maintain access to specialty care services at a level provided at the beginning of the demonstration project?
- Did the types of services available (i.e., nutrition education, lab tests, radiology) in July 2010 remain available throughout the Demonstration project?

Findings to Date

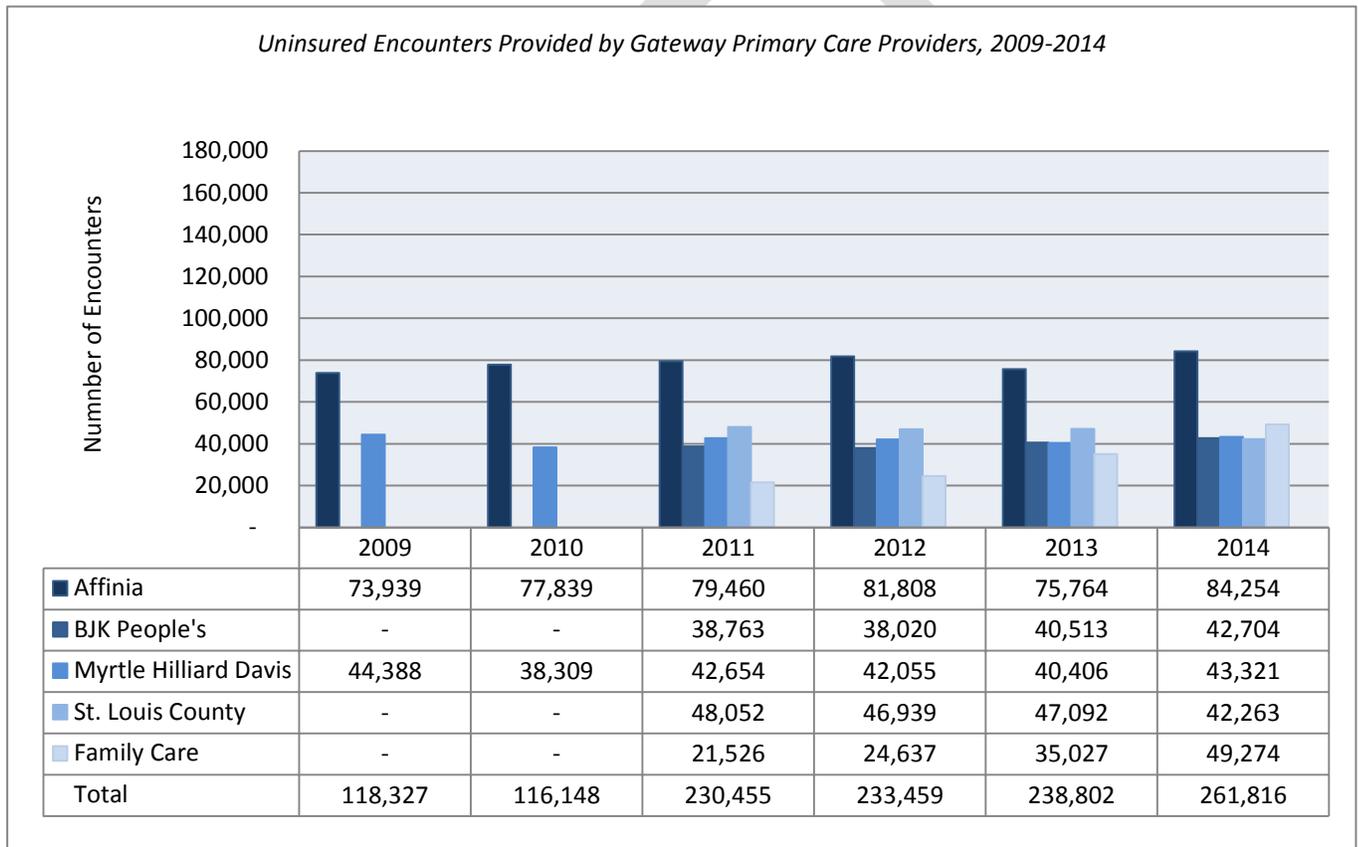
The Demonstration has met Objective I, as evidenced by:

- A. The St. Louis safety net providers funded by Gateway were able to increase primary care encounters for uninsured patients at their locations by 13.6% during the pilot coverage model.
- B. Primary care health centers have maintained or expanded hours of operation and have maintained their locations throughout the demonstration.
- C. Primary care services were maintained or expanded at Gateway providers through 2015.
- D. Access to specialty care has been maintained throughout the demonstration.
- E. Access to urgent care locations for the safety-net population has been expanded throughout the demonstration.
- F. Funding provided by the Demonstration project maintains access to primary and specialty care services for the uninsured.

Each of these findings is reviewed in detail below:

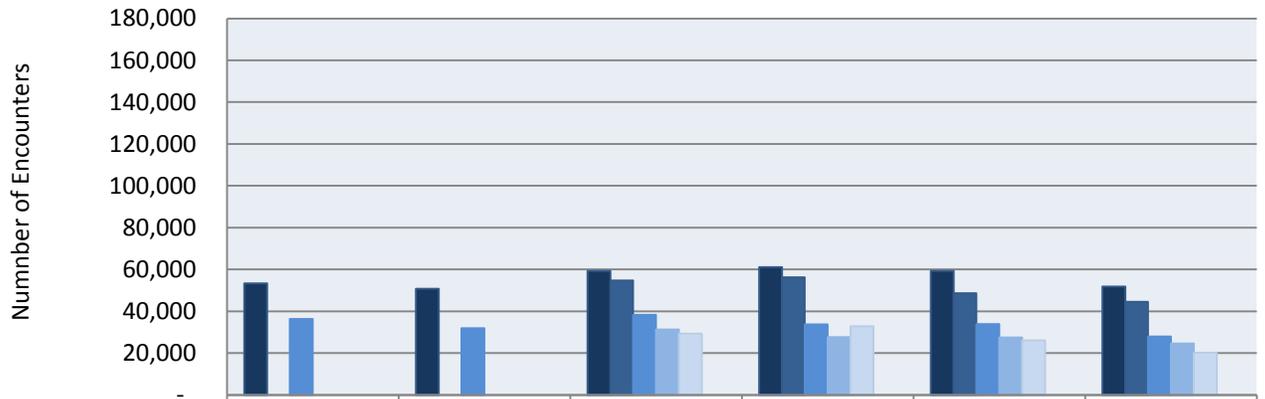
A. The St. Louis safety net providers funded by Gateway were able to increase primary care encounters for uninsured patients at their locations by 13.6% during the pilot coverage model.

Uninsured primary care encounters at primary care affiliation sites increased (+3.2%) from 118,327 in 2009 (baseline) to 122,114 in 2011 (the year before the coverage model was implemented). Additional safety net providers funded by Gateway were added to the primary care network of the coverage model in 2012. Uninsured encounters at Gateway primary care providers increased (+13.6%) from 230,455 in 2011 (coverage model baseline) to 261,816 in 2014. Data for uninsured encounters at Gateway primary care providers in 2015 is not yet available. Updated data will be provided in the 2016 annual report.



Medicaid primary care encounters at primary care affiliation sites increased (+8.8%) from 89,567 in 2009 (baseline) to 97,449 in 2011 (the year before the coverage model was implemented). Additional safety net providers funded by Gateway were added to the primary care network of the coverage model in 2012. Medicaid encounters at Gateway primary care providers decreased from 212,870 in 2011 (coverage model baseline) to 169,190 in 2014. Data for Medicaid encounters at Gateway primary care providers in 2015 is not yet available. Updated data will be provided in the 2016 annual report.

Medicaid Encounters Provided by Gateway Primary Care Providers, 2009-2014



| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ■ Affinia | 53,302 | 50,805 | 59,218 | 61,177 | 59,357 | 51,869 |
| ■ BJK People's | - | - | 54,740 | 56,278 | 48,600 | 44,468 |
| ■ Myrtle Hilliard Davis | 36,265 | 31,885 | 38,231 | 33,680 | 33,921 | 27,953 |
| ■ St. Louis County | - | - | 31,337 | 27,679 | 27,494 | 24,651 |
| ■ Family Care | - | - | 29,344 | 32,866 | 26,139 | 20,249 |
| Total | 89,567 | 82,690 | 212,870 | 211,680 | 195,511 | 169,190 |

B. Primary care providers have maintained or expanded hours of operation, and have maintained their locations throughout the demonstration.

Primary care providers' locations and hours of operation were maintained in the neighborhoods where they were located in from 2009 through 2015.

Hours of Operation at Gateway Primary Provider Locations

| Partner Site | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|------|------|
| Affinia Healthcare (formerly known as Grace Hill Health Centers) | | | | | | | |
| North Florissant | M, T, TH, F- 8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F- 8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F- 8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F- 8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm; Sa-10am-4pm | M, T, TH, F- 8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm; Sa-10am-4pm | NA | NA |

| Partner Site | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Lemp | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm; Sa-9am-1pm Urgent Care: M, T, W, TH, F 9am – 7pm; Sa-9am-5pm; Su-9am-1pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm; Sa-9am-1pm Urgent Care: M, T, W, TH, F 9am – 7pm; Sa-9am-5pm; Su-9am-1pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm; Sa-9am-1pm Urgent Care: M, T, W, TH, F 9am – 7pm; Sa-9am-5pm; Su-9am-1pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm; Sa-10am-4pm |
| South Broadway | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | NA | NA |
| Biddle | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm | M, T, TH, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-8:30am-7pm; Sa-10am-4pm |
| St. Louis Dental Education and Oral Health Clinic | M-F-8:30am-5:30pm | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BJC Behavioral Health | T-8:30am-4:30pm | T-8:30am-3pm | M-8:30am-4:30pm | M-F-8:30am-5pm | M-F-8:30am-5pm | NA | NA |
| Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers | | | | | | | |
| Homer G. Phillips | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, T, W, F-8am-5pm; Th-8am-8pm | M, T, W, F-8am-5pm; Th-8am-8pm | M, T, W, F-8am-5pm; TH-8am-8pm | M, T, W, F-8:00am-5:00pm; TH-8am-8pm |
| Florence Hill | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M-8am-8pm; T, W, Th, F-8am-5pm | M-8am-8pm; T, W, Th, F-8am-5pm | M-8am-8pm; T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M-8am-8pm, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm |

| Partner Site | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------------|
| Comp I | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm Urgent Care: M, T, W, TH, F-10am-7pm; Sa-9am-5pm; Su-1pm-5pm | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm Urgent Care: M, T, W, TH, F-10am-7pm; Sa-9am-5pm; Su-1pm-5pm | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm; Sa 10am-2pm Urgent Care: M, T, W, TH, F-10a-7pm; Sa-9am-5pm; Su-1pm-5pm | M, T, Th, F-8am-5pm; W-8am-8pm | M, T, Th, F-8am-5pm; W-8am-8pm | NA | NA |
| Pope | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BJK People's Health Centers | | | | | | | |
| Central | M T, W, TH-9am-7pm; F-9am-5pm; Sa-10am-4pm | M, W, TH, F-8am-5:30pm; T-8am-8:30pm | M, W, TH, F-8am-5:30pm; T-8am-8:30pm | M-F-8:30am-5:30pm; Sa (When Scheduled) | M-F-8:30am-5:30pm; Sa (When Scheduled) | NA | NA |
| North | M, T, TH, F-8am-5:30pm; W-9am-8:30pm | M, T, TH, F-8am-5:30pm; W-9am-8:30pm | M, T, TH, F-8am-5:30pm; W-9am-8:30pm | M, T, Th, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-11:30am-8:30pm; Sa (When Scheduled) | M, T, Th, F-8:30am-5:30pm; W-11:30am-8:30pm; Sa (When Scheduled) | NA | NA |
| West | M, T, W, F-8:30am-5:00pm; TH-11:30am-7:30pm | M, T, W, F-8am-5:30pm; TH-11am-8pm | M, T, W, F-8am-5:30pm; TH-11am-8pm | M, T, W, F-8:30am-5:30pm; Th-11:30am-8:30pm; Sa (When Scheduled) | M, T, W, F-8:30am-5:30pm; Th-11:30am-8:30pm; Sa (When Scheduled) | NA | NA |
| Family Care Health Centers | | | | | | | |
| Carondelet | M, W, F-8am-5pm; T, TH-8am-8pm; Sa-8am-1pm | M, W, F-8am-5pm; T, TH-8am-8pm; Sa-8am-1pm | M, W, F-8am-5pm; T, TH-8am-8pm; Sa-8am-1pm | M, W, F-8am-4:30pm; T, Th-8am-8pm; Sa-8am-1pm | M, W, F-8am-4:30pm; T, Th-8am-8pm; Sa-8am-1pm | NA | NA |
| Forest Park | M, W, TH, F-8:30am-5pm; T-8:30am-7pm; Sa-9am-1pm | M, W, TH, F-8:30am-5pm; T-8:30am-7pm; Sa-9am-1pm | M, W, TH, F-8:30am-5pm; T-8:30am-7pm; Sa-9am-1pm | M, W, Th, F-8am-4:30pm; T-8am-7pm; Sa-9am-2pm | M, W, Th, F-8am-4:30pm; T-8am-7pm; Sa-9am-2pm | NA | NA |
| Places for People | M, W-10am-2pm | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| St. Louis County Department of Public Health Centers | | | | | | | |

| Partner Site | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| North Central | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, T, TH, F-8am-5pm; W-8am-6pm | - | M, T, F-8am-5pm; W, Th-8am-9pm | M, T, F-8am-5pm; W, Th-8am-9pm | NA | NA |
| South County | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, W, TH, F-8am-5pm; T-8am-6pm | - | M, T-8am-9pm; W, Th, F-8am-5pm | M, T-8am-9pm; W, Th, F-8am-5pm | NA | NA |
| John C. Murphy | M, T, W, TH, F-8am-5pm | M, T, W, F-8am-5pm; TH-8am-6pm | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

C. Primary care services were maintained or expanded at Gateway provider sites through 2015.

Primary care services at the Gateway primary care sites have been maintained or expanded from 2009 to 2015, ensuring patients in areas of highest need maintained access to the breadth of services available from community health centers. In 2015, Affinia Healthcare opened a clinic for dental students which expanded access to dental services for the safety net population, Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers opened a new location available for general access and Family Care open a limited access site at Places for People (a community behavioral health organization).

| Primary Care Sites | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Affinia Healthcare | Added: Expanded dental services | Added: Urgent Care services | No change | No change | No change | No change | Primary medical care, dental care, mental health services, substance abuse services, podiatry, optometry, nutrition, and enabling services (case management of pregnant women and patient education), children's behavioral Health services, pharmacy, nutrition, Women Infants and Children (WIC), community health homeless services, prenatal classes/centering pregnancy, chronic disease management, referral to specialty care. |

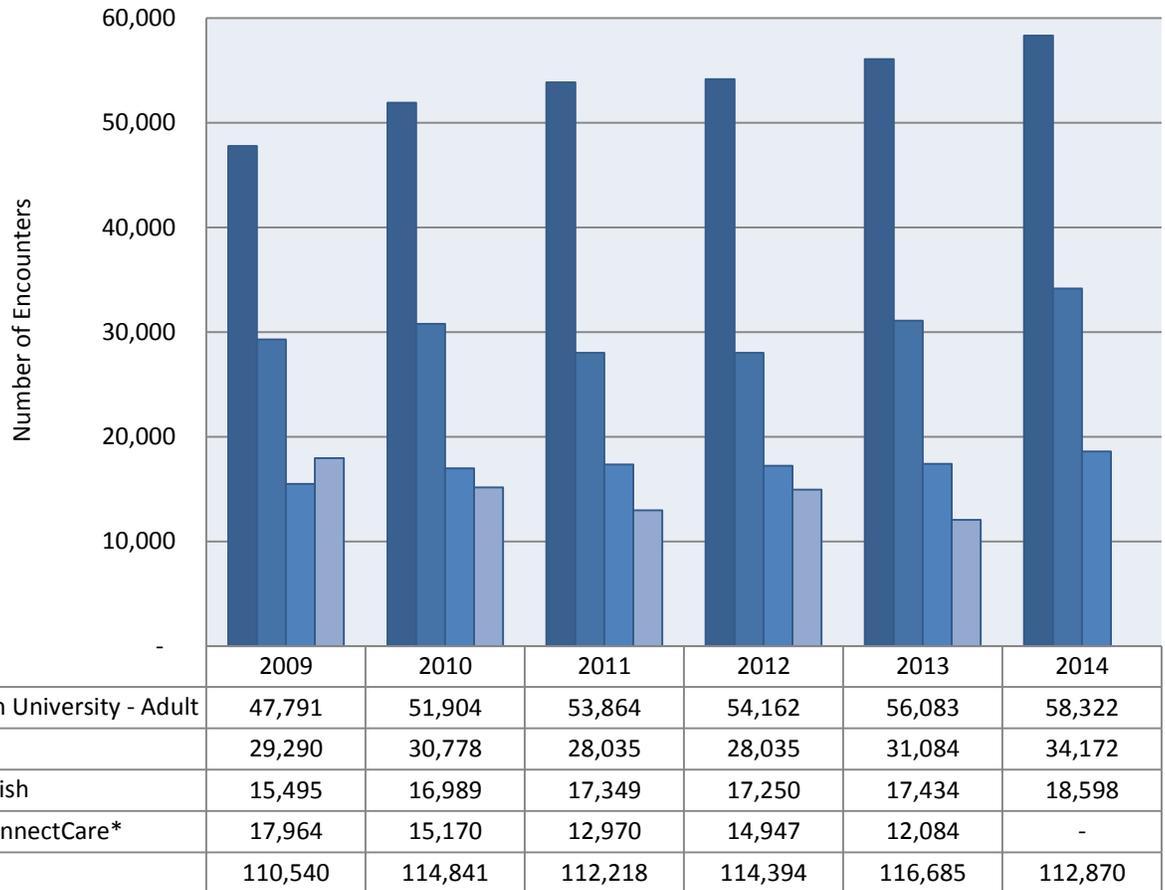
| Primary Care Sites | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers | Added: New location | Added: Urgent Care services | Added: health insurance coverage enrollment assistance. | No change | No change | No change | Primary medical care, podiatry, ophthalmology, dental care, nutrition and enabling services (Community outreach services, community and patient health education (diabetes, cardiovascular, asthma and cancer), case management (for pregnant women), social services, referral for specialty services, eligibility assistance services and HIV counseling. Ancillary services include radiology, pharmacy and CLIA certified clinical laboratory services. |
| Family Care Health Centers | Added: New location | No change | No change | No change | Primary medical care, podiatry, ophthalmology, dental care, behavioral health, nutrition, pharmacy, laboratory services, and enabling services (Community outreach services, community and patient health education), case management (for pregnant women), social services, assistance, referral for specialty services, and HIV counseling and testing. | N/A | N/A |

| Primary Care Sites | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| Betty Jean Kerr Peoples Health Centers | No change | No change | No change | No change | Primary medical care, podiatry, ophthalmology, dental care, behavioral health, nutrition, pharmacy, laboratory services, and enabling services (Community outreach services, community and patient health education, WIC services (lactation and nutrition), and HIV/AIDS counseling and testing.) | N/A | N/A |
| St. Louis County Department of Public Health | No change | No change | No change | No change | Urgent care, specialty care (cardiology, dermatology, endocrinology, general surgery, gastroenterology, urology, nephrology, neurology, gynecology (surgical), orthopedics, otolaryngology, pulmonary, rheumatology), diagnostic services (endoscopy and radiology), and STD clinic services. | N/A | N/A |

D. Access to specialty care has been maintained throughout the Demonstration.

The St. Louis safety net providers funded by Gateway were able to increase specialty care encounters for all uninsured and Medicaid patients at their locations by 2% during the Demonstration from 2009-2014. Gateway specialty care providers provided 112,870 specialty care encounters to uninsured and Medicaid patients in 2014, compared to 110,540 in 2009, an increase of 2,330 encounters. Gateway to Better Health’s specialty care provider network includes medical schools, hospitals, and some community specialist providers. Data for uninsured and Medicaid encounters at Gateway specialty care providers in 2015 is not yet available. Updated data will be provided in the 2016 annual report.

Uninsured and Medicaid Encounters by Gateway Specialty Care Providers, 2009-2014



*St. Louis ConnectCare could not demonstrate financial sustainability throughout the demonstration and closed operations in October 2013.

E. Access to urgent care locations for the safety net population has been expanded throughout the demonstration

After the closure of St. Louis ConnectCare (including its urgent care facility) in late 2013, it was decided that primary care providers should provide urgent care services for their Gateway patients to ensure the coordination of care with the primary care provider. As a result, Myrtle Hilliard Davis and Affinia Healthcare (formerly known as Grace Hill Health Centers) started offering urgent care services in 2014, and the other Gateway primary care providers contracted with SSM Urgent Care to provide urgent care services for their Gateway patients. To date, Affinia Healthcare and Myrtle Hilliard Davis have provided 18,699 urgent care visits to Gateway patients, showing urgent care services have successfully been maintained during ConnectCare’s closure. An additional 2,234 urgent care visits were provided by SSM Urgent Care.

F. Funding provided by the Demonstration project maintains access to primary and specialty care services for the uninsured.

The funding provided by the Gateway to Better Health Demonstration Project is critical to maintaining access to primary and specialty care services for the uninsured in the St. Louis region, particularly for those who live in the urban core where few options exist for health care services. Outlined below are the financial results of Demonstration, as of July 7, 2016:

*Summary of Medical Payments through the Demonstration (July 2012 – June 2016)**

| Payment Type | FFY 2012 | FFY 2013 | FFY 2014 | FFY 2015 | FFY 2016* |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Primary Care | \$ 2,272,716 | \$ 12,243,427 | \$ 14,437,742 | \$ 13,703,784 | \$ 9,141,638 |
| Specialty Care | \$ 2,373,722 | \$ 11,124,482 | \$ 8,040,940 | \$ 8,276,692 | \$ 5,124,158 |
| Transportation | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 333,745 | \$ 326,810 | \$ 224,238 |
| Total | \$ 4,646,438 | \$ 23,367,210 | \$ 22,812,428 | \$ 22,307,286 | \$ 14,490,034 |

*The data above is as of 7/7/16 and is subject to change as additional claims are submitted and recoupments occur.

Objective II: Connect the uninsured to a primary care home which will enhance coordination, quality and efficiency of health care through patient and provider involvement.

Key questions for this objective include:

- How many uninsured patients had a medical home at Gateway primary care organizations each year of the Demonstration project?
- How did Gateway patients and providers rate overall coordination, quality and delivery of healthcare services?

Findings to Date:

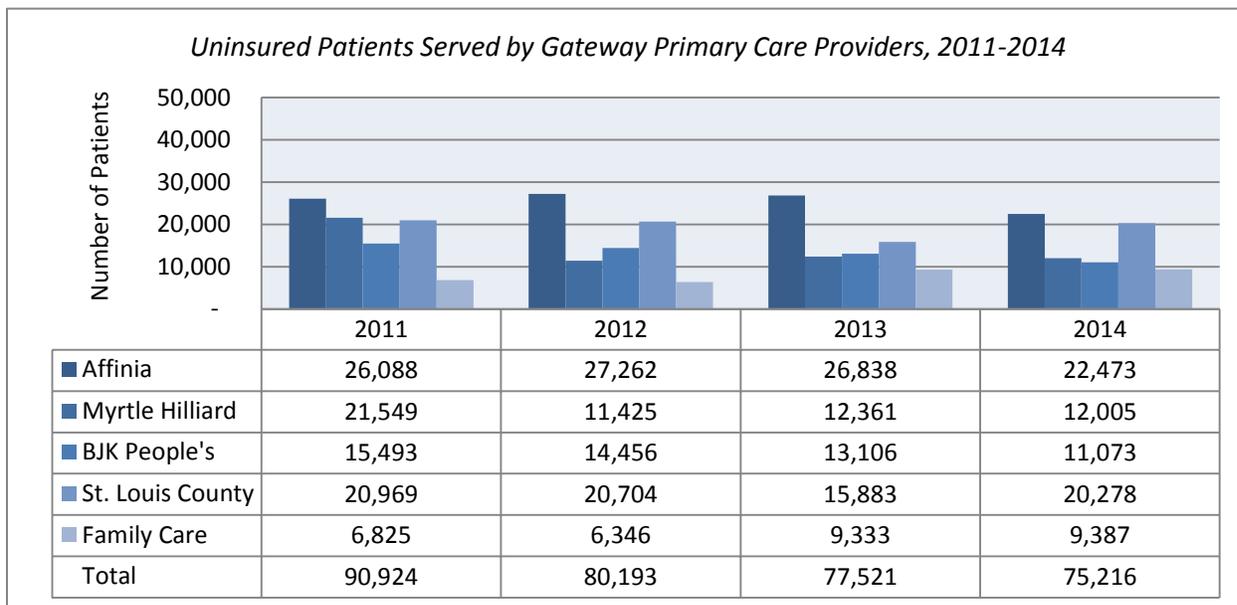
The Demonstration has met Objective II, evidenced by:

- A. Primary care providers funded by the Gateway Demonstration served as medical homes for more than 75,000 uninsured patients in 2014.
- B. As of June 30, 2016, there were 18,994 individuals enrolled in the Demonstration project, receiving care at Gateway primary care homes.
- C. Increasing quality of care as measured by the program’s pay-for-performance measures.
- D. Patients and providers regularly express satisfaction with Gateway and the benefits the program provides to enrollees.

Each of these findings is reviewed in detail below:

A. Primary care providers funded by the Gateway Demonstration served as medical homes for more than 75,000 uninsured patients in 2014.

Gateway primary care providers served as a medical home to a total of 75,216 uninsured patients in 2014. Data for uninsured patients at Gateway primary care providers in 2015 is not yet available. Updated data will be provided in the 2016 annual report.



B. As of June 30, 2016, there were 18,994 individuals enrolled in the Demonstration project, receiving care at Gateway primary care homes.

More than 14,500 individuals were enrolled in the Blue Plan and 399 in the Silver Plan as of July 1, 2012. Since then, enrollment has continued to increase. On October 31, 2012, the State submitted a Notification of Change to the Enrollment Target, which notified CMS that the State was raising the enrollment target to 20,500 as of January 1, 2013. In January 2013, the State submitted an additional Notification of Change to the enrollment target, notifying CMS that the State will increase the target to 22,600 in April 2013. The State raised the enrollment target due higher than anticipated demand for Blue Plan services and lower than expected demand for services from Populations 2 and 3.

As of January 1, 2014, the coverage model provides primary, urgent and specialty care coverage to uninsured adults in St. Louis City and St. Louis County with incomes up to 100% FPL. Individuals with incomes between 100% and 200% FPL are not eligible for Gateway coverage as of January 1, 2014, and therefore making the Blue Plan the only Gateway plan. When the income requirements changed for the program, approximately 4,000 individuals lost coverage through Gateway. Significant outreach was conducted helping to enroll these individuals in other coverage options.

In the approval for 2016, CMS approved the addition of insulin and inhalers that are not available in a generic alternative to the program's benefit package. With the additional cost of this benefit, the enrollment target going forward was lowered to 21,432. As of June 30, 2016, nearly 19,000 individuals were enrolled in Gateway.

Outlined below are the key statistics related to enrollment in the demonstration at the end of each federal fiscal year, as available:

*Gateway to Better Health Enrollment by Population, 2012 – 2016**

| Demonstration Populations | Unique Individuals Enrolled as of September 30, 2012 | Unique Individuals Enrolled as of September 30, 2013 | Unique Individuals Enrolled as of September 30, 2014 | Unique Individuals Enrolled as of September 30, 2015 | Unique Individuals Enrolled as of June 30, 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Population 1: Uninsured individuals receiving both Primary and Specialty Care through the Demonstration | 16,441 | 21,061 | 21,743 | 19,780 | 18,994 |
| Population 2: Uninsured individuals receiving only Specialty Care through the Demonstration | 633 | 1,134 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Population 3: Uninsured individuals receiving only Specialty Care through the Demonstration | 239 | 1,326 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 17,313 | 23,521 | 21,743 | 19,780 | 18,994 |

*Data for 2016 only available as of June 30, 2016 at the time of extension request development.

*Gateway to Better Health Member Months by Population by Federal Fiscal Year**

| Demonstration Populations | Member Months | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Federal Fiscal Year 2012 July – September 2012 | Federal Fiscal Year 2013 October '12 – September '13 | Federal Fiscal Year 2014 October '13 – September '14 | Federal Fiscal Year 2015 October '14 – September '15 | Federal Fiscal Year 2016 October '15 – June '16 |
| Population 1: Uninsured individuals receiving both Primary and Specialty Care through the Demonstration | 46,668 | 234,302 | 256,727 | 256,553 | 173,050 |
| Population 2: Uninsured individuals receiving only Specialty Care through the Demonstration | 1,430 | 11,159 | 3,583 | N/A | N/A |
| Population 3: Uninsured individuals receiving only Specialty Care through the Demonstration | 529 | 13,099 | 4,207 | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 48,627 | 258,560 | 264,517 | 256,553 | 173,050 |

*Data for 2016 only available as of June 30, 2016 at the time of extension request development.

In addition, more than 49,000 unique individuals have been enrolled into Gateway since the implementation of the pilot program in July 2012. The Gateway primary care sites have also successfully enrolled more than 32,500 individuals into MO HealthNet programs including:

- More than 16,500 children (18 years or under) approved for MO HealthNet for Families or MO HealthNet for Kids;
- More than 9,200 adults approved for Uninsured Women’s Health Services;
- 3,444 adults approved for MO HealthNet for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled; and
- 3,505 adults approved for MO HealthNet for Families.

Gateway to Better Health Enrollment by Health Center, as of June 30, 2016

| Health Center | Unique Individuals Enrolled as of June 30, 2016 | Member Months July 2012 – June 2016 |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| BJK People’s Health Centers | 3,271 | 142,653 |
| Family Care Health Centers | 1,393 | 68,508 |
| Affinia Healthcare | 8,057 | 435,232 |
| Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers | 3,622 | 174,204 |
| St. Louis County Dept. of Public Health | 2,651 | 142,456 |
| Total | 18,994 | 963,053 |

*Enrollment numbers are based on MO HealthNet enrollment data as of June 30, 2016.

Gateway to Better Health Enrollment by Gender, as of June 30, 2016

| Gender | Count | Percentage |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Female | 9,638 | 50.7% |
| Male | 9,356 | 49.3% |
| Total | 18,994 | 100.0% |

*Top 15 Zip Codes by Member Count as of June 30, 2016**

| ZIP | Member Count | City or County |
|--------------|---------------------|--|
| 63136 | 1,510 | St. Louis County (Jennings, MO) |
| 63115 | 1,161 | St. Louis City |
| 63118 | 1,046 | St. Louis City |
| 63116 | 952 | St. Louis City |
| 63113 | 936 | St. Louis City |
| 63107 | 744 | St. Louis City |
| 63112 | 720 | St. Louis City |
| 63111 | 688 | St. Louis City |
| 63121 | 687 | St. Louis County (Normandy, MO) |
| 63106 | 684 | St. Louis City |
| 63103 | 681 | St. Louis City |
| 63104 | 542 | St. Louis City |
| 63120 | 523 | St. Louis City |
| 63137 | 513 | St. Louis County (Bellefontaine Neighbors) |
| 63033 | 511 | St. Louis City |
| All Others | 7,096 | St. Louis City and St. Louis County |
| Total | 18,994 | - |

**These 15 zip codes account for 62.6% of the total Gateway population*

Members by Age Group as of June 30, 2016

| Age Groups | Members | % of Total |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 19-30 | 4,206 | 22.1% |
| 31-44 | 5,818 | 30.6% |
| 45-64 | 8,970 | 47.2% |
| Total | 18,994 | 100.0% |

Members by Race as of June 30, 2016

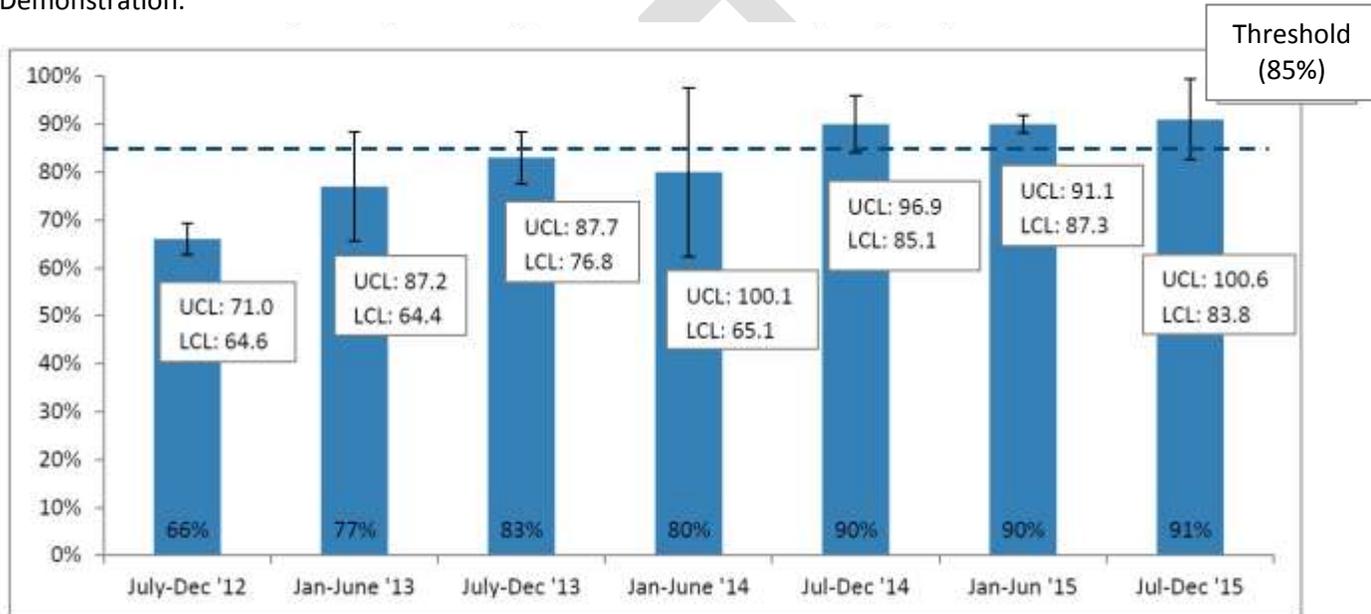
| Race | Members | % of Total |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| African American | 13,918 | 73.3% |
| Caucasian | 3,534 | 18.6% |
| Other | 21 | <1% |
| Unknown | 1,521 | 8.0% |
| Total | 18,994 | 100.0% |

C. Increasing quality of care as measured by the program’s pay-for-performance measures.

Quality of care as measured by the program’s pay-for-performance measures, continues to improve. Providers are consistently earning their incentive payments by meeting quality metrics, including ensuring access for those with chronic conditions and helping them to manage their disease better.

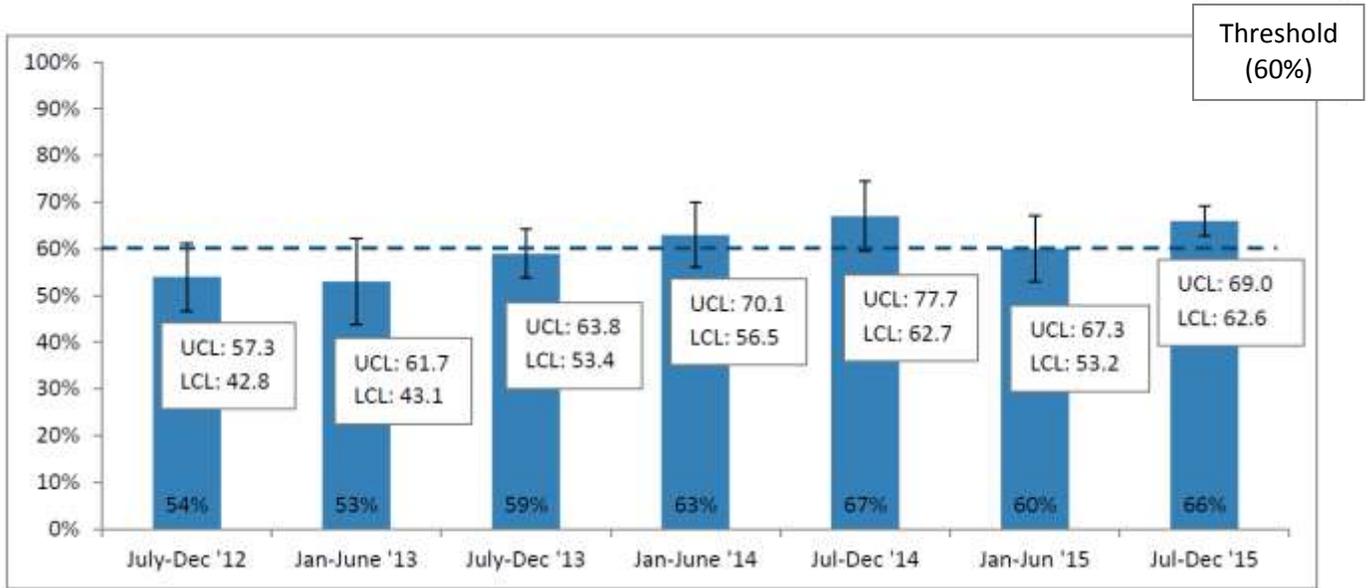
Patients with Diabetes HgbA1c: HgbA1c testing performed within the first 6 months following the latter of either: a) initial enrollment, or b) initial diagnosis

Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled or newly diagnosed diabetic patients had their HgbA1c tested within six months during the most recent incentive period, compared to 66% at the beginning of the Demonstration.



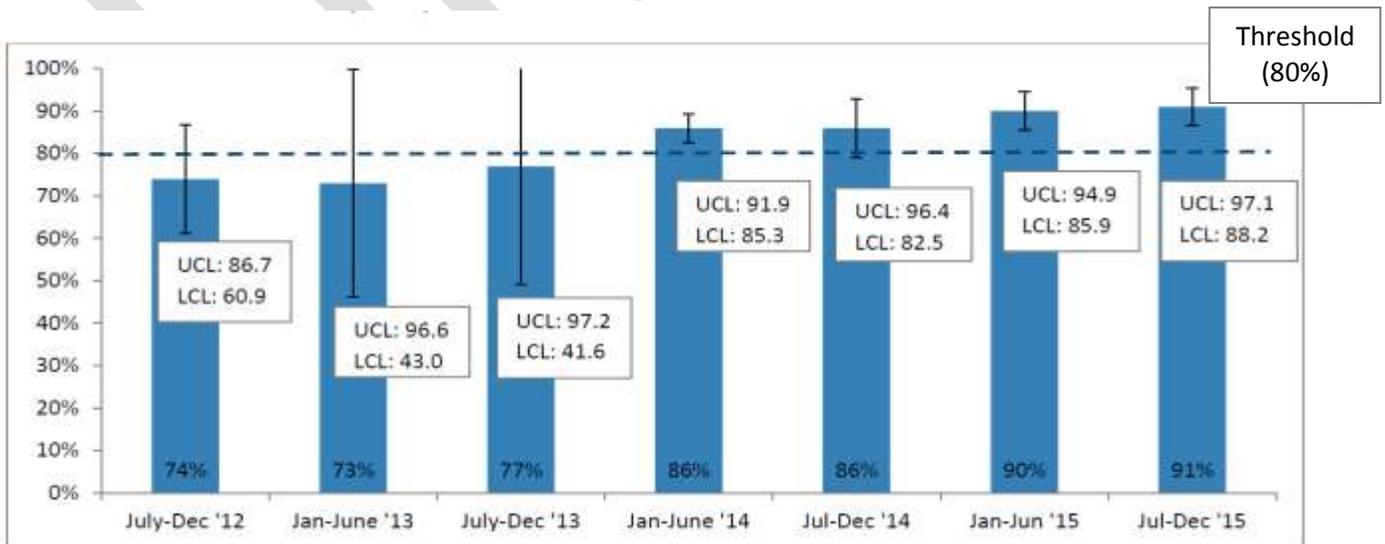
Patients with Diabetes HgbA1c <9%: Percentage of diabetics who have a HgbA1c <9% within six months following the latter of either: a) initial enrollment, or b) initial diagnosis

Sixty-six percent of patients with diabetes had an HgbA1c of less than 9% within six months of diagnosis or enrollment during the most recent incentive period, compared to 54% at the beginning of the program.



Patients with Chronic Disease (2 visit): Two office visits within the first 6 months following the latter of either: a) initial enrollment, or b) initial diagnosis

- Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled individuals with chronic diseases or newly diagnosed patients received two office visits within six months, compared to 74% at the beginning of the Demonstration.



D. Patients and providers regularly express satisfaction with Gateway and the benefits the program provides to enrollees.

The State and SLRHC are continually monitoring the performance of the Safety Net Pilot Program to ensure it is providing access to quality health care for the population it serves.

Patient Satisfaction Survey

Patient satisfaction surveys were conducted six times from July 2012 – June 2015 with Gateway to Better Health patients. In the July-September 2012 reporting period, a total of 66 patients participated in the survey; in the October-December 2012 reporting period, a total of 40 patients participated; in the January-March 2013 reporting period, a total of 98 patients participated; in the January-April 2014 reporting period, a total of 301 patients participated; in a survey conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International between September and October 2014, a total of 1,202 patients participated; in the January-June 2015 reporting period, a total of 32 patients participated; and in the March-June 2016 reporting period, a total of 764 patients participated. An overview of the findings have been provided below.

In general, surveyed patients reported having a good experience with receiving services at their health center. In the July-September 2012 and January-March 2013 reporting periods, the lowest scores for most patients were related to ease of getting an appointment. In the October-December 2012 reporting period, the lowest scores for most patients were related to how well provider staff listened to the patient. In the January-April 2014 and January-June 2015 reporting periods, the lowest scores were for ease of getting an appointment at your health center.

The survey was updated in February 2016, to reduce the burden on patients in completing survey. In the March – June 2016 reporting period, both questions asked “how well did the staff and doctor listened to your needs and explained things in a way that was easy to understand” and “how satisfied are you with the quality of services received” resulted in high ratings from respondents.

Overall, Gateway patients were satisfied with the primary care services, and 98% of respondents indicated that they would recommend their health center to others. Results of the patient survey are outlined below.

*Patient Satisfaction Survey Results for Primary Care Services, March - June 2016**

| Survey Item | Average Ratings* |
|---|-------------------------|
| Doctor and staff listened and explained things well | 4.63 |
| Overall quality of service | 4.61 |

**5-point rating scale (1= Poor, 2=Fair, 3=Good, 4=Very Good, 5=Excellent)*

When asked how their experience with the health centers could be improved for future visits, 53% of respondents had positive feedback for the health centers and expressed gratitude for the program. While, 21% of respondents indicated wait times to be seen once arrived for the appointment as their main issue with their experience at the health centers

Member Orientation Results

The Gateway to Better Health program enrolls 600 to 1600 new members each month. In an effort to educate these new members about program and health center processes, the Pilot Program holds member orientations on a quarterly basis at each participating health center for those members who've enrolled in the program during the last six months. Topics discussed during the sessions include program background, application process, member handbook and ID card, covered and non-covered benefits, transportation scheduling, redetermination and disenrollment, as well as health center specific policies. Member orientations are conducted at various sites for all Gateway primary care organizations: Betty Jean Kerr People's Health Center, Myrtle-Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers, Family Care Health Centers, Affinia Healthcare, and St. Louis County Department of Public Health. To date, more than 700 members have attended orientation sessions since its implementation in March 2015. Participants are asked to evaluate the effectiveness of each orientation session at its conclusion. Results from orientations conducted during the third quarter of DY7 (April – June 2016) are summarized below:

- 86% of members felt very confident or somewhat confident that they understood how to use their benefits
- 85% of members felt very confident or somewhat confident that they can navigate receiving health care service at their health center
- 90% of members felt the orientation sessions were very helpful or somewhat helpful

Provider Satisfaction Survey Results

Representatives from the provider organizations meet monthly to evaluate clinical issues, consumer issues and financial issues related to the program. SLRHC is monitoring appointment wait times and conducting satisfaction surveys with physician and support staff participants on an annual basis. Survey outcomes from July 2012 – December 2015 are detailed below:

Provider satisfaction surveys were distributed to the five primary care health centers in the Gateway provider network to assess providers' experience with the referral process for the program. In the July-September 2012 reporting period, a total of 17 surveys were collected; in the October-December 2012 reporting period, a total of 44 surveys were collected; in January-March 2013 reporting period, a total of 37 surveys were collected; in the April-June 2013 reporting period, a total of 34 surveys were collected; in the January-April 2014 reporting period, a total of 62 surveys were collected; in a survey conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International in October 2014, a total of 93 were collected; in the January-June 2015 reporting period, a total of 56 surveys were collected; and in the July – December 2015 reporting period, a total of 33 surveys were collected.

The lowest scores for most providers during the July-December 2015 reporting period were related to the receipt of report or notes from specialty care provider. The lowest scores for most support staff were related to the timeliness of available appointments. Results from all reporting periods are outlined below:

*Provider Satisfaction Survey Results (Support Staff), October 2012 – December 2015**

| Survey Item | Oct-Dec 2012 | Jan-March 2013 | April - June 2013 | July - Sept 2013 | Oct - Dec 2013 | Jan - June 2014 | Jan - June 2015 | July - Dec 2015 |
|---|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Helpfulness and courtesy of staff when scheduling | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Timeliness of available appointments | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Ease of contacting the rendering provider | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Overall ease of scheduling a consultation | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Overall satisfaction | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 |

**4-point rating scale (1= Needs Improvement, 2=Average, 3=Above Average, 4=Excellent)*

*Provider Satisfaction Survey Results (Referring Providers), October 2012 – December 2015**

| Survey Item | Oct-Dec 2012 | Jan-March 2013 | April - June 2013 | July - Sept 2013 | Oct - Dec 2013 | Jan - June 2014 | Jan - June 2015 | July - Dec 2015 |
|---|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Timeliness of available appointments | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Receipt of report from consultation provider | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Meaningfulness of report from consultation provider | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Availability to speak with rendering specialist | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Overall Satisfaction | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 |

**4-point rating scale (1= Needs Improvement, 2=Average, 3=Above Average, 4=Excellent)*

Overall throughout the pilot program, satisfaction among primary care providers has shown little to no change. The SLRHC regularly meets with referral staff and providers at the health centers to identify sources of dissatisfaction and have communicated trending issues to specialty care providers within the Gateway network.

With the work of the trauma informed learning collaborative, the SLRHC is seeking to help address the barriers and concerns providers face when caring for their safety net patients. Using SAMHSA's concept of trauma informed care, organizations in the learning collaborative will work on building stronger cross sector collaboration that will help improve health outcomes for their patients. Research has shown that implementing a trauma informed approach to care can lead to improvements in not only health outcomes for patients, but also overall provider satisfaction.

Objective III: Maintain and enhance quality service delivery strategies to reduce health disparities.

Key questions for this objective include:

- By race and ethnicity, how many and what percentage of patients met health disparities metrics: tobacco use and cessation intervention, cervical cancer screening, adult weight screening and follow up, blood pressure and diabetes control?
- Did providers implement new programs with the aim to maintain and enhance quality as well as reduce health disparities?

Findings to date:

The demonstration has met objective III, as evidenced by:

- A. Successful enrollment of African-American patients, who report high satisfaction with the program and show positive health outcomes.
- B. A review of standard quality measures, based on data sourced from the Missouri Primary Care Association, indicates that Gateway primary care providers have provided quality medical services to patients throughout the Demonstration.
- C. Access to primary and specialty care services has been maintained throughout the Demonstration.
- D. Safety net providers are being trained in trauma informed care and practices.

Each of these findings is reviewed in detail below:

A. Successful enrollment of African-American patients, who report high satisfaction with the program and show positive health outcomes.

The continuation of the funding for the St. Louis safety net of health care providers through this Demonstration helps ensure access to health care for those living in traditionally underserved communities. 73% of all members of the pilot coverage model are African-American, 19% are Caucasian, less than 1% are members of other races, and 8% did not report their race. (Other races and ethnicities – reporting as one race -- make up 4.5% of individuals in St. Louis City and County.)

Recent patient surveys conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI) in 2014 indicate that patients are receiving quality care. When looking at the survey results by race, African-Americans (76% of survey respondents) tend to be more satisfied than other enrollees with the care they have received from medical staff at health centers and specialty providers.

As measured through pay-for-performance metrics in the July – December 2015 reporting period, outcomes for African Americans and Whites enrolled in the Pilot Program are being maintained or have improved:

- 90% of African Americans with chronic conditions had at least two office visits within 1 year, as compared to 93% of Whites. In the prior reporting period, 88% of both African Americans and Whites met this metric.

- 89% of African Americans with diabetes had at least one HgbA1c test within 6 months, which is the same as that of Whites. In the prior reporting period, 87% of African Americans and 94% of Whites met this metric.

B. A review of standard quality measures, based on data sourced from the Missouri Primary Care Association, indicates that Gateway primary care providers have provided quality medical services to patients throughout the Demonstration.

| Quality Measure | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Tobacco Use Assessment & Cessation Intervention Percentage of patients age 18 and older assessed for tobacco use and, if identified as a tobacco user, received cessation counseling and/or pharmacotherapy | 73% | 72% | 78% |
| Hypertension: Controlling High Blood Pressure Proportion of patients aged 18 to 85 years of age with diagnosed hypertension (HTN) whose blood pressure (BP) was less than 140/90 (adequate control) at the time of the last reading | 56% | 76% | 53% |
| Cervical Cancer Screening Percentage of women 24-64 years of age who received one or more Pap tests to screen for cervical cancer | 61% | 66% | 59% |
| Diabetes: HbA1c Control Proportion of adult patients 18 to 75 years of age with a diagnosis of Type I or Type II diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) was less than 9% at the time of the last reading in the measurement year. Results are reported in four categories: less than 7%; greater than or equal to 7% and less than 8%; greater than or equal to 8% and less than or equal to 9%; and greater than 9% | 65% | 69% | 64% |
| Adult Weight Screening and Follow-Up Percentage of patients aged 18 and over who had documentation of a calculated BMI during the most recent visit or within the 6 months prior to that visit | 37% | 46% | 58% |

A complete list of quality measures, as reported to UDS through 2014, is provided in Appendix I.

Many key quality metrics, such as diabetes and hypertension control, have declined throughout the program for both African Americans and Whites enrolled. These health outcomes are likely impacted by the disproportionate stress and trauma that this population faces. To address these health disparities, the work of the Alive and Well STL Health Learning Collaborative centers on reducing the burden of stress and trauma on individuals' lives to improve health and wellbeing.

| Quality Measure | Year 1 (7/1/12 – 6/30/13) | | Year 2 (7/1/13 – 6/30/14) | | Year 3 (7/1/14 – 6/30/15) | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Whites | African Americans | Whites | African Americans | Whites | African Americans |
| Tobacco Use Assessment & Cessation Intervention Percentage of patients age 18 and older assessed for tobacco use and, if identified as a tobacco user, received cessation counseling and/or pharmacotherapy | 75% | 73% | 79% | 69% | 80% | 73% |
| Hypertension: Controlling High Blood Pressure Proportion of patients aged 18 to 85 years of age with diagnosed hypertension (HTN) whose blood pressure (BP) was less than 140/90 (adequate control) at the time of the last reading | 67% | 52% | 60% | 52% | 62% | 50% |
| Cervical Cancer Screening Percentage of women 24-64 years of age who received one or more Pap tests to screen for cervical cancer | 60% | 59% | 52% | 56% | 55% | 58% |
| Diabetes: HbA1c Control Proportion of adult patients 18 to 75 years of age with a diagnosis of Type I or Type II diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) was less than 9% at the time of the last reading in the measurement year. Results are reported in four categories: less than 7%; greater than or equal to 7% and less than 8%; greater than or equal to 8% and less than or equal to 9%; and greater than 9% | 64% | 65% | 68% | 60% | 61% | 60% |
| Adult Weight Screening and Follow-Up Percentage of patients aged 18 and over who had documentation of a calculated BMI during the most recent visit or within the 6 months prior to that visit | 31% | 19% | 43% | 40% | 54% | 45% |

C. Access to primary and specialty care services has been maintained throughout the Demonstration.

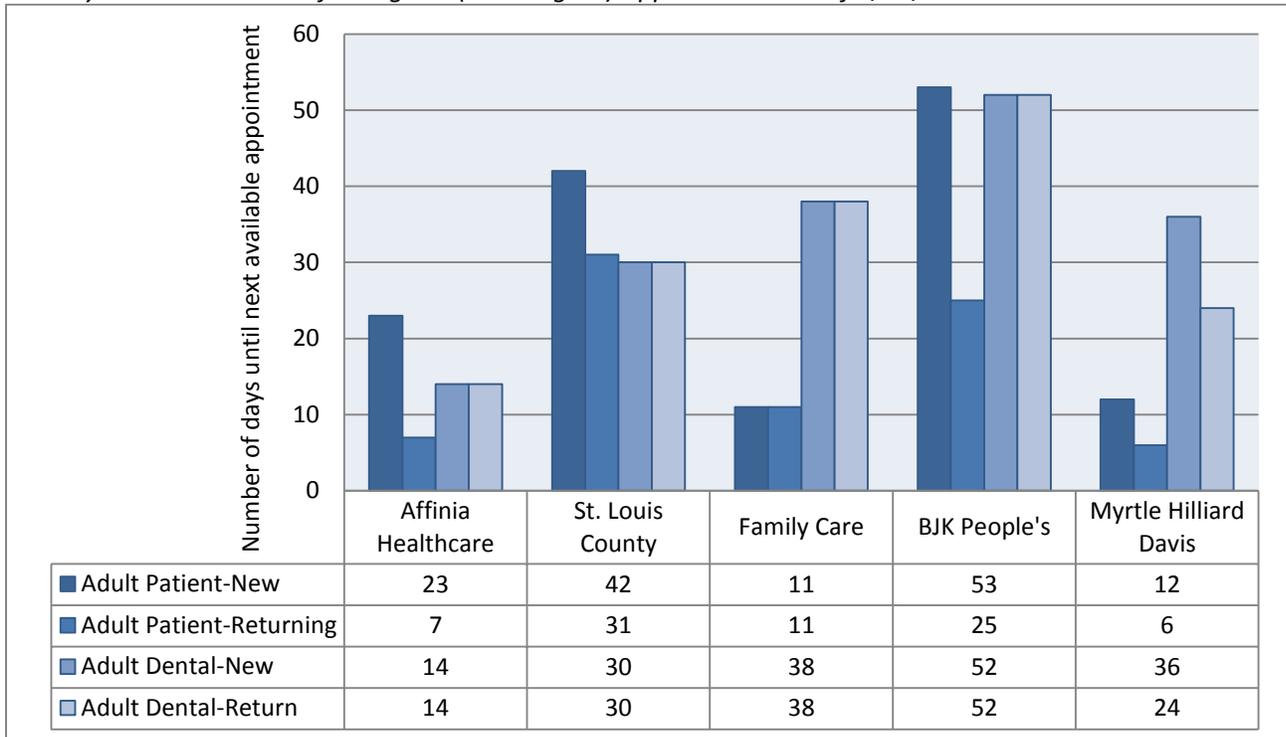
Access to Specialty and Diagnostic Care, July 2012 – June 2015

| Month | Referrals to St. Louis ConnectCare* | Referrals to other Specialty Providers | Total |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| July 2012 | 1350 | 417 | 1,767 |
| August 2012 | 1515 | 638 | 2,153 |
| September 2012 | 1004 | 618 | 1,622 |
| October 2012 | 1171 | 850 | 2,021 |
| November 2012 | 984 | 878 | 1,862 |
| December 2012 | 1059 | 803 | 1,862 |

| | | | |
|----------------|------|------|-------|
| January 2013 | 1357 | 1108 | 2,465 |
| February 2013 | 1230 | 970 | 2,200 |
| March 2013 | 1394 | 1347 | 2,741 |
| April 2013 | 1616 | 1239 | 2,855 |
| May 2013 | 1287 | 1141 | 2,430 |
| June 2013 | 1248 | 1364 | 2,612 |
| July 2013 | 1336 | 1202 | 2,538 |
| August 2013 | 858 | 1568 | 2,426 |
| September 2013 | 79 | 1662 | 1,741 |
| October 2013 | 69 | 2310 | 2,379 |
| November 2013 | 8 | 2041 | 2,049 |
| December 2013 | 0 | 1855 | 1,855 |
| January 2014 | N/A | 1804 | 1,804 |
| February 2014 | N/A | 1988 | 1,988 |
| March 2014 | N/A | 2067 | 2,067 |
| April 2014 | N/A | 2366 | 2,366 |
| May 2014 | N/A | 2120 | 2,120 |
| June 2014 | N/A | 2524 | 2,524 |
| July 2014 | N/A | 2263 | 2,263 |
| August 2014 | N/A | 2202 | 2,202 |
| September 2014 | N/A | 2301 | 2,301 |
| October 2014 | N/A | 2349 | 2,349 |
| November 2014 | N/A | 1767 | 1,767 |
| December 2014 | N/A | 1879 | 1,879 |
| January 2015 | N/A | 1871 | 1,871 |
| February 2015 | N/A | 1983 | 1,983 |
| March 2015 | N/A | 2178 | 2,178 |
| April 2015 | N/A | 2334 | 2,334 |
| May 2015 | N/A | 1955 | 1,955 |
| June 2015 | N/A | 2222 | 2,222 |
| July 2015 | N/A | 2101 | 2,101 |
| August 2015 | N/A | 1964 | 1,964 |
| September 2015 | N/A | 1845 | 1,845 |
| October 2015 | N/A | 1896 | 1,896 |
| November 2015 | N/A | 1648 | 1,648 |
| December 2015 | N/A | 1886 | 1,886 |
| January 2016 | N/A | 1913 | 1,913 |
| February 2016 | N/A | 1818 | 1,818 |
| March 2016 | N/A | 2146 | 2,146 |
| April 2016 | N/A | 2181 | 2,181 |
| May 2016 | N/A | 2084 | 2,084 |
| June 2016 | N/A | 1895 | 1,895 |

*St. Louis ConnectCare was not able to demonstrate financial sustainability under a coverage model during the Demonstration period, and closed its operations in late 2013.

Primary Care Wait Times* for Regular (Non-Urgent) Appointments as of 6/30/16



*Wait times self-reported by individual health centers as of June 30, 2016 and are calculated for Gateway patients only.

Adult Wait Times by Specialty, CY2014*

| Appointment Type | # of Days Until the Next Available Appointment | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|
| | New Patient | Return Patient |
| Cardiology | 9.3 | 18.6 |
| Dermatology | 24.5 | 16.3 |
| Endocrinology | 35.3 | 29.3 |
| Endoscopy | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| ENT/Otolaryngology | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| Gastroenterology (GI) | 32.0 | 40.3 |
| Gynecology | 30.5 | 15.5 |
| Hematology | 28.5 | 23.5 |
| Hepatology | 66.0 | 37.0 |
| Infectious Disease | 29.5 | 20.0 |
| Mental/Behavioral Health | 33.6 | 20.3 |
| Nephrology | 24.0 | 21.0 |
| Neurology | 31.3 | 16.5 |
| Neurosurgery | 27.5 | 15.8 |
| Obstetrics/Prenatal Care | 9.0 | 10.6 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------|------|
| Oncology | 12.0 | 12.6 |
| Ophthalmology/Eye Care | 49.6 | 31.6 |
| Orthopedics | 13.3 | 19.3 |
| Pain Management | 27.0 | 25.0 |
| Pathology | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Physical Therapy | 1.0 | 8.0 |
| Podiatry | 79.0 | 79.0 |
| Pulmonology | 27.5 | 21.0 |
| Rheumatology | 47.0 | 30.3 |
| Surgery -- General | 8.6 | 9.6 |
| Urology | 27.3 | 18.8 |

*Wait times listed are the averages for self-reporting organizations (Barnes-Jewish Hospital, SLUCare, Mercy JFK Clinic, and Washington University in St. Louis School of Medicine – Adult). Specialty care wait time data not yet available for calendar year 2015 and will be provided in future reports.

D. Safety net providers are being trained in trauma informed care and practices.

Each Gateway primary care provider is participating in an 18-month learning collaborative where organizations receive expert consultation to develop an organizational work plan to implement trauma-informed practices. Consultation will be based on the Missouri Model, a guide for the stages of trauma integration within an organization. Key components of each learning collaborative include:

- Introductory training/meetings for staff and leadership, as needed
- Advanced trauma training for the trauma committees within each organization
- Monthly webinars/trainings for trauma committees to provide technical assistance in specific areas based on SAMHSA’s 10 domains of trauma, which include: governance and leadership; policy; physical environment; engagement and involvement; cross-sector collaboration; screening; assessment and treatment services; training and workforce development; progress monitoring and quality assurance; financing; and evaluation.
- Monthly coaching calls and limited on-site support for each organization to provide guidance on implementation

The learning collaborative offers organizations two membership options: full membership and participating membership. All Gateway primary care providers have signed on as full members of the collaborative and will receive free training, monthly webinars and coaching calls, and onsite consultation with expert consultants. Area hospitals, academic medical institutions, specialty care providers and other healthcare organizations are participating members and will receive free training and consultation.

Additional Demonstration Evaluation Questions and Topics

In addition to the stated objectives of the Demonstration project, CMS' special terms and conditions specify that the evaluation shall address the evaluation questions and topics as listed below. Interim evaluation findings for these topics are provided.

I. How has access to care improved for low-income individuals?

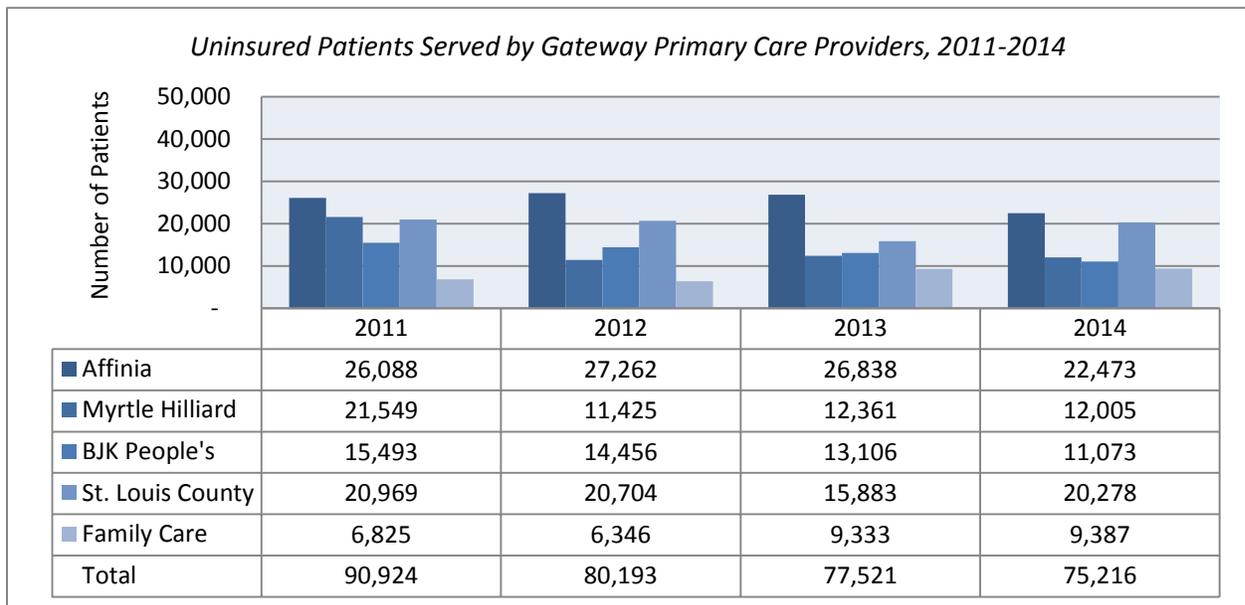
The Gateway to Better Health Demonstration has improved access to care for low-income individuals, as discussed in the description of interim evaluation findings for Objective I. Key findings to date include the following:

- Nearly 19,000 individuals are enrolled in Gateway to Better Health, which is approximately 45 percent of those uninsured and living below the federal poverty level in St. Louis City and County. Over the life of the program, more than 49,000 unique individuals have received services from the program.
- Nearly 100,000 medical visits (primary care/urgent care, dental, specialty care, diagnostic services and outpatient hospital services) and more than 225,000 prescriptions are funded each year through Gateway to Better Health. Previous studies have indicated that the care provided through this Demonstration prevents more than 50,000 emergency department visits per year.
- More than 6,600 transportation rides to medical appointments for primary and specialty care services are funded through the Demonstration project each year.
- Uninsured encounters at Gateway primary care providers increased by 13.6% (+31,361 encounters) from 2011 (coverage model baseline) to 2014. Data for uninsured encounters at Gateway primary care providers in 2015 is not yet available. Updated data will be provided in the 2016 annual report.

II. How successful is the Demonstration in expanding coverage to the region's uninsured by 2 percent each year?

As discussed in the interim evaluation findings for Objective II, the Demonstration has expanded coverage in the St. Louis region. Key findings to date include the following:

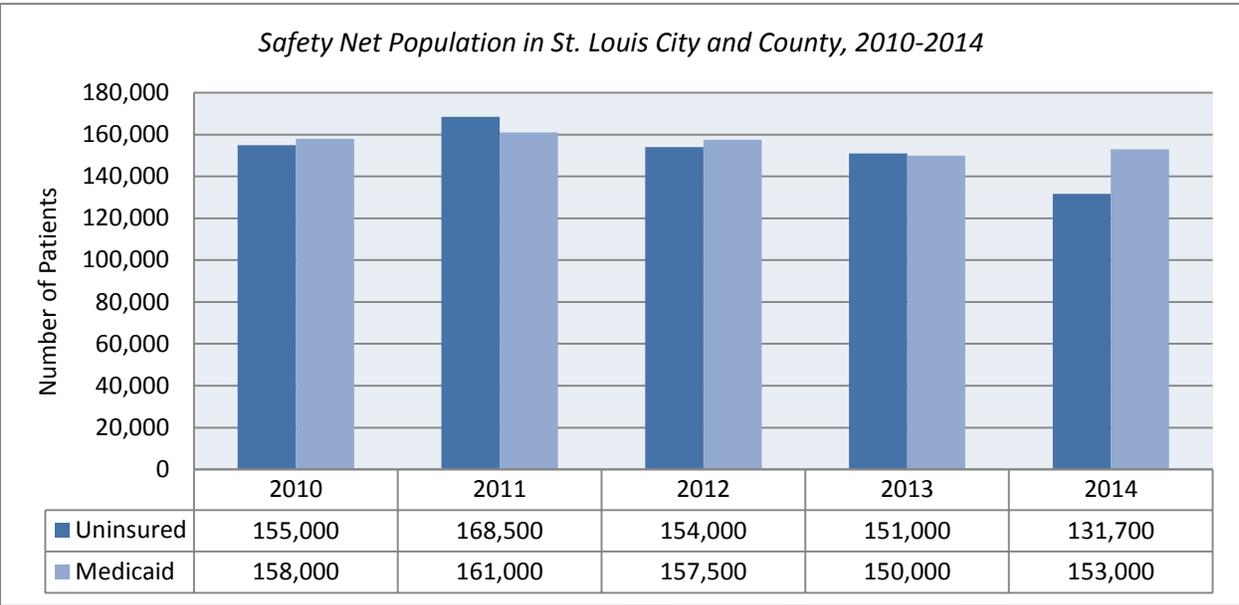
Gateway primary care providers served as a medical home to a total of 75,216 uninsured patients in 2014. Data for uninsured patients at Gateway primary care providers in 2015 is not yet available. Updated data will be provided in the 2016 annual report.



Coinciding with the time period of the Demonstration, community health centers led organization-wide outreach efforts to enroll eligible patients into available coverage, including Gateway to Better Health, Medicaid programs and private insurance available through the federal exchange. To date, Gateway primary care sites have successfully enrolled more than 32,500 individuals into MO HealthNet programs including:

- More than 16,500 children (18 years or under) approved for MO HealthNet for Families or MO HealthNet for Kids;
- More than 9,200 adults approved for Uninsured Women’s Health Services;
- 3,444 adults approved for MO HealthNet for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled; and
- 3,505 adults approved for MO HealthNet for Families.

Since the implementation of the Demonstration project in 2010, the safety net population in St. Louis City and County has decreased by 9% and the number of individuals without health insurance coverage has decreased by 15%. Data for safety net users in 2015 is not yet available. Updated data will be provided in the 2016 annual report.



III. To what extent has the Demonstration improved the health status of the population served in the Demonstration?

Quality of care as measured by the program’s pay-for-performance measures, continues to improve. Providers are consistently earning their incentive payments by meeting quality metrics, including ensuring access for those with chronic conditions and helping them to manage their disease better.

- Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled or newly diagnosed diabetic patients had their HgbA1c tested within six months during the most recent incentive period, compared to 66% at the beginning of the Demonstration.
- Sixty-six percent of patients with diabetes had an HgbA1c of less than 9% within six months of diagnosis or enrollment during the most recent incentive period, compared to 54% at the beginning of the program.
- Ninety-one percent of newly enrolled individuals with chronic diseases or newly diagnosed patients received two office visits within six months, compared to 74% at the beginning of the Demonstration.

Progress has been seen in key health indicators since the start of the Pilot Program, as measured using data sourced from the Missouri Primary Care Association and Gateway safety net provider electronic health records.

- Preventative health and screening services (such as tobacco use assessment and cessation intervention, adult weight screening and following up, flu shots, breast cancer screening, chlamydia screening, and office visits for patients with chronic diseases) improved on

average by 6% from year one (7/1/12-6/30/13) to year three (7/1/14-6/30/15), with more patients utilizing these services.

- Management of chronic conditions, such as hypertension and diabetes, has been maintained throughout the life of the program.

IV. Describe provider incentives and activities.

The primary care organizations are working to achieve quality metrics developed by the SLRHC's community planning committee for the Demonstration – the Pilot Program Planning Team. Seven percent of provider payments are withheld and are paid out semi-annually based on the attainment of six performance metrics.

The seventh pay-for-performance reporting period ended on December 31, 2015. The complete results are provided in Appendix III. In general, the providers continued to build off gains from the first reporting period and made great strides in attaining the clinical quality measures. It is expected that the participating providers will continue to improve results as the program continues. As of January 2014, pay-for-performance measures only apply to the participating primary care providers.

In the seventh reporting period, individually, all primary care providers achieved at least five of the six clinical quality measures. Family Care Health Centers and Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers achieved all six measures. Across all primary providers, 74% of patients enrolled for six months had a primary care visit during that time, with a threshold of 80%. 91% of patients with chronic conditions enrolled six months had two primary care visits during that time, with a threshold of 80%. In addition, 66% of the patients with diabetes had HgbA1c measures <9%, with a threshold of 60%. Of all newly diagnosed or enrolled diabetic patients, 91% had their HgbA1c drawn within six months. Among enrollees whose primary care home was notified of a recent hospitalization, 91% were contacted by their primary care home's staff within (7) days after hospital discharge.

In the seventh pay-for-performance period, the providers successfully attained the measure related to rate of referrals to specialists. Tracking these measures has enabled the providers to address operational and clinical improvements to help them achieve better outcomes over the life of the program.

V. Include comparable FQHC population/providers to compare effectiveness of provider payment incentives.

- **Tobacco Use Assessment & Cessation Intervention**: the percentage of patients aged 18 and over who were queried about tobacco use and, if identified as a tobacco user, received cessation counseling and/or pharmacotherapy at health centers participating in the Gateway Pilot Program improved by 5% throughout the life of the program. In 2015, the Gateway health centers rate of screening was comparable to the 2014 state average (77% state average vs. 78% Gateway average). Statewide UDS data for CY 2015 not yet available.
- **Controlling High Blood Pressure**: the proportion of hypertension patients whose blood pressure (BP) was less than 140/90 (adequate control) at the time of the last reading slightly

declined by 3% at health centers participating in the Gateway Pilot Program. This measure also slightly declined across the state from 61% in 2011 to 59% in 2014. Statewide UDS data for CY 2015 not yet available.

- **Cervical Cancer Screening**: the percentage of women 24 to 64 years of age who received one or more Pap tests to screen for cervical cancer during the measurement year or during the 2 calendar years prior to the measurement year or for women who were 30 years of age or older at the time of the test who choose to also have an HPV test performed simultaneously, during the measurement year or during the 4 calendar years prior to the measurement year at health centers participating in the Gateway Pilot Program slightly declined by 2% throughout the program. This measure remained relatively stable statewide from 2012 to 2014. Statewide UDS data for CY 2015 not yet available.
- **Diabetes HbA1c Control (<9%)**: the proportion of adult patients with a diagnosis of Type I or Type II diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) was less than 9% at the time of the last reading in the measurement year at health centers participating in the Gateway Pilot Program remained relatively stable from 2011 to 2015. The percent of adult diabetes patients with HbA1c readings less than 9% at health centers statewide improved slightly by 2% from 2012 to 2014. Statewide UDS data for CY 2015 not yet available.
- **Adult Weight Screening and Follow-Up**: the percentage of patients who had documentation of a calculated BMI during the most recent visit or within the 6 months prior to that visit and if the most recent BMI is outside parameters, a follow-up plan is documented improved by 21% from 2013 to 2015 at health centers participating in the Gateway Pilot Program. This measure improved by 13% among health centers across the state from 2012 to 2014. Statewide UDS data for CY 2015 not yet available.

The Safety Net Pilot Program will continue to evaluate the impact of performance incentives on population metrics as additional information becomes available. Outcomes isolated to the Gateway population, using data sourced from Missouri Primary Care Association, are provided below:

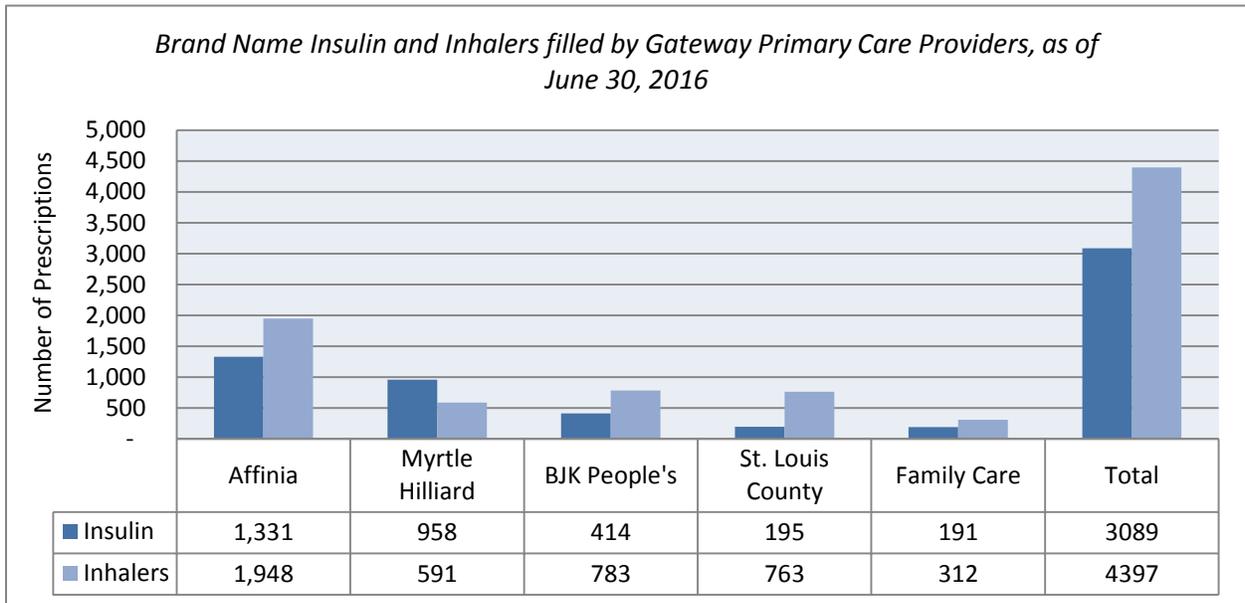
- Preventative health and screening services (such as tobacco use assessment and cessation intervention, adult weight screening and follow up, flu shots, breast cancer screening, chlamydia screening, and office visits for patients with chronic diseases) improved on average by 6% from year one (7/1/12-6/30/13) to year three (7/1/14-6/30/15), with more patients utilizing these services.
- Management of chronic conditions, such as hypertension and diabetes, has been maintained throughout the life of the program.

See Appendix I for more information regarding progress on quality indicators.

VII. What effect does providing access to brand name insulin and inhalers when there is no generic alternative have on beneficiaries?

Beginning, January 1, 2016, the Demonstration project began providing coverage for brand name insulin and inhalers, as there are no generic alternatives to these medications. As of June

30, 2016, a total of 7,486 prescriptions for brand name insulin and inhalers have been filled through Gateway funding.



To measure the effect of providing coverage for brand name insulin and inhalers, the pilot program tracks a number of quality indicators relevant to patients who may utilize this new benefit through incentive payments and UDS reporting:

- Number of patients with chronic diseases with at least two office visits within one year as measured through the Incentive Payment Protocol in six month reporting periods;
- Number of patients with diabetes with one HgbA1c test within six months as measured through the Incentive Payment Protocol in six month reporting periods;
- Number of patients with diabetes with a HgbA1c less than or equal to 9% as measured through both the Incentive Payment Protocol in six month reporting periods as well as through annual UDS health status reporting.

Data for these metrics, since the benefit of brand name insulin and inhalers became available for program enrollees, is not yet available. Trends for metrics, prior to and after the new benefit, will be provided in the 2016 annual report.

Section VIII: Compliance with Public Notice Process

(To Be Completed After Completion of Public Notice Process)

The State has taken multiple steps to inform the public and solicit public input about its Demonstration extension application. These public notice and public input procedures comply with 42 C.F.R. Part 431.

In compliance with 42 C.F.R. § 431.408, The State's public notice and comment period began on September 24, 2016 and ended on October 26, 2016. On xxx, the State published the full public notice document (See Appendix VIII) in a prominent location on its website at <http://dss.mo.gov/mhd/> and on xxx published the abbreviated public notice (see Appendix VII) in the newspapers of widest circulation in each city in Missouri with a population of 50,000 or more. In addition, the SLRHC notified via email past participants of community meetings regarding Gateway to Better Health.

The public was invited to review and comment on the State's proposed waiver extension request from September 24th – October 26th, 2016. Comments concerning the State's plan to submit a waiver extension request were accepted at:

Department of Social Services, MO HealthNet Division
Attention: Gateway Comments
P.O. Box 6500
Jefferson City, MO 65102-6500
Ask.MHD@dss.mo.gov

The public was permitted to view a hard copy of the complete Gateway to Better Health Waiver Extension document and public notice by appointment by calling, 314-446-6454, ext. 1011. Appointments were scheduled during regular business hours, 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday at 1113 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63104.

The public hearings were held more than 20 days prior to submission of the extension application:

Monday, October 3, 2016, 9-10AM*
St. Louis County Department of Public Health
6121 N. Hanley Road
Berkley MO 63134

Wednesday, October 5, 2016, 3:30-4:30PM*
Forest Park Visitor and Education Center, Voyagers Room
595 Grand Drive
St. Louis, MO 63112

**Individuals wanting to participate in the public hearing via conference call may dial 888-808-6929, access code: 9158702.*

The State and the St. Louis Regional Health Commission accepted verbal and written comments at the public hearings.

On June 21, 2016, a public hearing was held to inform the public on the progress of the Gateway demonstration, in compliance with 42 C.F.R. § 431.420(c). This meeting was held as part of the regularly scheduled Community Advisory Board of the St. Louis Regional Health Commission. Approximately, 22 people attended the meeting. Attendees received information on the number of people served and the number of services and visits provided by Gateway each year. The current membership of the program, including the distribution of chronic conditions and a demographic profile of Gateway members was also presented. An overview of patient and provider satisfaction feedback, as well as results from quality metrics, were reviewed. The audience was given an opportunity to provide feedback on the program's success to date. Attendees expressed their satisfaction with the progress of the Demonstration to date and their support for the continue work of the Demonstration, including the implementation of trauma informed practices within the health centers.

NOTE: The most current extension period is set to begin January 1, 2017 and expire on December 31, 2017. Given the date of submission for the 2018 extension application, the post award public hearing for 2017 has not yet been scheduled. The hearing will be held within six months of implementation or before June 30, 2017. The date of the post award public notice hearing will be provided in future reports to CMS.

DRAFT